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SECTION 27. Transport

THE ACTUAL VALUES OF SOME PARAMETERS OF THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE DURING THE VARIOUS MODES OF VEHICLE OPERATION

Abstract: The article are presented the results of the computer measurement of the dynamics the change of values of the parameters of the internal combustion engine by means of the automotive diagnostics unit AMD-4AK.

Key words: the diagnostics, a vehicle, frequency of rotation of the crankshaft, ECU, ICE.

Language: Russian

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ФАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ НЕКОТОРЫХ ПАРАМЕТРОВ ДВИГАТЕЛЯ ВНУТРЕННЕГО СГОРАНИЯ ПРИ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ РЕЖИМАХ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ АВТОМОБИЛЯ

Аннотация: В статье представлены результаты компьютерного измерения динамики изменения величин параметров двигателя внутреннего сгорания посредством блока автомобильной диагностики АМД-4АК.

Ключевые слова: диагностика, автомобиль, частота вращения коленчатого вала, ЭБУ, ДВС.

Введение

На скорость износа поверхностей деталей влияет характер эксплуатации автомобиля. Наибольшему износу подвергаются детали двигателя внутреннего сгорания (ДВС) воспринимающие значительные механические и температурные нагрузки. Изменения в работе ДВС определяются экспериментально при выполнении компьютерной диагностики. Суть компьютерной диагностики заключается в диагностике электронного блока управления (ЭБУ) автомобиля [1].

Современные диагностические комплексы позволяют осуществлять измерение параметров систем, агрегатов и механизмов автомобиля и сравнивать фактические значения с предельно допустимыми. Своевременная диагностика автомобиля выявляет отклонения параметров за считанные минуты для последующего принятия комплексных мер по их устранению.

На примере автомобиля российского производства приводятся порядок измерения параметров работы ДВС и анализ полученных

результатов специальным прибором для проведения компьютерной диагностики (изготовитель – НПП «Новые Технологические Системы», Россия).

Материалы и методы исследования

Диагностике подвергался легковой автомобиль LADA 219110 GRANTA 2014 года выпуска [2]. Контроль работы бензинового 8-клапанного ДВС мощностью 64 кВт (87 л. с.) выполнялся посредством ЭБУ ДВС автомобиля, блока автомобильной диагностики (БАД) АМД-4АК [3] и специальной компьютерной диагностической программы MT10 (версия 4.1.320) [4]. Схема подключения БАД АМД-4АК для выполнения измерений и интерфейс программы MT10 представлены на рис. 1.

Соединение БАД с ЭБУ двигателя осуществлялось кабелем-адаптером АМ4-Д42-ОBD2 [5; 6]. БАД представляет собой блок с разъемами для подключения кабелей и датчиков на передней панели и разъемами для подключения питания и интерфейсного кабеля на



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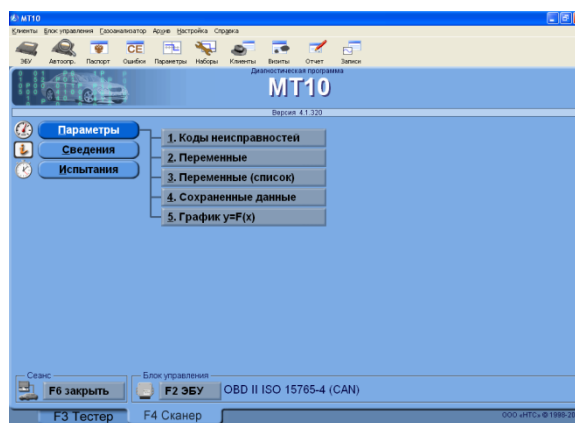
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боковой стороне. С помощью БАД АМД-4АК возможна диагностика системы зажигания (состояние свечей и свечных проводов, неисправности катушки зажигания, проверка коммутатора и датчика Холла, характеристика работы центробежного регулятора, определение углов опережения зажигания [7]), системы

топливоподдачи (проверка топливных форсунок, исполнительных механизмов и выхлопных газов), системы газораспределения (компрессия в динамике, оценка установки ремня ГРМ и контроль работы клапанов), системы питания и зарядки.



а)



б)

Рисунок 1 – Аппаратное и программное обеспечение процесса диагностики автомобиля: а – схема подключения БАД АМД-4АК для выполнения измерений; б – интерфейс программы MT10.

В программе MT10 предусмотрена диагностика подсистем автомобилей отечественного и зарубежного производства в режиме «Сканер» и диагностика ДВС в режиме «Мотор-Тестер». В режиме «Сканер» возможна диагностика более 388 типов ЭБУ с поддержкой интерфейсов ISO9141-2 (K-L-line), J1850 (VPW, PWM), CAN: ISO11898, ISO11519, J2411 и показом параметров в виде графиков. В режиме «Мотор-Тестер» выполняются: оценка относительной компрессии в цилиндрах, измерение давления в цилиндрах, анализ работы генератора и аккумулятора, измерение напряжений, измерение углов опережения зажигания (УОЗ), работа с многоканальным осциллографом с возможностью записи сигналов, измерение температуры ДВС. Измерение производилось в режиме «Сканер».

Испытания выполнялись на двух режимах работы автомобиля: холостой ход (при частоте вращения коленчатого вала ДВС 800 – 850 об/мин) и рабочий режим (при частоте вращения коленчатого вала ДВС 850 – 3000 об/мин). Время измерения на каждом из режимов составило 10 с.

По функции $y = F(x)$ выполнялся расчет значений УОЗ для первого цилиндра (градус поворота коленчатого вала), датчика положения дроссельной заслонки (%) [8], расхода воздуха, измеренного по датчику массового расхода

воздуха (кг/ч) и температуры воздуха во впускном коллекторе (°C) от частоты вращения коленчатого вала.

Результаты и их обсуждение

Значения всех параметров были экспортированы в программу Microsoft Excel.

Обработка результатов измерения представлена в виде графиков зависимостей на рис. 2.

УОЗ для первого цилиндра составляет 6 градусов ПКВ на первых секундах работы автомобиля в режиме холостого хода. На последующих секундах этого режима УОЗ изменяется в диапазоне от 7 до 28 градусов ПКВ. При достижении частоты вращения коленчатого вала 2100 об/мин УОЗ составляет 31 градус ПКВ. Величина УОЗ не изменяется при уменьшении частоты вращения коленчатого вала до 1500 об/мин на рабочем режиме. Отрицательные значения УОЗ означают, что поджиг смеси осуществляется при достижении поршня верхней мертвой точки.

На холостом ходу степень открытия дроссельной заслонки составляет 3.5 – 4.3 %. Мощностной режим работы ДВС не достигается, так как при увеличении частоты вращения коленчатого вала до 3000 об/мин степень открытия дроссельной заслонки не более 15 %.

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Датчик положения работает исправно. Дроссельная заслонка перемещается в исходное положение при возвращении в режим холостого хода.

Количество воздуха, поступающее за час в цилиндры ДВС автомобиля, увеличивается в 2 раза при переходе с холостого хода на рабочий режим. Более точные результаты измерения массового расхода воздуха могут быть получены при дополнительных замерах свойств газа (влажность, содержание кислорода и т. д.).

Температура во впускном коллекторе не изменялась в течение 13 с эксплуатации автомобиля (на холостом и частично рабочем режиме) и составляла 21 °С. С уменьшением частоты вращения коленчатого вала с 2400 об/мин до 850 – 900 об/мин за 7 с температура увеличивается на 3 °С. Изменения температуры воздуха во впускном коллекторе от частоты вращения коленчатого вала характеризуются расчетными линейными зависимостями. Температура воздуха в помещении, где выполнялись измерения, была равна +15 °С.

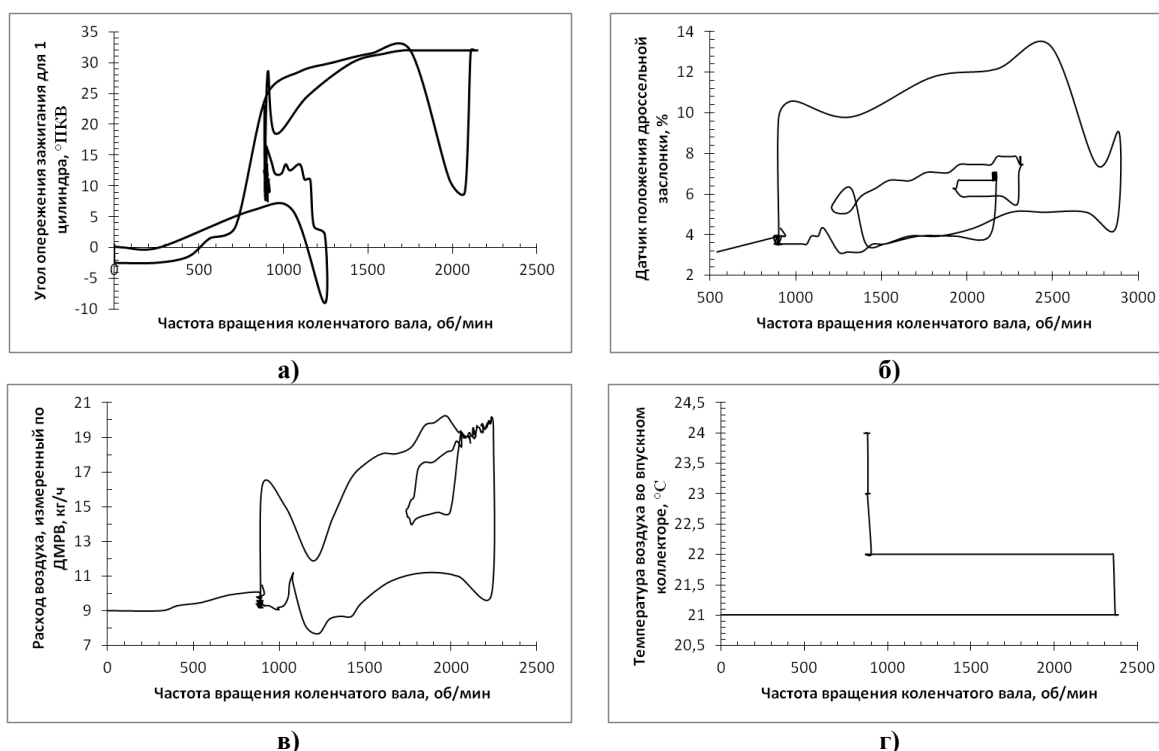


Рисунок 2 – Обработка результатов измерения: а – зависимость изменения угла опережения зажигания для 1 цилиндра от частоты вращения коленчатого вала; б – зависимость изменения датчика положения дроссельной заслонки от частоты вращения коленчатого вала; в – зависимость изменения расхода воздуха, измеренного по ДМРВ от частоты вращения коленчатого вала; г – зависимость изменения температуры воздуха во впускном коллекторе от частоты вращения коленчатого вала.

Заключение

Приведенные результаты компьютерной диагностики дают комплексную оценку состояния автомобиля для проведения технического обслуживания или ремонта. Все

необходимые сведения о неисправностях автомобиля формируются в специальных клиентских отчетах, где указываются ошибки ЭБУ, паспорта автомобиля, ЭБУ, калибровки, таблицы коэффициентов топливоподачи и др.

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SECTION 30. Philosophy.

THE ROLE OF ECOLOGICAL LEGAL THINKING AND CULTURE TO ENSURE THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

Abstract: This article is conducted to investigate the role of environmental awareness and culture to ensure the environmental safety and the elimination of global, regional and national issues of the day.

Key words: ecology, human, legal, environmental legal consciousness, ecological culture, ecological safety.

Language: Russian

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РОЛЬ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ПРАВОВОГО СОЗНАНИЯ И КУЛЬТУРЫ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Аннотация: В данной статье обсуждается исследование роли экологического правосознания и культуры в обеспечении экологической безопасности и устранении глобальных, региональных и национальных проблем сегодняшнего дня.

Ключевые слова: экология, человек, правосознание, экологическое правосознание, экологическая культура, экологическая безопасность.

“Борьба за экологию, чистоту окружающего пространства—является всеобщей борьбой всех стран и народов, живущих на этой планете...”[1, с.109].

Ислам Каримов

Introduction

К XXI веку задачи экологической безопасности в качестве одной из глобальных проблем охватили очень широкие стороны взаимоотношений человека с окружающей природной средой. В результате, из-за того, что указанные проблемы касаются не только определённого государства, но судьбы всего человечества, превратились в одно из направлений межгосударственной политики.

Materials and Methods

Нам известно, что термин “экология” введён в науку 1866 году немецким учёным Эрнестом Геккелем (экология являясь греческим словом обозначает oikos—дом, жилище и logos – учение), по его мнению экология изучает все необходимые для жизни процессы живых организмов с окружающей средой. А при этом в

первую очередь важную роль играет отношение человека к природе. Так как человек являясь частью природы, на сегодняшний день он является разумным существом, находящимся на уровне влияния на природу. То есть, нельзя отрицать, что с развитием общества растёт и влияние человека на окружающую среду. Действительно и то, что происходит взаимное общение человека с природой, растительным и животным миром, а также с подземными и наземными богатствами. Наряду с этим, когда экологические проблемы увеличиваются и в настоящее время решение этих проблем является актуальной задачей для человечества, несравнима роль в основном, экологического сознания, экологического правосознания и экологической культуры.

В условиях финансово-экономического кризиса, происходящего в мире требует



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административно-правовым путём осуществлять восстановление экономики в соответствии с экологической стабильностью, расширять полномочия государств в области управления экологией. Потому, что для экологического воспитания и формирования навыков в этой области у людей, не имеющих экологического правосознания, знания и навыков, а также ведущих деятельность с "потребительским" мировоззрением, требуется определенный срок. В свою очередь, ожидание такого периода восстановления может нанести большой вред экологической безопасности

Следует отметить, что система охраны окружающей природной среды включает в себя широкий круг мер, в котором одним из главных факторов считается формирование экологического правосознания и культуры общества и граждан. Таким образом, состояние окружающей природной среды зависит, в первую очередь, от поведения людей, от степени использования ими природных богатств и ресурсов. При этом, ключевым фактором в определении поведения людей считаются их взгляды, убеждения и познания, взаимосвязанные с различными областями их общественной жизни. Данное состояние требует более глубокого изучения явления правосознания в качестве фактора, влияющего на поведение личности в правовом или противоправном направлении. В связи с этим, исследование задач, связанных с природой экологического правового сознания, которая является составной частью правосознания граждан, приобретает важное значение в системе обеспечения экологической безопасности. Нигилистическое отношение к роли и месту права в обществе не оставило без негативного влияния на суть и содержание социальной связи в области экологии. В настоящее время, когда потребительские интересы ставятся выше требований правовых норм и интересов охраны окружающей природной среды можно добиться эффективной деятельности по обеспечению механизма экологической безопасности, путём повышения экологического правосознания граждан. При этом, стоит отметить существование различных подходов, связанных с пониманием экологического правового сознания в предметах экологии и правоповедение.

Как утверждал Смирнов Т.С., на сегодняшний день экологизация форм общественного сознания, находит своё отражение во влиянии его на экономические, политические, правовые, эстетические формы сознания [2, с.74]. По мнению Долгополова Л.Д. и Долматова Н.И., экологическое правосознание не является самостоятельной формой общественного сознания, а проявляется в виде переплетения

правового и экологического сознания [3]. В отличие от вышеизложенного подхода, Вершок И.Л. считает, что глобальные изменения, происходящие в природе и обществах настоящее время, требуют отдельного изучения некоторых направлений из состава правосознания. Особенно, по её мнению, возникающие риски и проблемы в результате глобального экологического кризиса, ставят перед обществом принципиально новые и новые задачи. Суть данных задач состоит в осознании проблем, связанных с использованием природы и охраной окружающей природной среды, а также то, что экологические правонарушения, вызывают последствия опасные для жизни; реальном оценивании существующей экологической ситуации; детальном изучении прав и обязанностей граждан в области использования природы и охраны окружающей природной среды [4, с.42].

Если обеспечение экологической безопасности является актуальным вопросом, стоящим перед мировым сообществом, это требует разработать социально-экономический и правовой механизм, повысить ответственность за охрану здоровья людей, осуществлять новые проекты и меры.

В связи с этим, сегодня требуется то, чтобы дать населению глубокие знания по экологическому праву, усовершенствовать системы экологического образования, проповедования и воспитания на основании современных требований и на основе этого добиться развития экологической правовой культуры, или в полном смысле этого слова требуется формирование экологического правосознания.

Таким образом, сегодня теоретико-правовые аспекты исследования задач, связанные с развитием правосознания общества, в том числе экологического правосознания и культуры имеет не только научное, но и практическое значение.

Следует отметить, что государственная политика по формированию и развитию экологического правосознания населения полагается на основные правила такие, как первостепенность экологического права и свободы граждан, верховенство Конституции и законов, научность, последовательность и общность юридического образования и воспитания, прозрачность экологической правовой информации, а также особое отношение к экологическому правовому воспитанию и грамоте.

Принятие и внедрение в жизнь нормативно-правовых актов, касающихся правосознания и культуры граждан означает, с одной стороны, они являются ярким показателем того, что общество становится более просвещенным, развитым, с

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широким правовым кругозором, с другой стороны, это означает, что данные документы, о создании надежной и прочной правовой основы для эффективного осуществления государственной политики по развитию экологического правосознания и улучшению правового воспитания населения. Возникновение процессов интеграции научного познания и междисциплинарных проблем, в свою очередь, создаёт условия для возникновения особого типа экологического сознания явления экологического правосознания. Во многих философских, социологических и юридических исследованиях при описании взаимоотношений личности к природе использованы различные категории. В частности, "социально-экологическое сознание", "социально-экологическая культура", "экономическое и экологическое мышление", "социально-экологическое самосознание", "экологическое мировоззрение", "отношение общества к природе", "духовное состояние человека по отношению к природе" и другие.

По мнению белорусской учёной Вершок И.Л., которая проводила научные исследования по вопросам экологического правосознания, дефиниции между данными понятиями во многих аспектах, связаны с осознанием экологической действительности в обычной и специальной форме [4, с.42]. В то же время, возникновение определённой непоследовательности в отношениях между природой и обществом и задач, связанных с использованием природных ресурсов, если принимать во внимание регулирование с основными правовыми нормами почти во всех странах мира, следует отметить, что экологическое правосознание в вышеуказанной системе категорий занимает важное место. То есть, если брать во внимание что поведение человека, связанное с окружающей его природной средой осуществляется в рамках экологических правовых норм, то требуется оценивать его отношение к природе с правовой или неправовой точки зрения. Необходимость исследования ситуации «Экологического правосознания» прежде всего связано с серьёзным воздействием к обеспечению безопасности, в том числе экологической безопасности.

В связи с этим, детальное исследование юридической природы экологического правосознания и его проявляющихся особенностей на сегодняшний день считается одной из актуальных функций.

Следует отметить, что экологическая ситуация настоящего времени объясняется отсутствием возможностей обеспечить естественным путём гармоничности природы и общества. Обеспечение природной стабильности

во многом зависит от характера антропогенной деятельности, а также от степени его соответствия к экологическим требованиям. В связи с этим, первый президент Республики Узбекистан Ислам Каримов справедливо отметил, что "Наука и технология развиваются быстрыми темпами и при сегодняшних меняющихся условиях географо-политической структуры мира, такие проблемы как регулирование оказываемого влияния человека на биосферу, гармонизация взаимодействия социального прогресса и сохранения удобной природной среды, достижение равновесия во взаимоотношениях между человеком и природой, становятся все более актуальными [5, с.109].

Следует особо отметить, что на современном этапе развития человечества экологические проблемы оказывают своё влияние на все формы общественного сознания (моральную, политическую и правовую). Но это вовсе не означает, что экологическое сознание это обобщённость социальных форм сознания. Оно выполняет специальные функции, которые не могут осуществлять другие формы общественного сознания. При этом, оно выражает своеобразную социальную потребность, то есть функцию обеспечения гармонии в связи общества и природы. Экологическое сознание в решении данной задачи, конечно же, будет в тесном контакте с другими формами общественного сознания, в том числе, правовым, духовным, политическим, религиозным сознаниями. При этом нужно отметить, что экологическое сознание в системе форм общественного сознания имеет ряд отличительных аспектов, которые определяют своеобразные особенности ведения деятельности.

Во-первых, оно имеет комплексный характер, определяющийся своеобразностью отражаемого им объекта. Таким образом, с экологической точки зрения правильно мыслящий человек, должен осознавать не только отдельные события природы, но и понимать экологическую систему в качестве взаимосвязанной сложной ситуации как одно целое.

Во-вторых, с экологической точки зрения правильное осознание определённого природного объекта или явления, в свою очередь, развивает способность увидеть последствия изменений, происходящих в природе не только в ближайшем будущем, но и в дальнем.

Отличительные черты экологического сознания ярче проявляются в целях его представления. Осознание природы всегда являлось фактором для её активного изменения. В связи с этим, экологическое сознание в определённой степени должно выполнять противоположную функцию, то есть должно

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определять изменения природы на определённых исторических этапах, допущенные человеком на экологических границах.

При этом, нужно привести определение понятия экологическое правосознание учёного - правоведа Вершок И.Л. Потому, что в отличие от исследователей, ведущих научные исследования по данным вопросам, определение Вершок И.Л. подробно освещает различные аспекты этого явления. В частности, по ее мнению экологическое правовое сознание – это связь с социальным сознанием такими как сила воли, нормативность, право установлением и ее другими формами, основной функциональной задачей которой является влияние знаний и взглядов о природе и окружающей среде на юридические нормы природных ресурсов и охрану окружающей среды, эффективность их использования, использование прав и обязанностей природопользователей и субъектов осуществляющих охрану окружающей среды, выражающих специальный тип формы оптимизации осознания экологических событий и процессов, экологических правовых принципов имеющих юридическое значение [4, с.42].

Таким образом, экологическое правосознание в себе отражает экологические правовые взгляды, идеи и представления о правовом регулировании экологических отношений, формы и методы воздействия общества к природе, а также систему оценки, правовых знаний, взглядов, идей и пожеланий по отношению действующих экологически-правовых норм, регулирующих отношения к природе в качестве объекта правовой защиты.

В то же время, изучение юридической природы экологического правосознания, в свою очередь даёт возможность определить следующие его аспекты:

- индивидуальное или общесоциальное внимание к экологическим проблемам;
- осознание роли и значения текущих экологических законодательств, различных социальных институтов и государственных органов в ухудшении состоянии окружающей природной среды или, наоборот в решении таких проблем;
- готовность человека для участия в личном или общественном уровне в изменении существующей экологической ситуации и другие.

Выше указанные обстоятельства, в свою очередь, дают возможность сделать вывод о том, что изучение экологического правосознания, как одну из специальных форм правового сознания в качестве отдельного исследуемого объекта обосновано с теоретической и практической точки зрения.

Правовое образование и пропаганда, направленные на формирование экологического правосознания у граждан должно вестись не только в пределах определённой одной компании, но вестись целенаправленно, запланированно и эффективно, с учётом особенностей различных социальных групп. Для этого необходимо осуществить широкомасштабные работы по заполнению существующих пустот в экологическом законодательстве, по повышению эффективной деятельности правовой поддержки в этой области, по развитию системы обеспечения населения экологической правовой информацией, а также по усовершенствованию средств и методов экологического правового воспитания.

Также вместе с понятием экологическое правосознание, важную роль играет и понятие экологическая культура. Основной идеей экологической культуры является то, что взаимосвязь между человеком и природой должна быть не материальной, а духовной.

Не навредить природе и думать глобально, должно являться обязанностью каждого человека. Чтобы на Земле вечно продолжалась жизнь, человечеству необходимо всегда оберегать свою землю, постоянно омолаживая её и развивая экологическую культуру.

Экологическая культура, в первую очередь начинается с семейного воспитания. Следовательно, в настоящее время развитие экологического мировоззрения, которое становится жизненно важным вопросом тоже является продуктом нравственного воспитания в семье.

Экологическую культуру можно понимать в широком и узком смысле этого слова. В широком смысле слова экологическая культура - это деятельность по охране нашей матушки природы, сознательным отношением к природе, осознавая обязанность и ответственность перед ней. В узком смысле слова это культура охраны окружающей среды каждой личности. Экологическая культура, в первую очередь обязана совмещать в себе экологическое воспитание, экологическое просвещение и экологическую нравственность.

Conclusion

Резюмируя, можно сказать, что экологическое правосознание и культура, в качестве составной части социального сознания, исходит из преобладающих функций развития международных политико-экологических отношений, сохранения и укрепления стабильного состояния окружающей природной среды в связи с этим, мы считаем брать во внимание следующее:

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- осознавать необходимость безусловного выполнения экологических правовых норм социальных субъектов;

- экологическое правосознание и культура основываются на осознании тесной связи между физической и духовной жизнью человека, а также на понимании, что человек является непосредственной частью природы. При этом человечество должно будет осознавать свою полную связь с природой, признавать необходимость создания социально-экономических механизмов для осуществления экологических норм, направленных на предотвращение дестабилизации окружающей природной среды и её загрязнения, признавать преимущество защиты окружающей природной среды и обеспечение его стабильности в любом направлении деятельности;

- экологическое правосознание и культура оказывают серьёзное влияние на мотивы принятия определённых решений по поведению людей, имеющее экологическое значение и по их взаимосвязям с природой;

- экологическое правосознание и культура взаимосвязана с принятием экологических правовых информации у отдельных лиц и социальных групп, с существованием у них отношения к различным экологическим правовым ситуациям, то есть к законодательству относительно охраны природы, к его требованиям, отношения у государственных органов к деятельности в этой области, а также взаимосвязана с показателем практической деятельности, обеспечивающей взаимозависимость и гармоничность человека и природы.

Резюмируя, можно сказать, "Экология является одной из широкомасштабных острых социальных проблем настоящего времени, их решение соответствует интересам всех народов, настоящее и будущее цивилизации во многом зависит от решения этих проблем." [6, с.507-508]. Так как, одной из великих обязанностей каждого члена общества – это сохранение и рациональное использование природных богатств и защита природы.

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SECTION 5. Innovative technologies in science.

CREATING GEODETIC NETWORK OF BASE STATIONS IN THE FIELD OF OIL AND GAS

Abstract: The article describes the features of construction and operation of networks of base stations, the main advantages of this system, equipment and service parameters settings. It describes how you can use a network of base stations in the oil and gas industry. Results already realized projects.

Key words: Continuously Operating Reference Station, geodetic measurement, points the state geodetic network, receiver, antenna, online mode, postprocessing mode, pipeline, geodynamic monitoring.

Language: Russian

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СОЗДАНИЕ ОПОРНОЙ ГЕОДЕЗИЧЕСКОЙ СЕТИ БАЗОВЫХ СТАНЦИЙ НА МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИИ НЕФТИ И ГАЗА.

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены особенности построения и функционирования сетей базовых станций, основные преимущества этой системы, оборудование и параметры обслуживания установок. Описано, как можно использовать сети базовых станций в нефтегазовой отрасли. Приведены уже реализованные проекты.

Ключевые слова: Постоянно действующие базовые станции, геодезические измерения, пункты государственной геодезической сети, приёмник, антенна, режим реального времени, режим постобработки, разработки нефти и газа, геодинамический мониторинг.

Introduction

Традиционно при выполнении геодезических измерений или геодезической съемки используются станции с применением

спутниковых технологий. Сейчас всё наиболее популярной становится установка и использование постоянно действующих базовых станций (рисунок 1).

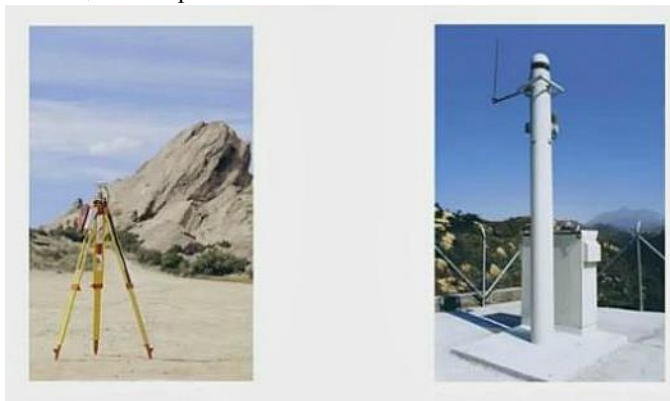


Рисунок 1 – Виды референсных станций.

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Спутниковые технологии и спутниковые системы, в которых используется один приёмник, не позволяют с большой точностью определять координаты требуемых точек, своё местоположение (рис. 2). Но в некоторых областях высокая точность крайне необходима [4.с 7]. Для этого используется дифференциальный метод, в котором применяют, как минимум, два приёмника (рис.3). Один приёмник играет роль базовой станции, то

есть он устанавливается на пункте с известными координатами, а вторым выполняются измерения и съёмка. Тем самым, на данный момент, современные технологии и алгоритмы, с использованием спутниковых навигационных систем, позволяют определять координаты в режиме реального времени с точностью первых сантиметров.

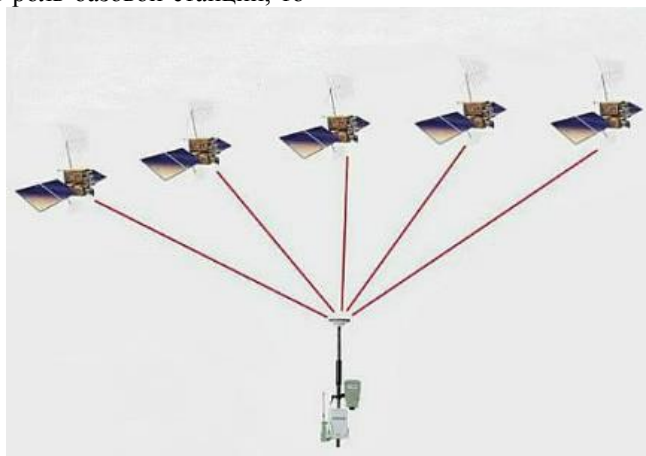


Рисунок 2 – Навигация с GNSS.

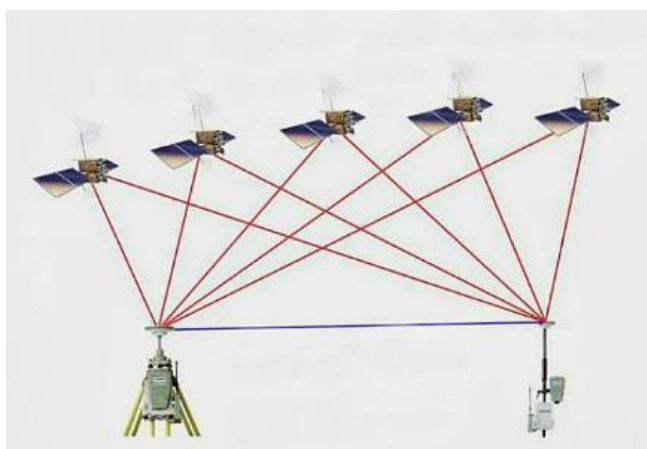


Рисунок 3 – Геодезические измерения с GNSS.

Materials and Methods

В настоящее время широко практикуются основные принципы работы со станциями при геодезических измерениях. Геодезисты выезжают на пункты государственной геодезической сети, устанавливают там штатив с комплектом приёмника, который будет играть роль базовой станции, едут на объект, где выполняют съёмку. Чтобы сократить время и оптимизировать процесс выполнения спутниковых измерений, при этом, не потратив время на то, чтобы добираться на исходные пункты и разворачивать там комплект оборудования, устанавливают постоянно

действующие базовые станции на объекте работы или вблизи него. На территории устанавливается тот же комплект, но только теперь он не снимается, а работает постоянно, непрерывно выполняя спутниковые измерения. Относительно этой станции выполняются съёмки близ расположенных объектов, координаты которых надо узнать или производятся те или иные топографические работы этих объектов. Когда речь идёт об обеспечении спутниковым сервисом более обширных, протяженных территорий, то на заданной местности развивается сеть постоянно действующих референсных станций. Благодаря им становится

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возможным выполнять измерения с использованием спутниковых технологий на более обширных территориях (рис. 4)



Рисунок 4 – Способы предоставления исходных данных.

Существует два способа получения данных: дифференциальные поправки реального времени (DGPS RTK) и файлы измерений в режиме постобработки (RINEX). Виды получения данных представлены на рисунке 5. Сейчас наиболее часто практикуется работа в режиме реального времени, когда непосредственно геодезист прямо на объекте определяет координаты с точностью до сантиметров. Существует старый и надёжный способ – это режим постобработки, который требует, как правило, продолжительные сеансы измерений и более трудозатратную работу. На определяемой точке нужно выполнить комплекс измерений, занимающих много времени. Получив

информацию, её записывают в память приёмника, затем скачивают в специализированную программу обеспечения и обрабатывают. И только после этого получают координаты интересующих точек. Зато с помощью режима постобработки можно достигнуть более высокую точность, нежели в режиме реального времени, но пропадает оперативность. Поэтому для каких-то задач достаточно работы в режиме реального времени, если позволяет оборудование, а где-то разумно использовать режим постобработки [9.с 7].



Рисунок 5 – Виды получения данных.

На данный момент существуют разные способы формирования дифференциальных поправок при работе в режиме реального времени (рис.6). Сейчас поправки формируются от одной базовой станции, но в этом методе есть эффект возрастания ошибки при удалении от базовой станции. Для того чтобы минимизировать этот эффект, ведущие фирмы,

которые выполняют разработки спутникового оборудования, внедряют технологию, которая получает название “сетевое решение”. Благодаря нововведению, для формирования дифференциальной поправки используются данные не от одной станции, а сразу от нескольких.

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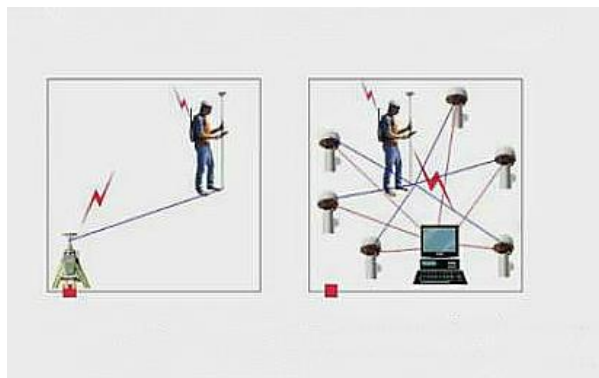


Рисунок 6 – Способы формирования поправок.

Основные положительные и отрицательные стороны различных способов получения данных.

Если стоит задача выполнения каких-то геодезических измерений на нефтяных месторождениях, то тогда устанавливается базовая станция, на ней специалисты выполняют измерения, съёмки новых месторождений или строения труб газонефтепровода. В режиме реального времени есть минус. В этом способе получения данных есть ограничения по расстоянию. Ведущие фирмы производителей не рекомендуют, чтобы в режиме реального

времени съёмка выполнялась дальше, чем 30 километров от референционной станции. Дальше уже падает точность и надёжность получаемых данных, возникают ошибки.

Когда стоит задача обеспечить большую территорию сервисом с использованием спутниковых технологий и сетей референционных станций, то на заданной территории развивается сеть, где устанавливаются референционные станции. Если каждая станция будет работать автономно, то получится неравноточное поле (рис.7)



Рисунок 7 – Недостатки одиночных референционных станций.

Вблизи станций, в режиме реального времени, получится точный и надёжный результат, порядка первых сантиметров, но между станциями или при удалении от них точность будет падать. Тогда это критично, особенно при съёмке линейных объектов (газопровода, нефтепровода, линии электропередач, дороги). Когда выполняется съёмка, сначала от одной станции, далее, отдаляясь от неё, получаем поправки с другой

станции, тогда, именно в этот момент, происходят скачкообразные изменения точности измерения результатов. Это критически влияет на строительство и съёмку линейных объектов. Чтобы минимизировать этот эффект неравноточности измерений при сети дифференциальных станций, разработали вышеупомянутые сетевые решения (рис.8) [11.с 7].

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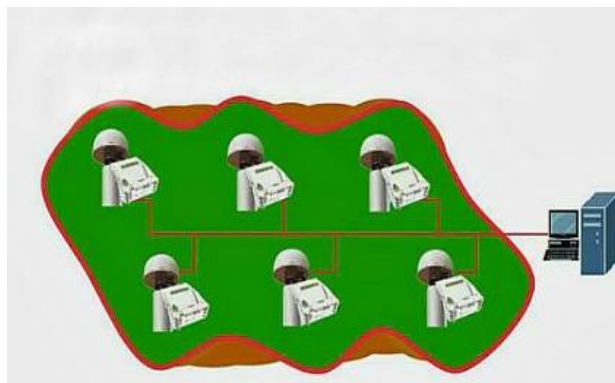


Рисунок 8 – Построение единой сети референчных станций.

Каждая станция работает не сама по себе, автономно, а все станции подключены к единому центру управления, например, к сети интернет. Эти пункты подключены к серверу, на котором установлены специализированные программы обеспечения. Данные с этих станций постоянно поступают на сервер, обрабатываются и после этого они формируют дифференциальные поправки. Эта технология позволяет компенсировать ошибку удаления от базовых станций. В любой точке территории, на которой создана сеть, измерения будут с одинаковой точностью.

Основное преимущество, которое получают при наличии референчной станции или сети станций, в зависимости от той территории, на которой это всё развивается – это сокращение проектных расходов. На практике это в основном

тот факт, что не нужно выделять геодезический комплект оборудования, чтобы уезжать на какой-либо исходный пункт, и относительно него потом выполнять съёмку. То есть, при наличии сети референчной станции достаточно только оборудования роллеров, которыми выполняют съёмку. Необходимость в своей базовой станции отпадает. Тем самым это упрощает процесс и сокращает время на выполнение геодезической съёмки [12.с 7].

Основные элементы ГЛОНАСС/GPS инфраструктуры – это сами референчные станции, которые устанавливаются с оборудованием и принимают спутниковые сигналы. Центр их обработки - серверы со специальным программным обеспечением и пользователи, которые подключаются к системе (рисунок 9).

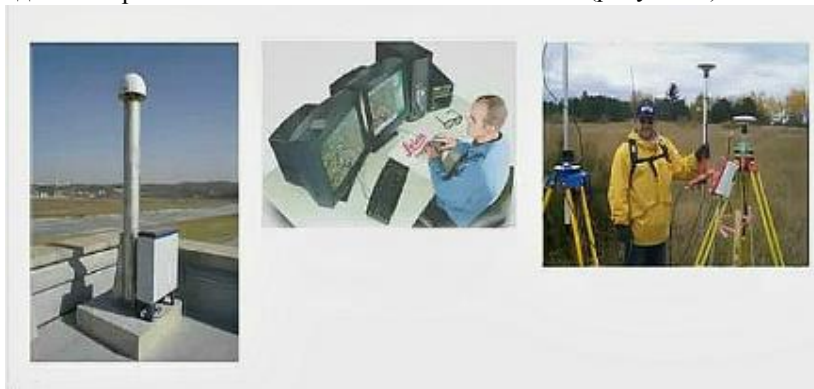


Рисунок 9– Основные элементы

Станции работают автономно и постоянно, то есть 24 часа в сутки вся информация поступает в центр, где она записывается и формируется в файлы для постобработки, чтобы потом их можно было скачать и использовать. Также формируются в режиме реального времени поправки, которые позволяют работать в режиме реального времени.

Основное преимущество системы – это, во-первых, создание новой высокоточной геодезической основы.

То есть, референчные станции играют роль исходных пунктов. Во-вторых, это автоматизация процесса сбора измерений с использованием спутниковых технологий. Теперь геодезисту достаточно только выехать в район работ, подключиться к системе, выполнить измерения и получить результаты у себя в контроллере. Никакой постобработки, других дополнительных действий не требуется, процесс упрощается и убыстряется.

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Оборудование, используемое на референчных станциях.

В современном мире существует огромное количество компаний, готовых предложить геодезическое оборудование, используемое на референчных станциях. Например, приёмники существуют как простые, так и более сложные, с большим спектром функционала (рис. 10). Это может быть решение в виде рюкзака, если работа больше связана со съёмками линейных объектов, когда приходится преодолевать большие

расстояния. Либо это какие-то smart решения, которые позволяют достаточно быстро собрать комплект [1.с 7]. Все приёмники поддерживают спутниковые системы. Оборудование рассчитано на долгие годы использования. Если станут появляться новые спутниковые системы, то сам приёмник менять незачем, достаточно обновить прошивку. К тому же всё делается дистанционно, приёмники управляются через интернет.



Рисунок 10 – Приёмники референчных станций.

Также компании предлагают ряд антенн от самых простых типа AS10 до высокоточных AR25 Choke Ring. В зависимости от задач, антенны также могут использоваться на референчных станциях. Они разработаны с тем,

чтобы принимать сигналы существующих и планируемых навигационных систем [3.с 7].



Рисунок 11 – Антенны референчных станций.

Поговорим о **программном обеспечении**. Основными задачами программного обеспечения являются: управление референчными станциями, дистанционная настройка станций, приём данных спутниковых измерений, их обработка, формирование в файлы для режима постобработки, а также создание

дифференциальных файлов для работы в режиме реального времени. Программное обеспечение выполняет регистрацию пользователя, записывает все включения.

На рисунке 12 можно увидеть, как выглядит программное обеспечение.

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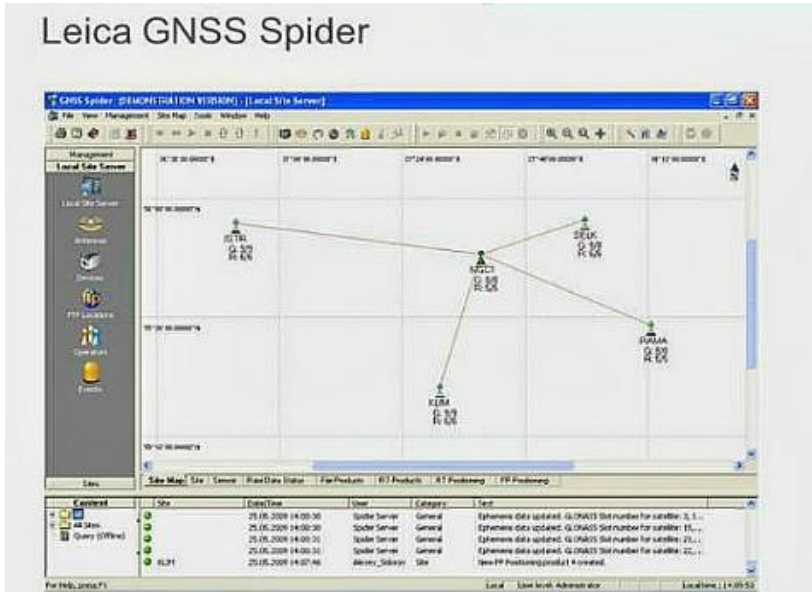


Рисунок 12 – Скриншот программного обеспечения.

По каждой станции, в режиме реального времени наблюдаем спутниковую ситуацию:

когда спутники принимают, где и в каком количестве (рис.13).

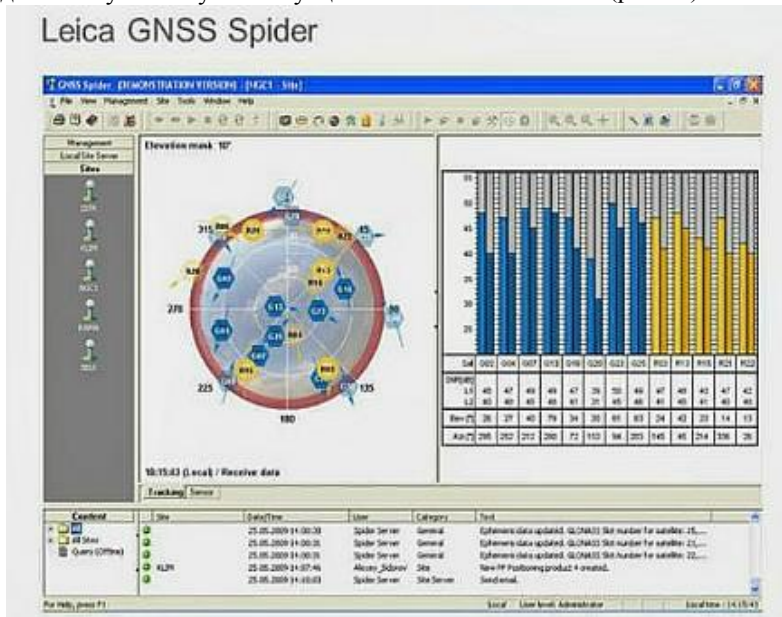


Рисунок 13 – Спутниковая ситуация в режиме реального времени.

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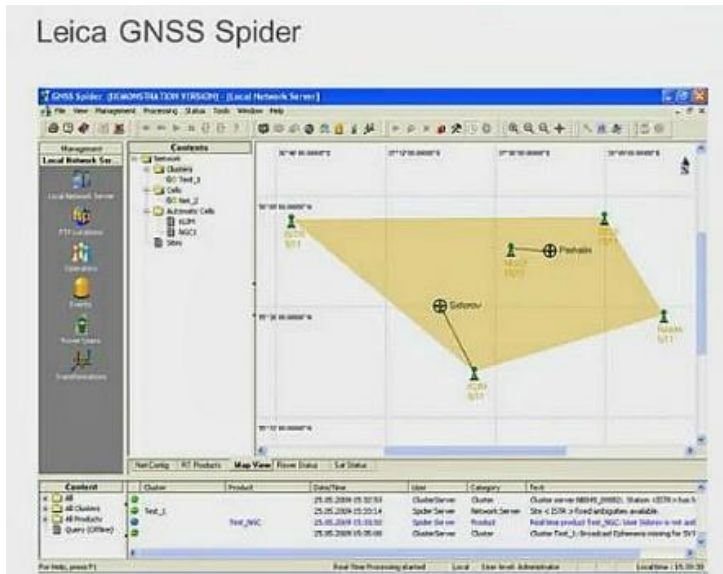


Рисунок 14 – Пользователи, подключенные к системе.

Автоматически можно посмотреть их местоположение на картографическом портале Google (рисунок 15).

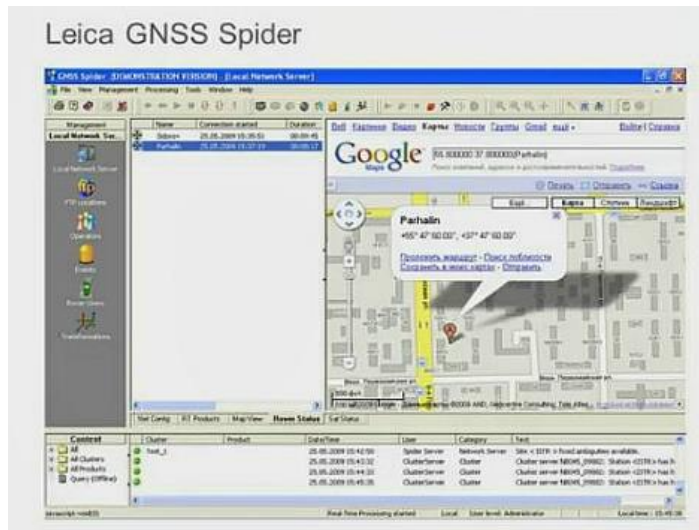


Рисунок 15 – Местоположение пользователей.

Основные этапы построения сети референционных станций.

Если стоит задача создать сеть референционных станций на какой-то территории, на которой добывают нефть или газ, то на месторождениях устанавливаются станции, для создания единой сети референционных станций. Тем самым обеспечивается возможность выполнения геодезических измерений на этой территории. Как правило, референционные станции ставят на каких-то зданиях, где необходимо обеспечить наличие электропитания и связи. Это станции, подключённые через сеть интернет. После того, как на заданной территории спланировали, где эти станции потенциально могут быть

установлены, выполняют установку этих станций. Особое внимание уделяется жесткости установки антенны, потому что она играет роль исходного пункта, и её положение в трёхмерном пространстве, в плане, по высоте должно быть максимальным, так как от антенны будут выполняться постоянные измерения. Центр обработки это сервер, к нему подключаются через интернет приёмники. Далее настраивается программное обеспечение, происходит установка поступления данных, их запись и передача от пользователя [13.с 7]. Выполняются работы по определению координат референционных станций. В каждом районе, на каждом месторождении существует своя местная система координат. Для

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того чтобы измерения выполнялись сразу в системе координат, необходимо выполнить привязку референчных станций к требуемой системе.

Общие требования к установке референчных станций.

Требования к референчным станциям следующие: открытый небосвод для спутниковой антенны, чтобы был максимальный приём спутниковых сигналов, молниезащита, надежное закрепление антенны, ограниченный доступ к станциям, постоянное электропитание и средства коммуникации. Пример зарубежных установок представлен на рисунке 16. Установки в России рис.17.

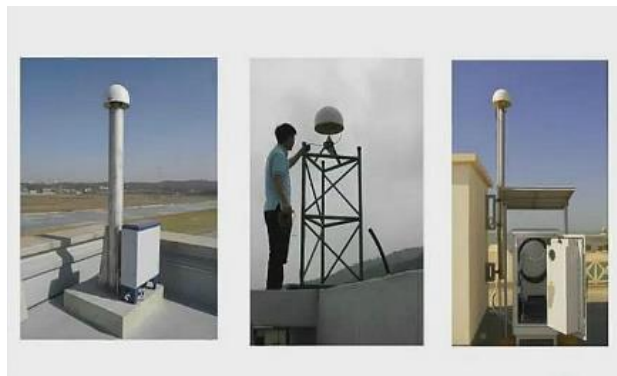


Рисунок 16 – Пример зарубежных установок референчных станций.



Рисунок 17 – Пример установок в России.

Использование референчных станций и решение важных задач с помощью них.

Референчные станции используются в открытии и эксплуатации нефтяных и газовых месторождений. Конечно, в любом случае нужна геодезическая основа, привязка и работа, поэтому при наличии развития сети референчных станций, этот процесс будет улучшен и автоматизирован. Также они используются при строительстве новых газонефтепроводов [2.с7]. Пользуются сетью референчных станций и в геодинимическом мониторинге нефтяных и газовых месторождений. Очень часто возникает задача отслеживать изменения поверхности земли, на месторождениях, чтобы избежать чрезвычайных ситуаций. На рисунке 18, приведен пример нефтяной платформы в Каспийском море им. Ю.

Корчагина. На ней установлены четыре станции. Три станции на главном модуле, одна на жилом. Выполняется мониторинг взаимного положения требуемых точек этой платформы. Раз в сутки эти координаты определяются, и автоматически рисуются графики изменений этих координат с течением времени, чтобы было возможным отследить критические подвижки [3.с 7]. Рассмотрим ещё один пример использования сети референчных станций. Компания Riteg на своих месторождениях развила сеть референчных станций, которые используются как точки геодинимического мониторинга, полигона. Станции выполняют измерения их взаимного положения, проверяют стабильность, играют роль геодезической основы. Относительно станций, выполняются измерения при строительстве объектов, месторождений.

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Рисунок 18 –Платформа
им. Ю. Корчагина в Каспийском море.

Conclusion

Таким образом, постоянно действующие базовые станции играют большую роль в нефтегазовой отрасли. Помимо материальных и временных преимуществ, их использование

помогает предотвращать огромные катастрофы на нефтяных и газовых месторождениях. Отслеживание динамики объекта позволит специалистам в случае критических смещений быстро среагировать и устранить неполадки.

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SECTION 29. Literature Folklore. Translation Studies

INTRODUCING HYPERBOLE AS PRAGMATIC ASPECT IN TEACHING LANGUAGE

Abstract: Conducting linguistic analysis can be very effective for learners of the second language. Understanding expressive means helps learner to be more confident user of English and interpret the pragmatic aspect of the language. Pragmatics gives learner an idea how people use the language and moreover demonstrate connection between the language and people who speak this language together with their culture traditions and behavior.

Key words: effective teaching, language, pragmatic, speaking language, discourse, Language Awareness, linguistic diversities, language acquisition, challenging, demanding, linguistics phenomenon, lack of understanding, word translations, expressive means

Language: English

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Introduction

One of the problematic areas for language learner is understanding and expressing of certain feelings and thoughts in second language. It can be explained either by lack of practice, lack of language environment or exposure to the real language, cultural issue, linguistic competence. Linguistic competence is the connect with language environment. To learn the second language with linguistic fields is widely spread among the world teaching languages. There are some views which blame teachers language proficiency for non-effective teaching, though teachers language awareness also in recent years became crucial for the responding to communicative teaching. Language issue and approach to teaching language can be one issue of teaching another problem is giving students opportunities to develop their discourse competence and language awareness. It helps students to learn the language by easy way and independent work. Leading ELT specialists Wright & Bolitho (1993) discuss the importance of Language Awareness in teacher education, whereas statement can be equally applied to learners as well. A linguistically-aware learners can accomplish tasks like speaking language accurately, having language competence, understanding language in use, and interpreting native speakers. High level of language awareness

leads to obtaining good communication skills. Linguistic knowledge, provide the necessary analysis to overcome some language difficulties." [13].

Materials and methods

Pragmatics, as the above discussion shows, is all about communicating appropriately in context. Communication involves language, verbal or written, but it involves many other aspects that go beyond the words in specific speech acts. I refer to all aspects of appropriate communication as "pragmatic elements." Second language learners need to acquire knowledge of and fluency in these pragmatic elements in order to acquire pragmatic competence. Learning second language is the important among students. Currently, some learners of English learn the language in foreign environments, where English is not the language of the surrounding culture. For example, a person may learn English as a foreign language in Uzbekistan, challenged by a lack of comprehensible input that needs to be supplied artificially by the teacher. This dynamic may lead to a pragmatic competence that it is limited to what can be taught in the classroom.

Language learning is still the area which doesn't have precise answer. Interesting comparison to the issue of LL was made by Scovel (2001). Teaching



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and learning Language can be compared with a popular social activity in the world such as dieting. The question of losing weight becomes the topic of many talks, books, magazines, self help courses however when it comes to the opinion of experts it turns out that the question of keeping fit is not easy to answer. Meanwhile there are a lot of effective programs and for learners, when addressing to the applied linguistics' researchers who devoted their whole life to investigating of easy ways of learning language, still the answer can not be found [9]. Investigating and contributing to the process of language acquisition is challenging, demanding and requires constant research, data collection on language and its expressiveness. Thus for learners it is necessary to spend a certain amount of time, attention, and experience for acquiring new language with all its full linguistic diversities. Some teachers believe that problems with language acquisition deal with lack of vocabulary, however other believes it is an age boundaries, by the developing of cognition this problem can be easily overcome. Lightbown (2006) in his book "how language are learned" states clearly that even learners acquire 5000 of new words and a good knowledge of the syntax and morphology of the target language, they still face with difficulties in using language. To better address the scope of investigation let's look into the definition of discourse "written or spoken language especially when it is studied to understand how people use the language" it is the way that language is used to construct connected and meaningful text, either spoken or written [5]. Recent years research in applied linguistics shows that "Discourse analysis has become an increasingly attractive analytic method for researchers in second language development because of what it can show about that process and what it can suggest about second language pedagogy" [8].

Idea of analyzing written and spoken language influence teaching and learning in discovering the nature of cognitive development in language. In addition, linguists believe that discourse analysis focuses on the processes of literacy development in second language learning which can be achieved by the ability to express intentions and meaning through different speech acts, or perceive and comprehend pragmatic features of second language. To be successful learner, learners need to know the meaning which goes beyond the sentence and can be interpreted differently in different situations or be able to unfold figurative language. It is assumed that figurative language is uncommon or poetic, however figurative language very popular spoken language among people i.e is communicative. In the study introduced by Roberts and Kreuz (1994) figurative language is defined as inseparable part of written and spoken discourse which is not always clear or precise: hyperbole, idiom, indirect request, irony,

understatement, metaphor, rhetorical question, represent a certain discourse goal. They are universal in all languages, and learners may not be aware of those expressive means in their native language, although they skillfully use them in their L1. Foreign language expressive means are quite ambiguous for learners unless they are not familiar with its real use in language. Challenge comes from the fact that learners mostly focused on surface of the language e.g decontextualized vocabulary or just sentence level (subject and predicate), rather than deep analysis of linguistics phenomenon. For long time it was assumed that second language classrooms couldn't provide appropriate input for learning how to realize intention and felling of the speaker. Wong (2005) in his article introduces Wierzbicka opinion that "Language is a tool for expressing meaning. We think, we feel, we perceive and we want to express our thoughts and feelings, our perceptions. Usually we want to express them because we want to share them with other people" following conclusion can be drawn that learning second language comes with the capability to express the meaning and achieving specific discourse goals.

"Classroom interaction offers teachers interesting and revealing data to be used as a starting point in order to develop learners' pragmatic competence, teach an L2's pragmatic principles or the way in which specific speech acts are performed in the L2. "Teaching Languages across Cultures" that tackle learners' performance in specific speech acts or linguistic functions, examining how they acquire pragmatic principles and exploring the factors influencing their performance in different L2s" [14, p.12].

It is established to start the inquiry with the sort of limitation of the domain of the study, therefore I limit the scope of this paper to the level of introducing the hyperbole as one of the way to avoid pragmatic misunderstanding in teaching foreign language. The hyperbole is the way of emphasizing what you are saying by describing it as far extreme than it really is [5]. Most learner complaint about lack of understanding when they use word for word translations of expressive means. Interpreting expressive means like hyperbole and exaggerations create a lot of difficulties, because meaning of hyperbolic expression can be varied from one language into another. Widgery (1989) believes that exaggeration is epidemic and universal. East of London is considered as a "Home of Hyperbole", when patients don't have anything as simple as a temperature they use "burn up." About the behavior of sick people "drive me insane", "fighting for breath" is used for someone who suffering from a coryzeal illness, and children who "haven't touched food for months" usually not very thin [11].

Metaphors and idiomatic expressions are a vital part of social communication. However, because

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different lifestyles and different environments spawn different metaphors, “not all metaphors mean the same to all cultures” (Kukulka-Hulme 1999: 75). In other words, the metaphors of one language are not necessarily recognized in another. For instance, the metaphor “life is like a box of chocolates; you never know what you’re going to get” (from the film *Forrest Gump*, 1994) would conjure only the image of “sweetness”.

Conducting linguistic analysis can be very effective for learners of the second language. Understanding can not be achieved without explanation, so the explaining expressive means helps learner to be more confident user of English and interpret the pragmatic aspect of the language. Pragmatics gives learner an idea how people use the language and moreover demonstrate connection between the language and people who speak this language together with their culture traditions and behavior.

According to Blooms taxonomy, analyzing is inseparable part of learning. To understand a language, or its semantics, i.e meaning or what language is mainly about. Wong (2005) points that language is the expression of meaning, knowing the form but not understanding can become a barrier which later decrease the ability to learn the language. Goddard claims that meaning stands in the center of comprehending the nature of language and human language abilities. According to the Steven Krashen, all human learn the language in the same way, and the key is understanding and acquiring. From this view there is a conclusion that there is no anyone who can not learn, the problem is using the language meaningfully. In today’s world hyperbole used widely in both classical rhetoric, literature, in media and broadcasting (“astronomic”, “the richest”, “tremendous”) and in academia. But in some context it is regarded negatively as it is associated with lying, deception and unjust, consequently in academic essay it is recommended to avoid using hyperbole as it is something absurd [3]. A good piece of written text may contain a gap which can be filled by the reader or the implicit message of the text can be only inferred. Thornburry refers to literary work as carefully crafted with expressively, imaginatively and playfully and sometimes abstruse language which requires high degree of conscious [10]. Interpreting the author's message as well as predicting it by means of Grammar and Vocabulary

in our case interpreting hyperbolic expressions help learners to foresee what comes next in the content of the sentence or just more than content [6].

Observation and teaching experience allow us to conclude that not all vocabulary that the learners need can be taught, learners need exposure to real text as well as training for self directed learning and effective use of language in communication. Analyzing and looking into the beauty of the hyperbole which is both literal and communicative e.g *Literal use*: “It took him a about an hour to comb his hair”, “He spent around half his goddam life in front of the mirror”, “It made me so nervous”, “I nearly went crazy”, “It took him about five hours to get ready”, “he was two years younger than I was, but he was about fifty times as intelligent” (Salinger 1994). *Everyday usage*: “Miraculous soap turns skin into silk”, “The best your money can buy”, “it is as easy as ABC”, “Super clean sparkling teeth” “She cried all night long” [3]. Aesthetic sides of the language is represented by pragmatics and recognizing hyperbole finding counterparts in native language gets student motivated in learning and always be aware that language seems to be saying one thing but meaning another, and it is the general feature of everyday language. Conducting discourse analysis in the English Classroom, and unpacking meaning of a hyperbole will push learner to read authentic text which seem difficult and to develop their natural habits and to challenge them toward cognitive complexity.

Conclusion

Research on understanding how language works and applications of discourse analysis is needed through research and development programs for learners and teachers. The research in pragmatics is relatively new in our field. Even so, this topic has evolved drastically in recent years. In fact, this particular discipline is especially important nowadays due to the use of English in a globalized context. Linguistically prepared and creative learners will be self directed and will contribute to their own learning, and hopefully the results of this challenges will be used in further researches, data collections and teaching will be more oriented on facilitating learning rather transmitting knowledge as in traditional teaching.

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**SECTION 31. Economic research, finance,
innovation, risk management.**

LEARNING LAND-WATER REFORMS IN FERGHANA VALLEY BY HISTORICAL SOURCES (1925-1926)

Abstract: In this article has been analyzed some issues and processes of the land-water reform and its consequences in the period of Soviet government in Fergana valley.

Key words: agriculture, land-water reform, Soviet government, peasant, Fergana valley, Zarafshan province, kulak.

Language: English

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Introduction

National independence opened a wide perspective way to reset and enrich the morality of the Uzbek people. On this matter it is important to re-create fairly the history of homeland. Therefore history gives power to the morality of the nation, and raises national pride. The president of the republic of Uzbekistan, I.A.Karimov has emphasized the following: "We are going to lead our country to a new level, a new great triumph, and we need a bright idea in this way. There is the self-consciousness of our nation in the essence of this idea. It is impossible to understand self-consciousness without knowing the real history." [1]

Materials and Methods

Analyzing the history of Uzbekistan in 1925-1929, particularly, specific features of the issues concerned with land-water use reform, studying historical experiences, understanding the causes of conflicts in the process of the Uzbek village development have an important significance. Particularly, it is important to take into consideration the terrible policy of the Soviet government banning and destroying lots of propertied farms by pretending land-water use reform, and critical situation that occurred in consequence of it.

"It is obvious, in the period of former system the economy of our Republic developed one sided, directed at rearing only raw material, and cotton monopoly which caused terrible critical consequences was in full swing. Uzbekistan was in

the lowest level in the former Union with its primary production and social infrastructure according to per capita. Within the development years of Independence-in a short period, our country achieved new and great success, and at the result the appearance of our country has changed completely and the authority of the country is increasing in the world community." [2]

Explaining the essence of the reforms held by former system to the young, helping them understand historical truth and make an appropriate conclusion, calling them for estimating present prosperous days are an important task of history.

Considering these social tasks, it is important to appraise once more the pages concerned with difficult colonial past of the history of our country from the viewpoint of present day. The great social necessity of appealing to them and scientific significance of them are contemplated with that history in the period of the Soviet government was presented artificially and badly because of the dictator policy held in the period of the Soviet government. The legend of the communist system about "civilization task" in Central Asia and achievements of "undeveloped" people of the country at the result of the management of the center was propagated hard during many years. But nothing was told about critical essence of the policy carried out by the Soviet government, lots of critical situations were presented artificially.

It is obvious that land-water use reform held in 1925-1929 was positively appraised in the scientific



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works created in Uzbekistan, particularly, in Fergana Valley in the period of the Soviets. But, after the independence of our country there occurred great changes in political, economic and moral life and began newly observing, appraising, critically studying, and fairly exposing the events in our history in 1925-1930. The interest and necessity are increasing to the study of these issues.

There began enmity among social classes of people in the Uzbek villages in consequence of the land-water use reform of 1925-1926 in Fergana Valley. Resetting the sense of landownership formed in villages for centuries, applying it in broadening agrarian reforms being run in our country by the study of the Uzbek village esteems and the history of the skilled, prudent classes which were abolished by the Soviet system at present have a particular significance.

In Uzbek history there are a number of scientific works concerned with some issues of the land-water use reform held in Fergana Valley in 1925-1926. These works can be divided into two groups: researches done in the period of the Soviet government and in the independence period.

The land-water use reform in Uzbekistan was held in three stages because of various conditions in different parts of the Republic. Land-water reform was held in Fergana, Samarkand, Tashkent provinces in 1925-1926. It was held in Zarafshan province in 1926-1927, and in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Khorezm provinces in 1928-1929.

Theoretical analyses on the land-water reform issues in Uzbekistan began to appear on the press in 1925. One of those research works is "Land reform in Uzbekistan" by an outstanding statesman, E.Zelkina published in 1925. Mainly, the opinions on the peculiarity and economic future of the land-water reform were stated in the book which had been written on the grounds of economic plans.

After the land-water reform a book dedicated to the agrarian issues in Central Asia by E.Zelkina was published.[3] One of the chapters of this book was dedicated to the results of the reform held in Samarkand, Tashkent, Ferghana and Zarafshan provinces.

The brochure dedicated to the results of the land-water use reform by A.Ikramov, the prime secretary of the Central Committee of UzComParty, is also one of the initial works in exposing this issue.[4] There is the speech of A.Ikramov read in the II congress of the UzCP (b) (November, 1925) in the brochure and it exposed the aim of the reform and primary economic plans. These works of the Uzbek Soviet state scientists were not the research works analyzed from the viewpoint of history, they were summarizing materials of land-water reform experiences and its general plans.

Exploring the theme of land-water use reform from the viewpoint of history began in 1947 after

publishing a scientific brochure dedicated to this issue by G.Rizayev[5].

In the book "Public-party works in village" by R.B.Babajanova published in 1957 the reform issues in Fergana province in 1925-1926 were also partially exposed.

From 1960 the land-water use reform issue began to be investigated as an important object of history. In many scientific works done in 1950-1960[6] the land-water use reform issues in Uzbekistan, particularly in Fergana Valley, were exposed. Among these works R.H.Aminova's works have a peculiar significance.[7] Because the scientist had deeply analyzed the history of agrarian changes in Uzbekistan as a peculiar theme. In 1950-1960 the land-water use reform issues were also exposed in the materials of various scientific conferences and congresses.

Land-water use reform and its results in Uzbekistan, particularly in Fergana Valley, were thoroughly investigated on grounds of the Soviet measures in the works by L.Z.Kunakova.[9] The investigator analyzed the land-water use reform in Fergana Valley and its specific features and creative results in her first book. And in the second book the issues of the land-water use reform in Uzbekistan in 1925-1929 were studied generally. Studying the sources concerned with the theme in both books I.A.Alimov defended a candidate dissertation on the theme "Land-water use reform in Tashkent province". In the synopsis of the thesis the abolishment of feudal farms and relations at the result of the reform, and participation of farmers in the reform was noted [10] and introduced to the scientific usage.

The issues of land-water use reform in Uzbekistan were not only researched by historians, but also by economists. For instance, in the monograph by O.B.Jamolov[11], an investigator the economic situation of agriculture in the Republic on the eve of the general collectivization was investigated. In two chapters of the monograph economic changes occurred in the Uzbek village during the land-water use reform in 1925-1929 were analyzed and lots of generalized factual information were stated.

A number of fundamental works on the history of Uzbekistan were also published in 1960-1970.[12] In these publications and all sources written in the Soviet period the land-water use reform and its results were interpreted on grounds of the communist ideology.

The analysis of sources shows that majority of the publications belong to the first group. A lot of scientific works were done on the land-water use reform in Uzbekistan during the Soviet ruling. As it was told, all these works had been done on grounds of the Soviet period measures, in other words, in the spirit of communist ideology. That's why the

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investigators couldn't expose whole complexity of the issue, couldn't appraise the sources critically. A lot of real facts were omitted; critical features of the reform were hidden. The historical event wasn't reflected wholly and fairly in these works, the events were reflected rather politically. In short, because of the influence of the communist ideology the "socialist changes" in the villages were praised more. Abolishment of the feudal farms which was to be abolished in the villages and wealthy farms got the name "of the land-water use reform held in Uzbekistan were exposed fairly and thoroughly, opinions about its critical features were spoken for the first time.

One of the monographs in which the history of the land-water use reform was appraised critically and all features of this policy were exposed is "Farming in Uzbekistan: evolution of the social condition 1917-1937" by A.A.Golovanov, an outstanding historian. The social condition and the changes occurred in Uzbek village in 1917-1937 were analyzed in the work. The issues of land-water use reform in Uzbekistan in 1925-1929 and its results were kulak" farms, requisition of the property were appraised as "the victory of the socialist system".

It was possible to speak openly the truth about the history of the land-water use reform after the Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Changing into independent sovereign development path of the Republic created a sound situation to get rid of the influence of a single ideology and to reset up and develop national-moral esteems.

In the independence period a number of text-books, articles and booklets have been done which differs from the previous in style and quality and they belong to the second group [18-21]. In these works all features also thoroughly analyzed in it. For instance, there were spoken about the essence of the land-water use reform, the aim of the Soviet government from the reform and about the scientific-theoretical results of the reform. A lot of factual information on the critical results of the reform occurred in Uzbek village were given.

In the text-book for schools and in the manual written by R.Shamsutdinov, Sh.Karimov for the students of higher educational institutions the issue of land-water use reform was approached wholly in new methodology, in these sources the critical results of the land-water use reform with its positive results were exposed with arguments.

In the fundamental research work with a great volume [22] published in 2000 the theme of the land-water use reform in Uzbekistan was appraised on the grounds of new viewpoint. The authors came into a fair conclusion on this issue and demonstrated fairly and on grounds of facts that during the reform confiscated lands and property from the wealthy farms were gathered in the totalitarian state, a little part of the land was given to the needy farmers, and the rest of the land was given to the collective and state farms. As well as, they raised the opinion that a lot of wealthy farms were abolished groundless and its negative influence to the development of agriculture. As the authors wrote as a conclusion the land-water use reform helped to create financial grounds for collectivization.

Conclusion

A number of theoretical ideas on the issue of land-water use reform in Uzbekistan, its essence, results were raised in the works done lately by professor R.Shamsutdinov, dedicated to the history of collectivization of agriculture and "kulak" policy, a lot of archive materials were generally introduced to scientific usage.

In general a new methodology is forming in the years of independence on the just study of land-water use reform in Uzbekistan. The researches in a new spirit on this whole theme are just being done.

The analysis of sources shows that majority of the publications belong to the first group. A lot of scientific works were done on the land-water use reform in Uzbekistan during the Soviet ruling. As it was told, all these works had been done on grounds of the Soviet period measures, in other words, in the spirit of communist ideology. That's why the investigators couldn't expose whole complexity of the issue, couldn't appraise the sources critically. A lot of real facts were omitted; critical features of the reform were hidden. The historical event wasn't reflected wholly and fairly in these works, the events were reflected rather politically. In short, because of the influence of the communist ideology the "socialist changes" in the villages were praised more. Abolishment of the feudal farms which was to be abolished in the villages and wealthy farms got the name "kulak" farms, requisition of the property were appraised as "the victory of the socialist system".

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**SECTION 23. Agriculture. Agronomy. The
technique.**

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF LIQUID NITROGEN- FERTILIZER CALCIUM TO PREVENT THE ELEMENTS OF THE CROP

Abstract: For the purpose of the use of additional technical measures to accelerate the growth and development of cotton, increasing productivity and reducing the elements of shedding were studied terms and norms of application "LACF" liquid nitrogen-calcium as a top dressing over the leaves.

Research work conducted in the years 2014-2016 have shown an increase in the amount of shedding and reduced crop elements (inflorescence buds, cotton bolls) after applying "LACF" liquid nitrogen-calcium with the norm of 5, 10, 15, 20 l/ha at the time when 3-4 true leaves and full flowering (budding).

Key words: elements of the crop, shedding, cotton fertility, liquid nitrogen fertilizer, productivity of cotton plant, liquid nitric fertilizers, "LNCF" (liquid nitric calcium fertilizer).

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Introduction

In the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan achieved great success in the development, application and implementation of appropriate research and development of innovative agricultural technologies on the cultivation of fertile crop and quality of cotton and wheat (Mirzajanov 2010, Abdualimov 2007, Tojiyev 2007).

Currently, for the production of liquid fertilizer and the timing and rules on the use of them for cotton cultivation, defined management research based on the findings and conclusions of experiments conducted in field hospitals and laboratories.

Based on this, we have set ourselves to the aim of studying the impact of the growth, the development of the quality of the cotton crop, by feeding leaves of cotton through the newly developed liquid nitrogen- fertilizer calcium in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Materials and Methods

As is known, to the phase of budding and flowering cotton plant grows very slowly. Especially the slow growth observed during the intermediate phase of occurrence of these first, second, third and fourth leaves. Also in this period, they are very

vulnerable and easily exposed to various diseases. And along with this, cotton needs feeding fertilizers, especially nitrogen and phosphorus.

Years of experience proved that it was in this period, feeding cotton by means of suspension NPK fertilizers through the cotton plant has a positive effect on the subsequent development of cotton, it accelerates the ripening and affect the overall growth of productivity (B.Tillabekov B.Niyozaliev 2010). In the developed countries raising cotton, feeding cotton with liquid suspensions through the leaves is widely used.

But in Uzbekistan, due to the climatic conditions, and the status of cultivated land to use liquid fertilizer, you first need to determine the suitability, timing and norms. In this research, we first started working on the definition of standards for the application of liquid nitrogen-calcium fertilizer during the emergence of 3-4 true leaves and flowering phase.

Therefore, the main objectives of our work, we have identified the study of agricultural measures definition of acceptable terms and standards for the application of a new, long-term liquid nitrogen-calcium fertilizer produced at the enterprise of JSC "Fergana Nitrogen" through the leaves, for the



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growth and development of cotton, accelerate budding (flowering) and reduce their shedding, as well as to determine the exact guidance to farmers on the use of this technology.

The research work carried out at the Department of the cultivation, storage and primary processing of agricultural products, as well as CBSPARI Ferghana scientific experimental station in 2014-2016 years, based on experiments carried out in laboratory and field conditions.

The observations and laboratory analyses, during tests carried out on the basis of a methodological guide "study guide UzPITI" (2007) and "The insecticide, acaricide, biologically active substances and guidelines to try and Fungicides" (1994) was carried out using.

In 2014, in the experimental fields were sown the seeds of varieties of cotton C-6524. During the experiment, for the controlled (not of the treatment) embodiment, comparing it with a urea-treated with standard 7 kg / ha embodiment, application rates were studied "LNCF" liquid nitrogen-calcium norm 5, 10, 15, 20 l/ha.

Field experiments were conducted at the Fergana scientific and experimental station CBSPARI, of Fergana conducted on the basis of agro-technical measures taken at the experimental farm of the foundation.

During the experiments, laboratory studies and phenological observations were carried out on research options. After thinning and at the end of the growth period of seedlings of cotton density was determined. phenological and biometrical observations were made on the growth of cotton, the number of fertile twigs, buds, inflorescences, cotton boxes, opened boxes and fallen buds.

At the same time, by the front surface of the leaves were there checked out laboratory research, dry weight, photosynthesis productivity, yield and quality of cotton fiber.

On the experimental fields in cotton growth period the following works were carried out: 1 time thinning 2 times loosening of the soil, 4 times treatment between the ranges 3 times watering, fertilizing, in the period of the appearance of 3-4 true

leaves and full of budding (flowering) treatment and 3 times of seedlings with liquid nitrogen, calcium "LNCF".

As a result of agricultural processes on the use of liquid nitrogen-fertilizer calcium through the cotton leaves, on the basis of the studied variants were proven positive impact of this method on cotton growth. Namely, the 2014 year, the work on the application "LNCF" liquid nitrogen-calcium norm 5,10, 15, 20 l/ha during budding (Flowering) of cotton, were held for 16 days.

At the result of the application through the leaves of liquid nitrogen-calcium "LNCF", observed disease resistance and resistance to insect pests, as well as free and healthy plant growth. Phenological observations were carried out in the period from June 1 to July 15, 2014.

On July 15 cotton growth was 71.8 cm, 12.2 cm fruitful branches, the number of buds reached 10.1, 2.2 inflorescences, cotton bolls was 3.3 pc., After the application of the "SAKŸ" liquid nitrogen-calcium norm 5,10, 15, 20 l / ha, cotton growth reached 72,4-77,5 cm, which is 0,6-5,7 cm. higher than in embodiments where it is not used "LNCF".

Also there was observed an increase in the number of elements of the crop (inflorescence buds, cotton bolls) after applying "LNCF" liquid nitrogen-calcium with the norm of 5, 10, 15, 20 l/ha.

During the experiments, mainly observed variants of plant growth and development, its height, the number of productive branches, increasing the filling elements of the harvest as a result of the use of liquid nitrogen-calcium "LNCF" with the norm, 5-10 l/ha.

Subsequent observations have shown that if the above mentioned laws, showed an increase in pilot version of cotton amounted to 81,4-90,5 cm, the number of productive branches reached to 13,2-14,6 pieces, and cotton bolls 10.5-12.5 pc. When using liquid nitrogen-calcium "LNCF" during flowering and budding (flowering) growth experienced option increased by 9.1 cm, the number of productive branches by 1.4 pc, cotton bolls by 2.2 pc., And inflorescences 1,5 pieces.

Table 1

The impact on growth and development cotton of liquid nitrogen-calcium "LNCF".

Morphological indices of plants	Norms "LNCF" l/ha.	Indicators during experiments	
		1.08.2014	1.08.2015
Rate of growth of the plant, cm	Control-0	81,4	90,4
	Standard (suspension - NPK) -7	87,2	92,2
	"LNCF" – 5	79,7	91,2
	"LNCF" – 10	78,4	95,4
	"LNCF" – 15	87,6	99,1

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	"LNCF" – 20	85,6	99,2
The quantity of fruitful branches, pieces.	Control-0	13,2	13,3
	Standard (suspension - NPK) -7	14,0	14,0
	"LNCF" – 5	14,0	14,4
	"LNCF" – 10	13,9	13,9
	"LNCF" – 15	13,1	14,0
	"LNCF" – 20	12,1	14,6
The quantity of cotton bolls, pieces.	Control-0	10,5	13,5
	Standard (suspension - NPK) -7	11,6	14,0
	"LNCF" – 5	13,0	14,7
	"LNCF" – 10	13,2	16,6
	"LNCF" – 15	12,7	17,3
	"LNCF" – 20	12,7	12,1
The quantity of dead buds, pieces.	Control-0	3,6	4,3
	Standard (suspension - NPK) -7	2,4	3,2
	"LNCF" – 5	2,0	2,3
	"LNCF" – 10	2,2	2,4
	"LNCF" – 15	2,6	2,8
	"LNCF" – 20	3,0	3,2

The conducted experiments in 2015, also showed improvement in the growth, development and fertility of cotton, in embodiments to which the "LNCF" liquid nitrogen-calcium was applied. When growing and development of cotton were stored patterns 2014 and the application of liquid "LNCF" nitrogen-calcium normally 5-10 l/ha, there was an increase of productivity elements.

Based on the above mentioned research findings and experiences, it can be said that for increasing the yield of elements and preventing the shedding of buds and bolls, the use of one of farming and measures, namely conducting feeding through the leaves of great importance. At the same time, the use of liquid nitrogen-calcium "LNCF" normally 5-10 l / ha as a top dressing over the leaves, during the emergence of 3-4 true leaves, and during budding, accelerates growth and development of cotton in the initial stage, it will fit shedding elements yields and achieved high yield.

Conclusions

□ the effectiveness of the use of liquid nitrogen for cotton-calcium "LNCF" with the norm of 5, 10, 15, 20 l/ha has been examined.

□ during the period of the appearance of 3-4 true leaves, and in the budding stage (Bloom) increase the use of standards "LNCF" liquid nitrogen, calcium has a negative impact on growth, development and increased productivity elements;

□ when applied to cotton "LNCF" liquid nitrogen, calcium rate of 5 l/ha - in the period of the appearance of 3-4 true leaves and with the norm of 10 l/ha in the phase of budding and flowering, high productivity has been achieved;

□ the use of liquid nitrogen for cotton-calcium "LNCF" shriveled leaves decreases in the initial period of growth, increases resistance to pests, increasing the number of elements yields.

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Abbreviations: l/ha – liter hectars of, LNCF – liquid nitric calcium fertilizer. CBSPARI – Cotton Breeding, Seed Production And Agrotechnologies Research Institute

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SECTION 11. Biology. Ecology.
Veterinary Medicine.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANICAL DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR OF HOMOPTEROUS INSECTS IN THE “PARASITE HOST” SYSTEM

Abstract: The current article investigates the unique passive defensive strategies of homopteroous insects in the “parasite-host” system. The morpho-ecological differentiation of different forms of wax extractions in the hypoderma among homopteroous insects was divided into two directions: Diffused wax rust-fluff-crumby powder and tight wax. 2. Diffused wax rust-fluff-glassy extraction-plate and dashboard.

Key words: gipoderma, fluffy fiber, coins, shields, "the host of the parasite", white soft, wax.

Language: English

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Introduction

As it was observed in major supplying with plants, the altered forms of hypoderm, which are formed as a result of cooled wax extractions, in turn develop fluff fiber that serve as a shield, i.e. passive-mechanical defensive strategy. It is known that this type of adaptation is represented as one of the adventive types of morphologic adjustments, where the bodies of *Pseudococcus citri* Fern., *Saissetia oleae* Ckll., *Cinara grossa* Kalt., *Eulachnus alticola* Born., *Eulachnus tauricus* Bozh., *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* Thom., *Bemisia tabaci* Gen., *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* Westw., *Dialeurodis citri* Riley are covered with wax ashes and protective shields, while the bodies of *Pseudococcus comstocki* Kuv., *Eriosoma lanigerium* Hausm. are covered with dark yellow or white fluff [4, 48; 5, 56; 6, 48; 8, 143].

It is important to state that the bodies of such species as *Gymnaspis aechmeae* Newst., *Pinnaspis aspidistra* Ldgr., *Leucaspis archangelskyae* Ldgr., *Diaspis bromeliae* Sign., *Diaspis zamiae* Mofg. are covered by shield.

Materials and Methods

Generally, if we compare the statistics between the bodies of insects which are covered by wax ashes

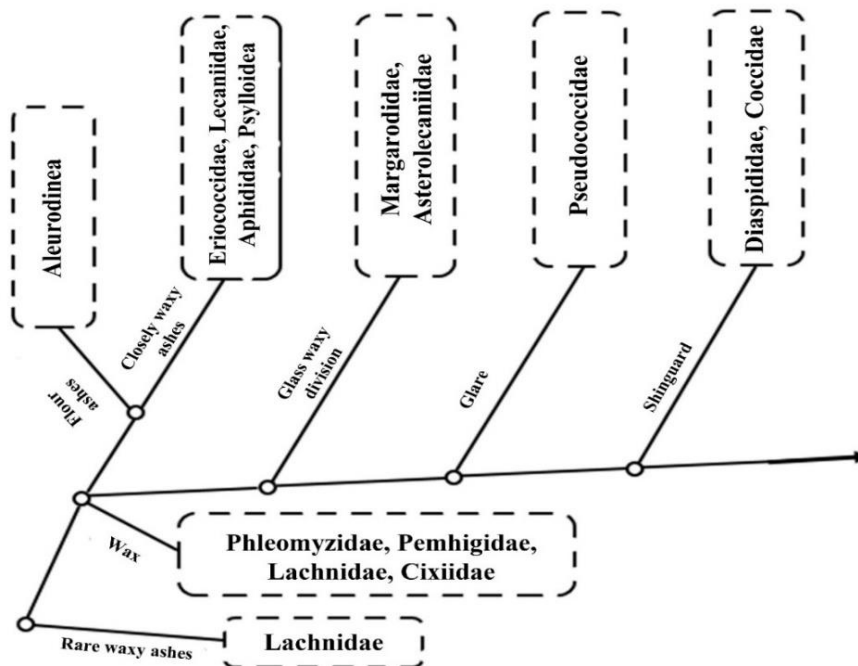
and shields protected by adventive types, the latter composes 62% (18 species), among them 9 insects are covered with shields. Bodies of plant louse and white-winged insects are covered with wax of crumby ashes and the indicators make up 31%, 2 of them are shield types and plant louse (6.9%) are covered by wax.

It is found out that homopteroous proboscis-sucking insects develop passive protection if specialized nutritive plants are applied, which is the cause of diversified wax extractions. Hence, while comparing the process of improvement with the family of further species, the process becomes more complicated in the system of thick fluff wax ashes and shields. (See attached figure below).

Generally, the diversification of wax extractions depends on the type of species, nutritive plants, place of dwelling and on the detachment of its excrements. For example, the bodies of the members in the family of Margarodidae are covered with long glassy wax fibres, while the bodies of Pseudococcidae insects are covered with visible floury elements and wax extractions. In some types of insects it is possible to notice the scales that belong to the family of komstocki worm which, in turn, possess the body covered with wax ashes and fluff (Picture 1).

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Picture 1 - Some types of insects it is possible to notice the scales that belong to the family of komstoki.

The bodies of such female species as Ortheziidae possess fully white or half white, fully grey or half grey wax scales.

The bodies of such member as Asterolecaniidae are covered with thin graceful glassy separate wax elements.

The wax separations bring incredible changes for artificial (Coccidae) shields of wax extractions by altering the bodies of horn species dramatically after birth testicle.

Real (Diaspididae) leather and horned shields usually have thin bright and half bright features, moreover, in some species shoulders and stomach of the host develop together and the parasite develops between those two shields.

Generally, wax separations of coccids, their particular forms and special features are consider as their systematic signs [2, 12-28; 1, 13].

From the above mentioned discussions it can be concluded that the forms of wax extractions in the family of primitive evolutionary coccids have been developed into more and more complex process. The particular defensive features of passive coccids, their eating and living habits in the "parasite-host" system have been developed from historical perspective step by step in the following order: Margarodidae – Pseudococcidae – Ortheziidae – Asterolecaniidae – Coccidae – Diaspididae.

It is important to draw attention to the significant note about the homopterous proboscis-sucking insects that usually do not dwell in open area colonies but rather prefer to develop in the bodies of the host secretly or half secretly, hence they can

adapt to the different environments even under the surface.

Plant louse in the type of Pemphigus Hart., Eriosoma Leach., Kaltenbachella Schout., Tetraneura Hart., Slavum Mordv. Which belong to the gall plant louse cover its body with fluff, which protects the plant from produced "plant louse" within the gall as well as from unnecessary moisture. We may observe the similar pattern among such insects as *Prociphilus xylostei* Deg., *P.umarovi* Narz., where the parasite lives in a half secret way.

For example, the plant louse (Phleomyzidae, Lachnidae, Pemphigidae, Drepanosiphidae or Aphididae) that can be found in Central Asia is expressed as the member of family in the body of wax extractions, and took the form of fluff and wax ashes. Moreover, the most primitive member of the Phleomyzidae family known as *Phloemyzus passerinii* (Sing.) is located in the crack of polar and before attaching to its host it covers the body with ample fluff.

Similar process can be observed in the example of *Shivaphis celticola* Nevs., (Drepanosiphidae) that lives in (*Celtis australis*, *C.caucasia*). Moreover, fluff of plant louse *Cinara thujafilina* (Del Guercio) that belongs to the family of Lachnidae is easily determined [7, 28; 8, 143].

It can be observed that most of the types of Aphididae plant louse is covered with wax ashes. For example, among the Macrosiphoniella del Guerc. plant louses, especially among the members of Macrosiphoniella seed the ashes replace sclerite structures in tergite. It is known that the

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parasite plant *Macrosiphoniella* depends on its host *Artemisia L.*, thus the former had to adapt to live in xerophilous conditions. The wax ashes that cover the body of the insect prevent the parasite from the excess loss of water. Wax ashes can be referred to such seed types as *Dysaphis* Born., *Brevicoryne* Das., *Cryptosiphon* Prantl., *Brachyunguis* Das., *Hyalopterus* Koch., *Hyadaphis* Kirk., *Colorado* Wilson., *Anuraphis* Guerc., and to some members of *Aphis L. Seeds*.

The special importance draws attention the passive defensive strategies of *Ferganaphis* Mukch., types of seeds. Such plant louses copy some features from morphological perspective of *Lachninae*, *Macrosiphoninae* and *Anuraphidinae* group of insect, covering themselves with abundant fluff, which makes those parasites similar to the *Pemphigidae* family members [3, 12]. Likewise, the plant louse *Xerobion eriosomatium* Nevs. Cover tergite in a noticeable length with white fluffy fibers. As the appropriate season comes they cover themselves with abundant white fluff nutritive plant known as *Kochia* [9, 38; 10, 28].

Conclusion

We can see in some families of *Aphididae* that protect themselves basically with waxy ashes.

The seed *Ferganaphis* Mukch., has own facility that passive in their protection.

Mainly stated that evolutionary ashes in dilapidated troop were passive protection, the youngest progressive type was thick waxy ashes.

The family *Cixiidae* that live in steppe under the earth is protectable from high moisture and from water.

The maggots waxy filament *Psylloidea* reduces the consumption to water and keep from dryness.

White wings help the prepared waxes at accommodation to nourishing plant, it executes the role of strong protection.

All confirmed about proboscis-sucking insect live at condition changing ambiances as well as adjust to supply inwardly plants and duplication or in majority of the positions be protected from predator and parasite, also, gives the chance to remain unharmed under chemical poison.

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SECTION 22. Policy. Innovations. Theory, practice and methods.

AZERBAIJANI-TURKIC DIPLOMACY ON THE EDGE OF XVI-XVII CENTURIES IN ISKENDER BEK TURKMAN MUNSHI'S CHRONICLE

Abstract: *Shah Abbas's ruling period (1587-1629) was one of the most interesting pages in the Safavid history. The diplomatic rise of that epoch is related to economic development of European countries. Therefore their interests were diverted to the East and to the Safavid State, in particular. At the same time military threats from the Ottoman Empire catalyzed development of diplomatic relations. In addition, for the considering of the events from the diplomatic life of the earlier historical period we have used the source "Əhsanul-Təvərix" by Hasan bey Rumlu. Ruling period of Shah Abbas I is very amply reflected in the «Tarix-i ələmərə-yi Abbasi». The list of names of envoys from other literal sources is presented in the article. Namely, some events depicted in «Tarix-i ələmərə-yi Abbasi» are reflected as published in English-language literature. At that time envoys were mainly appointed from loyal to Shah Turks. Thus, Azerbaijani Turk diplomats played very important role in the development of the Safavid foreign affairs.*

Key words: *the Hapsburg's court, foreign policy, the Safavid's dynasty, diplomatic agreement, emissary.*

Language: English

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Introduction

International political situation on the edge of XVI-XVII

Analyzing political powers distribution arranged around Azerbaijani states just starting the time of dynasty Aqqoyunlu reign, it could be noticed that in the second half of XIV¹, as well as in XV, and on the edge of XVI-XVII it continued to be similar. Ottoman threat was over European countries, and many European states were seeking an ally in the name of medieval Azerbaijan. Doubtless, elements of conflict ignition between two eastern states to weaken them both took place. Nevertheless, even their differing peculiarities

were being observed. Development of Azerbaijani-European ties as well as Azerbaijani-European relations as a whole were dictated in two directions – trading-economic and military-political during long historical period; with the only difference that for the relationships with Europe [nevertheless all efforts, negotiations conducted did not result in any decent military conclusion] was the first type of relations and for Eastern countries – the second type.

So, in XVI c. favorable conditions were created for capitalism development in Europe. Developing European and, namely English bourgeoisie, looking for getting sources of cheap raw materials and lucrative markets turned their glances to the East. Their attempts to find out marine ways to India bending the north of America or Asia were not any success, because marine ways were under Portugal and Spain and the Mediterranean was under control of Ottoman Empire (29, p.436-438). In connection with this an idea of Volga-Caspian transit exploitation merged. And except England that was profitable to the following states as Austria, Germany, Sweden,

¹ The first diplomatic relations with Europe were established even by Qara Yoluk Osman Aqqoyunlu. See in: N.F.Akhundova. Азербайджанские государства в XV-XVI вв. по материалам «Кембриджской истории Ирана» (13, p.38-41) and L.Tardy. Beyond the Ottoman Empire (14th-16th century Hungarian Diplomacy in the East) (30, p.3-17).



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Poland, etc. The mentioned states because of long distance between them and centers of silk trade faced the necessity of purchasing it through dealer countries (Venice and Portugal). So they were interested not less than England in establishing and developing trading and political links with Safavids. In its turn it is legal enough that Ottoman Empire was standing against Northern way to be used by Safavids².

And though further Russian merchants insisted Russia to annul trading privileges of Englishmen and established their control on Volga-Caspian way (7, c.244-251), moreover Englishmen and other European travelers' interest to Safavid state rose in correspondence with the said Moscow Campaigns. The long list of European travelers could be enumerated who visited the Safavid state for various reasons, until the beginning of the XVIII century, such as Pietro della Vale, Rafael du Manns, Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, Jean Chardin, Francois Petit de Lacroix, Engelbert Kaempfer, Pierre Sanson, Tadeusz Krushinsky, etc.³

As for the military-political factor catalyzing the development of European-Azerbaijani relations, then, as before, under the reign of the Azerbaijani dynasty Aqqoyunlu, its fundamental cause lay in the need for a joint struggle against the Ottoman Empire. For example, the 1583-1606's were marked by the Austrian-Ottoman wars, in which the Habsburg monarchy was actively trying to engage the Safavids. Safavid state during the reign of Shah Abbas I (1587-1629) in turn, was also in a state of war with the Ottoman Turkey⁴.

² To put this goal to life Ottoman state went to open war conflict, starting a marsh to Astrakhan in 1569.

³ It is specific that since XVI century in Europe there start to appear books devoted to this region (34; 26). As an example it could be mentioned about Safavid-Ottoman wars by Giovanni Tommazo Minadoi, published in Rome in 1587, and a book on the history of Persia (Antwerp, 1583) by P.Bizarus. In Italy «tireless Venetian» Giovanni Baptista Ramusio collected valuable material on travels and discoveries, firstly published in three volumes between 1550 and 1563 in Venice. In 1598 his English double published the same work of Italian Ramusio under the heading «The Principal Navigations. Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries» (33).

⁴ In 1578 «after mejlis Sultan Murad expressed his firm intention to start the war» against Safavids in spite of Peaceful Treaty in Amasia (1555). This intention burst into long exhaustive war (1578-1590), each episode of which was described in details in the works of Ottoman palace chronicler of the time Ibrahim Rahimizadeh by name (15, p.33). Despite

On the other hand, the weakening of two powerful states of the East - the Safavid and Ottoman empires - served while the interests of the majority of the European powers, which, in turn, sought to achieve this goal, pitting them together⁵. Regarding the position of Abbas I, he served in the Austro-Ottoman War, the Shah supported position Habsburg, seeking to prolong the war as much as possible. For this, he held talks with Emperor Rudolf II, trying at the same time to raise other Western states against the Ottomans. However, due to the gradual change in the balance of power and intrigue within the anti-Ottoman coalition, Shah Abbas I tried to start peace negotiations with the Ottoman Empire. The gradual rapprochement did not suit many European monarchs, including the Emperor Rudolf II, who, in turn, in 1609, sent its ambassador to the Shah's palace. In 1609-1610 Safavid envoys held talks in Vienna. But these talks were no results.

However, in the development of the Safavid diplomacy this exchange of ambassadorial missions, of course, played a significant role. Among the most famous Austrian diplomats were the names of George Tektander, S.Kakash and, in turn, Turkman Azerbaijani ambassadors to the Habsburg court were Mehdigulu Bek, Hussein Ali Bek, and others. It is known that there was a diplomatic correspondence between Shah Abbas I and Rudolf II [about which it is narrated in the book Y.M.Mahmudov "Relations between States and the Akkoyunlu Safavid with Western European countries"], and that George Tektander left a remarkable description of the "Journey to Persia" with the annexes Stephen Kakash letters⁶. In connection with this mission Cambridge authors present interesting episodes. So, "in exchange for a diplomatic mission headed by R. Shirly and Hussein Ali Bek Bayat, Rudolf II sends mission headed by the Romanian nobleman S.Kakashy

one-sided and tendentious way of his writings, doubtless they are valuable source.

⁵ So, in spring of 1583 British Ambassador to Turkey W.Harboury in his letter to London pointed out that Ottoman Turkey's war to Safavids is "rather ruinous for Turks that their wars to Christian states. Let the Lord prolong their hardships for ever. Because their hardships are the source of our happiness" (18, p.203).

⁶ In 1877 Sh.Shefer translated it into French and published in Paris, in 1896 Alexei Stankevich did his translation into Russian due to German original book of Tektander, and translation of Kakash letters from French translation, because Vienna manuscripts were not accessible. Manuscripts are kept in Vienna archives and are of great interest for our historiography.

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Zalonkemeny to the Safavids in response ⁷. Before the mission reached Gilan, some members of mission, including Ambassador Kakashy himself, became victims of the unhealthy climate. At this time, Sir Robert Shirley (1581-1628) was at the Safavid courtyard at the request of Shah Abbas I ⁸. Robert Shirley was sent by Shah to meet the embassy and the ambassador to deliver them in Tabriz, where the Shah Abbas was, and this was depicted by A.A.Rahmani (22, p.13-14). Furthermore, Hans Roemer confirms the following details that are missing in the national historiography: "When R. Shirley reached the seat of the ambassadorial mission in Gilan, he, to my regret, found that Stephen Kakash was dead. However, Shirley took Tektander and a few survivors, the surviving members of the mission to his own apartments in Tabriz, where the courtyard itself was located (31, p.389). At the meeting, Shah Abbas showed him (Tektander – N.A.) courtesy and studied his credentials. While he was engaged in that, a Turkish prisoner was brought to his room, and immediately a servant entered and gave Shah two swords in the scabbards. Taking one of the swords, the Shah in one swift blow cut the head of an unfortunate prisoner. Poor Tektander shuddered with horror as the thought that now it was his turn. But his fear was in vain, as the Shah turned to him and gave him the second sword as a gift "(31, p.390). The latter handed letters of King Rudolf, written in Latin and Italian, as well as the letter of the Grand Prince of Moscow to the Shah. Then Tektander accompanied the Safavid army in all military operations after Tabriz events, and the description of this ambassadorial mission were depicted by Tektander in his above-mentioned book.

Materials and Methods

History of the Azerbaijani-Turkic diplomacy

Touching upon the Azerbaijani diplomats, the beginning of the development of national diplomacy, as such, falls to the reign of sultan Hasan Aqqoyunlu. It is rightly mentioned the name of Haji Muhammad, the official ambassador of Uzun Hasan, well known in Venice, Cyprus, Rome and took special active part in the events of 1473; moreover Sara (Saray) ⁹ khatun¹⁰, the first

lady-diplomat of the East, stood at the apex of diplomacy of Aqqoyunlu; she was a mother of Hasan Padishah. However, the number of Turkic ambassadors was much less than those of foreign countries, who were sent abroad on missions on behalf of the Aqqoyunlu sultans. Noticeably began to grow that number at Safavids reign, especially in the time of Tahmasib¹¹: Khoja Ali, Iffet Bey, Khoja Mohammad. The concept and names of envoys changed over time, as well as the number of received and sent ambassadorial delegations. For example, in "Tarix-e-alemaraye-Amini" Ruzbikhan Hunji indicates the number of ambassadorial mission to "around the middle of Ramadan, 893 (August 1488) Qaisar Sultan Bayazid II of Rum" at the court of the governor of Aghgoyunlu Sultan Yakub. Hunji notes that "he (the ambassador – N.A.) was one of the great emirs, and he was accompanied by 100 gulyams (bodyguards). He brought the letter and gifts ... " (23, p.99). Sh.F.Farzaliyev characterizes the diplomatic ceremony during the reign of Shah Tahmasib I with information from «Mükalimeye-Şah Tahmasib ba ilçiyane-Rum»¹² (Shah Tahmasib conversation with the ambassadors of Rum), noting that they were accepting at a time delegations of 2, 3 and even a few hundred people: for example, "in the 1561/62 Sultan Suleyman sent to his court the mission of the two ambassadors,

¹⁰ In details see in: Y.M.Mahmudov «Sara xatun», Azərbaycan diplomatiyası.Bakı, 1993; T.Najafli «Azərbaycan Aqqoyunlu və Qaraqoyunlu dövlətləri» (9, p.220-230); N.F.Akhundova «Azərbaycan Atabəylər, Aqqoyunlu və Səfəvilər dövrünün qörkəmli azərbaycanlı qadınları» (2).

¹¹ In many cases it was connected with peak of exacerbation of relations with Ottoman Empire bursting into Safavid-Ottoman wars (1533-1555) during the period of Shah Tahmasib's reign.

¹² One of the main and valuable prime sources casting light on the events of 20's-60's of XVI is «Tezkireyi-Şah Təhmasib». We've got it in two variants: «Tezkireyi-Şah Tahmasib» and «Mükalimeye-Şah Tahmasib ba ilçiyane-Rum». The first variant is fuller and exists in several handwritten variants, and was published in a few languages. But the manuscript «Mükalimeye-Şah Tahmasib ba ilçiyane-Rum» is kept in the State Public Library after M.E.Saltykov-Shchedrin (catalogue by V.Dorn, №302, p.2 (b-3a). In 1976 this manuscript was translated into Georgian by K.Tabatadze and published in Tbilisi. As soon as Georgian language is not so common for us, by fact the access to this source was nominal in domestic historiography. See also about manuscripts and issues of the both variants in: Ch.A.Story. Persian literature, bio-bibliographic review, part II, adapted by Yu.E.Bregel. M.. 1972, p.857-58.

⁷ This fact serves to confirm that by that time Safavid Shah Abbas I had already organized visit of his emissaries to Austria.

⁸ English traveler, who helped greatly to modernize and improve Safavid army, tried to bring it closer to British standards.

⁹ In «Kitabi- Diyarbakiriya» by Abu Bekr Tehrani the name of a mother of Uzun Hassan is reminded as Saray khatun.

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accompanied by 200 gulyams of Ottoman sultan, as well as about 300 approximate of both sides" (4, p.201). Referring to «Tezkireyi-Şah Təhmasib» (Reflections Shah Tahmasib), you can find a more detailed coverage of this event. "In 1561 Bayezid opposed his older brother Şehzade Selim, teaming up with Shah Tahmasib I ... At the time of Sultan Selim [with the support of his father, Suleyman Qanuni directs the Shah Tahmasib two envoys, each of which was accompanied by 200 servants. The aim of the visit was to meet the request of Sultan and to surrender Bayezid to him..." (11, p.81-82).

Hasan bek Rumlu elaborates on these figures, noticing that "the ambassadors arrived in Azerbaijan - Marash governor, Ali Pasha and qapıcıbaşı Hassan agha, introduced to the Shah, and their total number was 706 people" (4, p.201). At the same time it should be noted that although the envoys declared inviolable personality, however, these missions, for many of them could result in a very unpredictable and even disastrous consequences. Thus, according to information from "Ruzname" Haidar Çelebi, August 22, 1514, envoys who came to the camp of Selim I to negotiate, were brutally executed, after cutting off their limbs (p.76) (4, p.200). Often, in order to revenge monstrously the person that sent emissaries, envoys were burned. According to Hassan Bek Rumlu "Ölme [Ulema Tekeli,¹³ committed a betrayal of the Shah Tahmasib – N.A.], soon sends his emissary Ürkmez [Bek] Zulkadar, gave him with valuable gifts to his the throne " (المه را بن سخن موافق مزاج افتاده اورکمز ذوالقدر را با پیشکشهای لایق و تحفه های موافق به درگاه عرش اشتباه فرستاد). (37, p.1201). The latter, "shortly after arrival", was exposed to harsh punishment - "burned alive" (در آنجا اورکمز بیگ ذوالقدر از نزد المه آمدن بود سوزانیدند). (37, p.1203). [The causes of this event are detailed in the source «Tezkireyi-Şah Təhmasib» (11). According to this source, "Managing Tabriz, Ulema Tekeli became grossly abuse his powers: entrapped best Tabriz horses, took magnificently woven and decorated with the Shah's tent, plundered and ravaged residents ... Then Shah ordered to seize Ulema and bring to him. However, Ulema ran away." Moreover, "he had a close friendship with the Ottoman vizier Ibrahim Pasha," Ulema even made a proposal to Pasha: "Eastern territories are vacant, almost all Qizilbashes are with me, and if Pasha will move to the East, then I'll steer the country. Thus, Pasha becomes the ruler of Khorasan, Iraq, Azerbaijan,

Fars¹⁴, while paying an annual tribute to the Sultan" (11, p.83). Source confirms the of Ulema Tekeli's incitement to Sultan Selim to march on Azerbaijan; events associated with the combined forces of the Ottoman Sultan and Ulema and they are reflected in "Tarikh-i-alemaray-i Abbasi" (5, p.165-171). Even, when Tahmasib I directs ambassadorial mission composed of Hussein Khan, Muntesh Sultan and Abdullah Khan Elaldy to the Sultan with the following letter: Give us Ulema, and we will issue you Seref Bek, he was rejected. Ottomans explained their refusal saying that "the Ulema swore them fealty" (11, p.84). So, this insult to the Shah from Ulema Tekeli was to some extent justified]. We can cite as an example a "sad" story of Dengiz bek Rumlu that will be described in details below, and so on.

Safavid envoys in "Tarikh-i-alemaray-i Abbasi"

The diplomacy reaches its special blossom at Shah Muhammad Khuda-Bandah and Shah Abbas I. The period of Shah Abbas was a whole era, which is closely associated with the name of Iskander Bek Munshi and reflected in the work of this major representative of the Turkic court historiography of Azerbaijani Safavid dynasty, who began his service during Shah Mohammed Khuda-Bandah reign. The Turkman envoys were of particular interest of the time, who was directed by the Shah Abbas I in a different, in particular, the European countries, the names and the activities of some of them were also reflected in the work of the famous chronology. In light of the abovementioned, we would like to say a few words about the life and work of Munshi, the author of the famous work on the history of the Azerbaijani state of Safavids "Tarikh-i-alemaray and Abbasi" (History of Abbas decorating the world) (5, 6, 36). British scientist, Toronto University Professor, R. Savory indicates in his research, "Iskander Bek, his full name Iskender Bek Al-Shahir bi Munshi was born in 1560, died supposedly in 1632. The author began his career as an accountant, but soon he left this session by switching to *insha* (clerkship, writing). He was appointed secretary of the Shah and quickly rose to the rank of munshiyi-azim. The work of the historian describes the whole history of the Safavids, since the origin of the dynasty, the reign of Ismail I, Tahmasib I, Muhammad Khuda-Bandah and ending by the reign of Shah Abbas I. However, Savory researcher indicates nothing about the origin of

¹³ In detail see: F.Sümer. Safevi devletinin kuruluşu ve gelişmesinde Anadolu Türklerinin rolü. Ankara, 1976, c. 57-62.

¹⁴ The spread table of the said "beglarbeks, which united into Azerbaijani vilayyet" is presented in «Tadhrikat Al-Muluk» (28, p.100-105).

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Munshi, calling him a "Persian" court historian (32, p.130-131). Iskender Bek Turkman "Munshi" (1560/61 - 1633/34) originated from Azerbaijani seminomadic Turkman tribe. In the XV century, this tribe entered into tribal unions Garagoyunlu and Aqqoyunlu, and in the XVI century, it united the tribes Pornak, Mosullu, Baharly, Bayandur that have fallen in the service of the Safavids. It is difficult to say to what tribe exactly Munshi belonged. With regard to his birth date, the different scholars also put forward different versions¹⁵. Great role of the main vizier of Shah Abbas I was in the promotion of young Iskender, the distinguished Azerbaijani leader etimadud-dövlə Hatam Bek Ordubadi¹⁶ whom Munshi later in his work gave an excellent review¹⁷. Qazi Ahmad in his "Treatise on Calligraphers and Artists"¹⁸ assigned appreciation of activities and abilities Munshi. He also noted that some time in the beginning of his career, Iskender Bek worked as a bookkeeper, and therefore have skills in the preparation of books on accounting (16). This information, incidentally, coincides with the data of Professor Savory. In 1626 Munshi took part in the war campaign of Shah Abbas I to Baghdad, and in 1631 (3 years before his death in 1634) - the marsh of Shah Safi to Baghdad. It should be noted, that in the work along with the other sources used "Ahsan ut-Tawarikh" of Hasan bek Rumlu (b. in 1530).

It is interesting to note that the work Iskender Bek Munshi presented an extensive list of the

closest persons to the Shah and state-administrative apparatus, in other words, lists qizilbashi tribes, which have a unique value. These lists were reviewed and studied by several researchers: V.Minorsky (28), O.Efendiyev (24), I.Petrushevsky (20), F.Summer (12), etc. The work presents 2 lists of qizilbashi tribes dating back to the time of death of Shah Tahmasib I (1576) and at the time of death of Shah Abbas I (1629). According O.Efendiev and I.Petrushevsky, it turns out that "in the first list of 114 emirs enumerated only 72 by names, and 42 names are not shown. Out of the 72 emirs only 61 were Turkic, and the non-Turkic - 11" (24, p.219). While, according to recent studies of historian Z.Bayramly, the first list of Iskender Bek Turkman (1576), including 114 emirs, only 84 people were shown by names. Out of them, 72 Emirs were of Turkic origin, and only remaining 12 were Talysh, Lurs, Kurds (3, p.63). As to the second list (1628), B. Minorsky referring to the annals of Iskender Bek Munshi notes that when Abbas I «of all the 89 emirs, 74 still belonged to qizilbashi tribes, and just 15 ones were gulams" (28 , p.18-19). But I.P. Petrushevsky indicates that "35 out of 90 emirs were kzylybashi emirs" (20, p.109). In fact, in "Tarikh-I alemara-yi Abbasi" total number of emirs represented not 90, but 92. Moreover, the Z.Bayramly noted that the number of these Turkic emirs was 54, and not 35 as by I.P. Petrushevsky (3, p.65). Thus, we can conclude, that the majority of the higher positions and close to the governors by the Shah Tahmasib I, as well as by Shah Abbas I, were occupied by Turks. As can be seen, except the chronicles of important historical events, the elite of the Safavid court, in particular of Shah Abbas I, were described in the work, and ambassadors and envoys were chosen from them, since at that time a separate diplomacy institution as such had not yet been formed. The vast majority of them had Turkic origin, as "natives of Turkman tribes", and envoys, as it is known, Shahs entrusted them specific confidential information. Thus, according to Y.M.Mahmudov, no letters sent by Akkoyunlu Sultans and Safavi Shahs, never had descriptions of military plans, for purposes of secrecy, as great probability the of intercept mail by Ottoman soldiers existed (18, p.132). According Sh.F. Farzaliev, the letters noted mostly common phrases; the basic information was transmitted later verbally by envoys, that certified the shah's highest trust to them (4, p.199). Frankly, it could be added, that in this respect there was a certain well-organized system of diplomatic missions in the Safavid court yard, because a certain group of emissaries were sent to the East (Egypt, India, Turkey, etc..), another group - in Western and Eastern European countries, etc. For example, in "Tarikh-i alemara-yi Abbasi" in the

¹⁵ Unlike R.Savory, A.A.Rahmani (22, p.12), I.P.Petrushevsky (20, p.32), N.Falsafi, like most researchers define his birthdate of 1560-1561, Miklukho-Maklay (p. 168-193), and others, Bregel mark it as 1561-1562 years. In fact, based on the data of the work "Tarikh-i alyamara-yi Abbasi ", you can set that as Iskender Munshi completed this work at the beginning of 1629, pointing at the end of the work that he has reached the age of 70, then, based on this we can assume that his date of birth is determined by the years 1560-1561 (5, p. 5).

¹⁶ They were bound to one another the whole life through. Those warm and friendly relations Munshi preserved with the son of the late Hatem bek, Mirza Abu-Talib khan Ordubadi who was appointed the next great vizier after his father passed away.

¹⁷ Iskender Munshi about Hatem bek: "(Shah – N.A.) appointed a clever, sobersides, highly moral and worthy Hatem bek Ordubadi to the highest position (vizier – N.A.) and authorized him a title of Etimadud- dovlə"(6, p.824).

¹⁸"Iskender bek magnificently mastered different types of runic writing, differed with perfectness of his handwrite and excellent writing speed, and in setting documents, decrees, letters he was undefeatable" (16).

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narration of the departure of the ambassadors to the Indian, Rumi and the Deccan sultans (6, p.949; 36, p.513) reported repeated visits of Zeynal bek Bigdeli Shamlu [he also headed the embassy mission to Georgia (6, p.1296-1297)], as an authorized ambassador to India, as well as visits to hereditary ambassadors of Dervish bek and his son Muhammad Ali bek. During his last diplomatic mission Dervish Bek, appointed ambassador to Deccan dies. Describing those events, Iskender Bek pointed out: "Together with seids of Qazvin Maragha and tribal members Shamlu, Dervish Bek, mulazim of the Shah's stirrups, was sent to the governor of Deccan Ahmadenkerina [Ahmadnagar – N.A.], Nizamshah by name. However, he died in Shiraz, and the mission was entrusted to his son, Muhammad Ali Bek" (6, p.1691). In this connection, it draws attention to the narration by the author other ambassadorial mission to India: "After leaving Jalairids, it is already three years since the ruler of India, Jalaluddin Mohammad Akbar left the worldly earth and the receiver of his worthy father was his eldest son, Mohammed Selim¹⁹..." [We'll add that the first diplomatic mission to the Palace of Great Moguls was organized in 1559 on the occasion of congratulations Akbar Shah, it was headed by Sayyid Bek and was accepted by Akbar Shah. The second mission went there in 1565 (1, p.116-117)]. When the problem arose of urgent sending the Embassy to India and whom to entrust this honor, "His Highness has collected The Big Counsel, and one by one all suitable candidates were considered. At the end the choice fell on kyzylbashi tribe's mirza, the Emir of high rank, Ali Sultan Yadyger Talish ... He had no match in capabilities and elocution. Therefore, the Shah chose his name, entrusting the latter delivery of letters of his condolences to the deceased as well as congratulations with the coming to power of the new ruler, written with great love." But the

¹⁹ Representatives of Nizam Shahs, Muslim dynasty of sovereigns of Akhmandagar state (1490-1637) established by Malik Ahmad. In 1576 they were exposed to Moguls invasion and, the state was included into their empire (See in: K.E. Bothworth. Muslim dynasties. Translated by P.A.Gryaznevich. M.:1971, p.253). Bravely resisted Moguls' armies, but in 1637 finally lost their independence. During Shah Akbar I (1556-1605) diplomatic contacts still existed between Safavids and Great Moguls. In the net, the relations had peaceful character except *Kandagar issue*. During Shah Abbas I in 1595 Kandagar was expanded by Moguls (Agalarov M.Z., XV-XVI əsrlərdə Azərbaycan beynəlxalq münasibətlər sistemində. Dissertation summary. Baku, 2013, p.21).

ambassador, meanwhile, started organizing a decent preparation for a planned such an important visit. Fifty noble men boarded thoroughbred horses, wearing precious belts, and solemnly set off for Kandahar road. Among the valuable gifts were: 50 Arab, Georgian and *bayati* horses, expensive weapons brought from Russia, bedspread, made from the skins of silver fox, fifteen hundred articles of gold, clothing made of velvet, silk and satin, embroidered with gold and silver thread, fabric from Europe and China, etc., etc. (6, p.1405-1406).

Among the ambassadors, "specialized" on Europe, Mehdigulu Bey Turkman is worth mentioning, the very emissary who was sent at the behest of the Shah with the response mission to the Rudolph II of Hapsburgs' court, accompanied by Tektander. He was one of the most popular persons in the courtyard and enjoyed a special arrangement by Shah Abbas. His name is often found in "Tarikh-i alemara-yi Abbasi", where it is reported that Mehdigulu was instructed to draw up peace treaties and various official documents (6, p.825). Except the ambassadorial missions to Hapsburg courtyard, which were mentioned above, Mehdigulu Bek confided sending many secret messages to other European countries as well. For example, a letter of Shah Abbas I to the Polish King Sigmund III Vasa can be found in Warsaw in the political archives. It is known that King Sigmund III was famous as a mad lover of art, including carpet weaving. In 1601, he sends Stefan Muratovich to the Safavid lands to order carpet with the images of the royal heralds, though according to many historians, this expedition had political as well as commercial purposes (14, p.191). In a response letter Abbas I offers friendship and cooperation to the Polish king. According to Polish researchers this letter was delivered by Mehdigulu Bek Turkman to Sigmund III in 1605 (35; 14, p.191).

One of the eminent ambassadors of that time was notable yuzbashi Denghiz (Deniz) Bek Rumlu, mostly sent for European countries, and the last time, returning from Spain, he came to the court of Shah just at the moment of arrival Spanish king ambassadors to Isfahan, consisting of several Vatican padres, Christian priests and eminent scientists. The name of the Ambassador is related the tragic episode at the last stage of his life, which is mentioned in many sources. So, the British scientist-orientalist E. Brown (1862-1926), indicating the arrival of the Spanish mission to the court of Shah Abbas with expensive gifts, noted that there with them was Denghiz bek.²⁰ Then he

²⁰Let's note that in the "History of Don Juan the Persian" by Oruj Bek Bayat, the ambassador arrived

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quotes a passage from the "Tarikh-i alemara-yi Abbasi" by Iskender Munshi, which represented "the most reliable description" of this event: "The latter (Denghiz Bek – N.A.) incurred the displeasure of the Shah and was immediately sentenced to death in the most rude form, not allowing any opportunity to explain or justify; Shah then explained the Spaniards, that went that way because of treason acts, disrespect and insolence that bek has shown during the mission, for example: 1.unsealed letter with the royal seal, unveiling its content [showed it to Buzra who was the governor of all European ports - Brown omitted this point – N.A.]; 2.put on mourning clothes on the death of the Queen of Spain (which is contrary to the laws kyzylbashi servants); 3.profitteered from letter to the Pope from the Shah, which he gave to the merchant, to impersonate him, and with this transaction made him a decent profit ..." (25, p.6-7). The last reason is not as detailed and vividly described by the author as it was in the original at the Munshi: "His Highness wrote a letter to the Master of the Christian world and the Vicar of Christ on Earth and sent it to Deniz Bek. Deniz Bek also handed a letter to one merchant, and took a fee from him, charged him, calling himself Deniz Bek, to bring this letter to the European courtyard (*Firangistan darülxilafəsi*), while using it, and in order to capitalize on "(6, vol.II, p.1544-45). Further Brown brings according to Munshi the main 4. accusation of Denghiz Bek by Shah: "But, - concluded the Shah, - the root cause of his sentence contained in the inexcusable behaviour that Ambassador provided his companions, accompanying him, annoyed them since some of them converted to Christianity and stayed in Europe to escape from his tyranny, so that such excessive zeal in the name of Islam demanded the very punishment that he had got "(25, p.7). In fact, these 3 reasons headed with the fourth up in the last paragraph of Munshi called "The decree on errors of Deniz Bek, for which he suffered punishment" in "Tarikh-i alemara-yi Abbasi." Turkish researcher J.Aydogmushoglu adds here the fifth cause of punishment associated with the 50 bales of pure silk, presented to the King of Spain without any Padishah's permission. Moreover, in fact, according to R.P. Mathew, the King was given 8-10 bales, so it is possible that there occurred an act of theft (10, p.173). Here we can make a small clarification, that the effect of this was done on the initiative of another member of

the diplomatic mission, Antonio de Guvea, but the responsibility for what he did with Denghiz bek in any way is not removed. Anyway, the fate Denghiz bey so scared de Guvea that the latter did not dare to appear at the royal court, he left the Isfahan October 21, 1613, accompanied by two monks. It is noteworthy that Brown presents, comprising certain aspects of fraud in retelling Munshi on the data of the following works - "Appendices of Riza Qulu Khan to "Rauzat as-Safa" and the general history of Persia, made up to 1858 "- indicating that the above cited episode was almost exactly copied from the very minor changes to the "Tarikh-i-alyamara and Abbasi," except for one important, but it is, according to the author, "senseless alteration" of the last reasons of punishment. Namely: "Shah Abbas said that the main guilt of the ambassador was the following: several persons had intended to convert to Islam, and to move to Persia, but the Persian Ambassador has managed them so obscene that they repented of their intention and turned to Christianity, stayed in their country "(25, p.7). According to Brown's conclusion, "Riza Qulu Khan did not want to stir up the idea that the Persian Muslims might have converted to Christianity. Anyway, the above shows how some episodes of history can be transmitted in different ways by different authors (which is characteristic mainly for different compilation of works or authors, biased covering certain events), and at the same time what kind of value the written source by Munshi presents to us.

Imamgulu Bek Pakize Turkman held the important place among those envoys referred to in "Tarikh-i alyamara-yi Abbasi". His mission to Moscow Munshi described in the period of great unrest and turmoil when Muhammad Khuda-Bandah reigned: "Turkman Ambassador Imamgulu Pakize was appointed as an Ambassador to the Russian Tsar. Going to the royal court, he went on the ship in Gilan and with the values and gifts was sent by the sea "(36, p.507; 6, p.938-939). Imamgulu Khan was directed to Spain and Portugal with important visits. So, T.Najafli in his article devoted to the Safavid relations with these countries, based on the information of the Turkish researcher R.Kılıç that during R.Shirly's stay in Madrid Safavid Ambassador Imamgulu Khan came who was sent to Madrid with the Spanish ambassador Louis Pereira de la Kerda.²¹ Along with other valuable gifts he had brought 200 bales of silk to the king as a present. Safavid Ambassador came with a message from the Shah:

in Isfahan was under the name of Hussein Ali Bek, however this information does not coincide with data given by Munshi.

²¹The episode when Imamqulu khan Pakize Turkman accompanied Luis Pereira de la Perda back to Spain was also described by Y.M.Mahmudov (8, p.286).

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"In case Spain declares war on Turkey, then she will be given the full right to export Safavid goods conducted by the trade route Ormuz-Lisbon" (10, p.172). A special place in this list should be given to Hussein Ali Bek Bayat, the one who together with R.Shirly headed the first official diplomatic mission under the Shah Abbas I to courtyard of Hapsburg Rudolf II and belonged to the Shah's family ambassadors representatives. In 1599 Hussein Ali Bek was commissioned by the head of the largest ambassadorial delegation that departed in May of the said year for meetings and negotiations with the Pope, the Venetian Republic, Germany, England, France, Spain, the Duchy of Tuscany, the Scottish King, Polish and Scandinavian sovereigns. He and his brother Sultan Ali bek Bayat were still at the court of the Safavid Shah Muhammad Khuda-Bandah and descended from a noble Azerbaijani tribe Bayat, which was a part of the qizilbashi union. They were personal envoys of Shah Khuda-Bandah, Hamza Mirza and Abbas. But the most prominent representative of this stem was the nephew of Hussein Ali Bek, the son of Sultan Ali Bek, Oruj bek Bayat or as it is more commonly referred to in historical scholarship, Don Juan the Persian - a name he took, going on a diplomatic mission to the court of the Spanish monarch and at the end of his mission he suddenly decided to convert to Christianity and never was back to homeland. He participated in many diplomatic missions to European countries. His name is not listed in the work of Iskender Bek Munshi, but Oruj Bek is known by the work "The History of Don Juan the Persian" of three books that glorified him. Perhaps, it would be appropriate to conclude our narration with the remarkable statements from this trilogy: "Now we have 32 clans of noble families ... having a huge advantage in the country. Let's start with Ustajlu - chief of the clans, the majority of them are favorite servants of the Shah, and they always hold high and honorable positions by him. Shamlu - great butlers of Spain... Then there are Afshars: people with those names, in most cases, are the governors and ministers of justice. Then there are Turkmans who descend as warlords, princes and generals, as they are great soldiers. Bayat's family - the noblest family and ancestry, and all of them, as we would say in Spain, are the Dukes ... Harmandalu - we would call Marquises. Zulkadarlu - Dukes is the clan of valiant in battle and very brave men ..." (17, p.31).

Conclusion

In the light of the foregoing, the following conclusions could be done. Development of the Azerbaijani-Turkish diplomacy, the expansion of

relations between Azerbaijan and the medieval Europe, as well as numerous visits to its territory by Europeans contributed: 1. The threat of the Ottoman Empire to Europe and a desire to take certain diplomatic steps; 2. penetration of Portuguese economy to India in XV-XVI centuries, which increased the interest to the Middle East; growth of trade and economic relations in connection with the Moscovite companies. If at the beginning XV century the Ottoman threat to Europe was staved via victory of Amir Timur over Bayazid Blitz (1405), then at the end of XV, in XVI, and even in the first half of XVII century the Sublime Porte was forced to consider the ever-growing diplomatic ties of Aqqoyunlu states, later Safavids with European countries and share forces among them. It should be noted that European authors have played not the least in representing Aqqoyunlu and Safavids as "Persian states" (Clavijo, Jenkinson, De Alessandri, Chardin, et al.), and the Ottoman sources in context of frequent armed clashes covered those events biased often calling them «Əcəm dövləti» [so-called territory of a non-Arab population] (1, p.29), although «Tarikh-i aləmarayi Abbasi» pointed out that ever since the ascension to the throne, "Ismail and Qyzylbashes always fought for the throne and the kingdom of Azerbaijan" (6, p.57). Further, as to the issue on the development of the Safavid diplomacy at the turn on the edge of XVI-XVII centuries, and casting light on the matter on the basis of «Tarikh-i aləmarayi Abbasi» Iskenber Bek Turkman, noted that the specificity of this case was, as mentioned, the institute of diplomacy had not yet been formed, and all trustworthy people in the annals, with the rare exceptions, were called ambassadors. So, we had to check the events associated with the names of certain messengers alongside with the episodes described by other European, Turkish and domestic sources. Thus, that the most outstanding representatives of ambassadorial missions abroad during XVI-XVII centuries, headed Mehdigulu Bek Turkman, Dengiz Bek Rumlu (in English historiography in some cases, it occurs as a Dengiz Bek Shamlu), Imamgulu Bek Pakize Turkmans, Hussein Ali Bek Bayat, Zeynal bek Bigdeli Shamlu, Dervish bek Shamlu and his son Mohammad Ali Bek, Yadyger Sultan Ali, so on in majority were descendents of the Turkic tribes. From the annals of Iskender Bek Munshi it revealed that at the turn of the XVI-XVII centuries the whole galaxy of diplomats consisting mainly of the Azerbaijani-Turkic nobility played prominent role in the management of foreign relations in the Safavid state.

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SECTION 18. Culturology.

SYMBOLS AND BRANDS ARE MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF TURKIC PEOPLE ART CULTURE

Abstract: In the paper presented by author is stated the appearance of brands and symbols in ancient Turkic people since the period writing hasn't been existed yet. In Turkic people the fixing and functions of attributes have been fairly wide. The author comments widely related with statehood traditions, life manner, economical activity, military art and faiths of people, tribes or generations.

In addition, is told information about symbols and brands being a kind of art.

Key words: Turkish peoples, brand, symbols, art, ornaments.

Language: English

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Introduction

The greatest and charming work of the God is namely, the human being himself. And a human being is not the crown of the universe unique to its body, intellect and consciousness. One of the strengths of the human being is his creative ability. Art samples rather than scientific mind and workmanship are displayed enormously to be the human a grain of God. We all have enough knowledge about the kinds of art. Whether in the field of music, painting or architecture we are evidences and compatriots of such achievements that, instinctively, we have been included in the list of noble and civilized nations of the world. Nevertheless, there is a kind of art which we have less information about. These are symbols and brands which is famous as a kind of art culture in the Near and the Middle East, on a whole Turkish world, as well. These attributes are still insufficiently investigated. And study them can be one of the major factors, which facilitate to imagine of the real scene of our history.

Materials and Methods

With the lapse of time generations change, moral values are renewed, entire civilizations and cultures are displaced by others. But only ancient encoded symbols and attributes, their interpretations remain in memories. Humans initially, transferred through generations their opinion expressing not only

with words but also by inscriptions and depictions. Both words and figures in our language or in the texts written by us are the symbolized forms, separately certain sounds with symbol book. One of the distinguished features of the human as a biological essence from other creatures is the ability to have abstract thinking, the occurrences around, any information on a whole; the idea and processes transfer to simplified characters and perceived symbol book.

Though these attributes belong to various social and cultural, intellectual levels, ethnic and cultural groups, time period and even if separate human communities, it was the effective means of communication for the ancient ancestors on a whole without distinction as national, religious and space. Human's realizing ability the environment through laconic characters and symbols is called 'mythic and poetic thinking' in science. About such a communication form obviously realized by everybody, well-known psychologist Erix From wrote: 'Language of symbols is a universal one best cognized of all the mankind' [1]. The oldest brands known by science as recognition and differentiation marks are about 5 thousand years old. American investigator James Horrod thinks that, in the old men's materially and morally world ordinary graphemes –letters formed on the basis of various sacral symbols, i.e., later on turned over alphabetic attributes, brands, hieroglyphs, ideograms, etc. And



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the initial shapes of these attributes have been embodied concrete events, rituals and processes namely, through their descriptions either different objects and creatures [6]. In old and famous general symbols, for instance, in alphabet attributes, in graphic pictures (in figures and letters) of quantity and sound investigation some reserved meanings, encoded holy messages caused forming of different religious and philosophical trainings as hurufism, kabbalah, numerology and has founded for itself a number of followers in poetry, music, colority, sculpture and architecture even in the trends based on esoteric traditions of conspirelogy. According to the science of psychology symbols including dealt with brand attributes are components of ancient people's mnemonic habits, i.e., save in memory and transfer method of large information through laconic and universal pictures.

Not only great ancestors, but also modern human has been covered with the most different symbols lighten his life, work and life mode; protect his health, time and security. Mnemonic- symbol book system is broadly being used in social and political, national, religious symbolism, in state symbols (in flags and emblems), in the modern computer technology, in the logos of companies and organizations, goods, traffic, in badges of military rank, in the information boards, and etc. A number of general attribute systems are quite realized by everyone. For instance, two inclined transversal line as in primary stage at the moment also means the sign of closed, beginning of the forbidden zone, the target sign in military, the hospital in public health, 'arrow' the direction, a snake clasp to bowl expresses health. Simple sign, which we can face in crowded streets in all countries and languages replaces by the long caution as 'no entry vehicles'. Among the differentiation symbols of celestial religions half-moon means Islamism, the Cross Christian, and Mogen David- Hz Davud's shield (in Islamism-Mohru-Suleyman) is considered one of the symbols of Judaism.

Let's look at the semantic of the other popular symbols. The "bitten apple" description logotype of the well-known company "Apple" embodies in one hand the apple, which encouraged Isaac Newton to detect gravitation power, in other hand mythic character of "guilty fruit" caused to Adam and Havva's exiling from paradise. Sometimes we also face to accidentally similarities. For instance, in North and South Caucasus, in Central Asia broad spreading "alban" brand in astrological symbolism has been adopted as a symbol of the Earth, and its turn down version the planet Venus. Furthermore, the logo of International Red Cross and Red Half-Moon Associations Union as "Crescent-Star" brand has decorated the surface of Goyturk coins specific to VI-VII centuries and Poland-Lithuania Tatars' emblems in the Middle Age. Symbol of Azerbaijani

national manat and logotype of automobile company "Mazerati" resembles the attribute called "comb", "baltavar", "khan brand" of archaic Turkic tribes, the mark of the symbol euro, the signs of "bow-arrow" specific to Saka-Skiffs, Huns, Khazars, Oguz and Kipchaks inhabited in the areas lasting from Altays to Easten Europe, but the logo of "Sitroen" automobiles in France is the similar to best known "horseman" brand in Azerbaijan carpet ornaments.

In spite of various comments about the genesis, formation cause of ornaments considering art embodiment esthetical cognition of environment and mythic imaginations, in the initial stages namely, their sacral character was not discussion topic. It can be met the first samples of old ornaments in petroglyphs specific to Paleolith period, on the surface of crockery, stone and bony decoration objects detected during archeological investigations. In the cultures of Neolith they have been improved with new forms, different processing technique and application fields, reinforced symbolized significance, relations with primary religious faiths. As a result, today in the national applied art known as "national ornaments" in the semantic a number of ethnic design elements are being remained namely, our ancestors' ancient mnemonic symbols, brands and symbols, through alphabetic attributes coding-transmitted information. In particular, it is needed to emphasize that, brands, symbols and their derivatives ethnic ornaments are the important information source in the investigation of migration and integration processes, national art and history of specific nation. Brands are estimated as the sample of cultural heritage [7].

Though studying systematically of brand attributes prolonged about two hundred years several questions entirely identified, the discussion around them doesn't become slower yet namely, due to the fact of ethnic and political concerns. And the main reason is ethnic and cultural claims of ancient and rich materially and cultural samples, the areas located the very heritage, as well. Faithfully, brand attributes in order the chronological periods in identifying ethno genesis processes, ethnic culture, statehood traditions, faiths is an effective method both in incontrovertible evidences and ethno political struggle. Remark that, in comparison of the differentiation attributes of other peoples brand attributes of old Turkishs have more spacious functions. Whether brand attributes expressed in the peoples of Persian speaking, Caucasus speaking, in the Slavs mainly, on the property, cattle, individual or collective ownership in Turkish people, meant the first ethnic, generation and tribe ownership, religious and social origin, different individuals, generation and tribe status and etc. According the syntheses, fixing and functions of brand attributes were wide enough. It is feasible to meet them in various places related with statehood traditions, life manner,

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economical activity, military art and faiths of people, tribes or generations. For instance, on the battle flags and lord's pinheads; on armours, helmets and shields, upon blade of cutting arms; on the boundaries of forbidden zones and personal fields; on carpet and carpet productions, felts, silken clothes; upon decoration objects; on tattoos tattooing on parts of body, hand, arm, wrist, forehead; on pottery and jewellery; on headwears (caps and cowls/skullcaps); upon wedding garments, child clothes, mantles; on the walls of houses, kibitkas and tents, on the cracks of the doors; upon gravestones; in the places of religious faith; on make evil eye character objects; on haunch, forehead, ear and tail of neat and small horned cattle, horses and camels; on harness means (carriage, bullock cart and etc.); in the entry of storehouse and cattleshed and etc.

Initial time these attributes as differentiating, property mark, to return evil eyes character, the greatest part to regard as being prototype of Goyturk alphabet graphemes have been lost their semantic over time, and in Turkish folks' applied art has laid foundation of the "rug and felt cryptograms" tradition. Because, art works weaving upon brand attributes ancient carpets, mats, rugs, and etc. apart from life merchandise are carriers of ethnic history of the whole people. One time each tribe, generation the living history has conveyed to loops in their weaving carpet products with excessive concern and respect,

transferred the information to future generations. Therefore, feasible to meet specific to Turkish peoples a number of brand attributes and their hundreds of versions in ancient and contemporary applied art samples. Carpets, upon picture of faith symbol, make evil eyes, tribe or generation were not laid; they were hung on the walls of house, kibitka.

It's not accidentally, that well-known investigator of Goyturk memorials Abulfaz Rajablihi called "engraved historical document of the whole Turkic speaking peoples" the texts written with the very alphabetical attributes. "These memorials are engraved history of old Turkic tribes, commanders', khanates' report of folk, declaration of Turkic genesis about the duties of state and folk, the sample of Turkic culture and military art improved in high level, the first page of Turkic fiction, public and philosophy opinion"[4].

Conclusion

As a result, one can imagine which ideology had great ancestors. Their legacy of art culture samples are the secret world for investigators of us. The art heritage of Turkic people is surely not investigated world and we are proud of with Turk's splendor, existence, history investigating this heritage.

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SECTION 8. Architecture and Construction

MASS CUSTOMIZATION IN ARCHITECTURE

Abstract: *The article considers mass customization as a new approach to manufacturing in the field of architecture and construction, significantly different from mass production approach. New technical and technological capabilities allow to overcome the constraints of mass production in favour of each structural element individualization, providing buildings with new characteristics.*

Key words: *interactive architecture, smart environment, behavior, senses, communication, society.*

Language: English

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Introduction

At the beginning of the century industrialized economies were based on mass production, mass distribution, mass marketing and mass media. However, the full range of improvements in information and technology makes it more and more possible to shift in the direction of mass customization. It allows to give a quick response on consumer demand by creating customized products at prices of mass production.

Challenged by the recent economic crisis, the building and construction industry is currently seeking new orientation and strategies. In the world of technological progress mass customization is a key strategy in helping to meet this challenge. The term mass customisation denotes an offering that meets the demands of each individual customer, whilst still being produced with mass production efficiency. Today mass customisation is emerging from a pilot stage into a scalable and sustainable strategy.[1]

Computerization strongly influenced all aspects of the project. Not only design processes and economy of design transformed, it has converted nature of the products that can be created. CAD system allows a group of designers and other professionals to collaborate in new ways to visualize and try out different options. Software design has moved from being merely a tool to becoming an intellectual environment that can inform and guide the design process.[2]

Mass customization vs. Mass Production

Construction as a public field is based on the industrial mass production of building components. Elements produced as a versatile material, that will be customized later on the other phase of the product life. Intermediate products are produced in a limited range of sizes and measurements and then stored and cataloged, expecting that they will be used by the next group, eventually ending their way during assembly at the factory or installed as part of the structure. Mass-produced elements are categorized and are specialized in categorized in different classes: doors, beams, windows, columns, tiles, bricks, rods, wires, pipes, etc. Production following the principle of mass customization works in a completely different way. There are no catalogs, products are produced from raw materials (which in most cases are mass produces) for a particular purpose, becoming a unique part in a unique structure in a particular building.

The architecture based on a new paradigm of mass customization, will be significantly different from the conventional building design, which we have seen so far. Completely new tools developed to create the diversity and complexity are the basis for the work of visual and structural richness and diversity. All this is based on simple rules applied in the treatment of behavioral patterns to produce relationships between all the building components. The driving force for the organization of behavior of the control points of geometry arises from external



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and internal forces communicating with the development of three-dimensional model. [6]

There is significant difference between mass production and mass customization from business point of view.

"The traditional mass production company is bureaucratic and hierarchical. Under close supervision, workers repeat narrowly defined, repetitious tasks. Result: low-cost, standard goods and services." [4]

Typical results in architecture: process, techniques and designs that are homogeneous, rigid, fixes, authoritarian, hierarchical, pre-determined, formulaic, etc. [9]

"Mass customization calls for flexibility and quick responsiveness. In an ever-changing environment, people, processes, units, and technology reconfigure to give customers exactly what they want. Managers coordinate independent, capable individuals, and an efficient linkage system is crucial. Result: low-cost, high-quality, customized goods and services". [5]

Typical results in architecture: processes, techniques and designs that are heterogeneous, flexible, adaptable, collaborative, non-hierarchical, parameter based, etc. [9]

Customization typology

There are three ways to customize products: modular, adjacent, and dimensional customization.

Modular customization: modules are the building blocks. Usually modules are literally the standard blocks that can customize the product for their assembly into different combinations.

Adjacent customization: adjustments are the reversible way to customize the product. There exist both mechanical and electrical adjustment. Adjustments can be done indefinitely. Separate adjustment or configuration provide a limited selection. These adjustments and configuration can be set in production, vendor or customer.

Dimensional customization: Dimensional customization uses irrevocable trimming to fit the size, merging or device. Dimension customization can be without limitation or have a limited set of choices. Dimensionally customized parts can be made automatically using the equipment with numerical control using the commands, generated by the data with parametric software. [6]

The scheme used to produce a mass customization product, is when the designer provides a specific set of configurations. Another scheme is co-designing. The co-designing also has option of configuring the product. At the same time consumers are also allowed to interact with the product more close.

At the core of mass customization lie the changes of the current relationship between production and consumption. The nature of

communication between producers and consumers varies from one-way communication to an interactive dialogue.

Importance of mass customization

The task of the design also changes. Clearly, the customization should be embedded directly in products. The task of the designer shifts from the design of definitely immutable products to the design of platforms for design and architecture and set of design rules that define the range of product solutions. Similarly, the new product design process will also include development of design tools and interface for consumers as co-designers, able to customize or to decide what is possible to model as the actual product.

Design moves out of the pre-production process and becomes part of a full production process.[2]

People are connected to the machine-machine communication through mediation schemes and through a variety of input devices. This adjustment process is referred to a method, based on the mass production, a so-called face to face production. Now everything can be different in absolute size and position, not because of human mistakes, but thanks to the computational processing of diversity.

Considering the world from the paradigm of mass customization, it includes all possible products on the assembly line of mass production. By setting all the parameters to the same value, we can easily get down from the level of mass customization to the level of mass production. Vice-versa is impossible. Mass customization does include mass production, while the mass production definitely does not include mass customization.

The ultimate goal of Swarm architecture is to keep its' new structures up-to dated in real time. The objective of information architecture projects is to support the vitality of the process and apply the values to the behavior in real-time, to understand how can the designers create a tunnel for a continuous flow of data within the built structure, where the content is constantly changing in real time? To facilitate this fundamentally new view of the world, we have to look at the building as if they are appliances that can be run in real-time. These dynamic buildings by Oosterhuis can be considered as existing processes that continuously inform users and are informed themselves continuously during other active processes. They are the active nodes in a complex adaptive operating network.[7, 8]

Conclusion

A true understanding of peer-to-peer network of machines communicating with machines, linking the flows of information leads to a complete new understanding of the architect / designer activity. Kas Oosterhuis encourages to improve one's knowledge and start to design rules for the behavior of all the possible checkpoints and restrictions on their

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behavior, rather than thinking about the abundance and complexity as exceptions from the standards. All the possible positions of the control points are no longer seen as an unusual condition, but as implicit possible states in accumulating relationships between the points. The point cloud can be seen as a quantum system in geometry. There are no exceptions to this standard, rules for calculating the control points are non-standard, the exception has become the rule. Strengthening of such a position can be understood as the shift from the world of plans and cross-sections towards a truly three-dimensional space.

Now move out of mass production and mass copying realm into the field of mass customization and complexity, possible by means of programming. [6]

The importance of mass customization in fast developing society with new fascinating technologies is hard to overestimate from different points of view. Mass customization has tremendous potentials and possibilities in critically transforming architectural practices, pedagogies and production [9]. There are no doubts it will find more and more implementations in modern Architecture. [10]

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SECTION 2. Applied mathematics. Mathematical modeling.

WORKING MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF ELECTRO-THERMAL SYSTEM

Abstract: A mathematical model of an electro-thermal system was obtained within the scope of a unified approach to working mathematical model building. The electro-thermal system consists of resistors whose resistance and total heat capacity depend on temperature. The constructed mathematical model has the properties of fullness, accuracy, adequacy, productivity, and economy to a sufficient degree for the purposes of this study. The use of such a model lowers costs and time spent on studies, and allows expedient use of mathematical modeling capabilities.

Key words: working mathematical model, properties of mathematical models, principles of mathematical modeling.

Language: Russian

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РАБОЧАЯ МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ЭЛЕКТРОТЕПЛОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация: В рамках единого подхода к построению рабочей математической модели получена математическая модель электротеплой системы. Электротепловая система состоит из резисторов, сопротивление и полная теплоемкость которых зависят от температуры. Построенная математическая модель в достаточной мере обладает свойствами полноты, точности, адекватности, продуктивности и экономичности применительно к данному исследованию. Применение такой модели сокращает затраты времени и средств на проведение исследования, позволяет рационально использовать возможности математического моделирования.

Ключевые слова: рабочая математическая модель, свойства математических моделей, принципы математического моделирования.

1. Введение

В работах [1; 2] изложен единый подход к построению рабочей математической модели, которая в достаточной мере обладает нужными свойствами применительно к конкретному исследованию. Некоторые свойства математических моделей сформулированы в работах [3; 4]. В работе [5] приведен пример построения математической модели, в достаточной мере обладающей нужными свойствами применительно к исследованию, некоторые результаты которого опубликованы в работах [6–8]. Особенности внедрения единого подхода к построению математических моделей рассмотрены в работах [9; 10].

Целью настоящей работы является разработка в рамках единого подхода рабочей математической модели электротеплой системы. Электротепловая система состоит из резисторов, сопротивление и полная теплоемкость которых зависят от температуры.

2. Постановка задачи

Рассмотрим последовательное соединение n резисторов, сопротивление и полная теплоемкость которых зависят от температуры. Считаем i -й резистор высокотеплопроводным телом, температура T_i которого в начальный момент времени t_0 равна T_i^0 . На поверхности резистора площадью S_i происходит



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конвективный теплообмен с окружающей средой, температура которой равна T_i^0 , коэффициент теплоотдачи известен и равен α_i . Пусть

$$R_i(T_i) = \frac{R_i^0}{1 + \beta_i(T_i - T_i^0)},$$

$$C_i(T_i) = C_i^0 [1 + \gamma_i(T_i - T_i^0)],$$

где $R_i(T_i)$ и $C_i(T_i)$ — сопротивление и полная теплоемкость i -го резистора; R_i^0 и C_i^0 — сопротивление и полная теплоемкость i -го резистора при $T_i = T_i^0$; β и γ — температурные коэффициенты, причем $\beta > 0$ и $\gamma > 0$. Разность электрических потенциалов на полюсах i -го элемента равна

$$U_i = \frac{U_i^0}{1 + \beta_i(T_i - T_i^0)}, \quad (1)$$

где $U_i^0 = R_i^0 I$; I — сила постоянного электрического тока, протекающего через резисторы.

Пусть в рамках проводимого исследования представляет интерес разность электрических потенциалов

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^n U_i. \quad (2)$$

Построим рабочую математическую модель объекта исследования, которая в достаточной мере обладает свойствами полноты, точности, адекватности, продуктивности и экономичности.

3. Решение

Для решения поставленной задачи используем полученные в работе [11] результаты. Эти результаты позволяют легко построить иерархию математических моделей данного объекта исследования и определить условия, при выполнении которых можно с относительной погрешностью не более заданного значения δ_0 найти искомую величину U .

Если разности $T_i - T_i^0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, достаточно малы, то согласно (1) найдем искомую величину по формуле

$$U_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n U_i^0 = \sum_{i=1}^n R_i^0 I. \quad (3)$$

Определим условия, при которых применима полученная формула. Для этого рассмотрим установившийся процесс теплообмена. В этом случае согласно выкладкам, приведенным в работе [11], установившееся значение величины U_i найдем по формуле

$$U_i^* = \frac{2U_i^0}{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\beta_i U_i^0 / (\alpha_i S_i)}},$$

тогда установившееся значение искомой величины равно

$$U_* = \sum_{i=1}^n U_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2U_i^0}{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\beta_i U_i^0 / (\alpha_i S_i)}}. \quad (4)$$

Для относительной погрешности величины U_0 запишем

$$\delta(U_0) = \left| \frac{U - U_0}{U} \right| = \frac{U_0}{U} - 1 \leq \frac{U_0}{U_*} - 1.$$

Следовательно, при выполнении неравенства

$$\frac{U_0}{U_*} - 1 \leq \delta_0 \quad (5)$$

можно с относительной погрешностью не более δ_0 использовать формулу (3) для нахождения искомой величины.

При выполнении неравенства (5) математическая модель (3) в достаточной мере обладает свойствами полноты, точности, адекватности, продуктивности и экономичности.

Затем определим условия, при которых применима математическая модель (4). Для этого рассмотрим неустановившийся процесс теплообмена. Тогда согласно результатам, полученным в работе [11], приходим к задаче Коши

$$\frac{C_i^0 U_i^0}{\beta_i U_i^2} \frac{dU_i}{dt} = \frac{\alpha_i S_i U_i^0 - \alpha_i S_i U_i - \beta_i U_i^2}{\gamma_i U_i^0 - \gamma_i U_i + \beta_i U_i}, \quad (6)$$

$$U_i(t_0) = U_i^0,$$

где $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, и найдем момент времени

$$t_i = t_0 + \frac{C_i^0}{\alpha_i S_i} \left[\frac{\gamma_i}{\beta_i} \left(\frac{U_i^*}{U_i^0} - 1 + \delta_0 \right) \frac{U_i^0}{U_i^*} + \left(\frac{U_i^0}{2U_i^0 - U_i^*} + \frac{\gamma_i}{\beta_i} \frac{U_i^0 - U_i^*}{2U_i^0 - U_i^*} \frac{U_i^0}{U_i^*} - 1 \right) \ln \left(2 - \frac{U_i^*}{U_i^0} - \delta_0 \right) - \left(\frac{U_i^0}{2U_i^0 - U_i^*} + \frac{\gamma_i}{\beta_i} \frac{U_i^0 - U_i^*}{2U_i^0 - U_i^*} \frac{U_i^0}{U_i^*} \right) \ln \left(\frac{U_i^0}{U_i^0 - U_i^*} \delta_0 \right) \right],$$

для которого $U_i(t_i) = U_i^* / (1 - \delta_0)$. При $t \geq t_i$

$$\delta(U_i^*) = \left| \frac{U_i - U_i^*}{U_i} \right| = 1 - \frac{U_i^*}{U_i} \leq \delta_0,$$

а значение U_i^* можно с относительной погрешностью не более δ_0 считать равным $U_i(t)$.

Пусть $t_* = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} t_i$, тогда легко показать, что при

$t \geq t_*$

$$\delta(U_*) = \left| \frac{U - U_*}{U} \right| = \sum_{i=1}^n (U_i - U_i^*) / \sum_{i=1}^n U_i \leq \delta_0.$$

Следовательно, можно с относительной погрешностью не более δ_0 использовать формулу (4) для нахождения искомой величины, причем

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$$\delta_0 < \frac{U_0}{U_*} - 1,$$

так как в противном случае следует применять формулу (3).

Если не выполнено условие (5), то математическая модель (4) при $t \geq t_*$ в достаточной мере обладает свойствами полноты, точности, адекватности, продуктивности и экономичности.

4. Результаты

Построение иерархии математических моделей объекта исследования с учетом полученных в работе [11] результатов позволяет выявить рабочую математическую модель, которая в достаточной мере обладает нужными свойствами применительно к конкретному исследованию. Действительно, если выполняется неравенство (5), то математическую модель (3) считаем рабочей. Если не выполнено условие (5), а временной интервал от t_0 до t_* можно в рамках

проводимого исследования не рассматривать, то выбираем математическую модель (4) как рабочую, иначе — математическую модель (2), (6).

5. Заключение

Таким образом, сформулированы утверждения, которые позволяют установить рабочую математическую модель электротепловой системы. Построенная в рамках единого подхода модель в достаточной мере обладает свойствами полноты, точности, адекватности, продуктивности и экономичности применительно к данному исследованию.

Очевидно, что применение такой математической модели не только сокращает затраты времени и средств на проведение исследования, но и позволяет рационально использовать возможности математического моделирования.

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**SECTION 21. Pedagogy. Psychology. Innovations
in the field of education.**

A STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE YOUTH (ACCORDING TO THE MATERIAL OF THE STUDENTS OF BAKU SLAVIC UNIVERSITY)

Abstract: Work in high school is interesting and complex, both in terms of ever-changing requirements of both the teacher and to the conditions that arise from the changes taking place in society such as globalization, the problem of integration that takes place in various areas of science and society. All this cannot but affect the development and formation of youth. Daily communication with students allows coming close to this age group in order to be able to explore, identify any difficulties, and organize correctional psycho prophylactic work.

Key words: de-adaptation, studentship, frustration, emotional imbalance.

Language: English

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Introduction

By studying certain aspects of this problem and examining the approaches of different researchers for the consideration of the actual problems of the student body, arising at this point in the formation and development of the individual, we often face the question as What changes are undergoing in emotional sphere of personality?, What happens with the will and volitional regulation?, Why we face with the problem of de-adaptation, the emergence of communication difficulties among young people, the presence of anxiety, emotional instability, aggression, frustration, etc.

The scientific literature contains various materials on the problems of research of student age. The study of this age period was studied by such scholars as B.G. Ananyev [6], M.Y. Dikanova [7], N.N. Machurova [9], I.S. Kohn [10] and others. According to B.G. Ananyev [6], this stage is characterized by intensive development of physical and mental capacity of the person, the increasing of efficiency and dynamics of active productivity (including training). At the same time, during the student's age the quality of relationships and the level of culture of educational activity increase, that contributes to the formation of skills, development of self-reliance, initiative, social activity, mental outlook and information field are being expanded, a

creative approach to the educational process and the process of interaction with the university teachers as equal pedagogical communication partners and subjects of pedagogical activity is being formed.

So, N.A.Zimnyaya identified this period as "a central period of human evolution, the whole person, as well as the demonstration of a wide variety of interests" [8,p.364]. It should be noted that the problem is in the center of the attention of Azerbaijani scientists. However, considering certain aspects of student age, the scientists counted: national character, ethnic and psychological formation, education in Azerbaijani families, way of thinking, a gender aspect. So Bayramov A.A. [1], examined questions of self-education of youth, a special place was given to the students. Hamzayev M.A. [2], examined the question of formation of adaptation of students in higher school, offering us a typology of students. Gadirov A.A. [3], also considered social and psychological aspects of personality development at this stage of age. Particular interest to us presents the work of L.S. Mursalbekova [4], and Shafiyeva E.I. [5], that conducted a lot of work, directed to the study of the features of the emotional sphere of personality of students, and carried out experimental work on the identification of imbalances among students and determined features like age and specifics of working



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with psychological problems arising at this stage of age.

The period of adaptation of freshmen at the university can continue until the end of the first year of study and borders the occurrence of certain difficulties: getting used to the new team is bordered by the emergence of psychological discomfort, feelings associated with the new status - a student, a craving for the school, the absence or lack of awareness about the new credit system or forms of education at higher school, low self-control of behavior and activity, the absence of a clear understanding of the specifics of the chosen specialty. The main innovation that appears in the life of a first-year student is the transformation of yesterday's pupil in the student who gets a new communication environment, the collective, to which must adapt, and that is become apparent in such phenomena as conformity.

Thus, adaptation to the new conditions, the transition of the external experience to the internal plan, self-development, self-appraisal, self-respect, self-affirmation, changing of world view, need for achievement - these are the dialectics of the development of the personality of this age period.

The object of the empirical research, which was carried out at Baku Slavic University, was first-year students of pedagogical faculty. Totally 132 students took part. Age range of subjects - from 17 to 22 years.

We used: SMIL method [15], - a standardized method of personality research (adapted and modified version of MMRI), Luscher test (SCW) - [14], express diagnosis of the level of personal frustration (V.V.Boyko) - [13, p.129-131]; questionnaire of social and psychological adaptation (SPA), designed by K.Rodzher and R.Daymond and adapted by A.K.Osnitski [12, p.451-465]; a map of observation D. Stott [11, p.57-71].

At the beginning the material was collected through observation, analysis of the available information about the students, the opinion of teachers was analyzed, etc. Specific indicators gained in the result of psychologistic and diagnostic research are as follows:

- As a result of the study of 132 examined with the SMIL test no invalid data obtained.
- 5 p. (3.7%) according to the SMIL - differed with vegetoemotional resistance and pronounced tendency to psychosomatic diseases;
- In 8 people. (6.06%) was found pronounced neuroticism;
- Pronounced concern about own state of health was observed in 6 people (4.05%)-students;
- Low mood, dissatisfaction with their situation and feelings of insecurity was observed in 28.2% (15.1%);
- Tendency to behavioral responses with a pronounced opposition medium at unsatisfied vanity and unrealized ambitions - 11.3% (15);
- Emotional instability - 15.9%. (21chel.);
- Difficulty in sexual adaptation and self-identification o gender role - 3.4% (5 pers.);
- Feelings of resentment, suspicion and mistrust towards others with rigidity of the situation- 7 people. 5.3% of the total number of subjects;
- High anxiety was observed in 14.3% (19 people) of surveyed. The character of emotional experiences in these individuals points to a direct connection of this state with the unfavorable situation in interpersonal contacts, which in its turn directly related to the training conditions;
- The most pronounced deviation from the standard health and behavior were observed in 3.03% (4 pers.);
- Hypertemic features and high self-appraisal with unfocused activity observed in 4.54% (6 pers.) students.
- Difficulties in communication detected in 12.1% (16 pers.).

Table 1

The results of the selected examination of students based on SMIL method.

Psychoemotional problems		Subjects number (132)	%
1.	Emotional instability	21	15,9
2.	Low mood, insecurity	20	15,1
3.	High anxiety	19	14,3
4.	Difficulties in communicating	16	12,1
5.	Tendency to behavioral reactions	15	11,3
6.	Pronounced neuroticism	8	6,06
7.	Suspicion, distrust	7	5,3
8.	Pronounced concern about own health.	6	4,5
9.	Hypertemic reactions	6	4,54
10.	Vegetoemotional instability	5	3,7
11.	Difficulty to sexual adapting	5	3,7
12.	Pronounced deviation from the norm	4	3,03

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According to the method of color choices 132 persons were examined and the followings were obtained:

Table 2

Results of the selective examination of the students based on MCC.

	Psychoemotional problems	(132)	%
1.	Pronounced emotional tension	30	22,7
2.	Symptoms of chronic deadaptation	28	21,2
3.	Cautious and defensive position	24	18,1
4.	Harmonic norm	19	14,3
5.	Tendency to psychosomatics	17	12,8
6.	Frustrated need for positive emotions	14	10,6

The next stage of research was the express diagnosis of the level of personal frustration. We used the method V.V.Boyko and the following results were obtained. The level of personal frustration: high - 55 (41,6 %), stable -42 (31,8%), low - 35 (26,5%).

Due to the fact that in the process of using SMIL methods data on the presence of deadaptation and difficulties in communicating have been received, so we had to use the methodology for the determination of the individual characteristics of social adaptation: a questionnaire of social and psychological adaptation (SPA), designed by K.Rodzher and R.Daymond, and adapted by A.K.Osnitski, a map of observation by D. Stott. Analysis of the results of a questionnaire on social and psychological adaptation revealed the following features of the test: deadaptability level - 37 p. (28.03%); adaptability - 29 p. (21.9%); rejection of

oneself and others - 9 p. (6.8%); emotional discomfort - 22 p. (16.6%); internal control - 12 p. (9.09%); external control -16 p. (12.1%); escapism (avoiding problems) – 7 p. (5.3%).

Describing the general psychological climate in the student collective it is important to note the presence of deadaptability, which observed in 37 persons (28.03%) and emotional discomfort - 22 p. (16.6%), which is quite understandable by the new social situation of development and entry into new collective. Along with this a group of students was emerged, whose level of adaptability on the border of norm - 29 p. (21.9%), was found quite positive attitude to everything new, high degree of sociability, the ability to put in order relationships in the group, a good internal and external control of their behavior (only 28 people), emotional emancipation.

On the map of observations by D.Stotta the following syndromes were identified:

Table 3

The forms of students' deadaptive behavior.

	Syndrome	Quantity	%
1.	emotional stress (ES)	29	21,9%
2.	distrust of the new people, things, situations (DT)	24	19,6%
3.	neurotic symptoms (NS)	17	12,8%
4.	anxiety towards people (AP)	16	12,1 %
5.	withdrawal (W)	14	10,6%
6.	hostility towards others (HO)	14	10,6 %
7.	hostility to adults (HA)	10	7,5 %
8.	adverse environmental conditions (C)	8	6,06%

Picture deadaptive behavior vividly displayed the nature of the changes that have occurred as a result of changes in the social situation of development. Admission to the university, a new collective, difficulties associated with the admission - all these affected the general condition of the students, who had quite elevated levels of emotional

stress. On this basis, it looks quite logical occurrence of the above syndromes in first-year students. In a conversation with them, we drew attention to the fact that they all in one voice note the existence of isolation, anxiety and in some cases bordering on fear, constraint in the communication, the presence of a certain rudeness, aggression and unbalanced

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behavior in relationships with parents and teachers (the period before the university admission). All these make conditional the special work of psychologist on training of students how to control own emotions, some simple methods of regulation of emotional states.

Conclusion

Studying the causes of deadaptation in students, we stopped our attention on the fact that our work has gone into the mainstream of research of several aspects related to the difficulties arising in this period of age: the impact of the new collective on the development of deadaptive behavior of first-year students, difficulties with communication

(relationship between communication skills and the level of anxiety), the presence of fears and their conditionality with anxiety, neuroticism, aggressiveness.

The forms and causes of de adaptation were identified. The next stage of our research work was continuing to work with a group of students who had certain disorders in communication and poor adaptation.

Thus, in the framework of the research at an early stage of our results the following parameters have been obtained: a study of personality traits, emotional imbalance, the presence of frustration, anxiety, de adaptation.

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SECTION 30. Philosophy.

LEGAL CULTURE AND PHILOSOPHICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: In this article the legal aspects related to the phenomenon of democratic renewal, legal culture, regulatory, legal, social and communicative and prognostic functions associated with are considered and opened.

Key words: legal culture, regulation, axiology, adaptation, normative, socialization, education, law, spiritual propaganda.

Language: English

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Introduction

Legal culture, not just legal knowledge, legal awareness and legal behavior is not the sum of the social, legal and political assets on the basis of democratic values update. For the understanding of the legal culture, as well as the value of its social, political and legal understanding of the nature and location of the assets.

Materials and Methods

According to experts, the categories of "human rights" and "culture" etymological point of view, the fact that the sociological, even if they are interpreted as different events, they can be opened by means of a link between human rights. This concept of a scientific basis, but they are legal culture, particularly in the social, political, philosophical, axiological fields can not deny as phenomenon. Lawyers also recognize that sometimes unconscious. For example, legal scientist H. Boboev writes: "The broad philosophical sense, that is, people impose their difference in other people access to social relations and relations to other people aware of the need for the construction of a legal laws or the device will appear in his legal culture" [1; 178]. this continues the professor H. Boboev writes: "the right to equal legal norms (ie the positive law – M.A.), which is the highest legal norms and laws. civilized values (moral and material wealth M.A.). Therefore, the legal culture of society reflected in its wealth, the wealth level of legal culture of the period in accordance with the requirements and needs of the community [1;

178]. According to the scientist, "the legal culture and legal cultural and social wealth as a form represents the needs and requirements ... you know, the creative needs of specific interests than the interests of different strata of the population. "At the same point of view, the people, the people, as subjects of the rights of those categories. Therefore, the legal culture mark the national population, their participation in creating a legal and cultural wealth ... It does not have the legal and cultural creativity, the legal culture and the rule of law [1; 179-180]. This definition of the nation as the subjects of the legal culture of the population, who considered the legal question of who are the objects of culture as well. If the object of the legal culture of society, that is, people, people, people and institutions, it is again the subject of objects as logically normal. At the same time, society, people, people, people are subject, the object can not be. Logically so. However, people, people, people of different layers, they are all the same imagination and knowledge, human special knowledge experiences layer (intellectuals, lawyers, scientists, legal institutions and their staff, specialists of the judicial system, police departments, personnel working in them, etc.) to popularize legal knowledge, understanding of how the human form and the norms of behavior and skills. It is at this point of the community, the nation, the people, are the subjects of the legal culture, as well as objects. However, such a dualistic approach to diminish the role of private institutions and companies. The formation of the



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legal culture actuality and growth that depends on the activity of these institutions. As well as social activities not only differentialization, requires deepening. Legal issues, including the modernization of society through enhancing the legal culture and the highly educated, professional whom you want, place intractable.

Legal culture can be seen as a value in its social functions. U.Tojixonov and A.Saidov includes:

- regulative;
- normative;
- sociologic;
- communicative;
- prognostic [2; 51-52].

These features will continue the existing legal approaches in the literature. But in recent years, which leads to the expansion of the functions of the different approaches to legal culture. Therefore, we grouped lawyer O.Nasriddinova close. Scientist makes the functions of the legal culture:

1. Adaptive function.
2. The educational function.
3. The educational function.
4. Regulatory function.
5. Integration function.
6. Communicative function.
7. Socialization function.
8. Axiological or socio-cultural values (values) function [3; 19].

Depending on the combination of legal culture and democratic values of their society through these functions is desirable to clarify the impact of the update.

Adaptation of human society and the new social, political and legal compatibility of existence, this means moving to live according to the norms. This is a new historical and cultural paradigms through one of the pressing problems. For example: let's transition to market relations. Although the state has created the necessary legal framework in this regard, block forces are still widespread. This system of local government were common. Researcher N.Nishonova conducted the results of the sociological questions and the answers that the respondents 72% of small businesses and entrepreneurs who have "prevented the local authorities," 61% "important opportunity to work," replied [4; 163]. "Do you think that the city, state to attract women and girls to engage in entrepreneurial activity conditions?" The question of Bukhara region respondents 72.0%, Kashkadarya region 74.0%, Ferghana region 59.5%, 50% city citizens, Khorezm region 36.4% Samarkand region 26.8% said "No," he replied. Thus, the system of public administration, citizens and business support calls activity in the host country [4; 161-16]. Clearly, the adaptation to the requirements of the market economy, the local authorities. As a result, the values of a democratic society, especially in difficult economic management

system in the lower level of adaptation to democratic values.

For example, in the Kashkadarya region registered 47 thousand 400 small business and private entrepreneurship, identified one of the 3 thousand 450 are in the ninth almost unavailable. To them to establish their own small businesses, buildings, land acquisition, engineering and communication networks to connect different issues. Worst of all, the various illegal activities of business entities controlled by the authorities involved. In the first half of 2013 on the activities of business entities controlled by the authorities identified 14 illegal checks. In addition, the registration of businesses in a number of areas mentioned in violation of the rights and interests of entrepreneurs in the work of inspectorates [5; 23].

The importance of legal culture and educational function rights phenomenon positive impact on the development of corporate social dogmatic of the general public, who need to be informed. Therefore, the National Programme of "Raise the legal culture in the society" which was adopted on August 29, 1997 to enhance knowledge of the rights of the people, their legal documents, laws adopted in the legislative introduction to the mass media, and the organization of their discussion, etc. noted [6; 7-8]. However, this does not document the expected effect. Therefore, the President Shavkat Mirziyoyev "speech at the ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of the need to get new national program."

Today, promoting the legal culture in the Republic, almost all of the social, educational, educational outreach, community-based organizations, national and cultural centers, communities, academic institutions and others. Today, because of the legal culture of social and educational processes, education is closely to positive results [7; 17-19]. Experts considered, the current state of the legal culture that, since the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and legal values, in accordance with the level of legal culture of the modern constitutional requirements necessary to upgrade. Today, however, there was a need for further improvement of the system of legal education. For government agencies, and non-governmental organizations to coordinate efforts wasted in the process of legal education is not enough. The development of fundamentally new issues, such as the country of origin of the tasks of the present stage of modernization and democratization is essential to resolve the case [8; 8].

The legal culture and the authorities, the Ombudsman, the Human Rights Research Center, the center of public opinion indicated, in turn, these institutions will be known to those responses. For example, in 2007 with 8611 applications for citizens to complain to the Ombudsman, in 2011, more than

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11204 people, in 2015 1100 people. Researcher X.Mamatov say that, 1244 representatives of the central office of the Ombudsman 7367 complaints and 5372 more than half of those who are citizens of Uzbekistan, the Republic 2848tasi girls. Complaints and petitions received 19 penal institutions in 1250 were repeated. The Ombudsman received complaints and petitions under control 2053tasi 1499tasi considered them to resolve 360. [8; 111]. The figures show that, for the protection of the rights and freedoms of its citizens which institutions could apply.

"Electricity in the lobby for three months under the Prime Minister to address more than 218 thousand people. Violations of the right people, expressed dissatisfaction management system of public service, "True, the population of these indicators, the culture does not mean that the executive bodies.

Legal education in all educational process is in need of direct contacts between the subject and the object. Self-legal training, legal awareness of legal education in the most effective format. Unfortunately, the scientific community say something about it, because it remains ignored. Subject-object relations institutions is that they social, political and legal entity responsible for its situation. Therefore, the activities of their demands, legal, educational activities, combined with the activities of the mass media. That is reflected in the media, and legal advocacy work as fast as the population. The community center "Public Opinion" 97.2% of respondents, according to the President, "the program of events dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights," the draft decree indicates that they are aware of the media. Information about the judicial and legal reforms of respondents - 62.7% TV 14.1% of the periodical press, radio 12.0%, 4.7% to relatives, friends, colleagues and neighbors, and 1.6% of the independent media can not [8; 207-208]. Clearly, the role of the media in the legal and educational activities, subject-object relations activities are always popular character anyway.

Obedience to the law, the product of legislative and regulatory impact, but it is only formed by the system of relations between subject and object. Regulatory and legal-normative beliefs and values of the subject as the subject of legal existence of the object are formed. Requires an active social and legal reality, have not yet been implemented, not reflected in the behavior of the person does what almost no renewal of the faith and of the knowledge society. This endeavor to resolve the conflict through lawyers, legal socialization. They say that the law socialization "on the one hand, social conditions and institutions in specific concepts and values of the cross to form a targeted, effective actions; on the other hand, the activities of man in the process of

socialization, the process of its formation as a person. People working in the social environment, modification, improvement. Therefore, the process of socialization of human society and its impact on the internal spiritual world as an object. [9; 13].

For the creation of a democratic state of all citizens must be active in the social, legal. A person such activities require a complex task. Social effective legal, may appear active at all times. Rights activists, social It can be active at any time. Social activity rights activists as a "Chinese wall" or not, there are certain differences. For example; Social entrepreneurs active, but he did not know their rights and protection, always active Jarrett, a lawyer for the protection of his rights, contact a lawyer, a legal technology complexity, the current context of increased bureaucratic tasks to the defense business professional needs. Legal entity, its denial, it is also more money trying to find a comfortable lifestyle. In particular, those who committed the crime, and penal institutions will have the right to keep a good knowledge and you can not argue with specialists in this field. The point is not to defend the right to know and an active, but these efforts on the basis of what the goals and interests are.

Integration function refers to the legal culture of society, all the influences, knowledge, opinions and beliefs of legal behavior, however, are appropriate to lean on. Human phenomenon that individual and social embodies the qualities. Direct legal interest to conduct its compliance with the legal Dogmatism appreciated. He was always regarded as personal property, and be evaluated. However, this trait is also the influence of the social environment and society relationship drive.

Named one of the functions of culture, communication and socialization. Socialization, communicative function, communication, ties of socialization. The renewal of society based on democratic values and the communicative nature of the role and functions of socialization, the value increases. Legal culture can only transport them to the public, not to bring people of these functions loads of moral criteria. Communication one does not lead to productive results, socialization not the only criterion of activity. They are carrying the burden of a moral and spiritual values of people respectful.

The communicative function of the subject-object communication between the state of the situation or to bring about this dialogue. Legal culture will appear in this communication. This classification of different forms of communication. But it is important for us is that the public and civil society in all subject-object relations in the relations between law and moral imperative to be open. Transparency of this dialogue is demand.

Legal culture is the most important aspect of its axiological nature, or social and legal values [10; 248-249]. Legal awareness and legal knowledge,

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legal conviction, and legal conduct, well, it enters into a legal culture, its attributes, it can be regarded as a legal value. Private embodies the culture of these components, but have a wide range of legal values. This approach is no word game or a tautology, not speculation. Most importantly, they are the reality, as the legal, social, political assets created, contributing to democratization of the society.

Democratic prognostic ideal, the goal is not reached its full state. Because the social, political, things will continue to improve the legal, historical, and cultural life as a long process. This is not the end, no one knows where the end, or something else. That this ideal is, without purposeful life stops, the community of democratic renewal to keep the portion of his life. This is the fate of it is sometimes considered to be the lowest in the world, be it social, political and legal before being aware of the weakness of his absolute dominion over the fact that this is tragic, but his "me" to create the look for the opportunity to live. Only in this way, is charged as an intelligent human intelligent creature proves that it has the right to live. Only in this manner its activities, search, beliefs, and life in general higher values.

These updates are possible only on the basis of legal culture. There the social democratic and social existences are reflected. Since independence, the process of social transformation of mind.

Conclusion

According to the researchers, the results of his study S.Norqulov, changes in the social transformation of mind paradigm based on the use of national and universal values and taking place. These factors include the impact of globalization and innovation, he added. Their socio-political sphere, the fixation of the principles of democracy and constitutionalism to join the market economy and global economic integration is taking place, the rule of spiritual and cultural values in the area of human body becomes, in the field of information technology-Internet and the global introduction of technological means of communication in the field of education, colleges, high schools, higher education institutions are built, may be an example of international public diplomacy transnational corporations expanding [11; 162]. These changes are also taking place in the society of democratic result.

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SECTION 29. Literature. Folklore. Translation Studies.

POETRY DISCURSIVENESS IN PINDARIC AND BRITISH ODES OF THE 17TH -18TH CENTURIES

Abstract: The article triggers the cognitive and pragmatic aspect of discursiveness revealed in Pindaric and British ode. The research material covers a period from the 17th to the 18th century. Discursiveness is investigated through the prism of speech acts functioning in poetry composition. Discursiveness of poetry is defined in this article as a correlation of composition, architectonics and speech acts. The research results contain the schematic representation of ode.

Key words: discursiveness, speech act, composition, architectonics, ode, scheme representation.

Language: English

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Introduction

Ode as one of the leading poetical genre is an object of linguistic and literary investigations. In the 20th century, ode was studied by such linguists as M.L. Gasparov, V.M. Zhirmunskij, L.V. Pumpyanskij, Yu.N. Tynyanov. Nowadays pragmalinguistic interpretation of Russian ode is done by O.Yu. Vasiljeva [10]. Ode genre evolution in European literature is studied by O.T. Dubrovskaya [3]. However, ode is not yet investigated in the context of cognitive-pragmatic approach. This is the bottom of our research. In the focus of the approach is speech act as a marker of poetry discursiveness. The studying of the marker helps to open an author and a reader interaction.

The purpose of our investigation is to find the peculiarities of discursiveness in Pindaric and British odes from the 17th to the 18th century.

The methodological basis of the cognitive-pragmatic approach to the study of poetry discursiveness is principles of pragmalinguistics and cognitive linguistics. The study is based on the following assumptions: 1) speech act is a basic structural element that provides discourse coherence as the product of speech activity [7, p. 5] (A.D. Belova, V.B. Burbelo, H. Grice, T.A. van Dijk, G. Lakoff, L.V. Mixajlova, J.L. Austin, J.R. Searle, I.S. Shevchenko); 2) discursiveness is a relatedness of the text with speech acts that are directed to the

text creation providing literal perception of the text content by the reader [9, p. 68] (V.A. Shajmiev, S.H. Karchaeva); 3) structuring of the poetry is provided with the help of its composition and architectonics [1, p. 17, 20-21] (M.M. Bahtin, P. N. Medvedev, B. I. Yarho); 4) scheme is a cognitive way of poetry prototype structure representation [4, p. 85-86] (V. Evans, V. Z. Demyankov, G. Cook).

Poetry discursiveness is a correlation of poetry text structure with speech acts that are used in accordance with thematic-composition form and architectonics of the verse of different genres. This correlation is oriented to the text creation by the author and provides a literal perception of the text content by the reader. Discursiveness is realized in verse composition and architectonics. The structural element of composition is speech act and the one of architectonics is poet's intention. The main pragmatic markers of discursiveness are speech acts. Application sequence of them directly depends on the verse theme and genre that represent the author's poetic intention and can be visualized in the schematic structures.

Preliminary Research

The research results show that ode discursiveness is represented in three types.

1) Pindaric ode (English ode of the 17th-18th centuries) is up to such invariant signs of Pindar's



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odes as poetry address (PA) at the beginning of the ode and strophe arrangement into such triune units as strophe \Rightarrow antistrophe \Rightarrow epode. The architectonics of the units consists of the regular elements: hymn to the champion, epic myth and more complex hymn to the champion [5, p. 291-292]. Schematic structure of Pindaric ode is the next: strophe (PA \rightarrow quesitive speech act (QSA) / expressive speech act (ESA)) \Rightarrow antistrophe (representative speech act (RSA) / QSA / ERA) \Rightarrow epode (RSA / QSA / ESA).

2) British ode (English ode of the 17th-19th centuries) begins with the PA to the addressee where the main part is dedicated to the addressee glorification. At the end, a rhetorical question is used to emphasise the admiration of the addressee. Speech acts are the structural elements of the British ode forming the next scheme: exposition (PA \rightarrow RSA) \Rightarrow rising action (QSA / DSA \rightarrow RSA) \Rightarrow climax (QSA / DSA / ESA) \Rightarrow resolution (DSA / ESA).

3) Variant ode (English ode of the 19th-20th centuries) differs from the previous two types of discursiveness by the dominative role of RSA, the lack of PA at the beginning of the ode, decrease of expressivity, different numbers of lines in a strophe. The degree of the distance from the invariant depends on the theme of the ode.

It should be noted that the first two types of odes discursiveness are the presenters of the invariant type of ode for every period of time. The analysis of these two types shows us the main transformations in poetry discursiveness of one culture over the centuries.

Pindaric Ode

The results of the previous research allow us to establish that Pindaric odes of the 17th-18th centuries can be divided into three theme groups: 1) odes that are focused on death (B. Jonson "A Pindaric Ode on the Death of Sir H. Morrison", R. Berns "Ode Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. Oswald"); 2) odes that are devoted to poetry development (T. Grey "The Progress of Poesy", "The Bard"); 3) odes that deals with abstract phenomena W. Collins "Ode to Fear", "Ode to Mercy").

The example of the first thematic group is the ode by B. Jonson "A Pindaric Ode on the Death of sir H. Morrison" which consists of four regular triune units: strophe, antistrophe and epode. The size of the strophes and antistrophes is ten lines and epode is limited by twelve ones.

Every strophe or epode is dedicated to the concrete stage of H. Morrison's course of life from

his early childhood in Sagunto to the twilight years. For the space of the verse, B. Johnson projects every stage of lyric hero's life with the help of definite speech acts that forms the composition of the ode.

The first strophe is started with PA to brave infant of Saguntum: "Brave infant of Saguntum..." // "Thou..." // "Wise child..." [8]. In this case, the events are rendered with the help of RSA. At the end of the first strophe the author shares his glad on the occasion of infant birth using ESA: "How summ'd a circle didst thou leave mankind// Of deepest lore, could AVC the centre find!" [Ibidem].

The first antistrophe begins with QSA: "Did wiser nature draw thee back, // From out the horror of that sack; // Where shame, faith, honour, and regard of right, // Lay trampled on?" [Ibidem], with the help of which the poet provides his thoughts about negative starts of life.

The first epode as is the antistrophe begins with QSA: "For what is life, if measur'd by the space, // Not by the act? // Or masked man, if valued by his face, // Above his fact ? // What did this stirrer but die late?" [Ibidem]. Using the speech act the author tries to decide who he is. At the end of the epode, before the second strophe, the poet uses ESA where the young man of twenty appears in front of the reader.

The main speech act of the second, third and fourth strophe is RSA, but these strophes are between the speech acts that are used at the end of the previous strophe and at the beginning of the following one. For example, in the second strophe, the author writes about the goodness of the youth using RSA, but the second antistrophe begins with ESA with the help of which the poet draw attention to the death of youth: "Alas! but Morison fell young..." [Ibidem]. Thus, the second strophe contrasts with the second antistrophe and epode in the speech acts and subject description replacement.

The third strophe is representative. The author transmits the warm attitude to the deceased. The feeling is continued in antistrophe and epode. The third antistrophe begins with DSA: "Call, noble Lucius, then for wine, // And let thy looks with gladness shine: // Accept this Garland, plant it on thy head, // And think, nay know, thy Morison's not dead..." [Ibidem], which separates the strophes from one other. The third epode begins with ERA. The verse ends with RSA with the help of which the poet represent his friendly attitude towards the dead.

Scheme representation of the B. Jonson ode discursiveness through the prism of speech act is presented in Figure 1.

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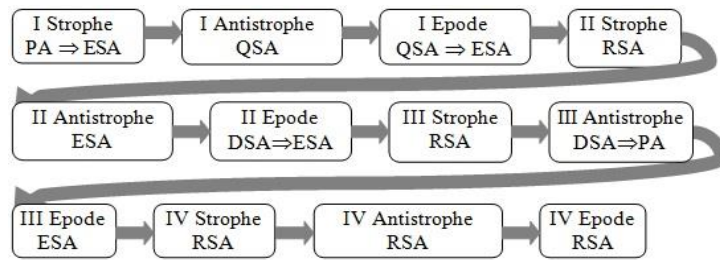


Figure 1 - Scheme representation of the ode by B. Jonson “A Pindaric Ode on the Death of sir H. Morrison”

Thus, the peculiarities of the B. Jonson's ode discursiveness are the division of the strophes on the triune units as strophe \Rightarrow antistrophe \Rightarrow epode, the structural role of speech acts in the composition, progressive development of the topic from the birth to the death in the ode architectonics.

The example of the Pindaric ode of the second thematic group is the ode by T. Grey “The Progress of Poesy”. The ode is the representation of the grand course of poetry from Greece to Italy, and from Italy to England. Every cycle of Pindaric strophes is dedicated to the one of the above mentioned poetry development.

The ode begins with the strophe that is verbalised by the entwinement of PA to poetry and DSA: “Awake, Æolian lyre, awake, // And give to rapture all thy trembling strings...”[6]. In the first antistrophe the author glorify the poetry with the help of ESA: “Oh! Sovereign of the willing soul, // Parent of sweet and solemn-breathing airs // Enchanting shell!” [Ibidem]. The poet uses the mythic comparison in the next lines: “On Thracia's hills the Lord of War, // Has curb'd the fury of his car ... // ...thy magic lulls the feather'd king...”[Ibidem]. In the first epode, the author continues to glorify the poetry by using RSA: “Thee the voice, the dance, obey, // Temper'd to thy warbled lay...”[Ibidem].

The second strophe represents the human life with the help of ESA: “Man's feeble race what Ills await, // Labour, and Penury, the racks of Pain, // Disease, and Sorrow's weeping train, // And Death,

sad refuge from the storms of Fate!” [Ibidem], QSA: “Say, has he giv'n in vain the heav'nly Muse?” [Ibidem] and RSA. In the second antistrophe, the representative description of human and muse coexistence is continued: “In climes beyond the solar road, // Where shaggy forms ...”[Ibidem]. The second epode is started with PA to the woods, isles and fields: “Woods, that wave o'er Delphi's steep, // Isles, that crown th' Eg.an deep, // Fields, that cool Ilissus laves...”[Ibidem]. With the next step, the poet defines the problem using QSA: “How do your tuneful Echoes languish, // Mute, but to the voice of Anguish?” [Ibidem]. The decision of the problem is in the next representative strophes of the epode.

The author begins the third strophe with a representative description: “Far from the sun and summer-gale, // In thy green lap was Nature's Darling laid...”[Ibidem], that is ended with ESA combined with PA to the boy: “Thine too these golden keys, immortal Boy!...” [Ibidem]. In the third antistrophe, the poet describes all the seen by the boy using RSA: “He pass'd the flaming bounds of Place and Time // The living Throne, the saphire-blaze ...”[Ibidem]. In the third epode, the author glorifies the poetry one more time by using DSA: “Hark, his hands the lyre explore!// Bright-eyed Fancy hovering o'er...”[Ibidem].

Scheme representation of the T. Grey's ode discursiveness through the prism of speech act is presented in Figure 2.

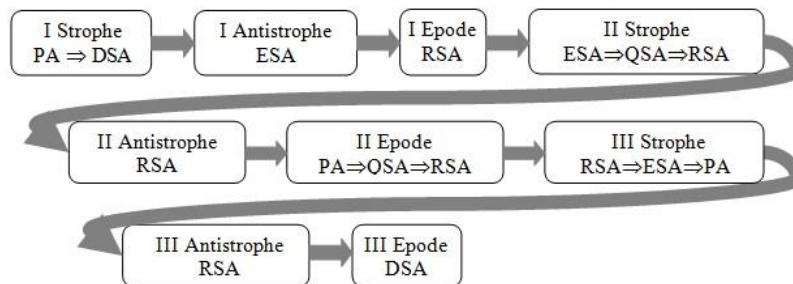


Figure 2 - Scheme representation of the ode by T. Grey “The Progress of Poesy”.

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Thus, speech act is the structural element in the composition of the ode. The strophes are separated from one another with the help of different speech acts. The architectonics of the ode is in exact accordance with the compositional organisation coinciding with prototype form of Pindar's odes.

British Ode

British ode of the 17th-18th is mostly presented by abstract themes (W. Collins "Ode to Pity", B. Johnson "Ode, or Song, by All the Muses, in Celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, 1630").

"Ode to Pity" by W. Collins consists of seven strophes. The quantity of compositional elements corresponds to the quantity of strophes of the ode.

The main theme of the ode is the theme of pity. The author begins the ode with PA to the Pity as a good interlocutor and friend of human: "O Thou, the Friend of Man assign'd..." [2]. The second strophe is started with RSA: "By Pella's Bard, a magic Name,..." [Ibidem]. The next step is PA to Pity: "Long, Pity, ..." [Ibidem]. Then the poet uses DSA: "...let the Nations view // Thy sky-worn Robes of tend' rest Blue, // And Eyes of dewy Light!" [Ibidem]. The third strophe is quesitive: "But wherefore need

I wander wide// To old Ilissus' distant Side, // Deserted Stream, and mute?" [Ibidem]. Then the representative strophe is used: "There first the Wren thy Myrtles shed // On gentlest Otway's infant Head, // To Him thy Cell was shown; // And while he sung the Female Heart, // With Youth's soft notes unspoiled by Art, // Thy Turtles mix'd their own" [Ibidem]. The fifth strophe is the climax. The author invites Pity to his thoughts using DSA: "Come, Pity, come, by Fancy's Aid, // Ev'n now my Thoughts, relenting Maid..." [Ibidem]. In the sixth strophe the poet continues to develop the main thought of the fifth strophe and shows it through RSA: "There Picture's Toils shall well relate // How Chance, or hard involving Fate, // O'er mortal Bliss prevail: // The Buskin'd Muse shall near her stand, // And sighing prompt her tender Hand // With each disastrous Tale" [Ibidem]. The seventh strophe is the last one. W. Collins appeals to Pity and expresses her his respect using PA and ESA: "Till, Virgin, Thou again delight // To hear a British shell!" [Ibidem].

Scheme representation of the W. Collins' ode discursiveness through the prism of speech act is presented in Figure 3.

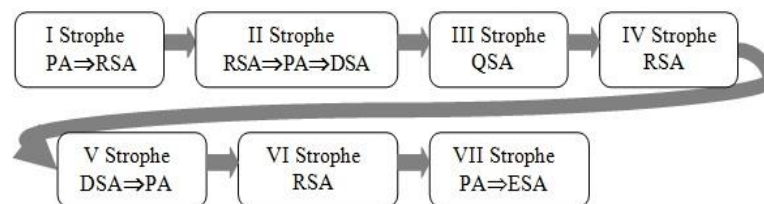


Figure 3 - Scheme representation of the ode by W. Collins "Ode to Pity".

The interchange of speech acts in the ode runs the gamut from PA and RSA at the beginning of the ode to ESA at the end. Scheme representation of the ode is in close collaboration with its traditional elements as PA → glorification → request.

Conclusions

So, it should be concluded that Pindaric variant of composition prevails in the traditional odes of the antique origin. The composition is based on such triune units as strophe, antistrophe and epode that are

used in various successions. British variant of a composition of the same period is in exact accordance to mention above peculiarities of the discursiveness. However, it should be noted that in British group there are the verses that have their own strophe organisation but they correspond to all the other criteria of this type.

The perspective of the further investigations is the comparative analysis of Pindaric British odes and Variant odes of different theme groups and historical periods.

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**SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology.
Meteorology.**

RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF WOMEN, ALL-SIDED SUPPORT OF THEIR ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF BUSINESS: THE EXPERIMENT OF UZBEKISTAN (1991-2016)

Abstract: Article subjected to scientific analysis of the increase in socio-economic activities of women in society, and issues relating to the activities of women in small business and private entrepreneurship and financing.

Key words: small business, family proprietorship, woman proprietor, non governmental non commercial organization.

Language: English

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Introduction

Today much is being done in Uzbekistan in the field of increasing the activities of women in business and proprietorship and supporting their abilities and possibilities as well as their effective use in the social life.

From the early days of Independence the problem of legal, economical and social protection of women, providing them with all necessary facilities for their further development has become an important component of the state policy.

The main aim of the state reforms in the field of transition to market economy and its further development was directed to the problems of development of the private property, small business as well as proprietorship. As a proof we can mention the laws, decrees of the President as well as the decisions of the government "On removing the properties from the state disposal and privatization" (1992), "On Social Unions" (1991), "On leasing"(1992), "On Proprietorship" (1991), "On Cooperation" (1993), "On Family Proprietorship"(2012), etc.

Materials and Methods

Our business women and woman-proprietors are permanently enjoying the measures taken by the government in the field of formation of private properties, small business, formation of family proprietorship, financial and spiritual support of the

women who wish get engaged in business and proprietorship as well as to release them from different taxations and necessary payments. Thanks to the intensive development of small business and proprietorship as well as introduction of new enterprises in our country only during the last 5 years around million new workplaces have been organized and it was the biggest practical step in the settlement of the most important problem [1]. In this field our women have their own noticeable contribution.

The contribution of small business and private proprietorship in the Gross Domestic Product is rising annually. If in the first years of Independence this amount was equal to 1,5%, in 2000 it has grown up to 31%, and in 2015 it was equal to 56%, i.e. in comparison with the results of 1991 it has grown as much as 37,3 times, in comparison with the data of 2000 it has grown as much as 1,8 times[1].

On December 2, 1991 at the conference of women of Uzbekistan held in the city of Termiz A Committee of Women of Uzbekistan has been established.

This non-governmental, non-commercial organization is engaged in the all-sided support of woman-proprietors united in 540 non-governmental, non-commercial organizations and coordination of their activities.

In the Decree of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, adopted on March 2, 1995 "On measures of increasing the role



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of women in the state an social construction” it has been pointed out that the Chairwoman of the Republican Committee of Women is at the same time the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Chairwomen of the Regional Committees of Women are the deputy ‘hokims’ of the regions.

In 1991 “The association of the business women” has been established and it is considered to be the first non-governmental, non-commercial women organization.

The main function of this association is to widen and to protect the economic, social rights and possibilities of women and support their proprietorial and social initiatives as well as to support them in the process of enjoying the financial resources.

Market relations require from women the proper skills of acting under the conditions of market relations as it is the case with any person. Therefore the association has been paying much attention to the problem of education of business women. In the regional departments of the association as well as in Karakalpakstan new consultative centers have been opened which teach the business-women the basic principles of business and provide legal advice. In the regional branches of these centers the would be business-women are taught the first steps in business and seminars and trainings are held there.

Since the time of organizing the association of business-women of Uzbekistan “A Woman proprietor” educational programs have been studied by more than 100000 women. 40000 women have been taught different skills of craftsmanship for women and 80% of them were provided with special workplaces, especially home-craftsmanship. 30000 women were taught the business skills and 75% of them have their own business. 4000 women were taught the skills of leadership in business[2].

Association is also taking an active part in the realization of governmental programmes. In 2013 in accord with the social order of the Public Foundation of supporting non-governmental, non-commercial institutions under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in company with the Ministry of Higher and Special secondary Education enlisted the graduates of the secondary special colleges to proprietorship.

As a result of this measure carried out under the project of the tradition “Master-learner” 837 graduates of colleges began their activities in private business.

Today there are a lot of documents of International scale which support the women in their activities such as “International Declaration Human Rights” (December, 1948), “International Convention on Liquidation of all forms of Discrimination of Women “(December, 1979), “Peking form of action” (September, 1995), “ Final documents of he General Assembly of the UNO on

the equal rights of women with men in the XXIth century” (June, 2000), “Declaration of development of the millennium and its aims” (September, 2000), etc.

It is to be noted that all the legal documents dealing with the protection of rights and benefits of women of Uzbekistan are based on the norms of the International Law.

The main directions of the permanent and systematic policy of the government of Uzbekistan on the protection of rights and freedom as well as the legal benefits of women are as follows:

1. to take measures on provision of performance of the documents adopted legal documents as well as further improvement of the legal base for protecting the rights and freedom of women, protection of motherhood and childhood;
2. permanent and complex monitoring of the situation of the protection of rights of women, improvement of their role in the family, in the society and in the government affairs;
3. to take effective measures in providing the business of women and carrying them out, to provide all sided help in providing them with necessary workplaces, especially to develop different types of proprietorship in far away villages;
4. to work out the measures for social-political and social-legal activities of women and carry them out, to assist the non-governmental, non-commercial organizations to take an active part in social and political life of the country;

In 2013 year_three big projects have been put into use. In the framework of the project “The factors and problems of proprietorship” the association with the help of all business structures defined some social and economic factors, which hinder the proprietorship and liquidate them and 323 women were helped to take credits, to take land for the business projects as well as to export their products.

During the last year more than 7000 beginner proprietor-women were taught the basics of business, more than 2500 women were directed to crafts which are required in the labor market.

According to Gulnora Mahmudova, the chairwoman of the “Tadbirkor ayol” (Woman-Proprietor) association 35%of business people and 10% of farmers functioning in Uzbekistan are woman. Association unites 12000 business units throughout the country. Around 200000 business women have been officially registered in Uzbekistan. About 300000 women are functioning independently[3].

In order to provide a full-length participation of women in the government of state and society, according to amendments of the election law political parties are given powers to allot 30% quota of the elected members for women.

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As a result of this quota 22% of deputies of the Legislative body of the Oliy Majlis are women. The association of business women in Uzbekistan is recognized as an organization which helps to settle the social problems. Today 2 senators of the Senate, 4 members of the Legislative body and 20 members of the local regional government are women.

The association has won prizes in the following competitions and exhibitions: in 2000 it won the prize of the UNIFEM in the nomination of "The best partnership", in 2005 it won the UN-Habitat prize of the UNO in the nomination of "Assistance to economic status of women by teaching them to profession and micro crediting", in 2006 it won the GFUND prize of the UNO in the nomination of Organization of new workplaces and teaching professional skills" [3].

50% of the workers laboring in different branches of social and economic fields of life are women and with their abilities and activities they are making worthy contributions to the development of our country. Among them there are lots of well known people, i.e. the leaders of enterprises, organizations, non-governmental, non-commercial organizations, farmers, doctors, representatives of science, culture and education.

If to approach the problem of participation of women in the social life from the historical point of view they have been active and had their own place in the development of social and economic as well as in the cultural life of both the khanate period of social life and that of the former Soviet regime. One of the peculiarities of the activities of the Uzbek women is that they are at the same time

House wives, others, and a proprietors making their own contribution to the development of society.

Educating their daughter by teaching them how to hold the household the mothers also teach them a definite type of skills of craft that would be helpful in their future life. Under the former Soviet grime the women engaged in craftsmanship and trade were treated as "speculants" and their labor was not appreciated.

In spite of such treatment home craftsmanship and proprietorship in the past historical period became a necessary component part of culture and served as the basis for the formation and development of small and private business level of the society.

It is not in vain that the problem of support of the private property, small business, and proprietorship and their development has risen on the state policy level in our country. On March 16, 2012 a new law "On Family Proprietorship" has been adopted by the Legislative body of Oliy Majlis. The third article of this Law says: «Family proprietorship is a kind of activity carried out by the family members on their own risk with the purpose of earning some benefit. The article 5 of the Law points

out that the participants of the family business may be the head of the family, his wife (her husband), children and grandchildren, parents, grown up relatives[4].

On May 15, 2012 the Decree (№4725) of the President of the country "On provision of reliable protection of private property, small business and private proprietorship, liquidation of barriers preventing them from further development" has entered into the force. This decree has established the main principles of creating necessary conditions and possibilities, widening the possibilities of enjoying credits and material resources, improvement of business environment, and some other measure have been pointed out [5].

The results of such reforms can be seen in the process of widening of proprietorship throughout the country, in the growth of the productive potential in different branches of the economy.

The contribution of this branch in the production of industrial goods in 2005 was 10% and in 2014 it has grown up to 31,9%, in agriculture, consequently from 87% in 2005 up to 98% in 2014, in trade from 43,7% up to 45,4%, in the amount of export this data has grown from 6% in 2005 up to 26% in 2014.

One of the main reasons of such a growth of small business and private proprietorship is that the privilege given to businesses in the field of taxation play the most important role. Particularly in 2010 the amount of taxes imposed on businesses has been lowered from 8% to 7%, in 2011 to 6%, and in 2012 to 5%. During the 1996-2014 the amount of taxes imposed on private businesses have been shortened from 38% to 5%, i.e. 7,6 times[1].

Foreign investments have also been widely drawn to the development of small business and private proprietorship. Particularly, Asian Bank of Development, Bank of Islamic Development, German Bank of Development (KfW), Government of China and other foreign investors allotted credits.

In 2010 International Financial institutions have allotted 146 million USD for the development of small business and private proprietorship and in 2015 this data has grown up to 155 million USD.

"Our Foundation has been effectively cooperating with the Committee of Uzbek Women and banks for 10 years in the field of development of women proprietorship, - says the Director of Foundation Department of Savings Banks of Germany Matias Foss, - in some territories we have organized consultative centers for business women. They help the business women to increase their financial literacy, to master the skills in the field of family business as well as in receiving credits. This helps the women in far away villages to widen their businesses, and organize the home craftsmanship.

Around 6,5 thousand women have been consulted in this field. More than thousand women

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have taken part in the measures organized to develop the business skills of women attracted to private proprietorship.

Women proprietors, especially those who live in the villages are the main directions of our collaboration in providing them primary capital fund by micro crediting. The general amount of credits allotted for them is over 14 billion sums" [6].

In Uzbekistan in 2001 for the field of small business and private proprietorship 171,5 billion sums were allotted, and in 2010 this sum has grown up to 2690,2 billion sums and in 2014 this data has grown up to 9158,0 billion sums. As a result of it during the 2001-2014 the amount of credits has grown more than 53 times[1].

With the purpose of introducing the best projects of woman-proprietors into public, especially of those who live in the far away villages since 2013 in collaboration with the Committee of Uzbek Women, Republican Central Bank at the head, and "Tadbirkor ayol" association of business women, Chamber of Trade and Industry, as well as "Hunarmand" (Craftsman) union hold competitions and exhibitions under the motto "The best project of the woman-proprietor".

In 2015 more than 1,5 thousand projects which took part in the first stage of demonstration under the directions "The best project in the field of production", "The best project in the field of service", "The best project intended to far away villages" and out of them 42 units were chosen to take part in the final stage.

For the first and second contestant projects were allotted more than 4,7 billion sums of credit.

With the purpose of supporting the initiatives of woman-proprietors the banks allot privileged credits. Particularly, during 11 months of 2015 for this field more than 1,2 trillion sums of credit resources have been allotted by commercial banks[6].

Moreover under the conditions of multi-party system Uzbekistan Liberal -Democratic Party – a union of proprietors and business people is functioning in our country. This party was founded in November, 2003 with its regional councils in cities and districts.

The main aim of the party is the integration of social layer of business people as a political power, to widen the possibilities for proprietors to activate their resources, and all sided assistance for business people in settlement of their problems.

The amount of membership to the party by women proprietors was in 2003 28, 3%, and in 2010 it constituted 35%, so today this data has grown up to 37,2%.

In the Andijon regional branch of this party there are 13879 members and 6050 of them are women.

According to information provided by Umidahon Isayeva, head of the department of

training political activities of women, since 2012 the Political Council of the Uzbekistan Liberal-Democratic party has been organizing project measures under the motto "From family proprietorship to strong family". The aim of this project s as follows:

- to increase the propaganda of the party and the membership of women proprietors to the party;
- to increase the legal knowledge of the members under the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Family proprietorship";
- to increase the social and political activities of women and attract them widely to small business and proprietorship, craftsmanship, particularly home craftsmanship, to assist them in the development of family business and receiving credit resources from banks.
- to create new workplaces.

In 2016 in accord with the decision of Executive Committee of the Political Council of LDPUzb (01-08/09 from January 19, 2016) in Andijon branch of this party council a new project "From family proprietorship to strong family" has been demonstrated. In this ceremony 69 women from 14 districts took part and 48 of them were able to receive credit resources with total amount of 848.800.000 sums, which allowed to form new and additional workplaces. Totally from the commercial banks were given credit of 848.800.000 sums to prize winners, created 141 new jobs [7].

From very old times the Uzbek people were famous for their mastership in craftsmanship. Today the increasing number of the tourists, foreign investors, and business people coming from foreign countries are interested first in seeing the historical monuments of his paradise-like legendary country and secondly to get introduced closely with the craftsmanship based on hand labor.

Uzbek skullcaps, silk materials like atlas, adras created by the neat hands of the Uzbek women glitter and shine in the eyes of the visitors. Uzbek women today are demonstrating their new and untouched sides of their creative abilities. They are working not only in the fields of craftsmanship like pottery, gravery, carvings, painting, sculpture and miniature, but also enjoying the possibilities of market economy. They are making their worthy contributions in the fields of agriculture, industry, service, and other branches.

The fact that our government has announced the government documents supporting the women proprietors and their activities in different branches of social and economic life and allotted capital funds for grants, privileged credits as well as support for the business people and other projects aimed at further development of private proprietorship made it possible for our women to take an active part in the

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government structures and made great positive changes in their social lives.

In the framework of total reforms in the health care system of Uzbekistan the national model of "Protection of motherhood and childhood" is permanently being introduced to life. Today even the women and children are provided with a qualified medical service. Around 3200 units of village medical service centers, a new granted medical first aid free of charge centers, Republican specialized medical service center, multi-branch service medical centers in the regions, perinatal and screening centers have organized and put into use. Their activities are primary and the best and they meet all the requirements of the World Organization of Health Care.

Involving women into sport affairs is one of the best and important ways of their health care. Throughout the country more than 35 thousand sections in 39 types of sport have been organized. Sport festivals for women are held annually. Today more than 3,5 million women are permanently engaged in sport.

As a result of these measures during the years of Independence women and children became healthier and mother and child death decreased three times and life expectancy of women has grown from 67 to 75.

The leader of the government is full of attention and care for women and the development of their spiritual, intellectual and creative potential has always been at the center of his attention.

Thanks to the initiative of the first President of our country in 1999 a new government reward under the name of a well known poetess Zulfiya was established for girls who reach great successes in their studies, creative activities, and social life. Today 196 girls are awarded with this prize.

'Mahalla' in our social life is becoming the center of social support for the development of family business and business of women.

Conclusion

As a conclusion we may mention that the article 63 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan says: "Family is the main pier of the society and it has the right to be under the protection of society and the government"[8]. In this meaning the fact that 1999 was declared as "The year of Women", 2000 was declared as "The year of Healthy Generation", 2001 was known as "The year of Mothers and Children", 2016 was declared as "The year of Healthy Mother and Child" may serve as an example of glorifying the women and protecting them, taking care of them, increasing their activities in the social and economic life.

As has been mentioned by our first President Islam Karimov "The women have good intentions and pure hearts. It is really our women who work much, who love their family much, and who do their best to make the family the real family and the man the real man"[9].

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SECTION 32. Jurisprudence.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS BODIES: COOPERATION PRACTICE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Abstract: *The article examines areas of cooperation between United Nations human rights treaty bodies and national human rights institutions. A review of a broad range of options for complementary activities between monitoring institutions at the national and the international level shows an enormous potential for improved implementation of international human rights law. While implementation is foremost the responsibility of the states signing and ratifying or acceding to a human rights treaty, the nine UN human rights treaty bodies that are in operation today and national human rights institutions play a key role in supporting and monitoring implementation.*

Key words: *human rights; international human rights law; national human rights institutions; treaty bodies; conventions; Sustainable Development Goal.*

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Introduction

At the 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights, states recognised once and for all that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. States also accepted the establishment of international institutions to supervise their compliance with international human rights law. Thus, the protection of human rights has become a legitimate concern of the international community. In accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations and other international organizations, an increased attention is paid both at international and national levels to the development of national human rights institutions.

The issue of national human rights institutions was first raised by the United Nations back in 1946, at the second session of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), where the member States were invited to consider establishing local human rights committees in order to co-operate with the United Nations Human Rights Commission [1]. France was

the first country to establish such an institution in 1947.

National human rights institutions (NHRIs) are globally recognized as independent actors in the protection and promotion of human rights. As the concept of national human rights institutions saw further development across the world, the international community designed certain principles and foundations governing the establishment and functioning of such institutions.

International human rights law and NHRIs

Nowadays, the international legal foundation for activities of national human rights institutions is represented by the Paris Principles, or **Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights**. They were adopted in 1991 and later approved by the UN General Assembly in its Resolution 48/134 on 20 December 1993. Paris Principles define the functions

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of national human rights institutions, procedures for their establishment, funding and other criteria in ensuring their independence and operation [2].

Since the adoption of the Paris Principles, over 100 National Human Rights Institutions in different forms and models have been established worldwide. In establishing their human rights institutions, the majority of countries consider the provisions of the Paris Principles, while each individual country may adapt those to their national specifics without altering the main principles.

The Paris Principles envisage the following for national human rights institutions:

Firstly, a national institution shall be given a mandate clearly outlined in the legislation, ensuring its independence from state bodies, as well as providing for the pluralism in the institution's membership;

Secondly, a national institution may submit to the Government, Parliament or any other competent body its recommendations, proposals and reports on any matters concerning the promotion and protection of human rights, including draft legislation;

Thirdly, a national institution may prepare reports on the national situation with regard to human rights in general, and on more specific matters;

Fourthly, a national institution may encourage ratification of international instruments or accession to those instruments, and to ensure their implementation;

Fifthly, a national institution may contribute to the reports which States are required to submit to United Nations bodies and committees;

Sixthly, a national institution may be authorized to hear and consider complaints and make recommendations thereon.

It should be emphasized that the adoption of the Paris Principles laid the foundation for an active legislative work on developing international standards relating to national human rights institutions. Subsequently, a number of international treaties and declarations, resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, general comments and final observations of the UN committees set forth the provisions for effective functioning of national human rights institutions.

As such, the Resolution of the UN General Assembly recognizes **“the important role played by national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Human Rights Council, including its universal periodic review mechanism, in both preparation and follow-up, and the special procedures, as well as in the human rights treaty bodies”** [3].

All international instruments relating to national human rights institutions fall into one of the following three groups:

First group: international treaties and declarations, adopted in the framework of the United Nations. They include the following:

Firstly, Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture, adopted on 18 December 2002, which provides framework for establishing international and national torture prevention mechanisms. According to the article 18 of the Protocol, States Parties shall give due consideration to the Paris Principles, which serve as an important source of guidance in establishing national prevention mechanisms;

Secondly, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its article 33, which calls for the States Parties to maintain, strengthen, designate or establish within the State Party, a framework, including one or more independent mechanisms, as appropriate, to promote, protect and monitor implementation of the Convention, with due consideration of the Paris Principles;

Thirdly, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action also encouraged “the establishment and strengthening of national institutions, having regard to the “Principles relating to the status of national institutions” and recognizing that it is the right of each State to choose the framework which is best suited to its particular needs at the national level”;

Fourthly, the Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training, and its article 14 emphasized that “ States should promote the establishment, development and strengthening of effective and independent national human rights institutions, in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (“the Paris Principles”), recognizing that national human rights institutions can play an important role, including, where necessary, a coordinating role, in promoting human rights education and training by, inter alia, raising awareness and mobilizing relevant public and private actors”;

Fifthly, Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, emphasized that in order to promote the observance of all human rights it is necessary to “strengthen national institutions and human rights capacity”;

Sixthly, Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Its article 14 sets forth that “the State shall ensure and support, where appropriate, the creation and development of further independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all territory under its jurisdiction, whether they be ombudsmen, human rights commissions or any other form of national institution”;

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Seventhly, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination urged the States to establish, strengthen, review and reinforce the effectiveness of independent national human rights institutions, in conformity with the Paris Principles, and to provide them with adequate financial resources, competence and capacity for investigation, research, education and public awareness activities to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Second group: Resolutions and decisions of the statutory and treaty bodies of the United Nations. They include the following:

Firstly, every year the UN Secretary-General presents a report to the General Assembly on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, which is followed by the adoption of resolutions (over 20 resolutions were adopted). In 2008-2016 the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolutions on the Role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights [4];

Secondly, the United Nations Human Rights Council (referred to as the Human Rights Commission before 2006) actively engages the capacities of such institutions. National human rights institutions take part at the sessions of the Human Rights Council, have the right to distribute documents, and make suggestions upon the drafts of international treaties. Furthermore, they may present an independent report within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review. National institutions also cooperate with the Special Rapporteurs, independent experts and working groups of the Human Rights Council, as well as with the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General [5];

Thirdly, it is worthwhile to emphasize a special role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights - the principal human rights official of the United Nations. The National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights provides consultations to the national institutions;

Fourthly, activities of the United Nations treaty bodies and national human rights institutions were greatly expanded in recent years. Currently there are three General Comments adopted by the UN committees: UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination adopted its General Recommendation XVII (42) on the Establishment of national institutions to facilitate the implementation of the Convention on 19 March 1993. The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted its General Comment No. 10 on the Role of national human rights institutions in the protection of economic, social and cultural rights (1 December 1998). The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child adopted its General Comment

No.2 on the Role of independent national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child (15 November 2002). Moreover, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted a Statement on Its Expectant Working Relationship with National Human Rights Institutions (11 February 2008), and the Human Rights Committee adopted a document on the interaction with national human rights institutions at its 106th session held in 2012. Furthermore, in their recommendations to States Parties to relevant treaties, the UN treaty bodies encouraged the establishment of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights.

Third group: regional documents. It should be noted that relevant instruments relating to activities of national human rights institutions were also adopted at a regional level.

Over 10 recommendations were adopted within the framework of the Council of Europe, including the Parliamentary Assembly and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. One of them is the Recommendation No.1615 (2003) of the Parliamentary Assembly on the institution of ombudsman, which reaffirmed the importance of the institution of ombudsman within the state system in order to protect human rights and ensure the rule of law. The Council of Europe has its own Commissioner for Human Rights, which provides assistance to the national human rights institutions of European countries.

The Model Law on the Status of the Human Rights Commissioner was adopted at the 24th Plenary Session of the Inter-parliamentary Assembly of the CIS member-states on 4 December 2004. This law sets basic provisions governing the status of the Human Rights Commissioner, procedures for his appointment and dismissal, principles and guarantees of his activity, his competence and powers.

A special emphasis needs to be made on the role of the OSCE, which provides assistance to the establishment of national human rights institutions. Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE states that “the participating States will also facilitate the establishment and strengthening of independent national institutions in the area of human rights and the rule of law” (paragraph 27). Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE sets forth that “the participating States, recognizing their common interest in promoting contacts and the exchange of information amongst Ombudsmen and other institutions... suggest that the appropriate CSCE forums consider expanding the functions of the Office for Free Elections to enable it to assist in strengthening democratic institutions within the participating States” [6].

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In order to discuss best practices and exchange experiences, the OSCE organized a number of international forums. In particular, in May 1992 the Conference on Extrajudicial Remedies for Protection of Fundamental Human Rights was held in Madrid and resulted in the adoption of recommendations for institutions of ombudsman. In May 1998 the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in association with the Ombudsperson of Poland organized a seminar on activities of national human rights institutions. Furthermore, the matters relating to activities of national institutions are discussed at the sessions of annual human dimension meetings held in Warsaw and Vienna.

OSCE also provided substantial assistance in establishing national human rights institutions in Uzbekistan. A seminar on national human rights institutions was held on 11-13 September 1996 in Tashkent upon the initiative and with the support of the OSCE ODIHR. This seminar gave an opportunity for experts representing 21 countries of the Central Asia, Europe and Americas, as well as for representatives of 29 international and non-governmental organizations to take active part in a dialogue on the issues of development of human rights institutions in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as on legislation in the field of human rights.

Establishment of national human rights institutions in countries undergoing democratic transformations, those obstacles that they face in combating legal nihilism in their society, in the area of material, technical, staffing and information support of the activities of NHRIs altogether require attention of and comprehensive assistance from international organizations. Therefore international intergovernmental organizations (UN, OSCE, Council of Europe etc.) and international non-governmental organizations (Amnesty International, International Council of Human Rights Policy) developed and published guidelines and comments on effective activities of national human rights institutions [7-11].

Substantial assistance in establishing and strengthening the national human rights institutions is provided in the framework of technical assistance programmes, implemented by various bodies of the UN (UNDP, OHCHR, and UNICEF), OSCE, and other donor organizations.

A widespread distribution of national human rights institutions across the world required establishing international and regional bodies to support their activities, to provide those NHRIs with legal and technical assistance.

At the Second International Conference on National Human Rights Institutions held in Tunis on 13-17 December 1993 the NHRIs established the **International Coordinating Committee of the National Human Rights Institutions** (now Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions -

GANHRI) with the aim to maintain regular contacts with the UN, and to facilitate bilateral contacts.

The GANHRI was incorporated under the Swiss law in July 2008, and its constituent document was approved at the general meeting of the Committee, which was held in Nairobi in October 2008. The working group dealing with issues of management, which was established by the GANHRI in 2007, decided to maintain its current management structure with minor changes in its Statute.

There are currently three levels of accreditation by the GANHRI: "A" - Voting member, complies fully with the Paris Principles; "B" - Observer member, does not fully comply with the Paris Principles; "C" - Non-member: does not comply with the Paris Principles.

By 2016, 117 NHRIs were accredited by the GANHRI:

- (A status) - 75 as being in full compliance with the Paris Principles;
- (B status) - 32 as being not fully in compliance with the Paris Principles;
- (C status) - 10 as being non-compliance with the Paris Principles.

The GANHRI holds regular conferences of national institutions at international and regional levels. The GANHRI in association with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights held 12 international conferences of national institutions.

Coordinating bodies of national human rights institutions were created at regional level:

Asia Pacific Forum of the National Human Rights Institutions (created in 1996);

Network of the National Human Rights Institutions of the Americas (created in 2000);

Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (created in 2002);

European Network of the National Human Rights Institutions (created in 2005).

A widespread distribution of ombudsman institutions across the world required establishing international and regional ombudsman institutions to support their activities, to provide them with legal and technical assistance. The following international ombudsman institutions were established to date: **International Ombudsman Institute, European Ombudsman Institute, Asian Ombudsman Association, Association of Ombudsmen and Mediators of La Francophonie, Iberoamerican Federation of Ombudsman** etc.

In addition, the institute of ombudsman successfully operates at the international level. In 1995, the Maastricht Treaty on European Union created the post of **Ombudsman of the European Union**. In recent years the concept of ombudsman institute was supported in the activities of international intergovernmental and financial

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institutions (ombudsmen were established within UN, UNDP, and EBRD).

National Institutions can be instrumental in consolidating national calls for the ratification of international human rights treaties by States. As a bridge between civil society and Government national institutions can encourage State ratification and also sensitise the public of the need for such ratification to bring further pressure on the State. Where there is a lack of institutional capacity within State Party administrations National Institutions may consider assisting the Government in the preparation of its reports to the relevant Treaty Bodies.

Where a State Party is able to undertake its reporting commitments a National Institution may either: provide its views for input into the State Party report; independently prepare a parallel report for the relevant Treaty Body; prepare a parallel report in co-ordination with the local civil society for the relevant Treaty Body.

NHRIs should be encouraged to attend the various meetings of the Treaty Bodies, as appropriate, and in particular: contribute to the information utilised in the drafting of the list of issues; participate in the informal briefings with Members during the Session (similar to those held with NGOs); be granted a right of reply similar to that of NGOs, following a State Party presentation; follow up on the Concluding Observations (the Concluding Observations are now systematically sent to NIs through a staff member within the National Institutions Unit whose main area of work relates to national institutions and treaty bodies).

Uzbek model of NHRI

Uzbekistan was the first Central Asian country to establish the system of national human rights institutions: in 1995 was introduced Parliamentary Ombudsman for Human Rights, in 1996 – National Human Rights Center. Experience of Uzbekistan in the area of national human rights institutions is celebrated within international community and academia, as well as it is studied in other countries.

During the reporting period the UNPD Project on Democratization, Human Rights and Good Governance in Uzbekistan was implemented. The Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the OSCE ODIHR was carried out. Multiple projects of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan were executed. Altogether those projects and activities facilitated the development of national human rights institutions in Uzbekistan.

In recent years the representatives of Uzbekistan took part in the work of international conferences and workshops on national human rights institutions, including those held in Copenhagen (1997), Warsaw (1998, 2008), Prague (2004-2006),

Vilnius (2004, 2011), Ulan-Bator (2005), Berlin (2006, 2011), Vienna (2010, 2012), Stockholm (2009) etc. Furthermore, the representatives of Uzbekistan took part in three international conferences of the GANHRI, including in Seoul (2004), Nairobi (2008), and Edinburgh (2010).

In 2008, welcoming the UN Secretary-General's Message on the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as in order to further improve the framework of organizational and legislative measures aimed at ensuring effective protection of human rights and freedoms, on 1 May 2008 the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a Decree "On the programme of measures dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

This Decree established a comprehensive programme of measures to improve legislation in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, to facilitate accession of Uzbekistan to other international human rights treaties, to strengthen the monitoring over observance of adopted regulations in the field of human rights by state authorities and officials, to improve awareness-raising activities, as well as to foster international cooperation in the field of human rights and freedoms. Furthermore, the Government adopted special resolutions to support the activities of the Human Rights Commissioner of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2008) and the National Human Rights Centre of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2013).

From the time of their establishment, the national human rights institutions of Uzbekistan carried out far-reaching activities in promoting the generally accepted principles and norms in the area of human rights and freedoms, in implementing the national programmes dedicated to the well-being of children, protection of women's rights, and combating human trafficking.

The national human rights institution engages in international cooperation on urgent issues pertaining to the observance and protection of human rights on a regular basis. In particular, 32 national reports on the execution of six major international treaties by the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as reports pertaining to the Universal Periodic Review, were prepared and submitted to the United Nations treaty bodies.

Also, the national human rights institutions of Uzbekistan regularly engage at the sessions of different human rights bodies within the UN and the OSCE (UN Human Rights Council, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN treaty bodies, UNICEF, International Labour Organization, OSCE ODIHR), the tribunes of which are used to inform on the situation in the field of human rights.

The representatives of national human rights institutions of Uzbekistan systematically participate in the work of the following:

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Firstly, Interdepartmental Working Group to study the situation with observance of human rights and freedoms by law enforcement and other state bodies;

Secondly, Republican Interdepartmental Commission to combat trafficking in human beings;

Thirdly, Interdepartmental Council for coordinating activities of the state bodies on legal awareness and education;

Fourthly, Interdepartmental Working Group for compiling and presenting information on the implementation of the International Labour Organization's Conventions ratified by Uzbekistan;

Fifthly, the Commission on Affairs of Minors under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

NHRIs of Uzbekistan protect and promote human rights by handling individual complaints of human rights violations, identifying protection gaps in national human rights systems and providing recommendations on how to address them, conducting human rights education, and engaging with international human rights mechanisms.

Sustainable Development Goals and NHRIs

On September 25th 2015, countries adopted a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda, and each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years [12].

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development universally apply to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind. At the global level, the 17 **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) and 169 targets of the new agenda will be monitored and reviewed using a set of global indicators. Governments will also develop their own national indicators to assist in monitoring progress made on the goals and targets.

The SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty. While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 Goals. Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review of the progress made in implementing the Goals, which will require quality, accessible and timely data collection. The follow-up and review process will be informed by an annual SDG Progress Report to be prepared by the Secretary-General.

National human rights institutions are uniquely placed to act as a bridge between stakeholders and ensure that national sustainable development processes and outcomes are planned, implemented

and monitored in a participatory, transparent and accountable manner based on disaggregated human rights data. NHRIs can influence the national process of implementation and accountability to ensure human rights are integrated in the process of tailoring and tracking goals, targets and indicators nationally.

In addition they can provide advice to government on a human rights-centered approach to implementation of the SDGs paying particular attention to ensuring that the principles of equality and non-discrimination are given effect to. NHRIs as independent institutions of accountability were engaged in many different activities to promote and protect human rights in the implementation of the MDGs within the context of promoting greater understanding, awareness and respect for human rights in these goals.

There are also some specific Goals where NHRIs are uniquely placed to contribute and assist in their achievement. For example, Goal 10 speaks directly to reducing inequality thereby ensuring that the principles of equality and non-discrimination are inextricably infused into the Agenda. Also, for NHRIs, Goal 16 is one of the most important goals that speaks directly to the role that they play in promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, promoting access to information and advocating for accountable and inclusive institutions.

The Merida Declaration on The Role of NHRIs in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development serve as a clear reference point and guide for NHRIs, and shared with governments, UN agencies, civil society and other stakeholders. The Declaration will set out 7 NHRIs' position, role, strategy and actions in the implementation and follow up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The civil society and business have a major role to play in contributing to the realisation of the Agenda. This opens opportunities for collaboration, partnership and synergies, and highlights the need to ensure full civil society and business participation in monitoring and implementation.

Human rights instruments and mechanisms will provide an important framework for the implementation of the SDGs, and the implementation of the SDGs will contribute to the realization of human rights. This points to the potential of using international and regional human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council, Special Procedures, the Universal Periodic Review, and treaty bodies, as well as the International Labour Organization's supervisory bodies, to assess and guide SDG implementation. The need for the SDG monitoring and review mechanisms to consider human rights and to take into account the recommendations of international, regional and national human rights mechanisms.

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SECTION 30. Philosophy.

DIALECTIC AND SINERGETIC PECULIARITIES OF MATERIAL PRODUCTION PROCESS

Abstract: *This scientific article is about analyses of philosophically material production process as the main component of Uzbekistan's people's life, natural-material and social-spiritual factors which influences several functional links which consist of social-economical production and repeated production and dialectic-synergetic peculiarities.*

Key words: *material production, spiritual production, dialectics, synergetic, component, static and dynamic character, polyproperties, differential, non linear, system, structure, cogitative activity.*

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Introduction

A material production which is the major component of the economic life of the community - is considered as a phenomenon consisting of the most complex components, the object and function essentially linked with each other from the functional side, having a static and dynamic character, consisting of the system of processes functioning in dialectical and synergetical way. If we analyse the process of material production which is the main component of the economical life of the people of Uzbekistan, we can see that it has the following structural conformation.

In general, *the main structural conformation of the material production* – consists of relatively stable sectors of the economy constituting the social division of labor and reproduction, the socio-economic production consisting of a number of functional relationships arising from the influence of natural-economic and socio-cultural factors. To put it simpler, as a structural conformation of a material production it can be understood its division into a relatively stable various parts and pieces.

Materials and Methods

The structural conformation of the processes of a material production can be differentiated to the types according to their following criteria.

1. *A material production based on the composition of ownership.* It is a manufacturing process arising as a result of involvement in the internal and external forms of property, forming and developing according to it. In Uzbekistan this process was established after independence based on variety properties, in other words on individual and private property of citizens, public property, state property, mixed property[2.92] and in turn, it is considered at a basic social index representing the material essence of the production process.

Thanks to the Independence, in our country the process of material production was completed which was based on individual control of the state property remained from the former totalitarian regime and the economy was liberalized because of the works of material production based on introduction of a new type, variety of a full-fledged forms of property was established in its place, it was hit the ax to the root of the mood of appears remained deeply settled in the minds of people and as a result, was established ontological foundation to the formation of a new type of national economic perception of the population. This ontological foundation of the process can be seen in the example of share ration of sectors of the manufacturing based on governmental and non-governmental property shown in the following table.

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Table 1
The ratio of the share of material production sectors based on the state and non-state property in Uzbekistan to the status of January 1, 2015 [3.39]
 (in percent of a total)

№	Names of the sectors of material production	Share of the state property (%)	Share of the non-state property (%)
1.	Gross domestic product	17,1	82,9
2	Industrial products	6,9	93,1
3	Agricultural products	0,1	99,9
4	Construction works	6,6	93,4
5	Turnover of a retail trade	0,2	99,8
6	The total value of services	10,6	89,4
7	Paid services to the public	13,7	86,3
8	The number of employed in the material production	18,1	81,9

This statistic information shows that the share of state property in the process of material production on the whole structure of the community property was decreased and that the share of non-governmental property grew to 80%. The concept of ownership means that material production process should meet the needs of consumers in a democratic way based on the principles of dialectics.

A dialectic feature of the production process based on the composition of ownership is characterized by: *first of all*, that all underground and surface values of our country are a property of a society, that it consists of the parts of different types of an ownership given to the winners on the basis of the law for the rationalization of the use of it more efficiently; *secondly*, that all forms of property separated to parts to act as a differentiation independently performing its function; *thirdly*, in the development and increase of property owned by the whole society, with respect to carrying out activities adversely of certain types of ownership against it; *fourth*, the presence of incidental connections

consisting of otherwise influence and influence between property belonging to the community and with a variety of different forms of ownership which is its part; *fifth*, that all forms of ownership of property reflects the social structure of society; *sixth*, property that in fact, belongs to the whole society, that it can not live without parts which established from a variety of property forms and on the contrary various forms of the property is not available without properties that belong to the government.

2. The material production, which is based on the composition of the sector. The material production in our country established on the basis of the sectors is considered as an objective process occurring in sectors such as economic activity differentiated from industry, agriculture, forestry, construction, transport, communications and technical support, sales and procurement organizations. We can see the changes of this process happened during our 25 years of independent social development (2000-2015 years) in the example of numbers reflected in the following table 2.

Table 2
The composition of gross domestic product of Uzbekistan in terms of sectors of material production.[□]
 (in percent)

	Year 1990	Year 2000	Year 2015
Gross domestic product	100	100	100
Gross value which added sectors	88,7	87,5	91,6
Including:			
Industry	17,6	14,2	24,1
Agriculture	33,4	30,1	17,2

[□] See: This table was concluded by an author according to the information given in statistic collection with a name "Socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the years of independence (1990-2010), the main trends and indicators as well as forecasts for 2011-2015: the collection of statistics T.: "Uzbekistan", 2011", "Uzbekistan in figures year 2015".-T.: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan Immediate printing and technical service department, 2015".

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Construction	5,8	6,0	6,8
Transport and communication	5,2	7,7	11,4
Trade	4,5	10,8	8,6
Other sectors	22,2	18,7	23,5
Net of taxes for products and export-import operations	11,3	12,5	8,4

Decisions adopted in years of Independent social development and as a result of measures taken, with the creation of new sectors of industry in our country such as automobile engineering, oil and gas, petrochemical, railway engineering, soda, polyethylene, televisions, computers, sugar, salt bought to the increase of the total volume of industrial production and the share of it in the gross domestic product reached 24.1 percent by 2015. This is more to 6.5 percent in the comparison to the last period of the totalitarian regime -1990.

Due to the steady growth of the volume of material production in sectors in independent social years the share of the material production in

agricultural sector in the country's gross domestic product went down from 33,4 percent to 17,2 percent. It is, in turn indicate that the share of material production in agricultural sector in the gross social product will decrease to 16,2 percent and in the future will not increase more that 10 percent and it is close to the rapidly developing countries of the world.

A material production in agricultural sector is of an especial importance in the material life of our country because it is connected with the meeting of the needs of a population to every day food and clothing.

Table 3

Indicators of grown products in agricultural sector of a material production in Uzbekistan[□]
(Years 1990-2015)

	Unit of measure	Year 1990	Year 2015	The difference	
		Size	Size	More	Less
Cotton	Thousand tons.	5057,7	3400,2		1657,5
Grain	Thousand tons.	2038,2	8050,5	6012,3	
Potato	Thousand tons.	336,4	2452,4	2116,0	
Vegetable	Thousand tons.	2842,5	9286,7	6444,2	
Melons	Thousand tons.	1000,0	1691,1	691,1	
Fruits	Thousand tons.	660,4	2490,6	1830,2	
Grapes	Thousand tons.	744,7	1441,2	696,5	
Meat (Live weight)	Thousand tons.	789,1	1906,3	1117,2	
Milk	Thousand tons.	3034,2	8431,6	5397,4	
Egg	Thousand tons.	1231,8	4950,0	3718,2	
Wool (physical weight)	Thousand tons.	25,8	34,4	8,6	

* See: This table was concluded by an author according to the information given in statistic collection with a name "Socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the years of independence (1990-2010), the main trends and indicators as well as forecasts for 2011-2015: the collection of statistics T.: "Uzbekistan", 2011", "Uzbekistan in figures year 2015".-T.: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan Immediate printing and technical service department, 2015".

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If we analyze this statistic information according to philosophical features, we can see that for a great deal of works that was done in a way of independent social development of our country and this works consistently continuous, the process of material production in agricultural sector develops as: *first of all*, to get rid of the politics as “individual administration of cotton” set by the totalitarian regime, *secondly*, to achieve independence in meeting the demand for grain; *thirdly*, to establish sufficient level of production of fruits, vegetables, melons and potatoes in our country; *fourth*, to find a large income in exchange for the export of these products; *fifth*, to provide food security on the basis of production ecologically clean products.

In understanding the dialectic properties of the material production process is especially important to define the system of material production based on the composition of sector, interaction of the structure and components, their transformation to each other and to show special characteristics of each of them, their common and differences from each other.

1. The process of material production is a system consisting of the legal unit of the production sectors, which is connected with each other, has a certain individual impact and influence to each other. For example, in agriculture it is not possible to manufacture numerous, qualitative and cheap products without agricultural machines which were created in a material production process of industry. On the contrary, if we don't have the raw materials produced in agriculture, industrial production will also stopped. Thus, from the dialectical point of view, the process of the material production with the composition of the sectors is a unique, whole system.

2. The process of the material production based on the composition of sectors has its own structure as a whole system. Its structure is the formulation of the things, an order of events and processes, its structure, composition and location

which preform this system. For instance, if we analyze the structural composition of the material production in industry, we can see that it consists of the structural parts as electricity, gas, iron and steel, non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical, machine-building and metal processing, building materials, light industry, food industry, agriculture farming, livestock and other. Thus, process of the material production with the composition of the sector system also has a unique structure.

Synergistic features of the process of the material production. Before the investigation of specific synergistic features the process of material production there is a need to find an answer to the question of *what is synergistic itself?*

At the end of the 60 years of the XX century a German philosopher Hans Hacken introduced the concept of synergetics to the academic community and gave description and characteristics as:

“Synergetics – is general social attempt of a large number of small systems, it leads to form stable structures and self – organizational processes”[4.9]. “Synergetics studies the systems which include many small systems. They are electrons, atoms, molecules, cells, neurons, mechanic elements, photons, bodies, animals and even humans”[5.320], On books written in Uzbek-language on this subject different explanations were given: “Synergetics – is the theory of self – organization, studying of non-linear events, self – management”[6.369], “Synergetics explains the couples of scientific thoughts based on the presence according to links of several systems, their interrelations, sequence of things and events in space and time, self – organizing of the world”[7.553], “Synergetics as the scientific direction explains the notion and legitimacy of linear and non linear, self – organization of physics, chemical – biological events and economical, technique and social processes, self – management, transition from order to chaos”[8.708], “Synergetics plays the role of new outlook direction as general theory about self – organization and complex ty”[9.26]. Among the books dedicated to the study of phenomenon of synergetics in a philosophical way a monograph of D.Bozorov "Synergetic paradigm"[10.160] is noteworthy. Not denying scientific and practical value of the above explanations, we join to the definition of D.Bozorov as «Synergetics – is a paradigm explaining a thinking on changes in the the world (open system) and meaningfulness of the process of self-organization and the need to rely on the alternative approaches in knowing them significant and think on the basis of the nonlinear thinking”.[10.19]

It is clear from the above definitions, that to study the events taking place in society, in particular the synergistic properties of the process of material production is a complex issue. Because the society and the nature as the whole universe have the nature of synergistic movement. There is no doubt to that. The complexity in that is in the dependence with the conscious activity of man of processes, things, events and actions taking place in society. Intelligence activity is not digest in itself the concepts defining processes of non-linearity happening always in nature, self-organization, chaos, instability and extremity. Despite being so, conscious activity of man is always directed toward knowing in linear way towards knowing. Taking into account this aspect of it the synergetic properties of the processes of material production can be seen in the following cases.

1. The process of material production is a monolithic system having properties of closeness from the one side and openness from the other side. For instance, taking as an example a process of manufacturing automobiles within the material production, a factory manufacturing automobiles is a

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close system itself, being in touch with other numerous and complex systems surrounding it when this automobile goes out from the factory leads to express itself as an open system. Thus in terms of the synergetic point of view a whole process of material production in social life is an open system, systems entering in a compositional structure (structure) is closed, component parts (elements) forming structural composition as a small open systems, linear, non-linear, stable, balanced self-organizational system (the system) is involved in the process of social production. Clearly, such a synergetic movement is dominated by the principle of openness.

2. The process of material production which is the key component of the economic life of the society in turn, in a synergetic point of view have a linear feature. For example, if we consider the process of making different products got from grain crops which satisfy human needs for food, we can see that it is non-linear, in other words, there is many ways of preparing food from grain crops and even there are a number of alternatives of it. As Yu.A.Danilov wrote: «Non-linearity is a birth of elementar things and their annihilation...Non-linearity is a volume concept, it has many colors and gradations»[11.14]. Thus, the process of material production is a system not free from the non-linear features.

3. In studying the process of material production from the synergetical point as self-organizational system thoughts of Omanulla Fayzullayev as: «Synergetics see everything as a system. Divide a system into two categories: one is a closed system, the second is an open system. Dead systems of the world is considered as open systems and alive system is open»[12.92] and thoughts of G.Nikolas, I.Prigojin as: «To series of open system is included undoubtedly biological and social systems.It means that it is not right to consider them in only within the mechanical model»[13.156,157] will serve as a theoretical and methodological basis. As to this the openness of the process of material production is seen in the following.

First of all, provides new innovational flow of sources from the outside to the process of material production and lead to the happening of some new one situation to this system.

Secondly, the system of material production will reach the level of a without balance at the level of loss of stagnation in any period of time. It means that the process of material production loosing its stability, will fall in the situation of crisis.

Thirdly, it means jumping out of the material production from difficult, crisis, hard situation to the new stable position in the next period of time.

So, it is seen that there are two kinds of situation in the development of the systems of the process of material production. In the first stage the qualitative status of the material production does not change. To be more precise at this stage a system of material production coming to non-balanced status will lose its stability with the increase of external conditions or internal conflict. At the same time, at the same place the due to the complex changes happened in the systems available in the nature and society the second stage, in other words there happen the jumping from one qualitative level to the other higher qualitative level of the process of material production on the basis of self-organization. This, of course, will depend on the number of potential, random and possible circumstances.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that the synergetical features of the process of material production as a whole system can not be put opposite with its dialectic properties. This properties is two sides of a whole, a specific areas of knowing this object scientifically. To be more precise, without scientific-philosophical study of the synergetics to give it much appreciation is as Q.Nazarov notes: «not the same as to put aside a dialectics from philosophy. Because in philosophy every doxy, methods and techniques have their role and scope of activities. In considering the significance of the dialectics in philosophy its place, value in the field of social sciences is very large and it remains to be one of the main parts of philosophy. As well as this, synergetics also is not the last and exclusive style of the sciences, but is the fruit of thought changing and improving as a result of development[7.554]. As our great leader Islam Karimov said: «Life is a dialectics. Because all the events in our life are inseparably linked with each other»[1.121].

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SECTION 7. Mechanics and machine construction.

CONDITION FOR TURN OF MULTIAXLE TRUCK

Abstract: The issues reviewed related to multi-axle trucks cornering ability. Dependency relation of moment resistance to spot wheel turn about an axis from the angle of turn of directive wheel was represented and it was proved that resistance value of curvilinear motion essentially depends on the wheelbase size. Experiments confirmed that the static multi-axle truck rotation requires the value of turning moment created by the directive wheels to be higher than or equal to the total torque resistance curvilinear motion of the wheels.

Key words: moment of resistance to curvilinear motion, turning moment, the total high-speed drag torque, angle of rotation of directive wheel.

Language: Russian

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УСЛОВИЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПОВОРОТА МНОГООСНОГО АВТОМОБИЛЯ

Аннотация: Рассмотрены вопросы, связанные с обеспечением поворачиваемости многоосных автомобилей. Представлена зависимость момента сопротивления повороту колеса на месте относительно вертикальной оси от угла поворота управляемого колеса и показано, что величина момента сопротивления криволинейному движению существенно зависит от величины базы тележки. Экспериментально подтверждено, что для статического поворота многоосного автомобиля необходимо, чтобы величина поворачивающего момента, созданного управляемыми колесами, была больше или равна суммарному моменту сопротивления криволинейному движению всех колес.

Ключевые слова: момент сопротивления криволинейному движению, поворачивающий момент, суммарный скоростной момент сопротивления, угол поворота управляемого колеса, угловая жесткость шины.

Введение

При проектировании автомобиля обязательно возникает вопрос о том, какой должна быть из условий компоновки максимальная база тележки, которая обеспечила бы необходимую поворачиваемость многоосного автомобиля.

В связи с этим, предлагается условие, выполнение которого обеспечит выполнение поворота автомобиля.

Вопросами поворота многоосного автомобиля занимались Аксенов П.В., Фаробин Я.Е., Подрыгалo М.А., Волков В.П. и др., [1-5]. Автор работы [2] утверждает, что для обеспечения поворота автомобиля отношение базы тележки к базе автомобиля должно придерживаться значений 0,34-0,29. Авторы работы [3] предлагают значение базы

балансирной тележки определять через предложенный коэффициент управляемости автомобиля. Вопросу обеспечения поворота четырехосного автомобиля уделено на так много внимания.

Цель и постановка задачи

Целью исследования является проверка условия обеспечивающего статический поворот многоосного автомобиля. Для проверки использовалась физическая модель многоосного автомобиля с двумя передними управляемыми осями, выполненная в масштабе 1:5.

Основной материал статьи

При статическом повороте ($V=5$ км/ч) автомобиль как свободная система на плоскости дороги будет совершать поступательное и



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вращательное движение с учетом увода по той траектории, которая будет обеспечивать наименьшее сопротивление. То есть поворачивающий момент будет выражаться:

$$M_{нов} \geq \sum M_p + \sum M_v, \quad (1)$$

где $M_{нов}$ – момент сопротивления повороту;

$\sum M_p$ – суммарный момент сопротивления криволинейному движению;

$\sum M_v$ – суммарный скоростной момент сопротивления.

Так как $V=5$ км/ч, то $\sum M_v = 0$.

Выражение (1) примет вид:

$$M_{нов} \geq \sum M_p. \quad (2)$$

Выражение (2) будет условием поворота автомобиля.

Для подтверждения этого условия была разработана физическая модель автомобиля КрА37140Н6 с двумя передними управляемыми осями в масштабе 1:5. Компоновочная схема модели показана на рис. 1.

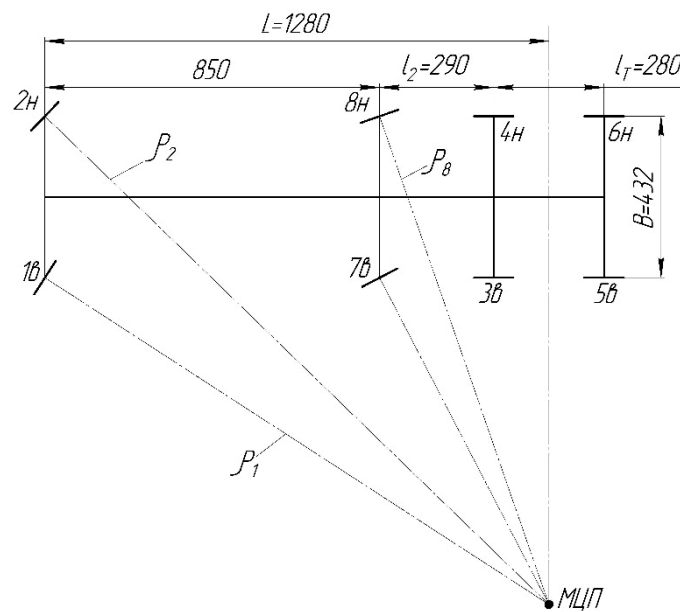


Рисунок 1 – Компоновочная схема модели четырехосного автомобиля.

Конструкция модели позволяет сделать из нее трехосную схему, убрав вторую управляемую ось, и изменять величину базы тележки l_T , передвигая третью ось (слева) к первой управляемой оси, рис. 2.

Для подтверждения теоретического положения (2) проводились экспериментальные исследования при максимально возможной базе модели. Исследования проводились при давлении в шинах $p = 0,1$ МПа, ширине отпечатка шины $v = 0,07$ м, длине отпечатка шины $a = 0,12$ м, нагрузке на колесо в статике $Rz0 = 500$ Н, коэффициенте сцепления $\varphi = 0,6$.

Поворачивающий момент создается управляемыми колесами за счет угловой деформации шины при повороте. Поэтому, будет верным уравнение:

$$M_{нов} = \sum c_{oi} \cdot \alpha_i \cdot n, \quad (3)$$

где c_{oi} – угловая жесткость шины;

α_i – угол поворота управляемого колеса;

n – количество управляемых колес.

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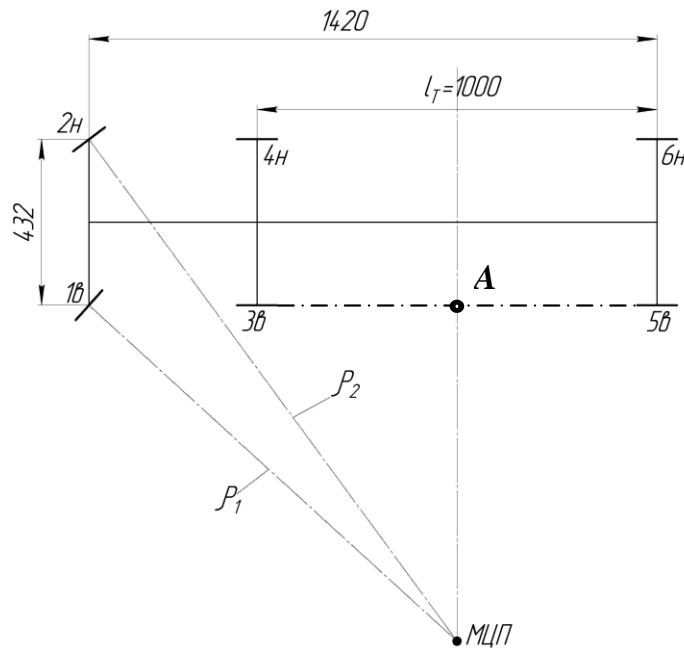


Рисунок 2 – Компонировочная схема модели трехосного автомобиля.

На рис. 3 представлен график зависимости момента сопротивления повороту колеса на месте относительно вертикальной оси от угла поворота управляемого колеса.

На графике четко видно три участка. Участок (OB), где представленная зависимость имеет линейный характер – это зона упругих

деформаций: участок (BA) – зависимость нелинейная, участок (AC) – прямая линия, так как момент сопротивления ограничен коэффициентом сцепления с опорной поверхностью.

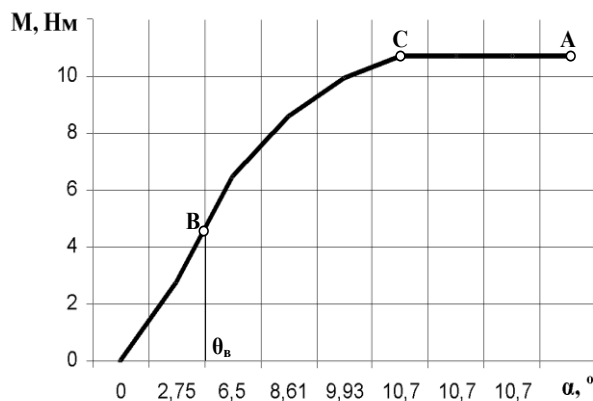


Рисунок 3 – График зависимости момента сопротивления повороту колеса на месте на месте относительно вертикальной оси от угла поворота.

Формула (3) действует при углах поворота управляемых колес $\alpha \leq 5^\circ$, т.е. в зоне упругих деформаций, (участок OB на рис.3).

При углах поворота, находящихся в зоне BC рис. 3, поворачивающий момент определяется по графику $M = f(\theta)$. Если угол поворота находится в

зоне участка CA (рис.3), где поворачивающий момент ограничен коэффициентом сцепления шины с опорной поверхностью, то значение $M_{нов}$ определяется по графику или формуле [5]:

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$$M_i = \frac{R_{zi}}{4} \cdot \sqrt{a_i^2 + b_i^2} \quad (4)$$

На рис. 4 показаны зависимости поворачивающего момента и момента

сопротивления криволинейному движению от кинематического радиуса кривизны траектории для модели с базой $l_m = 1$ м.

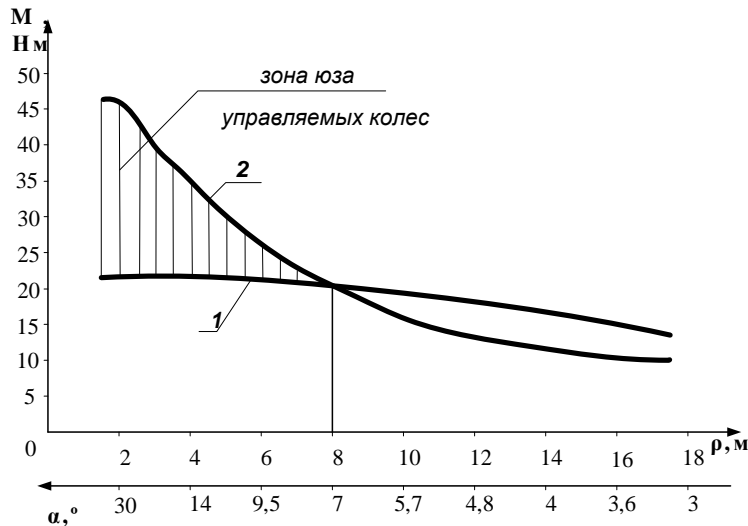
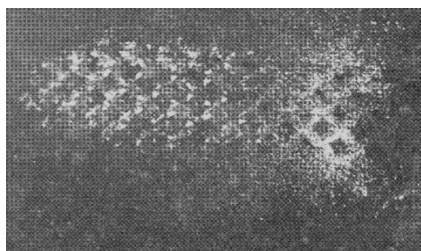


Рисунок 4 – Зависимость поворачивающего момента (кривая 1) и момента сопротивления криволинейному движению (кривая 2) от радиуса кривизны траектории.

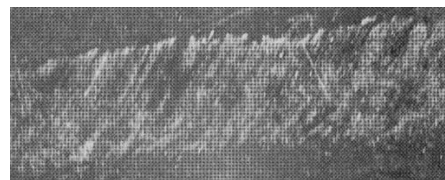
Из рис. 4 видно, что на интервале углов поворота внутреннего управляемого колеса $7^\circ \geq \alpha_{в1} \leq 31^\circ$, которому соответствует кинематический радиус кривизны траектории $1,79 \text{ м} \geq \rho_{в1} \leq 8 \text{ м}$ суммарный момент сопротивления криволинейному движению (кривая 2) больше поворачивающего момента (кривая 1) $\Sigma M_\rho > M_{пов}$. При этих углах поворота управляемые колеса модели движутся юзом и одновременно вращаются вокруг своей горизонтальной оси. Как только $\Sigma M_\rho = M_{пов}$ (точка пересечения кривой $\Sigma M_\rho = f(\rho_{el})$ с кривой $\Sigma M_{пов} = f(\rho_{el})$, рис.4) юз управляемых колес

модели исчезает, что подтверждается экспериментально.

При движении модели прямолинейно отпечаток протектора внутреннего управляемого колеса на опорной поверхности был четким без искажения. Это видно на рис. 5 а. При движении модели по криволинейной траектории в интервале углов управляемых колес $7^\circ \leq \alpha_{в1} \leq 31^\circ$ ($1,79 \text{ м} \geq \rho_{el} \geq 8 \text{ м}$), отпечаток рисунка протектора нечеткий, видно, что колеса двигаются юзом, рис.5 б.



а)



б)

а – прямолинейно;

б – при движении по криволинейной траектории в интервале углов управляемых колес $7^\circ \leq \alpha_{в1} \leq 31^\circ$

Рисунок 5 – Отпечаток протектора при движении модели.

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Выводы

Из проведенных расчетов и экспериментальных замеров на физической модели можно сделать вывод, что при статическом повороте, пока поворачивающий момент будет меньше момента сопротивления криволинейному движению, автомобиль будет двигаться по траектории с радиусом значительно большим, чем задает водитель, т.е. присутствует увеличение недостаточной поворачиваемости. Экспериментально подтверждено, что для

статического поворота многоосного автомобиля необходимо выполнение условия – величина поворачивающего момента, созданного управляемыми колесами должна быть больше или равна суммарному моменту сопротивления криволинейному движению всех колес.

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Contents

	pp.
1. Chemezov D, Gorbatenko O THE ACTUAL VALUES OF SOME PARAMETERS OF THE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE DURING THE VARIOUS MODES OF VEHICLE OPERATION.	1-4
2. Djurakulov HA THE ROLE OF ECOLOGICAL LEGAL THINKING AND CULTURE TO ENSURE THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY.	5-9
3. Gura DA, Shevchenko GG, Pogodina PV CREATING GEODETIC NETWORK OF BASE STATIONS IN THE FIELD OF OIL AND GAS.	10-20
4. Karabaev JB INTRODUCING HYPERBOLE AS PRAGMATIC ASPECT IN TEACHING LANGUAGE. ..	21-24
5. Asqarov ME LEARNING LAND-WATER REFORMS IN FERGHANA VALLEY BY HISTORICAL SOURCES 1925-1926.	25-28
6. Davronov QA, Ibragimov OO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF LIQUID NITROGEN-FERTILIZER CALCIUM TO PREVENT THE ELEMENTS OF THE CROP.	29-32
7. Akhmedov MK, Khusanov AK THE DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANICAL DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR OF HOMOPTEROUS INSECTS IN THE "PARASITE HOST" SYSTEM.	33-35
8. Akhundova NF AZERBAIJANI-TURKIC DIPLOMACY ON THE EDGE OF XVI-XVII CENTURIES IN ISKENDER BEK TURKMAN MUNSHI'S CHRONICLE.	36-45
9. Karimli VG SYMBOLS AND BRANDS ARE MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF TURKIC PEOPLE ART CULTURE.	46-48
10. Boychenko KV MASS CUSTOMIZATION IN ARCHITECTURE.	49-51
11. Markelov GE WORKING MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF ELECTRO-THERMAL SYSTEM.	52-54
12. Hasanova G A STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE YOUTH. ACCORDING TO THE MATERIAL OF THE STUDENTS OF BAKU SLAVIC UNIVERSITY.	55-58
13. Atavullaev MA LEGAL CULTURE AND PHILOSOPHICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL IN UZBEKISTAN.	59-62
14. Gryshchenko YS POETRY DISCURSIVENESS IN PINDARIC AND BRITISH ODES OF THE 17TH -18TH CENTURIES.	63-67



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15. **Baltabaeva MM**
RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF WOMEN, ALL-SIDED SUPPORT OF THEIR ACTIVITIES
IN THE FIELD OF BUSINESS: THE EXPERIMENT OF UZBEKISTAN, 1991-2016. 68-73
16. **Tillabaev M**
THE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS BODIES: COOPERATION
PRACTICE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS
LAW. 74-80
17. **Shermanov IC**
DIALECTIC AND SINERGETIC PECULIARITIES OF MATERIAL PRODUCTION
PROCESS. 81-86
18. **Holovina EV, Mienailov OM**
CONDITION FOR TURN OF MULTIAXLE TRUCK. 87-91



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