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Mir Meher Ali
Department of Energy Systems Engineering,
US Pakistan Center for Advanced Studies in Energy (USPCASE),
National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST), Islamabad, Pakistan
mali27@asu.edu

Safi Ahmad
Department of Mechanical Engineering,
Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology, Topi, Pakistan
gme1539@giki.edu.pk

SECTION 2. Applied mathematics. Mathematical modeling.

NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF ENTROPY GENERATION AND PRESSURE DROP PERFORMANCE OF PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL SLURRIES IN MICROCHANNELS OF HIGH HEAT GENERATING ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Abstract: *This numerical study investigates the effect of using phase change material slurries (PCMs) on the hydraulic performance of microchannel. The phase change material slurries composed of Dodecanoic acid (PCM nanoparticles) in water (carrier fluid) which is introduced into a rectangular microchannel of 100μm height and 10mm length, where bottom wall face a constant heat flux. Energy, momentum and mass equations are solved simultaneously using a carrier fluid with effective temperature dependent physical properties. Under specific conditions including mass flow rate of 1x10-4 kg/s, heat flux of 0.7MW/m2 and PCM nano-particles volume concentration (0-25%), results showed a remarkable increase in the effectiveness ratio, pressure drop, pumping power and entropy generation. Effectiveness index is used to measure the effectiveness of PCM slurries.*

Key words: *Microchannel, Phase Change Material, PCM Slurry, Pressure Drop, Entropy Generation*

Language: *English*

Citation: Ali M, Ahmad S (2018) NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF ENTROPY GENERATION AND PRESSURE DROP PERFORMANCE OF PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL SLURRIES IN MICROCHANNELS OF HIGH HEAT GENERATING ELECTRONIC DEVICES. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 01 (57): 1-8.

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INTRODUCTION

Many methods for cooling of small scale heat generating devices have been presented in previous few years [1]. One latest method gaining importance is using Phase Change Material particles with fluid in microchannels, this improve the heat storage capacity and helps in effective heat removal [1-11]. The drawback of this method is that by increasing the PCM particles volume concentration in the slurry, viscosity of slurry also increases which in turn increase the pumping power demands and entropy generation [2].

The previous work performed on three dimensional numerical study of temperature dependent physical properties of PCM carrying fluid having melting range of 300-305K and inlet temperature 300K in rectangular microchannels and increase in heat transfer coefficient and temperature reduction with increase of PCM particles volume concentration recorded [3].

The work presented in this paper is performed for 2D study of microchannel with Dodecanoic acid nanoparticles, having melting range of 316.7-317.7K and inlet temperature 315K in carrier fluid (water) on different operating conditions [1]. The present work takes into account the enhancement in pressure drop, pumping power and entropy generation with increasing Dodecanoic acid particles in carrier fluid (water). Table 1 summarize the properties of the PCM Nanoparticles [4]

Table 1

Physical Properties of Dodecanoic acid [4]

Dodecanoic acid Particles	Density (kg/m3)	Specific heat (kJ/kg K)	Latent heat (kJ/kg)	Thermal conductivity (W/m K)
Solid	1007	1.76	211	0.147
Liquid	862	2.27	--	0.147

Materials and methods

Fig.1 shows the schematic diagram of microchannel used in this study. In this study a microchannel of fixed height (H)100μm and length (L) 10mm is defined in ANSYS-FLUENT 15.0. For three-dimensional study the width (W) of the channel is considered to be 1mm. PCM slurry introduced to the inlet of microchannel at mass flow rate of $1x10^{-4}$ kg/s and inlet temperature of 315K below the melting temperature (317.2 K) of PCM nano-particles. At outlet of microchannel the pressure of 1atm is assumed. A constant heat flux of $0.7MW/m^2$ is generated at the bottom wall of microchannel which heats the PCM slurry flowing in microchannel.

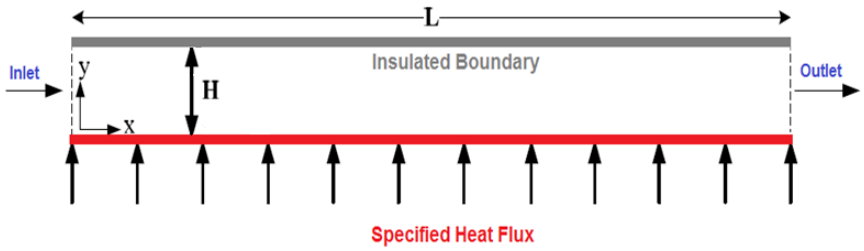

Figure 1- Schematic of microchannel used in this study. [1]

Assumption:

- PCM slurry flowing inside the microchannel is steady, viscos, incompressible and laminar [1].
- Physical properties (density, viscosity, specific heat capacity, thermal conductivity) of carrier fluid (water) are temperature dependent [3].
- PCM slurry physical properties are function of particles volume concentration and temperature dependent [3].
- Shell encapsulating nanoparticles has no effect of PCM slurry performance [5].
- The carrier fluid and PCM particles are flowing with same temperature and velocity [5].
- Homogenous distribution of Nanoparticles are assumed [5].
- When PCM particles reached the melting temperature range, they melts instantly [5].

Governing Equations

Energy, Momentum and Mass governing equations are solved simultaneously using temperature dependent physical properties of PCM slurries given below:

1) Conversation of Energy Equation [1]

$$\nabla \cdot \left(\rho_{pcms} \vec{v} c_{ppcms} T \right) = \nabla \cdot \left(k_{pcms} \nabla T \right)$$

2) Conversation of Momentum [1]

$$\nabla \cdot \left(\rho_{pcms} \vec{v}\vec{v} \right) = -\nabla \rho + \mu_{pcms} \nabla^2 v$$

3) Conversation of Mass [1]

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

Temperature Dependent Physical Properties of PCM Slurry

1) Density: Density of PCM slurry (pcms) is calculated as [3]

$$\rho_{pcms} = c\rho_p + (1-c)\rho_{cf}$$

2) Specific Heat Capacity: Melting temperature of 317.2K and melting range of 316.7-317.7K for Dodecanoic acid nano-particles is assumed in this study [1]. Specific heat capacity of PCM slurry (pcms) is calculated as [3-4]

$For\ T_p < T_{Solidus}$:

$$c_{ppcms} = \frac{c\left(\rho c_{p,S}\right)_p + (1-c)\left(\rho c_p\right)_{cf}}{\rho_{pcms}}$$

$For\ T_{Solidus} < T_p < T_{liquidus}$:

$$c_{ppcms} = \frac{c\left(\rho\left(\frac{c_{ps}c_{pL}}{2} + \frac{L}{T_{liquidus} - T_{Solidus}}\right)\right)_p + (1-c)\left(\rho c_p\right)_{cf}}{\rho_{pcms}}$$

$For\ T_p > T_{liquidus}$:

$$c_{ppcms} = \frac{c\left(\rho c_{p,L}\right)_p + (1-c)\left(\rho c_p\right)_{cf}}{\rho_{pcms}}$$

3) *Viscosity:* The viscosity of PCM slurry increases with the addition of PCM particles, which is calculated as [12]

$$\mu_{pcms} = \left(1 - c - 1.16c^2\right)^{-2.5} \mu_{cf}$$

4) *Thermal Conductivity:* Thermal conductivity of PCM slurry (pcms) is calculated as [13]

$$k_{pcms} = k_{cf}\frac{2 + k_p/k_{cf} + 2c\left(k_p/k_{cf} - 1\right)}{2 + k_p/k_{cf} - c\left(k_p/k_{cf} - 1\right)}$$

Numerical Method

A 2D geometry and Mesh is created in ANSYS-FLUENT 15.0 in order to discretize the governing equations, control volume approach of Simple Algorithm is utilize the second order upwind scheme. For energy, momentum and mass equations residuals of 10^{-6}, 10^{-3} and 10^{-3} applied respectively.

Grid Independence Test

Different grid resolutions were created in ANSYS-FLUENT15.0 as 10x1000, 15x4000, 20x8000 and 22x10000. The maximum difference between the Nusselt number results of grid resolution 20x8000 and 22x10000 was 0.002 as shown in Fig. 2. Therefore Grid 20x8000 used for simulations.

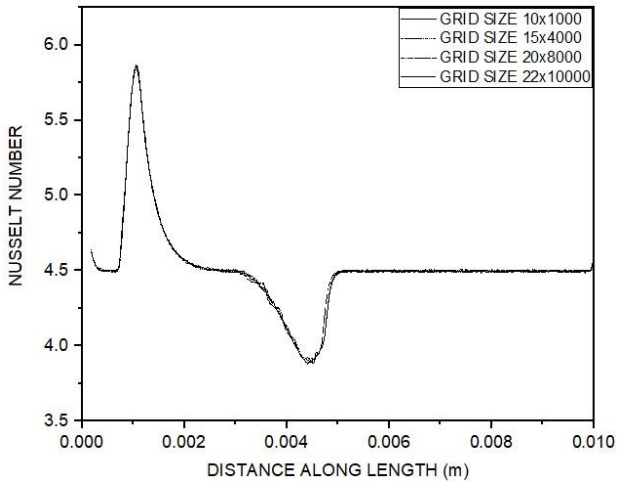

Figure 2 - Grid independence test

Significance of Temperature Dependent Properties

Temperature dependent physical properties for carrier fluid (water) are used in this study. Importance of using temperature dependent physical properties rather than constant temperature physical properties is shown in Table 2 [3]. The percentage difference in pressure drop along the microchannel is 114%. The reason behind this huge difference in pressure drop is viscosity of carrier fluid (water), which is highly sensitive to temperature. So, on the basis of results in Table 2, the simulations are performed with temperature dependent physical properties.

Table 2

Significance of Temperature dependent physical properties [3]

Constant Properties		Temperature dependent properties		Percentage Difference	
T_{outlet} (K)	ΔP (Pa)	T_{outlet} (K)	ΔP (Pa)	T_{outlet} (%)	ΔP (%)
331.6471	16465.62	331.7607	7684.943	0.03	114
Heat Flux=0.7MW/m^2, Mass Flow rate=1x10^{-4}kg/s, Inlet Temperture=315K					

Model Validation with Experimental Work

Due to absence of experimental data of flow of PCM slurries in microchannels, experimental data presented in [6], was used to validate the homogeneous model presented in this paper. Numerical model was solved for flow of PCM carrying fluid of 10% PCM particles volume concentration, in circular pipe of diameter 3.14mm and length 0.3m for Stefan Number 2, same pipe geometry and PCM slurry as used in [6]. The results of wall temperature along the pipe length obtained from numerical model were compared with the experimental results of [6] as shown in Fig. 3, which shows a good agreement with maximum percentage difference of 0.12%.

Stefan number is a ratio of slurry sensible heat capacity to slurry latent heat capacity and defined as [6]

$$Ste = \frac{C_{ppcms} q'' D_h \rho_{pcms}}{2 k_{pcms} c L \rho_p}$$

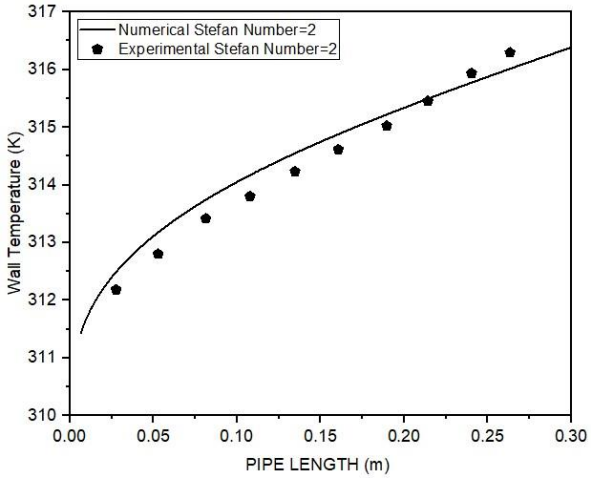

Figure 3 - Comparison of homogenous numerical model with experimental data

Results and Discussions

Effectiveness ratio

Effectiveness ratio measures the relative enhancement in heat transfer by adding PCM particles in carrier fluid (water) compared to using water only, defined as [1]

$$\varepsilon_{ff} = \frac{Q_{pcms}}{Q_{cf}}$$

Where, Q_{pcms} and Q_{cf} are PCM slurry and carrier fluid heat transfers respectively.

$$Q_{pcms} = Length \times Width \times q''$$

$$Q_{cf} = mc_{pcf} \Delta T_{cf}$$

Fig.4 shows the effectiveness ratio as a function of particle volume concentration (0-25%) in microchannel at inlet temperature of 315K, mass flow rate of $1x10^{-4}$ kg/s and heat flux of 0.7 MW/m^2. The results show that effectiveness ratio increased by increasing PCM particle volume concentration, but not going up with the addition of PCM particles. As relative percentage increase of 13% in effectiveness ratio is recorded for 5% PCM slurry compared to 0% PCM slurry, where the relative percentage increase of 8% in effectiveness ratio is recorded for 25% PCM slurry compared to 20% PCM slurry. This is because with the addition of PCM particles the viscosity of the fluid increases and slows down the fluid flow [1]. The effectiveness ratio of 1.13, 1.24, 1.34, 1.44 and 1.52 is recorded for 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25% Particle volume concentration. This means that for the same temperature rise, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25% PCM slurry can store up to 13%, 24%, 34%, 44% and 52% more heat respectively, as compared to 0% PCM slurry (water).

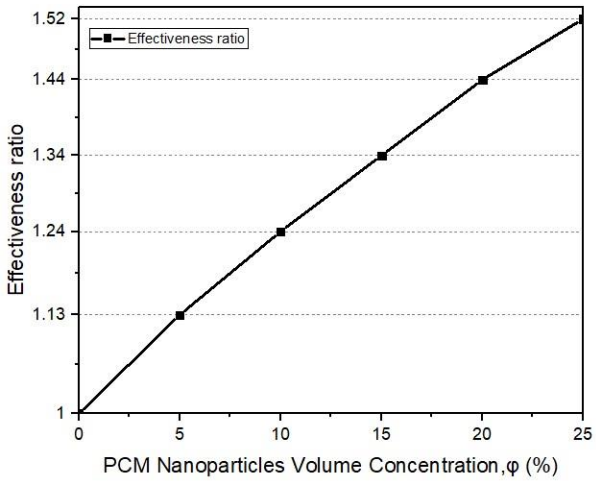

Figure 4 - Effectiveness ratio as a function of particle volume concentration (0-25%)

Enhancement in Pumping Power

Pumping power measures the power required to pump the coolant in microchannel, defined as

$$PP = VA_{flow}\Delta P$$

Fig.5 shows the Pumping power as a function of particle volume concentration (0-25%) in microchannel at inlet temperature of 315K , mass flow rate of $1x10^{-4}$ kg/s and heat flux of 0.7 MW/m^2. Addition of PCM particles in carrier fluid increase the heat transfer coefficient and reduce the wall temperature in turn improves the performance of microchannel and helps in effective heat removal but drawback of using PCM particles in carrier fluid is that with the addition of PCM particles viscosity of slurry increases and rise the pressure drop [1-3], as shown in Fig 5, which in turn increase the pumping power demands. It is observed that the pumping power is increased by 42%, 68%, 102%, 150% and 197% for 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25% PCM slurry respectively, as compared to water (0% PCM slurry).

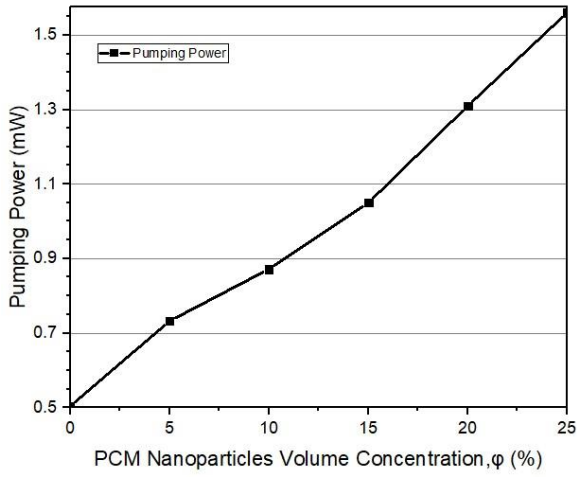

Figure 5 - Pumping power as function of particle volume concentration (0-25%)

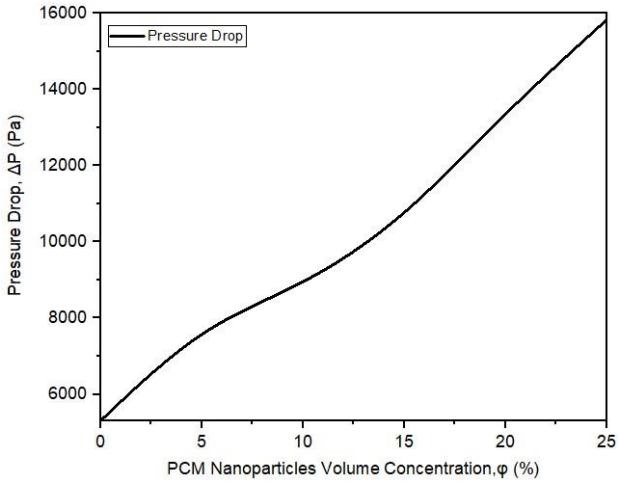

Figure 6 - Pressure drop as function of particle volume concentration (0-25%) at inlet temperature=315K , mass flow rate=1x10^{-4} kg/s, heat flux= 0.7 MW/m^2

Volumetric Entropy Generation Rate due to Heat Transfer

The volumetric entropy generation rate due to heat transfer is defined as [4]

$$S'''_{generation\_heat\_transfer} = \frac{k_{pcms}}{T^2}\left[\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\right)^2\right]$$

Fig.7 shows the volumetric entropy generation rate due to heat transfer as a function of particle volume concentration (0-25%) in microchannel at inlet temperature of 315K , mass flow rate of 1x10^{-4} kg/s and heat flux of 0.7 MW/m^2.We observed that addition of PCM nano-particles decreases the mean flow temperature of PCM slurry, decreases the thermal conductivity of PCM slurry and increases the temperature gradient along height which leads to increase volumetric entropy generation rate due to heat transfer [4]. It is found that the volumetric entropy generation rate due to heat transfer is increased by 7%, 11%, 15%, 19% and 21% for 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25% PCM slurry respectively, as compared to water (0% PCM slurry).

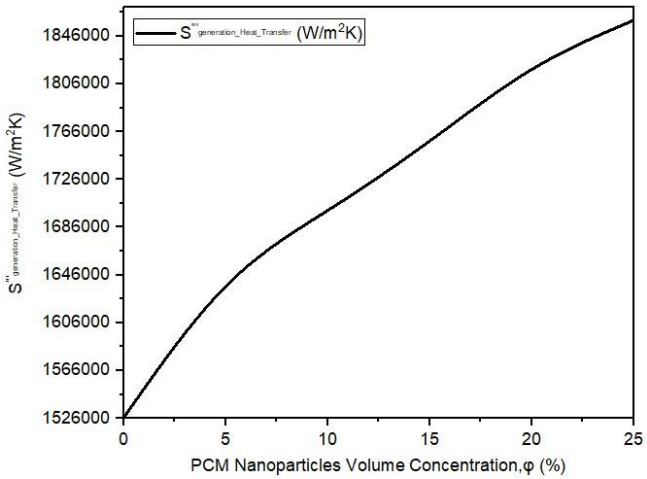

Figure 7 - Volumetric entropy generation rate due to heat transfer as a function of particle volume concentration (0-25%)

Volumetric Entropy Generation Rate due to Fluid Friction

The volumetric entropy generation rate due to fluid friction is defined as [4]

$$S'''_{generation\_fluid\_friction} = \frac{\mu_{pcms}}{T}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

Fig.8 shows the volumetric entropy generation rate due to fluid friction as a function of particle volume concentration (0-25%) in microchannel at

inlet temperature of 315K , mass flow rate of $1x10^{-4}$ kg/s and heat flux of 0.7 MW/m^2.Addition of PCM particles reduces the mean flow temperature and increases the viscosity which leads to increase volumetric entropy generation rate due to fluid friction [4]. It is found that the volumetric entropy generation rate due to fluid friction is increased by 12%, 34%, 63%, 104% and 143% for 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25% PCM slurry respectively, as compared to water (0% PCM slurry).

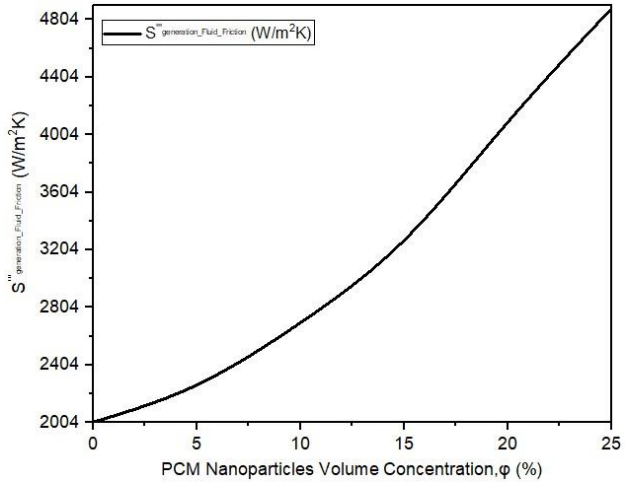

Figure 8 - shows the volumetric entropy generation rate due to fluid friction as a function of particle volume concentration (0-25%)

Effectiveness Index

Effectiveness index is ratio of enhancement in heat transfer to increase in pumping power due to the addition of PCM particles in carrier fluid, defined as

Effectiveness index=

$$\frac{Eff_{pcms} - Eff_{water}}{Eff_{water}} \Big/ \frac{PP_{pcms} - PP_{water}}{PP_{water}}$$

Fig. 9 shows effectiveness index as a function of particle volume concentration (0-25%) in microchannel at inlet temperature of 315K, mass flow rate of $1x10^{-4}$ kg/s and heat flux of 0.7 MW/m^2.

The result shows that effectiveness index increases by increasing PCM particle volume concentration below 11% after 11% the effectiveness index decreases. This is because with the addition of PCM particles the viscosity of the PCM slurry increases which in turn increase the pumping power requirement and gain in effectiveness is compensated by demands of pumping power. The highest effectiveness index of 0.36 is recorded for Particle volume concentration of 11%.

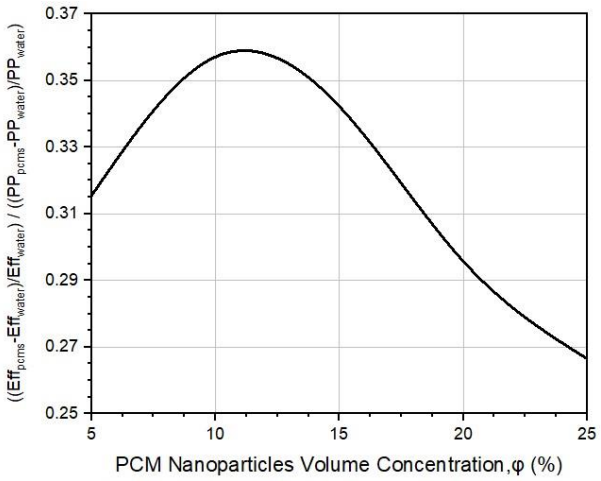

Figure 9 - Effectiveness index as a function of particle volume concentration (0-25%)

Conclusion

Numerical model investigated the effect of using phase change material slurries (PCMs) on the hydraulic performance of microchannel used for cooling of high heat generating small scale devices. Under specific conditions including mass flow rate $1x10^{-4}$ kg/s, heat flux 0.7MW/m^2, inlet temperature of 315K and PCM nano-particles volume concentration (0-25%).It is found that for the same temperature rise, 25% PCM slurry can store up to 52% more heat as compared to 0% PCM slurry (water). The maximum relative increase of 197%, 21% and 143% in pumping power, volumetric entropy generation rate due to heat transfer and volumetric entropy generation rate due to fluid friction respectively is recorded for 25% PCM slurry, as compared to water (0% PCM slurry). The maximum effectiveness index of 0.36 is recorded for 11% PCM slurry. This means that 11% PCM slurry stores more heat with less pressure drop along the microchannel as compared to other slurries.

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SECTION 12. Geology. Anthropology. Archaeology.

Seymur Latif oglu Hasanov
scholar of Ganja Department of
Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences,
PhD of Azerbaijan Technology University
Ganja, Azerbaijan
seymur.hasanov.85@mail.ru

Elnur Latif oglu Hasanov
Corresponding member of International Academy of Theoretical and Applied Sciences,
Ph.D., Senior specialist of Ganja Department
Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences,
Ganja, Azerbaijan
el-hasanov@mail.ru

APPLIED FEATURES OF COMPARATIVE TECHNICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY HERITAGE OF AZERBAIJAN

Abstract: *In this academic article based on various sources and scientific materials, papers have been researched the main characteristics of historical, also modern natural, socio-economical and cultural heritage of Azerbaijan on the basis of applied approach.*

For the first time has been investigated the scientific issue on technical and sociological research methods of comparative study of this problem.

Key words: *Azerbaijan, scientific researches, technical and sociological investigations, sustainable development, model, human development index, historical-cultural heritage, resources.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Azerbaijan has its rich natural and economic-cultural traditions. Research of historical development and contemporary issues of investigation of these sources based on comparative academic approach is so important.

Today the large-scaled scientific projects promoting to resolve problems in enterprises and economical branches have been constructed yet in terms of hosted scientific and technological programs of ministries and agencies, Academy of Sciences. In this regard, it is important to establish beneficial cooperative mechanism between small-scale business organizations and enterprises, scientific research establishment.

Modern multicultural societies develop on the deliberate policy of multiculturalism based on the cultural strategies. The demonstration of this is a development of Azerbaijan Republic, where develop representatives of different nations, which integrate into the national culture of Azerbaijan. Rejecting of multiculturalism does not promise anything good, because this path leads through the development of disagreement, phobia, ethnic and religious conflicting of the world [2, 4].

Multiculturalism is an important instrument of cultures and civilizations. It is impossible to respect and have a tolerant attitude to the representatives of other cultures without learning their nature, history and achievements. And it is far from the reality to have mutual understanding and establish a dialogue between cultures and civilizations in this case.

Materials and Methods

Today, the processes in Azerbaijan society are examples of multiculturalism. The Republic of Azerbaijan - a multinational state, so here along with muslims, well as representatives of other religious communities live in peace. Respect and good attitude approach for each individual is characteristic feature of multiculturalism. The policy of multiculturalism are supported by the state.

Azerbaijan from this point of view can not only present their Multicultural Society, but also can be an example for the world in this field. In various countries in the world are trying to study the practice of multiculturalism in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan is a country where coexist different religions. And the representatives of these religions have always lived in peace, friendship and cooperation. All religious

monuments in Azerbaijan restore. Atashgah (temple of fire-worshipers) in Baku is the historical past of the Azerbaijani people and it is a monument of Zoroaster (the founder of the religion of fire-worshipers) period [25, 118].

Along with the restoration of old religious monuments also built the mosques, synagogues and churches. Above-mentioned demonstrates the development of the Azerbaijani society; it is also an indicator of the state policy here.

So that Azerbaijan is a part of the Islamic world is located at the crossroads of East and West, and is considered as the largest Muslim republic in the Caucasus. The people of Azerbaijan as well as other peoples of the Caucasus have always been loyal to his moral and religious values, and approach to their traditions with respect. In spite of the fact that the majority of the Muslim population of Azerbaijan composes Shiites, Azerbaijan is also home for members of other religions and different ethnic groups. Tolerance and respect to national minorities has been since ancient times, it comes from the time of the Great Silk Road to our times. And this attitude composes the foundation of our country. After acquisition of independence, Azerbaijan has increased the number of men and women from the national minorities who hold high positions in the government of Azerbaijan.

The incidents which happen during the destruction of the Soviet Union become a serious examination for religious and national tolerant traditions of Azerbaijan. In this period Armenians which occupied more than twenty percent (20%) of Azerbaijani territory realized a policy of ethnic cleansing which results by more than a million refugees in Azerbaijan. Despite that representatives of civilian population were killed and expelled from their homes, a principle to live in peace and side by side is one of the main principles of Azerbaijan society. Even despite the fact that twenty years passed after the beginning of the war in Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijani society continues to maintain harmony between religious and ethnic groups [3-6].

Applied significance of research of economic and natural resources

After the publiction of the 1987 Brundland Report, a number of international and national organizations was developed compleks of the one and other aspects of the sustaianble strategy.

These achivements was **r**eceived an impetus from international levels after recieved of the plan about “The agenda of the XXI century" in the World Summit.

The 40th chapter of this plan should emphasized that, the countries and international governmental and non-governmental organizations should be work indicators of the sustainable strategy and conseptions should be coordinate in regional and international levels.

The world countries of the United Nations Organizations are divided into four social, economical, ecological and organizational aspects in accordance with concept of the methodology of the sustainable development.

In the fist time learning of the international scientific literature in the collective work, with energy methodology of the indicators of sustainable development which is joint prepeared by United Nations Organization, the International Nuclear Energy Agency, the International Energy Agency, Eurostar and Environmental protection organizatins of the European Union and prepared by University of Calgary of the Canada analyses of the "Power metodology of the sustainable development" are present.

Actual problems of modern times are research of methodology of assessment of competiveness in the context of the concept of the sustainable development in the current stage of Azerbaijan economy. The process in the world Economic systems impacted to the competitiveness of the Azerbaijan economy, formation of the conception of the sustainable development of the country itself is significant. Taking into account this issue, research methodologies of the methodology of the assessment of the competitiveness indicators use for Azerbaijan economy are main aim. To achieve this goal, the set of issues: to prepare system of indicators of the competitiveness methodologies that can be applied to areas of the Azerbaijan economy; to analyze and evaluate the concept of sustainable development in terms of contemporary economic status of the country; to research objective laws between competitiveness indicators with indicators of the concept of sustainable development.

To provide of the sustainable development strategy the same metodology approciate non–conventional energy indicators with macroeconomics and economic increase relotions is main conditions. Scentific importance of the project that, obtain results from the international practice applied in the scientific base of the Azerbaijan Republic and development of the relevant provisions of the state's energy diplomacy will be added.

In Brundland Report of the United Nations ("our common future"), worked to prepare one and other aspects of the indicators complexs of the strategy of sustainable development after publication of a number of international and national organizations.

In 20-22 June 2012 in Pio de Janeiro in Brazil held on “Rio +20 Sustainable Development Conference” of the United Nations.

"Our want the future" of the with the slogan in the final document have been dedicated to usage efficient from non-traditional energy sources as one

of the main themes of the strategy of sustainable development countries.

On the recomendation of the UNO must co–oordinate with country, international country and non-govermental organizations in the international, regional and national levels of the sustainable development strategy indicators.

According to metodology of the sustainable development strategy prepared for world country of the United Nations divide to four social, economical, ecological and organizational aspects.

Measurements of the indicators of the consept of the sustainable development was divided into suitable sub term and parameters of the subjects.

They are divided 14 term in accordance with classifications and in accordance with this term 30 paramters.

Some indicators are belong more than one term and the parametrs of the terms in accordance with classification of the measurements.

Terms and paremetrs of the terms was prepared acoording to conseptual structure of the United Nation Organization in accordance with measurements of the energy indicators of the sustainble development.

The main essence of the strategy of sustainable development of energy performance indicators in the list of the 30 indicators that make up the measurement aspect classification is divided into 3 groups (social, economic and environmental).

30 indicators are divided 3 aspects in the list of the indicators which are organized the main essence of the concept of sustainable development of energy indicators.(social, economic and ecological).

They are divided 7 terms in accordance with classification and 19 parametrs according to terms.

Some indicators are belong more than one term and the parametrs of the terms in accordance with classification of the measurements. The some of the indicators according to the measurement classificationis related more than one themes and the parametrs of themes.

This unique information collection are divided 3 groups as main indicators, 30 indicators.

By the way, scientific works of the collectivity of the Russian Sustainble Develeopment university should be noted. Russian scientist is carred out investigations in the area of the provide separately sustainable developemnt strategy of the Russian in the provinces and big cities.

Purpose of the project, models of the competitiveness strategy has worked to prepare as a tool in the context of the concept of sustainable development of the Azerbaijan Republic. For the first time in the collective learning of the international scientific literature, with the legitimacy of the state's strategy of sustainable development competitiveness facility, the World Economic Forum and the Swiss International Management and Development Institution methodologies, as well as the concept of sustainable development of the United Nations in connection with the comparative analysis of methods and methodologies are presented.

It should be noted that, Maykl Porterin`s “International Compatitiviness” work according to the term. The author was worked to prepare as larged consept compatitiviness of the state and trans-national in the internatioal arena in his work [1; 7].

Theoretical importance of comparative research of socio-historical heritage

The Republic of Azerbaijan is one the main country in South Caucasus. According to official data 2.7 million people went to abroad from South Caucasus. The main part of immigrants - about 80% - has illegal status in foreign country and most of them are youth. Through the profession works 5.1% but 67.5% work physical. In most cases, the reason for leaving is material problems. The second main problemof immigrants is feeling of discrimination (might be just subjective), which push for insulation in order to avoid conflicts.

How is experienced discrimination and discrimination empirically developing in Europe? How can the effort to learn empirically institutional barriers that excludeopenness between cultures? To answer the questions, first of all should explain the immigrants structural unit - Diaspora:

Diaspora not forms just as a result of ethnic and religious persecution. Diasporacan be defined, as the collective identity of the group, who voluntarily left their homeland and alsosharedthe "foreign" myth of the common origin and history as strong, identity-filtering connection with the past, to a lost homeland (at least to that what is called homeland by this group). Religion may be crucial for this group, however not very necessary. In the case of South Caucasian Diaspora religious rituals and affiliation is an important point, which can be a hindering for integration in a foreign environment.In addition, it is important to consider marriages between members of the Diaspora, and few number of mixed marriages. However, in accordance with the last year data, the percentage of mixed marriages within the community has increased, that increase connections within the cultures and removes the isolation requirement, due to avoid conflict. Mixed families ensure not just integration of residentpeople but as well the communication of Diaspora.

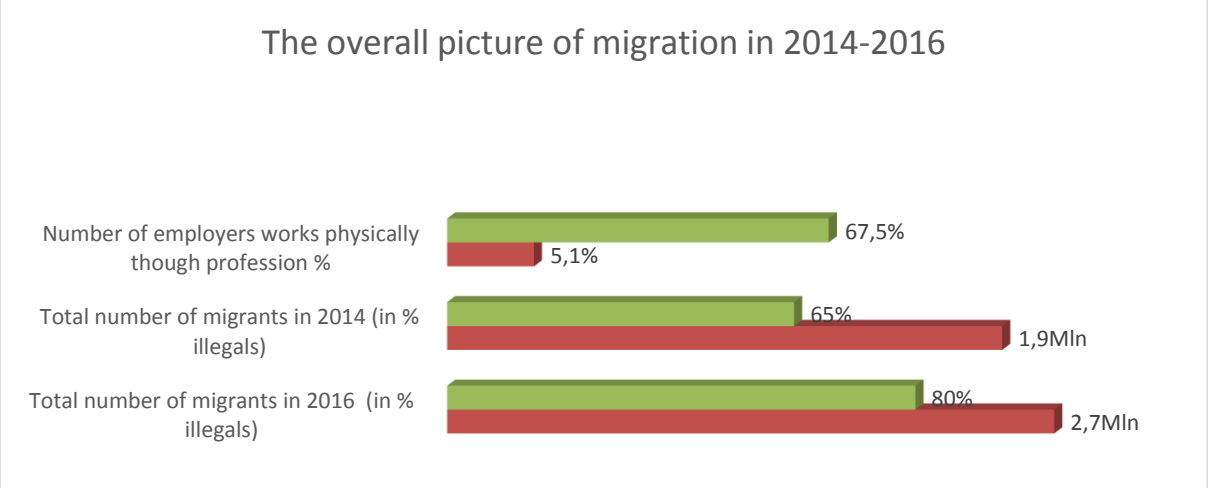
There are so-called "Victim Diaspora", such as the Jewish, cultural Diaspora, for example the Caribbean African slaves from the United States and Great Britain were created as Diasporas. In addition, the late medieval and early modern period trading communities of the Mediterranean Sea space.

There are different opinions regarding the type of South Caucasian Diaspora. In accordance with consideration of several factors may advise that

South Caucasian Diaspora belong to the "Victim Diaspora":

The important factor in the survey is the attitude of different Diaspora to each other and determination of identity. Determination of identity, as God's chosen people, generally is characteristic phenomenon for Diaspora conservation. Currently there isappeareda new non-religion motivated Diaspora in Germany, that helps to improve integration.

Germany has introduced many innovations in confessional migration during the last years, such as the workshops and trainingproduced by European Institute of History. Also very important is a comparative study of the Diaspora, when provide study of political, or cultural Diaspora beside "victim Diaspora". Which includes the Diaspora experience mechanisms of integration and assimilation in accordance with the historical model. Provides so-calledreligious migration motives and the multicultural impacts analys, which is unique innovationnot just in European space.



Picture 1 - The overall picture of migration in 2014-2016.

Conclusion

Historical aspects: Ethnolinguistic identity of the Azerbaijan based on materials of Safavid Empire is one of the most disputable issues in historiography. Partly under the influence of paniranism, ethnopolitical bias, partly due to weak analyses of historical sources (especially “Safvat as-safa” by Ibn Bazzaz that is the first hagiography of the Safavids), partly due to presentation of Azerbaijan as a part of “Iran” in western historiography most western researchers mistakenly present the Azerbaijani Safavids as an “Iranian dynasty”. For example, according to E.Yarshater, the origins of the Safavids are clouded in obscurity. Nevertheless, he claims the Safavids to be originally an Iranian-speaking clan (perhaps of Kurdish origin), that was Turkified and adopted Turkish as their vernacular. J.R.Perry adheres the same concept. According to R.Savory, the Safavid family was of indigenous Iranian stock, and not of Turkish ancestry as is sometimes claimed. R.Savory says that “the creation of the Safavid state in 1501 marks a watershed in Iranian history in a number of ways. First, the whole of the area historically considered to be the heartlands of Iran was reunited under the rule of one Persian king (albeit he spoke the Azeri dialect of Turkish) for the first time since the Arab Conquest of Iran more than eight and a half centuries earlier. The restoration of Iranian sovereignty by the Safavids, within the traditional boundaries of Iran, naturally heightened Iranian national consciousness or Iranismus…” R.Savory supposes that the family originated in Persian Kurdistan, and later moved to Azerbaijan, where they adopted the Azari form of Turkish spoken there, and eventually settled in the small town of Ardabil some time during the XI century. In Encyclopaedia Britannica, the oldest English-language encyclopaedia, the Safavid dynasty is presented as an Iranian dynasty whose establishment of Shiite Islam as the State religion of Iran was a major factor in the emergence of a unified national consciousness among the various ethnic and linguistic elements of the country. Even if R.Matthee admits that the Safavids set up the state with the assistance of Turkmen tribal forces of eastern Anatolia, he characterizes them as Persians of Kurdish origin. Even on the official site of BBC the eponymous ancestor of the Safavids Shaikh Safi-al-din described as a “Persian nationalist”.

So as you can see, unfortunately, western researchers ignore or don’t pay attention (maybe even purposely falsificate the real history!) to the irrefutable facts given in medieval sources on the Safavids’ being a Turkic and Turcophone family originally from Ardabil in Azerbaijan. There are a lot of facts that the

Safavids were of a Turkic ethnolinguistic origin Some of them are the diplomatic letters written in Turkic and sent from Safavid shahs to some European emperors as well as from some European emperors to the shahs (for example, the Russian Tsar Michael I's letter to shah Abbas I was written in Turkic), "Divan" of shah Ismail Khatai and quatrains of Shaikh Safi-al-din, the Safavids' eponymous ancestor, both written in Turkic. H.Javadi and K.Burrill stress that the reigns of Ismail I and his son Tahmasb I are considered the most brilliant period in the history of the Azeri Turkish language and literature at this stage of its development. Moreover, the Turkic language was not only the mother tongue of the ruling dynasty, the language of the court, the military and diplomacy but a high-status vernacular and a widespread contact language in the whole Safavid Empire. Moreover, there are a lot of facts about the Turkic origin of the Safavids in "Safvat as-safa" itself, the hagiography of the Safavid dynasty. For example, during the dialog of Shaikh Safi-al-din with murids in such a Persian city as Shiraz he was referred as "pir-i turk" (Turkic Saint) and the village of Ardabil where he was living was called "deh-i turk" (Turkic village). In most medieval sources the Safavid State is called "Devlet-i Kizilbash" since the kizilbash turcomans constituted the main core of the state and its army. Besides, according to "Tarikh-i alam-ara-yi Abbasi" by Iskandar Beg Munshi, 56 of 72 emirs known by names of 114 ones were kizilbash and 61 of them were Turks.

European travelers that visited the Safavid Empire in different periods of time such as A.Olearius, J.Chardin, P.Della Valle, J-B.Tavernier, E.Kaempfer and others witnessed that the Safavids were a Turkic and Turcophone family, the language of court even in the XVI – XVII centuries was Turkic, even the only language that ghulams (non-Turkic military elements) knew was Turkic. According to Pietro Della Valle and Adam Olearius, even during welcome ceremony of foreign guests at the court shah Abbas I used such Turkic words as "«Xoş gəldin», «Səfa gəldin»". As Adam Olearius notes, during the feast devoted to the foreign guests shah Abbas I spoke Turkic: "Suffre Hakine Schahe doevvletine, Kasiler kuwetine. Alla dielum". Besides, he also states that most of the Persians learnt the Turkic and the Persian was heart seldom at the court, even the children were taught the Turkic.

Nevertheless, along with some facts of distortion there are a number of western researchers (for example, such outstanding scholars as R.Frye, M.Mazzaoui, M.Price, T.Sonn, D.Ayalon, A.Goldschmidt, L.Davidson and others) who acknowledge the Safavids as a Turkic dynasty. A famous German philologist and turkologist best known for his studies of the Turkic languages G.Doerfer talking about the long-lasting Iranian-Azeri symbiosis pointed that many Azeri words (about 1200 words!) entered Persian, since Iran was governed mostly by Azeri-speaking rulers and soldiers since the 16th century. Moreover, he stresses that the Azeri language belongs to the Oghuz branch of the Turkic language family. According to H.Stein, "a specific Turkic language was attested in Safavid Persia during the XVI and XVII centuries, a language that Europeans often called Persian Turkish ("Turk Agemi", "lingua turka agemica"), which was a favourite at the court and in the army because of the Turkish origin of the Safavid dynasty. The original name was just türki. That language might generally be identified as Middle Azerbaijanian".

The Safavid shahs themselves claimed to be Sayyids – descendants of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, although many scholars have cast doubt on this claim. In the oldest manuscript of "Safvat as-safa" written by Ibn Bazzaz in 1350 the origin of the Safavids is traced to Piruz Shah Zarrin Kulah, while in the later versions of the manuscripts Shaikh Safi's ancestry is traced back to the seventh imam of the Twelver Shiah, Musa al-Kazim. The Safavids after the establishment of the Safavid state fabricated evidence to prove that the Safavids were Sayyids. The main aim of the Safavids in revision of the "Safvat as-safa" and, as a result, falsification of their genealogy was to justify their political legitimacy and fight the claims of the competing Islamic empires, in particular the Ottoman Empire. According to T.Swietochowski, shah Ismail I made the Shia branch of Islam the official religion of the empire, thus setting the Azeris firmly apart from the ethnically and linguistically similar Ottoman Turks, who were Sunni Muslims. As we know the Ottoman Empire was the bitter enemy of the Safavids [59, 23]. But R.Savory mistakenly claims that textual changes were designed to obscure the Kurdish origins of the Safavid family [61, 339].

Thus, one of the main reasons of distortion of ethnolinguistic identity of the Safavid state in Anglophone historiography is ignoring Azerbaijan by western scholars as a sovereign political entity, presenting it as a part of Iran and, as a result, ignoring the presence of strong Turkic component in ethnopolitical history of Azerbaijan until the Seljuk migration in the XI century when most of them settled here. Moreover, after the misconception of an ancestor of the Safavids Piruz Shah al-Kurdi Zarrin Kulah as a Kurd by an outgoing Iranian historian Ahmad Kasravi in 1930s most western researchers started to "iranize" the Safavids and present them as an Iranian or Kurdish dynasty that was turkified only after the settlement in Ardabil in the XI century.

Modern aspects: Connected with the fact that the contribution of experts from the World Economic Forum, assessment of the macro-and microeconomic competitiveness was analyzed (according with 2012-2013 years) and compared with the methodology of the 144 countries. The main indicators of the

methodology are divided into 12 groups and 103 criterions.

This unique data collection are divided into 4 gorups and 20 indicators and 314 criterions.

It is necessary is noted that, collective's works of the International Relations of the Russian Scientific Academy and World Economics Institute in connected with combativeness problems.

Russian authors are researched with assessments of the combativeness in the level macro and micro economics and in the field of application in Russian economics.

Of cardinal importance in the changing economic infrastructure, primarily affecting the three main directions of international economic the need to:

The first anti-monopoly law by the state in order to create conditions for equal competition significantly enhances performance;

The second, more intense competition in the market for the creation of the internal market by the subjects of the new necessary to conduct the foreign, as well as improved access to markets is essential;

Third, the current conditions of the industry's most advanced telecommunications facilities at all levels (cellular, cable, satellite, and video connections facsimile, Internet, etc.). Competition is not possible to be applied, so that the goods and services markets, the situation is changing every day, enough about access to information is very important. Azerbaijan's economy is one of the weakest parts of it yet.

An active policy of taking into account the above mentioned, the development of the national economy is necessary, the actual solution of the problem (the country's economic growth rates and living standards of the population) can bring [11, 483].

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E.G. Radjapov
A senior guide of the Museum of
"Memory of victims of the repression"
Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan

SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology. Meteorology.

MILITARY POLITICS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REGIONAL BOUNDARY IN CENTRAL ASIA

Abstract: *The author in this article has analyzed military policy of Soviet government Soviet government on the preparation of national regional boundary in Central Asia. In the article it was also revealed based on the archive materials component of forthcoming national military units in Central Asia and reaction of this policy to national republics.*

Key words: *Central Asia, Republic, military school, commander, military forces, military region, battalion, squadron, cavalry division, soldier*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

On the preparation of the national regional boundary it was already planned by the Center how to maintain the military politics of the Soviet government in the national republics of Central Asia. Taking into account the historical-national peculiarities, customs and traditions as well as conditions of the population of the republics of Central Asia the plan of organizing the national military units, the exact instruction of the servants in them were determined.

The problem of organizing the military units of the Red Army was first discussed in congress XII of the Communistic party 1923, April. In the congress, it was suggested putting forward to check the personal structure of the Red Army, local people's life in the regions, and fix the relationship of the Red Army with local people.

In the meeting IV of the Central Committee of the Communistic party in June 1923 the lack of military commanders belonging to the local nation in organizing the national units of the red army was shown as a main problem. Therefore, the meeting decided that in a short of time special military schools should be established and they should serve as a root for the military units.

Materials and Methods

On the basis of the decisions of the Communistic party's congress XII and Central Committee's meeting IV the chairman of Military Revolutionary Congress of the Soviet Union M.V.Frunze (1885-1925) worked out a five year term plan in November 1924 about establishing the national units of the Red Army. In the plan not only establishing the national units of the Red army, but also increasing their political preparation and military-technical knowledge was separately paid attention. Also, establishing special military schools, educational establishments and military academy was stated in the plan [3, 99].

Turkistan front made a decision in December 1924 about following the optional principles in providing the military units with necessary military specialists.

In Central Asia during the national regional boundary Bolsheviks stated with exact instructions and numbers in what forms the military units and their military problems will be in the Republics joining the Soviet Union in the future.

In the Turkistan Republic under Turkistan front the head of the organization of establishing national units sent a secret letter to the revolutionary congress of Turkistan front in 1923, August 21. Seven charts on the problem of establishing the

national units were added as a footnote. In the first footnote it was shown that admission of the local people to the army and military education should be carried out step by step in five-year term on the basis of a calendar plan. In the footnote it was suggested that in the first year of establishing the national military units it should be admission of the local people to the infantry (private) forces, mounted forces artillery forces as well as technical military units and release from military service.

According to the footnote, in the first year of establishing the national military units 1600 people were admitted to the infantry (private) forces, 1400 people were admitted to the mounted forces, but they were not released from the military service. Because at that time it was meant that the military units had no sufficient military specialists. The admission to the artillery forces and technical military forces began in the second year. In the second year 2000 people were admitted to the infantry forces and later 800 people were released from the military service, 200 people were admitted to the artillery forces and nobody was released from the military service. 790 people were admitted to the mounted forces and 175 people were admitted to the technical military forces, but they were not released from the military service and stayed as a reserve [4]. For five years it was meant that 14850 people should be admitted to the infantry forces, 1525 people to the artillery forces (725 people were released later), 7495 people to the mounted forces (2935 people were released later), 963 people to the technical military forces (263 people were released later) [4].

According to the order 660/11 of Turkistan front December 12, 1924 about "Establishing national military units in Central Asia", in the national military units the call-up period was stated to be 2 years and the call-up age was from 19 to 24, and also the national military units were to be named after the national military groups of each republic or autonomous province (for example, 1-Uzbek workers' rifle division of the red army) [5].

This order was significant for it had taken the local people's lifestyle, living conditions and language features into account. Because, it was shown in the order that in the national military units the military commands and education should be in the native language of the national military groups. But exceptionally the lecturers were allowed to teach in Russian until the military regulations and textbooks had been translated into the local languages. But for the commander staff in the secondary military schools Russian was taught specially as a subject [6].

In the public house, specially built in Bukhara, the first common-uzbek congress of the Soviet was opened in 1925, February 13. On February 17 the congress acquired "The Declaration about the Foundation of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan". This declaration proclaimed that Uzbekistan SSR had been legally founded and "voluntarily" joined the Union of SSR. Fayzulla Khujaev (1894-1938) was elected the head of Uzbekistan SSR.

The problem of establishing the national military units of the Red Army in Central Asian republics and autonomous provinces was also widely discussed in the organizations of the Communistic parties of the republics. In the first congress of Uzbekistan Communistic Party, took place in 1925, February 6-12 in Bukhara, the problem of establishing national military units in Uzbekistan SSR was also discussed together with a number of other problems. The Congress made a decision that it was necessary to spread agitation and propaganda among the people in the villages about the military structure [2, 55].

In the second congress of Uzbekistan Communistic party which took place in 1925, November 22-30 in Samarkand, the problem of establishing national military units was discussed again too. It was mentioned by the congress that the plans in the social field, in uniform, in education, in teaching a language, in giving a command or order, in working out the military technical terminology, in translating the regulations, manuals and military-political literatures, in training commanders, political and administrative personals should be approved [2, 143].

Because the policy of establishing national military units in Uzbekistan SSR was widely carried out by the Soviet government, the congress of Uzbekistan Communistic Party approved of general obligatory military service in 1926. Moreover, military lessons were added to the curriculum by the suggestion of the congress.

The policy of national regional boundary carried out by the Soviet government influenced on the military matters. After the national regional boundary in the republics of Central Asia which were included in the USSR it was planned to establish national military units on the basis of a five year term "absolutely secret" calendar plan. According to this calendar plan, in Uzbekistan SSR:

1) A special Uzbek rifle battalion (together with small commander staff school) – 728 people;

2) A special Uzbek mounted division (together with small commander staff school) – 514 people;

3) A special Uzbek rifle company – 178 people;

4) a special Uzbek mounted troop – 178 people;

5) A special Uzbek cargo mounted battery– 140 people were planned to establish national military units [6].

USSR Revolutionary Military Council Head deputy's special plan about establishing national military units in Uzbekistan, Turkmanistan,

Tadjikistan and Kora-Kyrgiz autonomous province was adopted. In establishing these national military units TASSR (Turkistan Autonomous Soviet Socialistic Republic), BPSR (Bukhara People's Socialistic Republic) and KhPSR's(Khorezm People's Socialistic Republic) population number was taken into account in this plan. According to Central Statistics Authority(CSA) and Turkistan Economical Council's accounts(reports), in 1917, 1920 and 1922 in Central Asian republics 7 million 364 thousand 416 local people inhabited except Europeans. According to the nationality, the population was divided as followings:

а) Uzbeks – 3 mln 614 thousand 486 people;

б) Tadjiks – 1 mln 206 thousand 330 people;

в) Kyrgiz-Kazaks – 1 mln 091 thousand 925 people;

г) Turkmens – 625 thousand 653 people;

д) Kora-Kyrgizs – 607 thousand 551 people;

е) Other nations – Karakalpaks, Kuramas, Taranchis, Kipchaks, Dungans and others –218 thousand 471people.

The numbers above cannot be absolutely true (exact) according to the objective condition in Central Asia. This indication showed in the account (report) as a whole 7 million 500 thousand people (total number of population in the Central Asian republics and provinces), it is difficult to say that the population in the Central Asian republics and provinces was precisely assigned before the national regional boundary. According to the national regional boundary and national features of Central Asian republics: Uzbekistan SSR and Turkmenistan SSR and autonomous provinces: According to the structure of Tajikistan and Kora Kyrgyzstan, the population was divided throughout the republics and provinces as in the followings: In Uzbekistan SSR – 4 million; In Turkmenistan SSR – 1 million 100 thousand; in Tajikistan – 600000, in Kora Kyrgyz – 800000 people. In Total 6 million 500 thousand people. 1 million Kazak-Kyrgyzs were included in TASSR, Amudarya, Sirdarya, Yettisuv regions were given to Kyrgyzstan [7].

During the national regional boundary in SSSR the total population was 130 million people, there was an army with 600 people, this was equal to approximately 45 people for every 10000 people. For the 7,5 million population of the Central Asian republics and provinces the national army with 28 thousand people was established. This army was allocated as in the followings to the Central Asian republics and autonomous provinces:

а) Uzbekistan SSR –16000 people;

б) Turkmenistan SSR – 5000 people;

в) Tajikistan province – 3000 people;

г) Kara-Kyrgyz province – 4000 people.

Although the number indications of the national military units and structures for the Central Asian republics and autonomous provinces were exactly determined, CCRCP (Central Committee of Russian Communistic party) Central Asian bureau decided to stop at the half of the numbers indicated above, for the reason that until these national military units were formed and allocated totally to the republics and autonomous provinces, a lot of time and sum of money would be spent. Therefore, CCRCP Central Asian bureau made a decision to fulfill the plan of establishing (forming) the national military units gradually step by step taking the calendar plan for next 5 years into account.

According to the calendar plan for the next five years:

1) Together with the autonomous province of Tajikistan in Uzbekistan SSR 2 separate rifle brigade and 2 separate mounted brigade were assigned;

2) In Turkmenistan SSR and Kara-Kyrgyz autonomous province 1rifle battalion and 2 mounted regiments were assigned.

It was difficult to act with big army in the mountains and deserts. Special rifle battalions were the most comfortable forces for the infantry units which carried out the wars in the mountains and deserts. The rifle battalions were formed and established on the basis of Western European countries such as England, French and Italy's standards of mountain-infantry forces. Although the English-Indian army was formed according to the regiment system of a metropolis army, it was organized by the principles of special rifle battalions, 4 battalions were united to the rifle brigades. The reason for this case was that on the one hand to have a strong supply of force to break out and go around when moving in the mountains, because it was obvious this case would happen in the war movements in the mountains [8].

On the occasion of the national-regional boundary in Central Asia the Red Army of Khorezm peoples' Soviet Republic (KhPSR) was reestablished as the national parts of the Red Army of Uzbekistan SSR. In the plenum(session) of CCRCP Central Asian bureau the problem of military matters and establishing national military units in the Central Asian republics on the eve of national regional boundary were secretly discussed. In the discussion was considered the problem of establishing military structures in Uzbekistan SSR and other republics of Central Asia until the end of 1925 and was approved by the commander of Turkistan front at that time M.V.Levandovski (30.04.1924-02.12.1925). The following suggestions were put forward in the discussion:

1. To the problem of establishing military units in the Central Asian republics and provinces the structure of national units of the Red Army, which was indicated in session XII of RCP and later found its development in the resolution of All Union Council III of WRA (workers' red army) political staff , was taken as a basis...;

2. The followings were considered to be the basis of establishing national military units: training necessary political command frames from the native people, for training the middle part political commanders and low part political commanders of these units it should be established national military schools;

3. Until the December of the last year (1924 – R.E) the matters about establishing national military units didn't have a certain plan or system. Only during the national regional boundary after the republics and provinces of UzSSR, TSSR, TASSR and **KAP (Kyrgizistan Autonomous province)** had been reestablished, Turkistan front generally ran the military units in the central Asian republics and provinces. And a five-year term calendar plan was worked out.

4. According to the five-year term calendar plan, the formation of national military units in Turkistan front in 1924-1925 was as in the following:

Uzbekistan SSR. а) special Uzbek rank battalion with 728 people together with small commanders training school;

б) Special Uzbek mounted division with 514 people together with small commanders training school;

в) Special Uzbek rank company with 178 people;

г) Special Uzbek mounted troop with 178 people;

д) Special cargo Uzbek mountain-mounted battery with 140 people [9].

Tajikistan ASSR: a) Special Tajikistan mounted troop with 178 people;

б) commanders' staff with 190 people;

Turkmenistan SSR: a) small commanders training Turkmen national school with 190 people;

б) Special Turkmen mounted troop with 178 people;

5. For training the middle part political commanders the followings are organized:

а) the United national department of Central Asian national military school and front Supreme Party school. The school and the national department staff were strictly conformed with the yearly demand in the five-year term for the middle part commanders staff. From 1927 the middle part of political commanders staff of Central Asian republics and autonomous provinces was completely covered with the graduates of red commanders national school and national department of political leaders [10]. In 1925-1926 the following tasks were assigned on establishing national military schools in Central Asian republics and provinces:

Uzbekistan SSR – а) to establish a small commanders' school and full special Uzbek rank regiment(Uzbek rank battalion will be located into the regiment);

б) to establish a small commanders' school and full special Uzbek mounted regiment (Uzbek mounted division will be located into the mounted regiment);

в) the special Uzbek mounted troop and cargo mountain-mounted battery, which were formed in 1924-1925 will stay unchanged;

г) to establish the Authority of the United Uzbek brigade.

Tajikistan ASSR: a) Special Tajik mounted division (special mounted troop as well as small commanders' school will be changed to the mounted division). **Turkmenistan SSR:** a) small commanders' school and special Turkmen mounted regiment (Turkmen mounted troop will be changed to the mounted regiment).

Kyrgizistan Autonomous province a) Special mounted half troop together with training platoon will be changed to special Kyrgyz Autonomous province [11].

The main basis of Uzbekistan national military units consisted of national units of Bukhara people's Soviet Republic (BPSR) and Khorezm people's Soviet Republic (KHPSR).

Efficient works in filling the national military units and small commanders' schools of Uzbekistan SSR with necessary military specialists were carried out, there were not any insufficiency in filling with necessary military personels. In December, 1924 the national military units of Uzbekistan SSR were filled because of the commanders from the 126 people national department under the 2 nd division school.

The middle and large commanders part of the national units were filled by the commanders involved from WRA (worker's red army) parts. For the middle part of commanders staff mainly those who know the Uzbek language were chosen. The large commanders staff consisted of specialists who didn't know any Uzbek. It is mentioned in the report of Turkistan front that "The large commanders staff consisted of specialists who don't know any Uzbek, but we have to get used to it, because there is no any military specialists among the large commanders staff who know the Uzbek language" [12]. In 1925 this insufficiency was covered (filled) by 8 people who graduated from the oriental courses, later the oriental courses delivered 15-18 people, who were well trained and knew the language well, to the national military units ever year [12].

In 1925-1926 special Uzbek rank battalion and special Uzbek rank company in Uzbekistan SSR were changed into Uzbek rank regiment with full 1263 people staff according to the five-year term calendar plan. And also special mounted Uzbek division with full 782 people staff was changed into mounted regiment and the combined Authority of the combined Uzbek brigade was formed [13].

In the meeting of the Executive commission of CCRCP Central Asian bureau which was held on 22

June, 1925 a decision about settling national military units in Uzbekistan SSR was adopted. According to the announcement № 17 of this meeting, it was mentioned the necessity of the military units being reestablished in Uzbekistan SSR be settled in different settlements, specifically, the Red Army of Uzbekistan SSR should be settled in Samarkand in the first place [14]. Besides Samarkand, the settlement of national military units in Central Asian republics was as in the followings:

а) In BPSR (Bukhara people's Soviet Republic) 1) training-riffle regiment consisting of 3 companies; 2) 1 training-personnel mounted regiment consisting of 3 troops; 3) training-personnel battery; 4) Bukhara commanders school in the city of Leninsk and 5) military-labour school.

б) In Turkmenistan SSR 1) Turkmen national united commanders school for 325 students;

2) Infantry and mounted soldiers of small commanders staff school under the 2 nd Turkish rifle division and the national departments of 2 special mounted brigades in Fergana city, which the first was for 115 students and the latter was for 38 students. в) KHPSR – 1) 1 rank company with 139 people and 2) 1 special mounted troop with 179 people.

According to the national regional boundary and the national features, on the occasion of the foundation of Uzbekistan SSR, Turkmenistan SSR, Tajikistan and Kora-Kyrgyzia autonomous provinces, the national military units existing in BPSR were reestablished at the end of 1925 .

According to the calendar plan of CCRCP Central Asian bureau, the following units were formed in the basis of the national military units of Uzbekistan SSR, BPSR and KHPSR:

1) Bukhara rifle regiment was reformed as a special rifle battalion but in real it was never more than special rifle batallion.

2) Bukhara mounted regiment was formed as a special mounted division, which was not more than mounted division.

3) Bukhara commanders school was joined to Turkmenistan United national School in 1925, October 1.

4) Turkmenistan United National School was reestablished as Central Asia commanders school with 5 year course (3 year training and 2 years special course).

5) the training course consisted of 2 non-rank and 1 rank companies, every of which had 145 people. The special course consisted of 1 rifle company with 120 people, 1 mounted troop with 60 people and an artillery division with 30 people.

In 1924-1925 Central Asia commanders school had 2 training and 1 special course departments which 325 students in total, and that was not against the requirements of the Authority of higher educational institutes of the army. From the next year was held a selection for the 1 and 2 training course departments. The Next years Central Asia commanders school was reestablished as a military educational establishment with 5 departments, 3 training courses with 145 people. 40 people of them from the 3 rd department (section) were given to SPS (Supreme Party School), and the rest 105 people were distributed as in the followings while passing to the special division (section): infantry division – 60 people, mounted division – 30 people and artillery division 15 people if the artillery section remains at school, if not it was planned that the training course would decrease 15 people, that is, it would be 130 people.

But CCRCP Central Asian bureau suggested about forming the national military units that "If the national military units remain, then the commanders staff remained in them cannot be able to fulfill the plan fully in the next following years and to form them partially will remain for the next year, and this is politically very complicated. Without having a certain commanders staff, it is impossible to form digital sections (units)" [15].

It was indicated by CCRCP Central Asian bureau that the total number of the national military units in Central Asian republics and autonomous provinces would be as in the following way:

Uzbekistan SSR: 2 special rank battalions, that is 728 x 2 – 1456 people, 182 horses; 1special rank company – 139 people, 15 horses; 1 special mounted division – 550 people, 517 horses, 3 special mounted troops, that is 179 x 3 – 537 people, 552 horses, 1 cargo mountain-mounted battery – 130 people, 136 horses; The United Central Asian national commanders school – 528 people, 101 horses. Total: 3340 people, 1503horses.

Turkmenistan SSR: 1 special mounted troop – 179 people, 184 horses. Small commanders staff training school – 122 people, 55 horses. Total: 301 people, 239 horses.

Tajikistan autonomous province: 1special rank company – 139 people, 15 horses. Total: 139 people, 15 horses.

Kara-Kyrgyz autonomous province: 1 special mounted troop – 179 people, 184 horses. Total: 3959 people, 1941 horses.

The problem of settlement of national military units too didn't stay out the Centre's consideration (attention). The settlement of the military units in other provinces (or districts) not in the native places, might arise negative feelings among the people [16].

In settling the military units in Central Asian republics and autonomous provinces the Soviet government carried out a deliberated policy. Settling the military units in their settlements enabled the military servants to communicate with their families, and furthermore, it helped the Soviet government's ideas to become widespread among the native people of Central Asia. Also it gave an

opportunity to use the commanders staff of the military units settled in the centre of provinces (districts) in training works of the youth to the military service enrollment.

The settlement of the military units by the Centre was as in the following order:

In Tashkent: 1) Central Asia commanders school;

2) 1 special mounted troop;

In Samarkand: 1) 1 special cargo mounted battery;

2) 1 special rank company;

3) military commissariat of the Republic;

In Kokand: 1) 1 special rifle battalion;

In Fergana: 1) 1 special mounted troop;

In Old Bukhara 1) 1 special rank battalion;

In Bekhbudiy (Karshi): 1) 1 special mounted division;

In Khiva: 1) 1 special rank company 2) 1 special mounted troop [17].

The call up period in the national military units was indicated the same as in WRA. In the end of 1926, in autumn the first graduates of Central Asia commanders school was changed into national military units. 1) 2 special rank battalions of Uzbekistan SSR with 4 battalion staff was changed into 1 special rank battalion. 2) 2 special rank companies, if special company of Uzbekistan SSR which was included in the 1 rank company in Khiva was not taken into an account, was changed into special rank battalion with 3 companies. 3) special mounted division and special mounted troop (the one in Khiva was not taken into an account) were changed into special mounted regiment.

According to the calendar plan of CCRCP Central Asian bureau, after the first graduates from Central Asia commanders school, the following military units were approved to be established in Central Asian republics and autonomous provinces:

а) Uzbekistan SSR – 1 special rank brigade with 4 battalion staff and 1 special mounted brigade with 3 regiment staff;

б) Tajikistan autonomous province – 1 special rank brigade with 4 company staff and 1 special mounted troop (planned to establish in 1926);

в) Turkmenistan SSR – 1 special mounted regiment, 1 special rank company and 1 special mounted troop (planned to establish in 1926).

г) Kara-Kyrgyz province: 1) 1 special mounted regiment 2) 1 special rank company (planned to establish in 1926).

From 1926 60 infantry forces, 30 mounted forces and 152 artillery forces graduated from central Asia commanders school every year and later for the next 5 years it could fully provide the demands and requirements of military units for the red commanders.

Even military education in the national military units was precisely planned by CCRCP Central Asian bureau.

In the national military units teaching was in their own mother tongue, but the commanderships, the parts of weapons and technical terms were in Russian. During the tsarist empire of Russia and the Soviet government because of the native people of Central Asian republics and autonomous provinces not being enrolled to the military service, having no modern military commands and military terms, and because it required a long time to create it, Russian military commands and terms had to be used.

Food: Because the eating in the national military units didn't fit to the meals that the native people were used to, at the early times the daily national meals, which they used to eat, were included in the daily menu of the military units by CCRCP Central Asian bureau. At the early times the bakery foods which were made from yeast were given instead of Russian bitter bread and also national meals such as plow and soup were given.

Besides that, 8 bowls of rice, 2 pats(sticks) of butter, 21 bowls of wheat flour were compulsory to be added to each red army soldier's menu. And also, in the national military units rice was replaced by buckwheat.

Clothing (uniform): in the national military units a uniform in WRA model except head caps was implemented (introduced). Winter cap (calpac) was replaced by kubanka (low astrakhan cap), and service cap was replaced by panama hat.

To maintain (run) the national military units in Central Asia was given to the military front district RMC(Revolutionary Military Council) consisting of military public commissariats throughout the republics of Central Asia under the leadership of SSSRRMC (Revolutionary Military Council of SSSR).

It was indicated by CCRCP Central Asian bureau that it was necessary to make national military commissariat of the republic which united and ran the military units in the provinces and in Tajikistan and Kara-Kyrgyz autonomous provinces to make provincial military commissariats [18].

Besides that, in all the military commissariats the necessaty for nativization of the military apparatus, that is, to exchange the Europeans with the native people, knowing the language and the lifestyle of Central Asian people well, was included in the plan of CCRCP Central Asian bureau.

Although the Soviet government had carried out wide propogandas in establishing national military units of Uzbekistan SSR and involving the native people in the red army military service, there occurred some desertions in the national military units. The reason for the desertion was the family status of the red army soldiers and not to punish the people who deserted. Therefore, Session II of

Uzbekistan Communistic Party made a decision about giving all the special privileges to the families of the red army soldiers and carry out this work continuously in time.

In the national military units a numerous practical works were also carried out to eliminate illiteracy. To eliminate illiteracy the national military units were provided with special professionals by the help of Public Education commissariat. They educated (taught) the national red army soldiers to be literate. From 1925 to 1928 illiteracy in the national military units of Central Asian Military District (CAMD) was up to 95 %. For instance, in the Tajik national military unit of Central Asian Military District (CAMD) 97 soldiers were illiterate according to the statistics of 1927, January 1, but in 1927 June 1 it decreased to 30 people, and on September 1it was 7 people [3, 103]. In order to eliminate illiteracy among the soldiers in the national military units a 3,5 month educational program was worked out.

At the end of 1928 Central Asian Military District (CAMD) consisted of the United Uzbek brigade, Turkmen mounted brigade, Tajik mountain-rifle battalion, Kyrgyz mounted troop and other numerous military institutions and units [19]. Most of the native soldiers who returned from the military service were actively involved in the different spheres of social life. Most of them had positions of trust in the Party and Komsomol organizations, and other profession organizations. Supreme Soviet of SSSR adopted a new edition of the law "about Common military obligation" in 1939, September 1. According to this law there was no class limitation in the enrolment of military service. In the article 3 of the new edition of the law it was indicated as "All the male citizens of SSSR are obligated to serve in the Armed force of SSSR despite their race, nation, belief, educational and social background" [1].

Conclusion

On the occasion of the adoption of the new edition of the law " About Common military service" the military oath of Armed forces of SSSR was changed with some additions and changes.

In conclusion, after the policy of national-regional boundary by the Centre establishment of national military units in Uzbekistan SSR was carried out taking the lifestyle of the native people, their traditions and geographical conditions of Uzbekistan SSR and other Central Asian republics into account although it was dependent on the sake of the Soviet government.

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SECTION 18. Culturology

M.G. Grdzelidze
Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor of the Department "Design and Technology", Dean of Engineering Technological Faculty of Akaki Tsereteli State University, Kutaisi, Georgia

L.G. Kiknavelidze
PhD student, Teacher of the Department "Design and Technology", Akaki Tsereteli State University, Kutaisi, Georgia

MODERN CONDITIONS OF THE STUDY OF LEATHER ETHNO-CRAFTS EVOLUTION IN PROBLEMATICS OF RESEARCHING GEORGIAN MATERIAL CULTURE HERITAGE

***Abstract**: There are numerous of scientific works about the historical development of Georgian material culture. But the footwear and leather items of Georgian origins exhibited in museums and enclosed in depositories locally and abroad, archive materials about them, iconic and written sources, are not still perfectly studied and systematized, as the footwear and leather items belong to the constructively and technologically complex products.*

The article disscuses about the fragments of monuments and material culture models discovered in Georgia existing before X century.

***Key words**: Evolution of footwear; ethno-footwear; leather products; material culture.*

***Language**: English*

***Citation**: Grdzelidze MG, Kiknavelidze LG (2018) MODERN CONDITIONS OF THE STUDY OF LEATHER ETHNO-CRAFTS EVOLUTION IN PROBLEMATICS OF RESEARCHING GEORGIAN MATERIAL CULTURE HERITAGE. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 01 (57): 24-28.*

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Introduction

In the plural problems of study of material culture of Georgia, Georgian garments take a significant place, as it has passed a long way of development. Creation of clothes by human's hand is connected to its utilitarian functions – to protect him from undesirable influence from nature. The required materials of clothing, construction, the rule of its creation, wearing and dressing was stipulated by the climatic-geographical, social-economical, sex-age, economic-domestic conditions. Any change of one of these factors correspondingly caused changes of the furnishings, clothes and changes of leather products along it. These changes were well reflected in ethnographic life.

We can assume that the leather products were widespread in Georgia and in Caucasian population in general. The bases of this assumption is a fact that the sheep-farming was well developed on this territory. On its early stages of development, human being realized the demand of creating the safety means for the feet (primitive footwear). Practically it has a vital importance in the development and perfection of the human thinking, because its evolution is thought as one of the characteristics of human development stages. Also, it gives us opportunity to monitor and track the development of manufacturing means in Georgia, because the changing process of it, as the determinant of development stage if society, was in progress for a long time. The development of it supported the reduction of change duration of leather crafts' construction. The perfection process of working tools, lifestyle (nomadic life or stable style), social hierarchy, geographical location and others had the impact on the alteration of the construction.

Materials and Methods

From the analyses of sources about historical development of Georgian lifestyle it turns out that clothing, accessories, furnishings have not been studied and analysed perfectly from the point of historical, ethnical, construction-technological and used material aspects. This is confirmed by the numerous scientific works, literary sources, material and web-catalogues performed in this direction (The records of later period of Georgian and other authos: Vakhushti Batonishvili, Ioane Batonishvili, Papuna

Orrbeliani and others; "The Book of Dowry"; The works of the funder of Georgian lifestyle researches – Ivane Javakhishvili; Recors of I. Tsitsishvili, N. Chopikashvili, G. Chitaia, G. Jalabadze, T. Bezarashvili, and also of the foreign travelers – Iosipha Barbaro, Archangelo Lambert, Jan Sharden and others) [1]. The clothing is characterized in many aspects in those Works, in particular: materials, colors, texture, constructions, patterns, technologies, auxiliary and decorative furniture used, embroidery and so on. After the acquaintance of them the person has the perfect image of this significant part of the Georgian culture and the characteristics of Georgian ethnos. But, despite the diversity of this Works, scientific studies haven't touched at the proper level to the footwear and leather product, which were the companion of the whole period of human development. There is only a shallow description of the footwear and other leather crafts in the abovementioned works. In particular: their age, social and geographical origins and functions (in case of leather utensils). But there is no information about the ways of obtaining materials (species of animals), the techniques of processing and conservations, the crafts' types, styles, shapes and sizes, number of details in the crafts and changes of the pattern configuration, dynamics of methods for sewing the craft, qualifications of craftsmen and quality of performing technical works, the levels of consumer-utilitarian functions (comfortableness), implementing the new construction and details for this purpose, the methods for linkage of details, means, quality of mastership, the durability in the process of usage, visual relevance of footwear and leather crafts with the clothing and so on. The most interesting part is the surface of the shoes, the bottom, the construction of a heel, the evolution of them and the means and methods of linking them. The history of development of leather crafts can't be considered as studied without the answering those questions.

The insufficient information about the Georgian ethno-items isn't the only reason why those items are remained in very less amounts compared to other material heritages, but the main reason is the shortage of the professionals of this field. The analyses of leather items require not only the knowledge and experience in the direction of ethnologic and archeologic direction, but also the knowledge and skills in the field of footwear and leather product research. The necessity of it is stipulated by the multilateral (material knowledge, construction, technological and etc.) complexity of this items.

In the historical sources survived Georgian and foreign researchers and travelers explain the diversity and variability of Georgian clothing by the historical and natural-relief conditions [2]. The geographical location of the country, connection with neighbor countries, trade relationships and Silk Road, difference in climate of mountains and valley, east and west, regional traditions – established the different style of dressing. All the above mentioned conditions have been influencing the variation of footwear construction. This is confirmed by those few material heritage which is preserved today.

Retained traditions of crating leather handicrafts in mountainous villages have gained significant interest for its uniqueness, like clothing has. Their style, design, shape of the surface and heel, and the methods for linking details are very interesting and only the visual inspection of it can speak for the unique technique of craftsmanship. Because the leather items exhibited in Georgian museums or preserved in stores, the feudal sources about them, the frescoes and bas-reliefs remaining in cultic temples, miniatures in handwritings, iconographic and written sources, notices of foreign travelers aren't perfectly studied yet, they don't give us a clear image of the history of developing the construction of footwear and leather items in Georgia, correspondingly,

Our team got interested in the historic-ethnographic sources and materials related to the traditional Georgian footwear. The study of the sources revealed that in Georgia production and use of footwear started in the second millennium BC. The study also revealed the evolutionary stages, production means, constructional features, technology, materials, variety of surface treatment methods, decor, shape and color of the footwear, which were influenced by both Western and Eastern cultures as well as Georgia's historical and geopolitical conditions. In this period we have found materials about the development of constructional features of Georgian traditional footwear, according to which we have described the stages of development of Georgian traditional footwear and have restored the construction and illustrated it:

1. The Ancient Age - a ritual shoe with a curling tip (chvinti) dating back to the second millennium BC (figure 1), which is very similar to tsagha (an ankle-length boot) and supposed to be the predecessor of khamli (a woman's shoe). It is carved out on the silver bowl from the Trialeti archaeological material dating to the Middle Bronze Age. The bowl depicts a ritual process featuring twenty masked men wearing fur-trimmed coats and shoes with curling tips. And because it was a ritual shoe, we can assume that there were also a different purpose shoes, ie. household shoes, presumably primitive kalamani (bast sandals) [1].

2. Ancient Age - The engraved bronze belt found in Stepantsminda (Figure 2), dating back to the first millennium BC. The shoe is depicted on the surface of the belt. The footware printed on the surface of other ithyphallic items found in Stepantsminda represents a new type of traditional footwear from The Iron Age - top boots. The

Stepantsminda bronze belt gives us rich information to determine the types of footwear from the first millennium BC [3].

Fig. 1. Fragments from Trialeti bowl. Skatch of the boot with a curling tip.

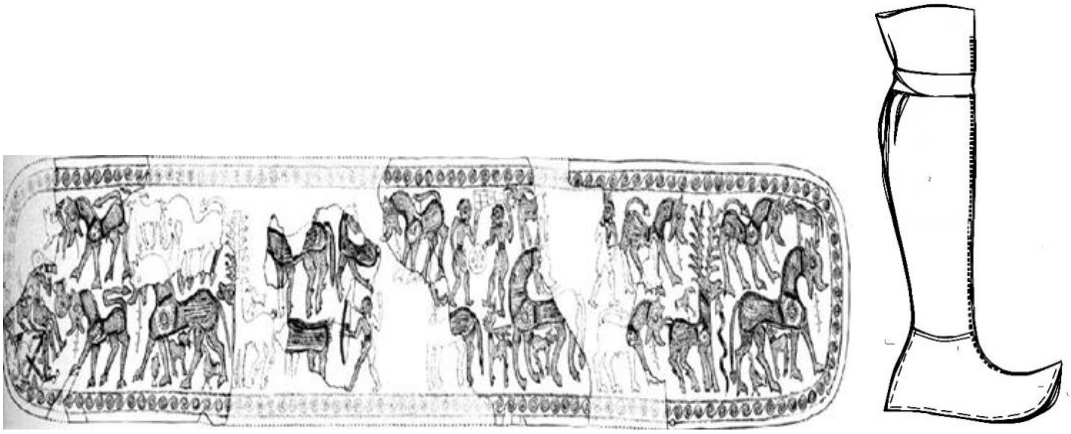


Fig. 2. Bronze belt, sketch of Botford type boot.

3. Late-antique period – in III-IV centuries the first term for the Georgian ethno-footwear is "Khamli" (fig. 3), description of it exists only in written and literature sources. It looked like a boot and was tied by the rope [4, 5].

Fig. 3. The sketch of "khamli".

Fig. 4. New kind of "khamli", with bronze buckles.

4. V-VI – A.D. – "khamli" sewed with a new manner with bronze buckles (fig. 4) [6, 7].

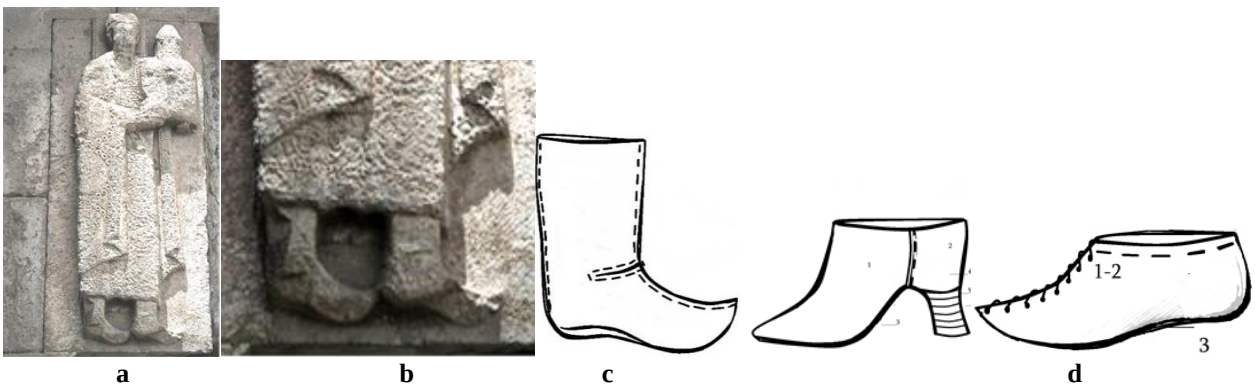
5. In VII-VIII centuries – sandals, flat ankle-high slipper type “mogvi” and high „mogvi” appear [8].

a **b** c

d **e**

Fig. 5. a) Atenis Sioni VII Century; b) flat ankle-high slipper type “mogvi“ in Matskhvari VIII century; c) Palm Sunday - fragment; d) Atenis Sioni VII century, high “mogvi” boot; e) high “mogvi” boot.

6. In IX–X high “mogvi” boot with heel is widespread. Low-heeled shoe – clogs, flat-heeled shoe were used by the high social class, sandals and slippers were intended for lower classes (fig.6) [9, 10].



a **b** **c** **d**

Fig. 6. a) Davit III Kuropalates, Oshki X century; b) high boot - chapla; c) “mogvi” boot, skatch; d) bast shoe.

Conclusion

The fact, that the leather items remained are damaged because of their age and there is a threat of extinction makes our objective harder. Because these items are made with a natural leather, which as an organic material is being decomposed and destructed over time (despite the storing conditions and the quality of processing the material). The time negatively impacts on the leather, so the only way of saving and preserving them for the nation is to create

complete illustrative, cognitive catalogue (the analogue of which hasn't been created yet in Georgia) by systemizing the research findings.

Georgia is an ancient country with unique and rich traditions, which always inspires foreign researchers with its diverse material and spiritual culture, has been acquainted by the world already. So, it would be the greatest step to research and shed light to the evolution history of very important, and yet unknown, Georgian culture element – leather ethno-items, for the Georgian national material culture studying. This issue is very actual for Georgia in order to study the past of its material culture and for popularization of the country.

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SECTION 25. Technologies of materials for the light and textile industry.

L.G. Kiknavelidze
PhD student, Teacher of the Department "Design and Technology", Akaki Tsereteli State University, Kutaisi, Georgia

M.G. Grdzelidze
Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor of the Department "Design and Technology", Dean of Engineering Technological Faculty of Akaki Tsereteli State University, Kutaisi, Georgia

THE MODERN ASPECTS OF RESEARCH EVOLUTION OF GEORGIAN LEATHER ETHNO-CRAFTS

Abstract: *The article discusses about the research problematics of Georgian ethno-items, especially the evolution of footwear, which is not perfectly studied yet. Competent study of this important part of the rich Georgian material culture as a result of epochal natural factor analysis will give us an opportunity of predicting and popularizing Georgian fashion, because, today, special attention is paid to the fashion directions where the culture and the history of the nation is displayed. This is the modern style garments with national elements, which always deserves the praise and recognition of viewers.*

Key words: *evolution of footwear; leather ethno-items; research of material culture; national fashion.*

Language: *English*

Citation: Kiknavelidze LG, Grdzelidze MG (2018) THE MODERN ASPECTS OF RESEARCH EVOLUTION OF GEORGIAN LEATHER ETHNO-CRAFTS. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 01 (57): 29-32.

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Introduction

The footwear represents the important object of the workmanship of the human, because the normal functioning of the foot and whole body and everyday comfort of the human are dependent on the convenience of the shoes. The art of shoe-making requires the special high degree knowledge (anatomy-physiology of foot, material knowledge, construction-technology and etc.), fantasy and the specific characteristics of taste. Historically it's known, that the shoe-maker couldn't be the accidental person, he definitely must be the master of his job. This requires the high professionalism.

The leather items exhibited in Georgian museums or preserved in stores, the feudal sources about them, the frescoes and bas-reliefs remaining in cultic temples, miniatures in handwritings, iconographic and written sources, notices of foreign travelers aren't perfectly studied yet, they don't give us a clear image of the history of developing the construction of footwear and leather items in Georgia, correspondingly,

The insufficient information about the Georgian ethno-items isn't the only reason why those items are remained in very less amounts compared to other material heritages, but the main reason is the shortage of the professionals of this field. The analyses of leather items require not only the knowledge and experience in the direction of ethnologic and archeologic direction, but also the knowledge and skills in the field of footwear and leather product research. The necessity of it is stipulated by the multilateral (material knowledge, construction, technological and etc.) complexity of this items.

Materials and Methods

There are no many professionals with the specialty of footwear design, construction and technology. The study of the footwear evolution requires the high competence. The complete image about it can't be created with only the description of outward appearance if it, because the footwear and leather crafts belongs to the complex items according to constructional, technological and utilitarian point of view [1, 2, 3]. Herewith, the work is complicate by the fact that the majority of the remained leather products are damaged because of the age, this is because they are made from the natural leather, which as an organic material undergoes the decomposing and destruction process along the time (despite of the quality of the processing of the leather

or the storing conditions). The time impacts negatively on the leather items.

We, the researchers of this issue, have set the goal to use all the existing means, material and source to study the evolution stages and regular factors of the Georgian ethno-footwear, leather accessories and crafts [4-7]. With this it will be possible to shed light to the history of this unstudied field of the Georgian material culture.

The preliminary studies conducted around this raised question revealed that ethno-materials are bulk in volume and the systematizing of this materials, ranking of the typical factors and clustering the epochal information about the evolution stages haven't been conducted yet.

Our team studies the remaining samples of the Georgian material culture on the territory of Georgia and abroad. Searching for all possible sources, recording the exponents, studying on a scientific level, systemizing and analyzing, using the traditional and modern methods of research will give us an ability to study the regularities of historical development of Georgian material culture in respect of leather crafts. This will enable gathering them in the form of catalogue. The research process is hard, but the result will be very interesting from the standpoint of the fact that the materials reflecting the result of the research will shed a light to this concrete field of the cultural past of the country. This will support the enhancement of consciousness and intellect in respect of Georgian material culture.

To reach the goals the research objective is:

- Collecting the remaining materials and their clustering according to evolution stage, epochal and regular properties and their analysis with the usage of modern methods of research (heuristical-organoleptic, dialectic, grapho-analytical, statistical, instrumental and other; adequate to needs);
- Systematization of materials as a result of analysis, ranging of typical factors and their comparison in order to optimize the epochal information;
- Analysis of types of materials, and the methods of processing them;
- The cause-result analysis and regulatory studies of items and the construction of its separate detail, technology and evolution of production means the between the development stages of it.
- On each stage of evolution to illustrate the restored visual shape of existing leather item samples or sources with the artistic-constructive-technological descriptions;
- Predicting the vogue and construction of Georgian ethno item, on the basis of stepping changes of leather item display and construction (as an illustrated journal of ethno shoe and accessories).

The catalogue will be interesting as for wide circle of the society, also for the tourists. Especially, for this period, it will be the perfect catalogue of existed materials about leather items through Georgia. Most importantly it will be the first perfect research about the leather items to the scale of Georgia.

In order to understand and show the shore construction evolution properly and systemize evolution scheme of the imprtant part of the Georgian material culture – the construction of the leather items and production means and. it is important to find right, initial statute, which will get the concomitant basis of whole discussion, as here it is discussed the whole historical process from the ancient times up to now (in the limits of the available historical materials).

A human is permanently in touch with such complicated system, as it is an environment, so all samples, which will be found during the process, will be studied in system – "human-subject-environment". It is natural, that as an initial statute will be taken the laws of dialectics.

For the analysis of stageal characteristics of changing constructional and technological peculiarities of workmanships, and for analysis of epochal regularities and the dinamics of production means and geographical –social-economical factors of the materials, we use:

- Traditional and modern methods of research of the archaeological and ethnographic material heritage;
- Heuristical-organoleptic, physical-mechanical, physical-biological and instrumental methods of establishing the type, style, shape, color, types and characteristics of used materials for surface, bottom and auxiliary ones;
- With using graph-analytical method the analyses are conducted: of the construction, detail cut off, detail connection methods and means, visible edge process methods, methods and means for shoe surface connection to the bottom linked to the consumer-utilitarian characteristics of the item and social factors;
- Study with cause and effect analysis of inserting separable footwear details (sole, heel, insole and others) in the construction, detail quantity changes of the separable details, construction of the suture connecting them;
- We use statistical methods for analyzing the data in the processing of research results. In particular: the change of the shape and sizes of details, distribution of dinamic factors and distribution density according the epochs. We systemize regular factors, ranging the interconnected and mutual effect factors and conduct the cause-result analyses of them;
- The cyclical analyses of the visual-constructional-technological characteristics of the staging-regular factors in the evolution process is conducted with the purpose of constructing the regularity scheme;
- We use wide spread of analytical methods in the researche process and modern computer methods

of regular factor analysis respectively. With the help of them using laws of dialectics and evolution we consuct the analysis of leather crafts, especially the visual of the footwear, construction, means of producing and dynamics of qualitative-utilitarian characteristics;

- It is interesting to cause-result analyse the impact of other country's culture, historical events, Silk Way and other factors on the Georgian ethno-crafts.

We use multiple abilities of modern digital technologies for visualizing the research results. After the disclosure of the research result the world will introduce the Georgia from the side of leather crafts evolution too and one more aspect of rich Georgian material culture will become known and available for the society.

Nowadays the national-traditional elements are noticeable more in clothing, than in the footwear. The national costumes are used only with special purpose - mainly by the Georgian ensembles. We often meet folk and ethnographic compositions during the creation of souvenirs for tourists. It is necessary to return to the rich folk heritage in the modern fashion collections. Nowadays, great attention is paid to the fashion directions, which reveals and demonstrates the culture and the history of the nation. Modern clothing created with using of national elements looks especially interesting. The show of the footwear and clothing of Georgian style and created on the Gerorgian national motives has taken place three times already on the competition of the Ukrainian young designers and has gained the common recognition of the viewers. This kind of shows is already the type of tradition in Georgia (Fig. 1).

Detail study and analysis of historical aspects of the footwear and leather crafts evolution will give us an opportunity to poplurarize ethno-style in the modern leather crafts. With the help of this, in parallel to the International style there will exist Georgian style, which may get and spread on international arena with its originality, like Georgian clothes, Georgian songs, dances and soon.

Conclusion

The technical progress has changed the products, made with the primitive tools into the industrial ones. As a result, production of unique ethno products almost fully stopped. These products meet us only in one units. The life has raised the question of necessity of renovation of everything national, traditional and historical. Young generation has avant-garde, individual, creative approach to the making clothing and this almost excludes the existence of the standards. It is impossible to stop this process, like stopping the time and human thinking, because by the nature the human always aspires to the renovation and perfection, so it is possible to manage this phenomenon by studying and guiding the regularities of the development for personal use items.

Fig. 1. The fragments from show of footwear and clothing created with national motives.

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Mirzayan Mirzaakhmedovich Kamilov
Akademic of Uzbek Academy of Sciences, The Scientific and Innovation Centre of Information and Communication (SIC IKT)

Mirzaakbar Khaqqulmirzaevich Hudayberdiev
Senior researcher, SIC IKT
mirzaakbarhh@gmail.com

SECTION 4. Computer science, computer engineering and automation

FORMATION OF A QUALITATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE TRAINING SET IN SOLVING THE RECOGNITION PROBLEM

Abstract: *The paper discusses the possibilities of improving the quality of the recognition algorithm based on partial precedent, by the original pre-training procedures. The peculiarity of this algorithm is that as precedents only such "anchor points" of a pattern that ensuring the following conditions are left: the distance from any point on the training set of i-th pattern to their nearest precedent is less than the distance to the nearest precedent of another pattern. This set of precedents provides unmistakable recognition of all samples of the training set. Thus, the probability of correctly separating of classes increases significantly. The set of dedicated training samples gives a chance to improve the level of reliability of data mining. One of species of tulip has been chosen as object of research. This process is carried out via morphological features of tulip. The information about tulip is obtained from Central herbarium of institute of Botany of the Uzbek Academy of sciences.*

Key words: *data mining, pattern recognition, algorithm of partial precedents, precedent, training set, etalon objects, classification, clustering.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

It is known [1,10,11] that the classification and clustering are among the main tasks of data mining. They are included to the more general class of intellectual tasks in the problem of pattern recognition (PR). The difference between them lies in the problem (or rather, the problem of pattern recognition – "supervised learning") that uses information contained in the so called "precedent or etalon table or training set" (table of reference objects whose belonging to a particular class is known). In other words, the assignment of a new (control) object to certain class (object classification) is based on identifying the extent of its "closeness" to the known precedent (pattern) of a training set, belonging to a particular class of which is known.

Since the 60's of last century to the present various classification algorithms have been developed, studied and found its place in practice in solving a myriad of applications [1,10,11]. General fundamental step in the formation of the vast majority of these algorithms is the choice of task in one form or another of the function of the distance between objects, which is determined by the value of the degree of "similarity".

The aim of this article is not to develop a new algorithm of classification, but it considers a private matter involving the study of the possibility of applying a class of algorithms of pattern recognition – algorithms of partial precedents (APP) to the plant recognition [6-11].

Related works

Today there are a lot of developments analyzing morphology of the plants. For example, the information databases are widely used in the developing of programs. The following databases are available in the international network of the Internet [5]:

- IRIS-150 objects, 4 features;
- Mushroom-8124 objects, 22 features;
- Soybean-307 objects, 35 features;
- Plants-22632 objects, 70 features, etc.

In [4] combinations of features that can improve classification performance on a large dataset of similar classes were investigated. To this end they introduce a 103 class flower dataset. They compute four different features for the flowers, each

describing different aspects, namely the local shape/texture, the shape of the boundary, the overall spatial distribution of petals, and colors. They combine the features using a multiple kernel framework with a SVM classifier. The weights for each class are learnt using the method of Varma and Ray [3,4], which has achieved state of the art performance on other large dataset, such as Caltech 101/256. Their dataset has a similar challenge in the number of classes, but with the added difficulty of large between class similarity and small within class similarity.

Classification algorithm

In order to avoid difficulties in understanding the following material and, in particular, coverage of how to use a phased implementation APP form we investigate the procedure for calculating estimates (procedure "voting"), summary of the requisite laws of the theory class APP (for details-in these above sources [5,6]) is given below.

Practical problem solving of Data Mining (DM) established [6,8] that the initial information that must be processed usually has the form of numeric tables (matrices) consisting of m rows and n columns. The rows $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m$ represent the information about the object under study and the columns $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ reflect the properties (attributes, characteristics, features, signs) of these objects or phenomena. The intersection of the j row and i column indicates the value α_{ij} of i feature in the j object. Note that, in theory, and in clustering and classification so-called valid objects, etc. the features values of which are the elements of a certain set (the set of such elements forms a so-called alphabet feature), are only considered. The set of admissible m objects, each of which is described by a set of values of n features, reduces the so-called allowable table T_{nm}.

We introduce some concepts that we need in the future. Consider the set of Boolean vectors $\tilde{\omega}$ of length n. All the individual coordinates $\tilde{\omega}$ are selected. Let the numbers of these coordinates are $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k$. All columns except the columns with numbers $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k$ are removed from the table T_{nm}. The portion of the table T_{nm} corresponding to the coordinates of a single Boolean vectors $\tilde{\omega}$, called a $\tilde{\omega}$ part of the table T_{nm} is obtained. The strings $\tilde{\omega}$ part of the table T_{nm}, denoted by $\tilde{\omega}s_1, \tilde{\omega}s_2, \dots, \tilde{\omega}s_m$ parts called $\tilde{\omega}$parts matching rows (represent $\tilde{\omega}$ part descriptions of objects).

We note in passing that if the rows of the table T_{nm} are separated into groups (classes), we get a table with a given classification, denoted by (in the case of ℓ classes) through T_{nm}. With tables $T_{nm\ell}$ that are in particular, the reference set of objects of use cases, unless the partition of precedents in the table corresponds to objectively existing distribution by classes of objects in the population studied subject area. As noted above, such a table of reference objects is playing the role of "supervise learning" in solving classification problems.

We turn now to a brief description of the class of APP.

The basic model of algorithms of partial precedents presented below is defined by specifying the six main stages [2,7,11].

1. The system of support sets. Consider all non-empty $M_{\tilde{\omega}}$ subsets of {1,2,...,n}. We denote the set of all subsets through Ω:

$$\Omega = \{\tilde{\omega} | \tilde{\omega} \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}\}.$$

The first item is to set the definition of APP family of sets $\Omega_A \subseteq \Omega$, which is called a system of support sets of A. As these systems can be, for example, the set of all elements of the Ω with the same power (the power of elements characterized by parameter k, integer values, which can vary in the range from one to n) or the set itself Ω. There may be other examples of the system Ω_A [5].

2. Proximity function. Let s and s_q – be valid objects. The second step is to determine the APP task functions $r(\tilde{\omega}s, \tilde{\omega}s_q)$, whose values reflect the degree of "similarity" $\tilde{\omega}$ part of two objects.

3. Estimates for the lines on a fixed support set. The third step in determining the algorithm A is to set numerical data - estimates for the line on the function value close to the lines $\tilde{\omega}s, \tilde{\omega}s_q$. In the simplest case, this estimate is denoted by

$$\tilde{\omega}\Gamma(s, s_q) = r(\tilde{\omega}s, \tilde{\omega}s_q) \quad (1)$$

4. Evaluation for the class on a fixed support set. In solving many problems of DM (including classification step), it is necessary to assess the degree of proximity of the object s to the class through the establishment of the degree of its proximity to all objects of a class separately. This estimate is given as follows.

We assume that class (for example, $\mathcal{K}_1$ forms a line (objects) $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{m1}$of the table $T_{nm\ell}$, and for each of them in accordance with (1) values $\tilde{\omega}\Gamma(s, s_1), \tilde{\omega}\Gamma(s, s_2), \dots, \tilde{\omega}\Gamma(s, s_{m1})$ are calculated. Estimate for the value of the class $\mathcal{K}_1$: $\Gamma_1(\tilde{\omega}) = G[\tilde{\omega}\Gamma(s, s_1), \tilde{\omega}\Gamma(s, s_2), \dots, \tilde{\omega}\Gamma(s, s_{m1})]$.

It can be defined as:

$$\Gamma_1(\tilde{\omega}) = \sum_{q=1}^{m1} \tilde{\omega}\Gamma(s, s_q) \quad (2)$$

where, $\tilde{\omega}$ as in stage 3, corresponds to the selected training set.

5. Estimate for the class system of support sets. Let according to (2), in claim 4 for each item $M_{\tilde{\omega}} \in \Omega_A$ is based assessment $\Gamma_u(\tilde{\omega})$, $u = \overline{1, \ell}$ (assuming there ℓ classes). Then the estimate $\tilde{A}_u(s)$ for the system class training set can be determined, for example, as follows:

$$\Gamma_u(s) = \sum_{M_{\tilde{\omega}} \in \Omega_A} \Gamma_u(\tilde{\omega}) \quad (3)$$

6. The decision rule for the algorithm ***A***. The decision rule algorithm is function of the values $\Gamma_u(s)$, $u = \overline{1, \ell}$ calculated in the previous step. The

range of values of this function F is $0,1,2,\dots,\ell$. If $F[\Gamma_1(s),\Gamma_2(s),\dots,\Gamma_\ell(s)] = u, u = \overline{1,\ell}$, then object of s as the most similar to the class C_u, is considered to belong to this class. If it is $F[\Gamma_1(s),\Gamma_2(s),\dots,\Gamma_\ell(s)] = 0$, considered that class for the s is not determined.

Generation Dataset

The recognition quality is defined as a functional $\varphi_A = \alpha_1\xi_1 + \alpha_2\xi_2$, here ξ_1 – number of incorrectly recognized objects, ξ_2 – number of objects that the system refused to recognize, α_1 & α_2 – respectively the coefficients that determine the quality and reliability requirements of recognition after each state. An analysis of the values obtained with the help of φ_A, must satisfy the recognition coefficients $\psi_A \geq 70\%$, proposed by experts. Removing one or more columns in a table after each iteration is done by analyzing values of the functional φ_A. This process continues for as long as inequality $\varphi_A \leq g$ is satisfied. For this purpose the following condition should be satisfied:

$$\mathbb{Z} = \begin{cases} \varphi_A \to min, \varphi_A \leq g, \\ \psi_A \to max. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

here $\mathbb{Z}$ – task of pattern recognition, ψ_A-average recognition accuracy, $g -$ threshold.

Decreasing values of ξ_1, ξ_2 or using them as constants provide high efficiency recognition procedures. It should be noted that $\xi_1 = 0$, $\xi_2 = 0$ is accepted as the accuracy of recognition $\mathbb{Z}$. In this case reducing of training set and defining of the active fragment objects carried out by the following procedure: influence of the objects on the accuracy of recognition is determined by the values satisfying$\mathbb{Z}$. During the training process, training set separates all objects into classes. Every class шы possessed them as etalon of objects:

$$S_j^E = \{s_1^E, s_2^E, \dots, s_\ell^E\}, \quad j = \overline{1,\ell},$$
$$\Gamma_\Omega(S_j^E, S)\gamma_j\left(\sum_{i:\omega_i=1} p_i\right)B_\Omega(S_j^E, S), \; i = \overline{1,n}. \quad (5)$$

here $s_j^E = \frac{1}{\mathrm{m}}\sum_{j=1}^{m} s_{ij}$, j-number of etalon object, $i -$number of object, γ_j-parameter is characterized degree of the importance object and p_i-value of importance of the feature.

The recognition is carried out as follows. There is input object in the system, belonging to a particular class. Distances from the object to the etalons of all patterns are measured, s system belongs to the class, the distance to which is minimum. The distance is measured with the metric, which is introduced to solve a specific problem of recognition.

The first stage in the training set "cover" all the objects of each class hyper sphere as a smaller radius as possible. Calculate the distance from a etalon to all objects of this class, included in the training set. The hyper sphere is selected to cover the maximum area $B_\Omega(S_\tau, S_\nu), \tau \neq \nu$[10,11]. The hyper sphere is constructed with the center in the etalon with distance:

$$B_\Omega(S_\tau, S_\nu) = \begin{cases} 1, if \; d(S_j^E, S), \\ 0, \quad otherwise. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

here $d(S, S_j^E) = |\{\nu: |x_\nu(S) - x_\nu(S_j^E)| \leq \varepsilon_\nu, \nu = \overline{1,n}\}$, set of $u = \{x_{i_1}(S_\nu), x_{i_2}(S_\nu), \dots, x_{i_k}(S_\nu)\}$ is called a representative set for the class $S_\nu \in C_j$.

It covers all objects of this class. This procedure is carried out for all classes.

Experimental evaluation

For the experiments we use of the flower dataset of Central herbarium Institute of the gene pool of flora and fauna of the Uzbek academy of sciences [6]. Specialists on the subject proposed genus of Tulip, because it is good investigated subject area by Uzbek specialists. It consists of 34 types of flower (Tulip), 780 objects in data base and 16 features [6,7,8]. We are called types of tulip with classes or precedents. We separated four classes, which have sufficient information on the dataset. The dataset is split into a training set and a test set. In this case, recognition of objects with informative features system, since the source data TulipaL tulips family consists of four classes, every class consists of 20 objects and all 80 objects over the four classes. It means that objects are given to their class more than 70% or less of their voice and the satisfy classes ordered the descending $\mathrm{K}_1 \geq \mathrm{K}_2 \geq \cdots \geq \mathrm{K}_\ell, (here \; \ell = 34)$, and we used three groups of training sets and four classes, that shown in the table 1.

The content group will not change, if it satisfy task of the pattern recognition other cases will changing content of group and here E_1, E_2, E_3-groups of etalons.

Table 1

Steps of reproduce actual results are expected quantitative etalon objects

Classes	Etalon groups and ψ_A (%)		
	E_1	E_2	E_3
K1	94	94	94
K2	85	90	91
K3	71	79	80
K4	64	75	75

The analysis voice of objects given to their class into the distance $d(S, S_j^E)$, that shown the following figure 1. As it can be seen, selection of the etalon objects for the training set to determine the threshold.

$$\Gamma_u(S) = \begin{cases} 1, if \sum_{\Omega_A} \Gamma_u(\tilde{\omega}) > g, \\ 0, if \sum_{\Omega_A} \Gamma_u(\tilde{\omega}) < g. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

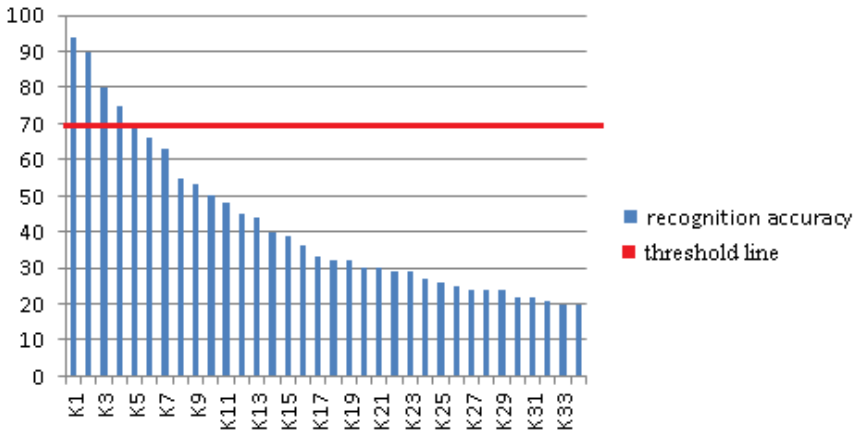

Figure 1. Voice of objects given to their class

As seen from the results in figure 2, for some of classes the number of objects is not enough to be the etalon. In this case, training set is required to supply additional objects. We defined them as minimum half parts of training set is contained etalon objects. And we obtained next results by the realization these requirements. The training set consists of 20 objects per classes and is used to learn the 16 features. Here is a list of data varieties: $\mathcal{K}_1$ – Tulipa korolkowii Regel; $\mathcal{K}_2$ – Tulipa lehmanniana Mercklin; $\mathcal{K}_3$ – Tulipa scharipovii Tojibaev; $\mathcal{K}_4$ – Tulipa sogdiana Bunge.

Conclusion

We selected etalon objects for training set. The giving of different weights for every class enables us to use an optimum features combination for each classification. This allows improving intellectual data analysis results. The investigation realized by means of program-recognition complex "PRASC-2M", which is based on algorithms of partial precedents.

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Boris Bogutskiy
Postgraduate,
Sevastopol State University,
Russian Federation
bogutskibv@yandex.ru

Sergei Bratan
Professor, Ph.D.,
Sevastopol State University,
Russian Federation
serg.bratan@gmail.com

SECTION 7. Mechanics and machine construction.

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING MODELS AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL GRINDING PROCESS CONTROL (ECG)

Abstract: *The article analyzes the existing models of electrochemical grinding and the development of optimal process control strategies.*

Key words: *electrochemical grinding, optimization, mathematical model, grinding wheel, grain, grinding.*

Language: *Russian*

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УДК 658.512

АНАЛИЗ СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИХ МОДЕЛЕЙ И РАЗРАБОТКА СТРАТЕГИЙ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРОЦЕССОМ ЭЛЕКТРОХИМИЧЕСКОГО ШЛИФОВАНИЯ (ЭХШ)

Аннотация: *В статье приведен анализ существующих моделей электрохимического шлифования и выработка оптимальных стратегий управления процессом.*

Ключевые слова: *электрохимическое шлифование, оптимизация, математическая модель, шлифовальный круг, зерна, шлифование.*

Введение

Одной из основных задач машиностроения и приборостроения является повышение производительности технологических процессов на основе комплексной автоматизации, создают автоматизированных производств и программно-управляемого оборудования.

Требование повышения производительности при обработке таких деталей сочетается с требованием повышения качества обработки поверхностей и снижения себестоимости их изготовления. Одновременное достижение этих показателей может быть обеспечено только за счет применения новых прогрессивных методов обработки и оптимального управления технологическими операциями.

Анализ литературных данных [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] позволяет сделать заключение, что одним из основных направлений создания управляемого процесса является применение комбинированных методов обработки. Совмещение процессов существенно повышает возможность управления, так как увеличивается число управляющих воздействий и варьируемых входных переменных.

К числу наиболее перспективных методов обработки прецизионных поверхностей, следует отнести разработанный В. И. Гусевым [7] анодно-механический способ, получивший развитие в трудах Ф. В. Седыкина, Б. Р. Лазаренко [8], а именно такую его разновидность, как электрохимическое шлифование (ЭХШ) инструментом на токопроводящей связке.

Данный способ формообразования обеспечивает 4…6 квалитет точности и шероховатость поверхности Ra=0,1 мкм, процесс лишен большинства недостатков присущих остальным методам финишной обработки, и является наиболее эффективным для формообразования прецизионных поверхностей. Внедрение в промышленность ЭХШ длительное время сдерживалось отсутствием специальных

кругов и высокоточного оборудования, работающего в полуавтоматическом и автоматическом цикле. В настоящее время абразивная и станкостроительная промышленность располагают такими возможностями, что создает материальную базу для рассматриваемого метода.

Дальнейшее расширение сфер использования метода сдерживается отсутствием методик оптимального управления этими процессами, построенными на применении физических адекватных математических моделей.

Материалы и методы исследования

Сложность выработки стратегии рационального управления для ЭХШ заключается в сложности самих физических процессов образования поверхностей, связанных с большим числом технологических факторов, с помощью которых можно изменять параметры этого процесса. Ведь кроме обычных режимных параметров, присущих традиционным методам шлифования, в процессе ЭХШ можно целенаправленно изменять напряжение, плотность тока, межэлектродный зазор, степень пассивации поверхности.

Разработка методики оптимального управления процессом ЭХШ включает в себя ряд последовательных задач, которые с учетом вышеизложенного могут быть представлены в виде блок-схемы (рис.1) технологического процесса

Для обработки плоских поверхностей наибольшее распространение получила схема плоского шлифования периферией круга на проход. Остановимся на анализе построения алгоритмов электрохимического шлифования при данной схеме обработки.

В большей части работ, связанных с оптимизацией операций шлифования учитывается один из элементов режима [9, 10, 11]. Однако существуют алгоритм, учитывающие два и три технологических фактора [12, 13, 14, 15]. Для плоского шлифования периферией круга наиболее широкое распространение получили алгоритмы управления вертикальной и продольной подачами.

За выходные величины принимается либо скорость перемещения стола V_c, либо вертикальная подача шлифовальной бабки S_H и продольная подача стола V_{ci}. Ставится задача построения такого рабочего цикла, при котором минимизируется машинное время обработки или затраты на изготовление детали при требуемом качестве обработки поверхностей. При этом программа управления задается в виде зависимости съема материала (скорости съема), от величины припуска на обработку. В свою очередь величина максимального съема материала определяется какими-либо ограничениями, например, шероховатостью обработанной поверхности, точностью размеров, глубиной дефектного слоя, предельным уровнем вибраций и так далее.

При построении алгоритмов управления в соответствии со спецификой технологических процессов определяют: количество этапов шлифования и этапов выхаживания в пределах цикла обработки детали, последовательность осуществления указанных этапов, вид выхаживания (размерное или временное). Величину припуска, снимаемого на каждом из этапов выхаживания или значение времени на этапе выхаживания.

Рис. 1 - Последовательность оптимизации параметров технологического процесса.

На рис. 2 приведены некоторые наиболее распространенные из традиционных алгоритмов управления $V=f(П)$ (скорости съема от припуска) без учета ограничений по критериям качества. Самым простым является алгоритм управления вертикальной подачей S_H постоянной скоростью перемещения стола V_{C1} и этап выхаживания (рис. 2,*а*).

Широкое распространение получил алгоритм $V=f(П)$, состоящий из двух этапов шлифования и этапа выхаживания (рис.2,*б*). Этап чернового шлифования идет с постоянной скоростью перемещения стола V_{C2}, а этап чистового шлифования – со скоростью V_{C1} [16, 17].

Иногда на этап чистового шлифования для сокращения времени снижения натяга в упругой системе станка производится отвод шлифовальной бабки от заготовки на величину натяга.

На рис. 2, *в*, приведен цикл, называемый «циклом с двойным выхаживанием». Этот цикл включает в себя этап чернового шлифования (RG) с подачей шлифовальной бабки S_{H1}, этап размерного выхаживания (SFG), этап чистового шлифования с подачей шлифовальной бабки S_{H2} (FG) и этап второго размерного выхаживания (SFG2).

Наиболее прогрессивными из традиционных рабочих циклов являются циклы, в которых на этапах шлифования вертикальная подача шлифовального круга плавно снижается по определенному закону. Примером таких циклов может служить цикл, приведенный на рис. 2,*г*. При реализации рассматриваемого алгоритма за счет плавного снижения съема материала удается исключить этап выхаживания из цикла.

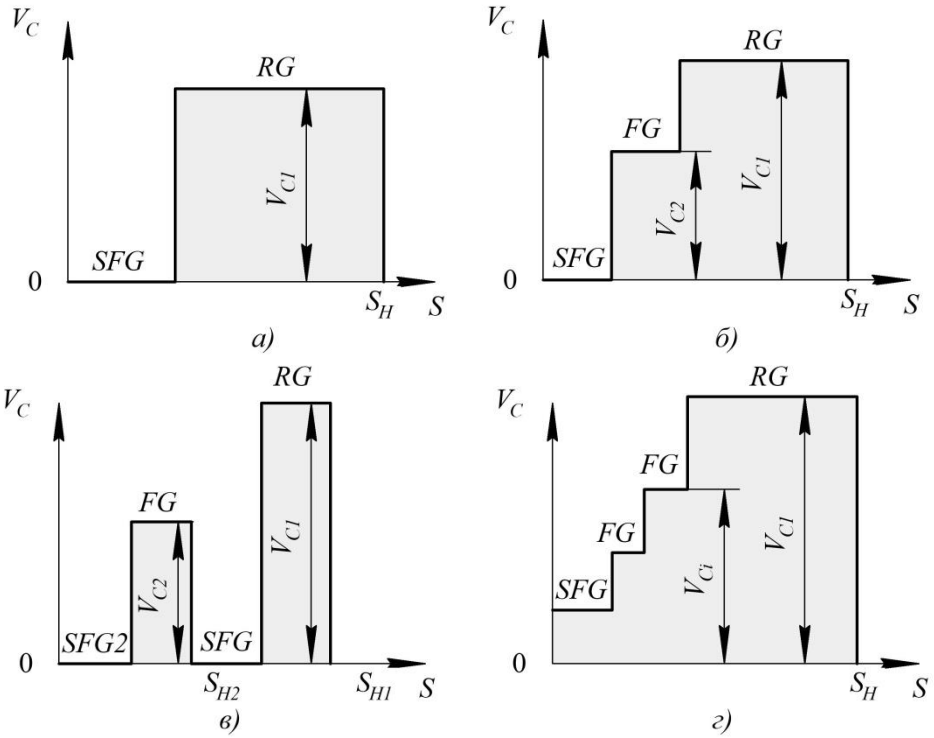

Рис. 2 - Традиционные алгоритмы управления поперечной подачей шлифовальных станков.

Основными преимуществами традиционных алгоритмов является простота их конструктивного осуществления. Однако системы автоматического управления (САУ), реализующие данные алгоритмы имеют существенные недостатки: в них отсутствуют сведения о состоянии технологической среды и выходной регулируемой величины, а также не осуществляется ее коррекция, если она отклоняется от заранее предписанных значений.

В результате воздействия на объект возмущений происходит существенный разброс качественных показателей обрабатываемых деталей, в силу чего при реализации традиционных алгоритмов не могут быть одновременно подучены удовлетворительно качественные показатели обработки изделий и высокая производительность станков. Тенденция здесь такова: более высокая стабильность и более высокое качество обеспечиваются за счет уменьшения интенсивности съема материала, т.е. за счет снижения производительности станков.

Известен ряд алгоритмов управления, у которых на отдельных этапах цикла обработки детали производится автоматическое регулирование одной из выходных величин и в то же время содержатся этапы неуправляемого процесса - выхаживания. К таким алгоритмам управления, прежде всего, следует отнести алгоритмы управления, разработанные в Московском станкостроительном институте [18]. Этот алгоритм (рис. 3, *а*) включает в себя быстрый подвод шлифовального круга, в течение времени, врезание шлифовального круга в обрабатываемую деталь при экспоненциально возрастающей во времени радиальной силе, до момента времени t_1, соответствующего заранее заданному значению силы F_{ymax}. Устанавливается процесс шлифования в течение времени t_2 при автоматическом поддержании на заданном уровне регулируемой силы F_{ymax} и естественное выхаживание в течение времени t_4. Одна из улучшенных модификаций этого алгоритма предусматривает ускоренное выхаживание на участке t_4. Последнее достигается за счет быстрого отвода шлифовального круга от детали, что позволяет скачкообразно уменьшить натяг в системе.

Построение алгоритма управления с учетом совокупности ограничений приводит к граничному алгоритму, отражающему предельные возможности существующего технологического процесса по машинному времени с учетом обеспечения заданного качества. Пример такого алгоритма приведен на рис. 3, *б*.

При реализации граничного алгоритма управления значительная часть припуска снимается с предельно допустимой скоростью съема материала. Именно за счет этого времени уменьшается машинное время на обработку.

Рассмотренные принципы построения алгоритмов возможно совершенствовать. Это можно осуществить, например, путем оптимизации процесса, т.е. существует оптимальная скорость съема материала при

которой на станке возможно обрабатывать максимальное количество деталей. Указанный алгоритм не учитывает ряда технологических факторов, изменение которых в процессе обработки оказывает влияние на выходные показатели процесса. Например, изменение диаметра круга за период его эксплуатации приводит к изменению скорости износа шлифовального круга, силы резания и так далее. Эти изменения оказывают существенное влияние на точность обработки, шероховатость поверхности, режущую способность инструмента и штучное время. Следовательно, для оптимизации алгоритмов при составлении целевой функции необходимо учитывать большее число технологических факторов.

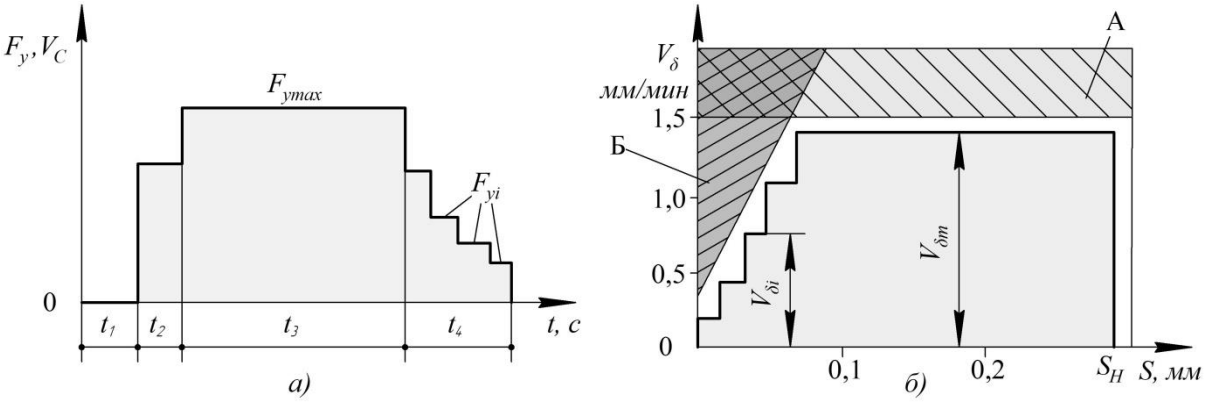

Рис. 3 - Граничный алгоритм управления поперечной подачей:
***а)* Общий вид граничного алгоритма; *б)* Области ограничений граничного алгоритма (А и Б – области ограничений соответственно по упругим деформациям $S_{y.\delta.}$ и по глубине прижогов h_δ)**

Существует множество подходов, обеспечивающих максимальную производительность обработки поверхности при требуемом качестве изготовления детали. Однако, данные алгоритмы, не могут быть непосредственно использованы при ЭХШ периферией круга, так как не учитывают ряда технологических факторов, присущих данному процессу, изменение которых может привести к существенному повышению эффективности обработки. К таким факторам относится технологическое напряжение. Следовательно, для построения алгоритмов управления процессом ЭХШ необходимо иметь математическую модель процесса, включающую математические соотношения между показателями качества и совокупностью режимных параметров, математические выражения ограничений и критерия оптимальности. При составлении моделей необходимо учитывать, что процессы обработки являются динамическими, то есть развивающимися во времени. Только в этом случае можно корректно описать изменения условий обработки методы моделирования абразивного и электрохимического шлифования

Производительность ЭХШ зависит от активности протекания процессов микрорезания зернами и электрохимического удаления материала [3, 5]. Изучение этих процессов отечественными и зарубежными исследователями накопило достаточный опыт. Анализ данных работ позволяет четко выделить два подхода, связывающие процесс микрорезания съемом припуска. К первому относятся исследования, основанные на принципе копирования поверхности шлифовального круга в материале заготовки. При этом на поверхности инструмента выделяются режущие профили без выделения отдельных зерен. По набору этих профилей с учетом кинематики шлифования, строится приведенный режущий профиль, который копируется на заготовке. Недостатком этого подхода является отсутствие учета упругопластических деформаций металла, разделение профиля на режущие, скоблящие, давящие и не режущие зерна.

Другим подходом является моделирование поверхности инструмента как совокупности случайно расположенных зерен определенной геометрии. Модели, основанные на этом подходе, более точны, но значительно более громоздки.

Многочисленные проведенные исследования показывают, что повышению надежности деталей в значительной степени способствует улучшение качества поверхностного слоя. На основании исследований этих авторов можно сделать вывод, что основной комплекс явлений, характеризующих процессы абразивной обработки, изучен. Однако процесс ЭХШ характеризуется большим числом факторов, влияющих на показатели процесса, чем процесс абразивной обработки. Поэтому построение моделей применительно к операциям ЭХШ,

носит более сложный характер из-за тесной взаимосвязи всех факторов и подсистем, чем часто пренебрегают при моделировании.

Исследованиями убедительно доказано, что подобное изучение процесса ЭХШ возможно только на основании анализа процесса взаимодействия зерен инструмента и электрического поля с поверхностью заготовки. Именно эти явления наряду со съемом материала определяют процессы износа шлифовального круга, формирование параметров качества поверхностного слоя.

Процесс взаимодействия зерен шлифовального круга и электрического поля с поверхностью обрабатываемого материала носит стохастический характер и сопровождается сложным комплексом физико-механических и химических явлений. Их полный учет затруднен как в связи с недостаточным теоретическим исследованием самих процессов, так и в связи с их взаимным влиянием. Например, износ абразивных зерен шлифовального круга приводит к снижению точности обработки. Он зависит от кинематики шлифования, сил резания, увеличение которых приводит к вырыванию отдельных зерен из связки, абсолютного значения температуры, ускоряющей химические реакции между компонентами электролита обрабатываемого материала и материала связки абразивного круга [19], что затрудняет и моделирование процесса.

Отсутствие регулируемого профиля у инструмента, наличие отрицательных передних углов у зерен, высокие скорости приводят к повышению контактной температуры, возрастание которой увеличивает глубину дефектного слоя. В работе [20] приведены зависимости для вычисления глубины структурных превращений. При этом видно, что глубина дефектного слоя зависит не только от величины температуры, но и от времени действия теплового источника.

По данным [21] глубина дефектного слоя пропорциональна работе резания, которая является неявной функцией времени. В. Г. Лебедевым получены формулы, в которых время воздействия теплового источника входит в явном виде [22].

Эти зависимости могут быть непосредственно использованы при оптимизации циклов ЭХШ, в которых окончательное формирование поверхности может осуществляться при выключенном технологическом напряжении.

Вместе с физико-механическими и химическими свойствами качество обрабатываемых поверхностей определяется таким важным фактором, как шероховатость.

Кроме чисто экспериментальных методов, которые обычно не вскрывают динамику процесса, существует два подхода, связывающие процесс микрорезания и формирование микрорельефа обрабатываемой поверхности.

К первому подходу относятся исследования, основанные на принципе копирования поверхности шлифовального круга в материале заготовки.

Основным предположением второго принципа является копирование профилей отдельных абразивных зерен с учетом их стохастического расположения на поверхности и по глубине инструмента и положением этих профилей.

Рассмотрение стохастических характеристик процесса взаимодействия абразивных зерен с поверхностью заготовки приводят к зависимостям, связывающим параметры шероховатости с режимами, кинематикой и динамикой шлифования. Модели, основывающиеся на этом подходе, более точны. Они могут быть использованы при разработке комплексной модели ЭХШ, позволяющей решить задачу оптимального управления при обработке прецизионных поверхностей.

Перечисленные модели справедливы для обработки абразивными инструментами и не могут быть непосредственно использованы для расчета интенсивности съема при ЭХШ, так как не учитывают влияние электрического поля. Однако при выводе зависимостей съема материала от технологических факторов может быть использован второй подход, так как он обеспечивает более высокую точность расчета.

Изучая закономерности ЭХШ можно прийти к выводам:

1. На скорость съема превалирующее воздействие оказывают плотность тока, выход по току и электрохимический эквивалент [23].

2. При ЭХШ происходит непрерывное чередование микрорезания и анодного растворения. В разрушении пассирующей пленки участвуют как режущие зерна, так и зерна, осуществляющие деформирование поверхности без снятия стружки [24].

На основании анализа математических моделей, описывающих производительность ЭХШ можно сделать следующее заключение. Во всех ранее выполненных исследованиях допущены существенные упрощения при выводе моделей, описывающих производительность ЭХШ. Существующие зависимости не учитывают стохастический характер процесса, степень пассивации поверхностей обрабатываемой детали, не позволяют оценивать интенсивность съема материала инструментами различных видов на различных деталях, не учитывают временной фактор, то есть являются

статическими, а следовательно, не могут быть использованы для управления формообразованием при обработке прецизионных деталей.

Выводы.

Существующие методики оптимизации управления процессами абразивной обработки не могут быть непосредственно использованы для построения рабочих циклов при ЭХШ, также они не учитывают ряд технологических особенностей, присущих данному процессу.

ЭХШ отличается расширенными технологическими возможностями в сравнении с традиционными методами финишной обработки. На него также оказывает влияние большое число технологических факторов. К числу таких факторов следует отнести технологическое напряжение процесса, плотность тока, скорость подачи инструмента и так далее, которые могут быть использованы в качестве воздействий.

Известные математические модели и методики расчета показателей эффективности и качества процесса и учитывают всего многообразия влияющих факторов и динамического характера процесса ЭХШ, что не позволяет их использовать для управления процессом.

На основании вышеизложенного анализа существующих исследований можно утверждать о возможности и перспективности научных исследований, а так же разработок в направлении повышение эффективности ЭХШ прецизионных деталей на основе параметрической оптимизации при автоматическом управлении процессом.

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Adhamjon Nabijanovich Ismanov
Researcher,
Andijan, Uzbekistan

SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology. Meteorology.

TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN TODAY AND ITS FUTURE (In matters of Andijon region)

Abstract: *The article describes the reforms taken by the Government of the Republic of 1Uzbekistan in the field of tourism a and perspectives of Uzbektourism and its development from the scientific point of view.*

Key words: *Uzbektourizm, Maveraunnahr, Amir Temur, Dukchi Eshon, ecological resources of the naturally defended territories (NDT) .*

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Introduction

Tourism is considered as the most profitable branch of the economy. therefore most of the foreign countries pay special attention to the development of this branch.

A wide scaled work is being done in Uzbekistan in order to increase the touristic industry.

With the purpose of increasing the amount of the profit in this sphere and by developing the inner and outer tourism a wide scaled work is being done in Uzbekistan.

Materials and Methods

From the etymological point of view the word ‘tourism’ is borrowed from the French word ‘mourning’ and it denotes ‘walking’, sightseeing’.

It is already two centuries since the first day when it was founded. Looking back to the history of tourism we can be sure that this field was first appeared in Europe.

The first well organized tourism has taken place in 1815 from England to France. The founder of tourism is considered the English priest Tomas Cook. He organized the first railway tour in 1843. After that he established his first private tour companyand the first groups of tourists were sent to the USA.[1].

Today this brach has already developed successfully and their activities are controlled by a number of conceptions, international contracts and agreements, The 24th article of the ‘International Declaration of Human Rights’ says that ‘Each person has the right to organize his working our properly and each year can have the paid vacation, can have a rest, and can have a free time’.[2].

The International Pact on economic, social and cultural rights stresses that

The International Pact on economic, social and cultural rights stresses that the citizens have theright to have rest and free time, just regulation of the working hours, periodical paid vacation as well as having paid workdays on holidays[3]. The government in Uzbekistan has joined all the Internaional documents on human rights and nternational tourism of the United Nations.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekictan has the article saying that ‘all the hired workers have the right to have rest’. ‘The working hours and the deadline of the paid vacation is defined by law’.[4].

In accord with the Helsinki agreement on ‘The development of tourism in the International Association’ (August 1,1975) under the care of the UNO there has been organized a World Touristic Organizaion. This organization unites more than 120 states and Uzbekistan became its member state in 1993.

The first touristic movement in Uzbekistan goes back to Temur the Great’s period of reign. Temur the Great established the international relations on the level of embassies with the French king Carl theYI and the king of England Henry the IV.

A Spanish tourist Klaviho’s book on ‘The life and activities of Temur the Great’ reflects the social

life in the Tranoxiana (Maveraunnahr) and the interests of tourists to this country [5].

Special attention to the problems of tourism in Uzbekistan began to be paid during the years of Independence.

In 1992 (July 27) in our republic a national company 'Uzbektourism'. By attracting the foreign investments this company is engaged in the developing of the touristic infrastructure, establishing the modern touristic complexes, organizing the new touristic routes, widening the framework of the services, etc.

The 3rd article of the 'Law of Uzbekistan on Tourism stresses that tourism is an activity which deals with the tourists who leaves his/her place of habitat for health resorts or educational and enlightenment centers for the term of one year. In the place of arrival (country) he/she is not allowed to be engaged in the paid activity. In accord with the requirements of this law and other legal documents the touristic activity means organization of tourism and services connected with this activity [6].

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 'On the program of development of tourism in Uzbekistan for the period up to2005' has raised the attention to the development of national tourism to the new level[7].

The globalization process taking place today in our society is changing the manner of life of people greatly.

The development f social and economic life, development of conditions of life of the population, increase of urbanization process makes it necessary to pay special attention to the problems of tourism.

Having rest in the lawn of the nature, is the main component of today's life, important way of improving health problems, and interesting way of spending free time.

According to the data provided by the world tourist organization everyyear more than 1,2 billion people go sightseeing. During the last 10 years the number of registered tourists reached only 576 million people. The most important factor of development of this branch is recognition of the world, education and improving health. Today 10% of the Gross Domestic Product of the world, 6% of trade, 8% of the people engaged in labour comprises the branch of tourism is a real proof of this fact meeting the requirements of law[8].

During the years of Independence in our country the new basis of tourism built on market relations have been created The objects of modern infrastructure have been erected, new directions of tourism meeting the requirements of modern times have been introduced. Thus new potentials of tourism are growing up and up.

From ancient times the Uzbek people are famous for their products of national craftsmanship.

The main factor attracting the tourists, foreign investors, business people, and proprietors is first of all that they wish to get acquainted with historical memorials of this magic and legendary land as Uzbekistan, and secondly, folk craftsmanship based on hand labour. There are more than 7 thousand rarely seen historical architectural memorials in Uzbekistan. But bccause of the fact that we are not always able to use these resources the contribution of this branch in the field of service and its export, in matters of providing the population with work is lower than the middle level in the world. According to the data provided by the Republican tte Statistics office.

The share of tourism in the GDP of the country is very low and it equals 2%. The number of tourist organizations and companies is around 400 and the most of them are concentrated in the central cities like Toshkent (73,4%), Bukhoro (4,5%), Samarqand (13,1%), and Khorazm (1%).

Generally speaking, 92% of the touristic companies specializing in the service of tourism and 9,1 % of tourists are situated in these 4 zones. In the concluding session of the Cabinet of Ministers devoted to the results of social and economic development in 2016 and perspectives of 2017 the leader of our country stressed that "such a profitable branch as tourism s not paid enough attention, that the share of this branch to the economic development of the country should be increased, cultural valuables should be widely propogated and definite measures should be taken in increasing the reserves of currency should be increased"[9].

The decree of our President fom December 2, 2016 "On measures of providing intensive development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" is aimed at liquidation of shortcomings in this field and its intensive development. In accord with the Decree of the Prezident of Uzbekistan 'The national Company of Uzbekistan (ПФ-4861, 2016) was liqidateand on its basis The State Commitee of develoment has been organized. This decree points out that it is necessary to create suitable conditions for the development of tourism as a strategic branch of our economy, real improvement of its management, more effective use of the potential of territories, to produce the goods of national tourism, and to pay attention to their marketing in the world markets, as well as positive formation of touristic potential.

As a result of these measures in the first half of current year touristic service has grown up to 27%, the amount of such services has grown up t 6,6%. Today more than 800 touristic companies, and more than 500 hotels are functioning in our country.

Today in most of the foreign countries the potential of aesthetic natural scenes, cultural ethnographic heritages, and suitable ecological resources of the naturally defended territories (NDT)

are being used for the development of the ecological tourism. In our country there are 36 naturally defended territories which occupy occupy 2604,2 thousand hectares. They contain magic caves and rocks of different shape, valleys, waterfalls, springs with bright water, huge trees, as well as landscapes.

There is a special representative branch of "Uzbektourism" touristic company and it closely connects its touristic activities with 16 local and foreign companies.

In our region we prepared perfect and addressed measures for the further increase of the exported touristic services and tourism in general. It aims at the development of tourism and travel infrastructures, offering the touristic services in the local and international travel markets, restoration of the local touristic objects, improvement of infrastructures and types of services up to the level of requirements of modern times. Today in our region there are 7 touristic companies engaged in the travel affairs, and 35 touristic operators.

Andijon is a city situated in the south-eastern part of the Farg'ona valley and it is 2000 years old. It is also a place of great interest that it is the birth-place of prince Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, the successor of Temurid dynasty, the founder of the Empire of "The Great Baburids " in India. Babur's house still remains there and it is always crowded with tourists.

In the 9th -10th centuries Andijon was included n the structure of Somonids' state. In the11th century the city was occupied by Qorahonids. Under the moghul invasion the was destroyed and turned into ruins.

At the end of 13th century nder the reign of moghul Khans Tuvakhan and Khaidukhan the city was restored.

In the 14th century under the reign of Temur-the-Great the economy, science and culture flourished in the city. Adijon was a capital city of Farg'ona state under the control of Temur-the-Great. During the reign of Umarshaykh Mirzo, Babur's father and under Babur's reign the economy and culture of the city flourished.

In the 16th century the city was occupied by Shayboniykhan.

Since the 1710 the city was included into the structure of Qo'qon Khanate. In 1876 he Qo'qon Khanate was occupied by the Tsarist government of Russia and Andijon was also involved into this structure.

At that time the silk and cotton materials produced in Andijon were famous not only in the Farg'ona valley, but also in foreign countries. In 1898 there was a riot of the local people against the repression of the Tsarist government under the leadership of "Dukchi Eshon Mahammadali halfa Sobir o'g'li".

The riot was suppressed mercilessly by the reigning government.

In 1902 there was a strong earthquake in Andijon and a great number of architectural memorials were turned into ruins.

The only memorial which remained from that earthquake was Jome madrassah in the center of the old part of the city. The madrassah was erected at the end of the 19th century, its length is 123 meters.

This architectural memorial covers 1,5 hectares of land and it consists of a mosque, madrassah, and a column of minaret and five entrance gates. This memorial complex was restored in 1971-74, and in 1999-2000.

At the distance of 30 kilometers from Andijon there is an ancient capital of Dovon state 'Arshi'.[10].

In our region there are more than 300 toristic objects and mst of them as museims, historical memorial complexes, as well as beautiful places of rest and pilgrimage reflect the history of our people.

The most important place of pilgrimage in Andijon region is 'Teshik-tosh'. Moreover, there sre also such sacred places of pilgrimage as Imom-Ota, Toozlik Mozor, Oq G'or, Shirmonbuloq, Mirpo'stin etc.

There are also 'Hontog', Fozilmon-ota' in Honobod district, 'Imom-Ota' in Hodjaobod district, 'Shirmon buloq' in Buloq-boshi district, 'Uch buloq' and 'Tuzluk-Momo' in Baliqchi district, 'Mehmoni – Valiy' in Andijon district, , "Qutayba ibn Muslim' in Jalolquduq district, 'Ming-tepa' in Marhamat district are attended by the visitors.

There are two museums in the city: country – studying museum and museum of art and literature. The 'Bog'i Bobur' park is always overcrowded by the visitors. During the years f Independence the city has changed ts sight positively.

There are more than 50 jint-stock companies in the city. They have been established as a result of partnership with such foreign countries as the USA, Chia, Britain, Korean Republic, Russia, Italy, Kirgiziya, etc. Five of them produce spare parts for 'Uz DAEWOO' automobile producing company.

There are around 3000 small and middle business objects in the city and more than 7000 private proprietors in the city.

Conclusion

In our region where most of the tourist routes going through the Silk Road crossroad there are many possibilities necessary for further development of different branches of tourism.

In accord with the requirement of five perspective "The strategic program of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" in the third direction the urgent program directions on the development touristic industry and other tasks have been defined.

According to this program during the2017-2021 more than 200 projects will be realized.

We consider that by propogating our historical cultural valuables the share of contribution of "Uzbektourism" to the development of the economy of the country will be increased and this company will earn its own worthy place n the world system of tourism.

In the article published in "Financial Times" of Britain for the attention of those who are planning to spend time in the travels the list of most interesting touristic routes throughout the world has been mentioned. The fact that among 9 countries which attract the attention of tourists and travelers Uzbekistan occupies the second place as " …the most attractive route" proves the reality of our suggestions on the matter under discussion[11].

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Kh.S. Jumanazarov
Doctoral applicant
The Institute of History of the Academy of Science of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology. Meteorology.

ETHNO-TERRITORIAL FEATURES OF FOLK MEDICINE TRADITIONS

Abstract: *This article discusses the impact of ethnic factors on the formation of national medicine traditions. That is, the geographical location of the peoples and the type of training are reflected in the traditional ethnic traditions of the people. At the same time, the focus is on the religious views of the population and the originality of the local flora and fauna and the impact of such factors on national traditions.*

Key words: *geographical location, type of training, religious beliefs, farming, livestock, mystical medicine, empiric medicine, physician, turkona (simple) and complex drugs.*

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Folk medicine traditions were developed as result of relations of people and nature, kind of economy, religions convictions and cultural achievement. People fell necessity to medicine science in the field of saving health and fight against factors which taking bad influence at initial developing age. Medicine knowledge was developing slowly during the century resulting of helping people each other and yourselves [1:5]. This knowledge was gathered at certain groups of human society resulting of developing medicine and division of labor and treatment and making different medicine were become activity for exactly this groups quacks. Medicine traditions come down oral form from father to son and meanly one family or among relatives.

Primary meaning of the article at ancient age of history medicine knowledge and traditions were general and the same ways for everyone, but after some time these traditions look on special significance and becoming difference resulting of several factors. These differences were separated in accordance with ethno area feature and types of treatment. Treatment features of medicine divided into two groups because of different religions outlooks of people, level of knowledge of population, attitude to environment and local myths. First, one is mystic medicine which treatment with unnatural power and second one is empiric medicine which treatment with being passed experiment ways. We investigate empiric medicine and its peculiar features.

Nowadays where nation has their own peculiar medicine knowledge and medical traditions, they stood out for treatment ways, particular diagnosis process and taking medicine from other nation's medicine outlooks. Every nation has their own medicine types because they have following causes: difference of knowledge and approach issues peculiar. Today's informational century dividing medicine traditions in bordering and people studying certain peculiar was different all countries for medicine beginning of the XX century prohibiting folk medicine from Soviet Union government[9:17] it directly influenced Uzbek folk medicine[8:71]. Being occupied with medicine, propagandizing was forbidden officially in the end attitude had changed to medicine knowledge and traditions.

Introduction

As a result, numbers traditions, customs and features of border of folk medicine damaged. We divided conditionally these factors following:

1. Territorial geographic locating;
2. Types of occupation of people;
3. Local plants and animal world of territory;
4. Religions position.

1. Territorial geographic locating condition is main factor which demonstrating peculiar local features of medicine traditions. Local illness come

out of territorial climate, natural conditions and we can see treating way them with the help existent instruments. Population who lived zone was separate into two big part:

- Mountain and the food of a mountain zone.

Folk medicine traditions save some ethno territory feature at mountain zone. In mountain, zone every days use natural herbs. Where not used for recovering from illness, but they full filed the necessary food for general nourishment [11]. Secondly, local people know well name and structure of all herbs and grasses at growing mountain. This medicine knowledge do not based on their professions, but they regular apply to herbs features because of daily life and connecting with environment.

- Plain zone.

People who live plane zone usually buy vegetation's or use substitution that they raised themselves. They paid attention changing cultivated plants because of settled activities living plane zone people. Growing wild or growing independently near settled population living zone grasses were increased artificially, breed and keeped them a long time. Living plane zone people's food allowance had few living wild herbs, but they use cultivated plants.

Geographical locations also influenced quacks activities. Living mountain and the food of a mountain quacks event out picking seasonal herbs, but above-mentioned living plain zone quacks tried to bring up herbs themselves or went out shortly picking herbs. In addition, they bought herbs from mountain people. They condition also influenced medicine price which is advised by quacks.

Experiments showed these living mountain zone people could find easly or also had themselves which was advised herbs for medicine by quacks. Quack made medicine from existent herbs. Living plain zone people was not such chance, so patients bought medicine that had been the quacks. Living plaining zone quacks' medicines were more expensive than mountains' herbs.

2. Types of occupation of people. Folk medicine traditions peculiar became apparent types of activities of people. That was to say types of illness and traditional treatment ways of cattle-raisers peasants; artisans were different from each other. General condition is people were occupied with what activity, they used to necessary raw materials for treatment or mainly they brought up through their divided into two group of people according to activities.

- Stratum of cattle-raisers people.

Types of activities of people connected with their living environment. Cattle-raisers people mainly lived mountain and the food of a mountain and uncomfortable plain for being a former. Cattle-raiser people discovered healing features of many national herbs. Famous historian Geradod said that-cattle-raisers, found many meditative plants [2:37]. Some simple medicine notion were burlting up them observe such as aspects natural plants' useful aspects for animals and people and what herbs were us when wild animals were ill. Types of activities of people influenced using medicine equipment. In particular, at folk medicine might use taking blood for the test from such, nashtar (needle) and qoriq (qortiq) [5:19]. Qortiq is an equipment making from animals (especially cow and bull). Taking blood for the test from qortiq was so popular among cattle-raiser people because the equipment found easly strata of society.

We can see that cattle-raiser people used some animal's part for treating. Using medicines of cattle-raisers were mainly simple and it has based one raw materials. For ex: treating of illness connected with diseases of the throat used to gargle with different natural plants or applying a compress from animals' fat.

- Stratum of being a farmer.

Farmer profession demanded being settled life from people. For this reasons, farmers used more making products them ewes as for as possible treating different illnesses. Some of the medicine of being a farmer people were compound (several raw materials mixture).

Because Pleasants found natural plants or animals which eating these plants more difficult than cattle-raisers. Therefore, they mainly used similar resources or increased artificially herbs [13]. Nowadays increasing artificially, herbs diminish dangers of types of some herbs being absent entirely. They added these plants increasing nourishment addition because of being less power than natural plants. For ex: they made medicine from putting honey into black radish alternatively, quince to treat diseases of the throat. Because both of them did not give separately enough result.

3. Local plants and animal world of territory. Medicine traditions were come true by people because of studying nature and surroundings. If we pay attention making medicine traditions at medicine, mainly herbs, animals and mineral raw materials were used. People discovered herbs' medicinal peculiarities because of observing regularly people bringing up themselves cultivated plants or wild plants which near living place of people. Using parts of animals also like this: every strata of people used to treat parts of animals which they keeped animals themselves. For ex: Arabian [6:15] people used meat of camel, dairy products and wasters. Chuvash [3:78] people used medicinal parts of horse.

In Uzbek people medicine mainly cattle and sheep produces gained place. Because cattle was keeped were family or most of herdsmen were occupied with keeping cattle and sheep. In the second way, because of eating regularly flora and

fauna of living territory of people, adaptation happened at body with respect to these plants. This condition prevented unsuitable influencing from medicine, which made from local raw materials.

Quacks payed attention specially diagnosing illness at to patients' living place and eating more what foodstuff, like these factors[10]. If we pay attention making medicine traditions of folk, making medicine ways and using equipment's resemble but ethno territorial differences were striking raw materials.

4. Religions roles.

We do not imagine medicine traditions with at religions views and rules. Religions served philosophical basis builting up special rules of medicine traditions. Traditions of folk medicine connected with those people's religions views and connections. For ex: Indian, Tibet's medicine based Buddha religions and Chinese medicine based Dao and Confutsy's philosophical views [7:226]. If we analyze traditions of Uzbek medicine, movements like cleanness, tidy, kind treatment of patents, right eating were more consolidated based on customs of Zardushtys and rules of Islam religion. That is coming into existence of medicine of philosophical aspects and adapting medicine rules from people, being fulfilled. That religion knowledge is of great importance healthy life was propagandized and also said that people need save water, air and earth in the great book "Avesto" which is sacred book of Zaraostizm[4:21]. This way could help to take shape the "Miroj" doctrine in the folk medicine. After coming Islam religion in our land, not forbidden and forbidden, neatness and tidy nations were more applied in the folk medicine's customs. On the other hand, physical excise true conditions of life, obligation of quack even visiting to patients like (those that) these matters were consolidated[12].

Because of this one of the factor of east, medicine traditions distinguished other folk medicine, in that confidence was of great importance between quack and patient. In general, Islam religion with its views worked taking shape folk medicine based on certain order and rules.

Conclusion

In one place some illnesses (seasonal and professional) being observed regulary or popularity infectious illnesses influence in the appearing of the regional peculiarity traditions of medicine. As above-mentioned the reason of appearing such states is climate, the environment of the population and others and the outcome of the affair is appear mass doctors to have specialized certain types of illnesses types of illnesses in this manners cannot be advanced as single method for all or regions people. In some conditions, private approach may make things clear a little positive. Nowadays political geography of the land, economic condition, traditions of between medicine and folk medicine transformation also took on climax in some countries attitude was measured with putting in force successes of modern medicine to folk medicine's traditions, but in other countries medicine knowledge medicine knowledge was looking in the capacity of main public health means, medicine successes was interpreted in the capacity of counter version.

We can say based on these factors, ethnic structure of people in private situation, standard of living, migrants' current, being city of lands (urbanization), legally defending traditions are is of great importance. In the meddle age trade relations of people not only consumer goods but also going away medicine books and different countries tradesmen lived a long time together were the season for exchanging and mixing cultures. Like these situations weren't the same all lands, this as above mentioned, sometimes: they demanded private approach to the question.

Studying medicine way in respect of ethno geographic give a chance researching customs and tradition, which is typical of local people, and studying some ways that was not becoming known fully in the medicine knowledge. Appearing and developing traditions of medicine concerning initial stage of humankind history, and was put in force being achieved all successes during the century. For example, appearance of medicine instruments, golden age of cottage earth ways were reflected itself, right and obligations of quacks, making answer for erroneous, treatment are of great importance defining legal position of society. We can see from these, ethno geographic peculiarities of traditions of medicine classify not only opinions about medicine knowledge but also studying another field's development also worked as important factor.

Studying ethno geographic aspects do not give, enough results only studying ethnographic aspect, informing complex attitude is necessary for studying fully this matter. So traditions of folk medicine is of great importance these following fields: ethnology, medicine, psychology, biology and public health.

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Oliya Muhammadieva
The senior teacher
Researcher
The Mirzo Ulugbek National University of Uzbekistan
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

SECTION 30. Philosophy

SOME HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF FORMATION ON PARLIAMENTARISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *In given article the main historical stages of development of national independent of the Republic of Uzbekistan in conditions of reforming all the spheres of social and political life and forming of Parliamentarism are considered.*

Key words: *Uzbekistan, democracy, civil society, Uzbek model, Parliamentarism.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Recently Parliamentarism in the Central Asian region appeared in the center of research attention. Interest to this problem is not casual, after obtaining independence, the countries that were earlier a part of the USSR, faced need of the solution of new tasks among which a special place occupies a choice of a way of political development.

After disintegration of the USSR Uzbekistan became the independent state in which the period of the state construction complicated by internal contradictions began. A number of problems interfaced Parliamentarism formation in Uzbekistan: weakness of opposition, lobbyism of interests of elite groups of society, etc. In these conditions, the parliament could become the main instrument of the state stability, a legitimate basis of national representation.

Materials and Methods

Uzbekistan, as well as other the Central Asian states, in many respects became a peculiar laboratory for approbation of new methods of a political system and adaptation of positive world political experience of the state construction. In spite of the fact that in these countries, there are national parliaments and there is a tendency to construction of "the developed model" Parliamentarism, nevertheless powers of the president are rather wide.

Scientists of various specialties are engaged in development of a problem of Parliamentarism. Therefore, one study questions of representation of the people in the power and develop a conceptual framework of Parliamentarism. Others define a place and a parliament role in political life of the country and consider existing models of Parliamentarism.

Formation of legal statehood - the difficult and long process interfaced to overcoming of many difficulties. Among problems of formation of the constitutional state in Uzbekistan the important place is taken by the questions connected with the state institutes, on the principles of Parliamentarism because by the beginning of the XXI century the indisputable truth was finally approved – can't be functioning in the country of full-fledged democracy without authorized parliament. Not casually, ideas of democracy citizens connect with the real opportunity to participate in government, and through parliament - to influence legislative process.

Formation of the supreme legislative body of Uzbekistan has the specific features caused by the historical past. National specifics assumes various forms and methods of the state construction. The chosen concrete form of such construction is synthesis general with national and historical, specific. Not without reason the knowledge of any social phenomenon assumes, first, definition of how it arose in specific conditions of the certain historical era, what main stages passed in the development as changed in the course of this development, what tendency of its movement in the long term. These tendencies have fundamental value for consideration

of any social phenomena, including such important institute, as parliament. Especially, as practice, Parliamentarism formation - difficult, sometimes painful process testifies.

In it features of the historical moment, social and state being of each concrete country, national traditions, legal culture and political will of the people are shown. In addition, naturally, development of public practice, a course of historical development cannot but lead and to change of theoretical ideas of country legislature.

Improvement of legislature is connected with historical evolution of all system of the government. Therefore, the comprehensive analysis of problems of formation and development of the supreme legislative bodies has fundamental value for the theory and practice of the state construction, for future Parliamentarism in Uzbekistan. Meanwhile for definition of the future it is necessary carefully, objectively to study the past. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted:" The nation should be protected, and for this purpose it is necessary to study its true story, to store and preserve it" (http://www.parliament.gov.uz/ru/history/).

Therefore, historical approach is the integral element of the political and legal analysis without which it is impossible to give adequate treatment of political reality.

With finding of the state independence by Uzbekistan qualitatively new stage of development of national parliament as one of the most important institutes of the government on September 1, 1991 began. The contemporary history of national Parliamentarism is conventional subdivided into three main periods.

First period: 1991-1994. The Supreme Council of the last convocation, which it is possible to call parliament of a transition period, adopted the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which has become a legal basis of creation of essentially new state bodies, constructions of fair democratic society with socially focused market economy. The parliament accepted a number of the laws directed on strengthening of the sovereignty of the young state: "About bases of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "About an election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "About the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "About a national anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "About a state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "About elections in Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", other acts.

The sixteenth session of the Supreme Council admitted on September 23, 1994 the resolution on carrying out the first elections to Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 25, 1994.

Following the results of the elections, which have passed in three rounds (on December 25, 1994, on January 8 and 22, 1995), the parliament as a part of the elected 245 deputies, was created. Elections passed under the flag of multi-party system.

The second period began in 1995 and lasted ten years. On change to the Supreme Council the unicameral parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Oliy Majlis was created.

The structure of Oliy Majlis of the first convocation (1995-1999) was presented by 69 deputies from the People democratic party of Uzbekistan, 47 – from the Social Democratic Party "Adolat", 14 - from “Vatan Taraqqiyoti” party and 7 – from “Milliy Tiklanish” party, the rest of deputies moved from bodies of the representative power.

Elections in Oliy Majlis of the second convocation (2000-2004) passed with participation, along with representative bodies of the power, of five political parties and initiative groups of voters. In Oliy Majlis of the second convocation the Social Democratic Party "Adolat" fraction uniting 11 deputies, fraction of the Democratic party of "Milly Tiklanish” - 10 deputies, the “Vatan Taraqqiyoti” party fraction - 20 deputies, the National democratic party "Fidokorlar" fraction - 34 deputies, fraction of People's democratic party of Uzbekistan - 49 deputies, the block of deputies from representative bodies of the power - 107 deputies and the block of deputies from initiative groups of voters - 16 deputies were registered. Further in connection with association of two parties – the "Vatan Taraqqiyoti" and the "Fidokorlar" - in one party the "Fidokorlar" at the second session of Oliy Majlis of the second convocation members of their fractions in parliament united, having formed one fraction uniting 54 deputies.

In structure of Oliy Majlis of the second convocation along with fractions of political parties and deputy groups 13 committees, and three constant commissions functioned.

The unicameral parliament allowed in the conditions of absence of legal base in the new state quickly, immediately to adopt the necessary legislation stimulating accelerated development of the country and showed in this plan the dynamism. Lawmaking became the main direction of work of deputies. From 1995 to 2004 Oliy Majlis adopted 240 laws, 778 resolutions, made 1573 changes and additions to existing acts, ratified more than 130 international treaties and agreements. The supreme legislative body of the country sought to develop and adopt at this stage the laws promoting strengthening of the state sovereignty, the civil peace and social stability, to deepening of democratic, social and economic reforms in society. As a result, the parliament considerably expanded and strengthened legal base of independent development of the country on the way of democracy and progress. For example, in the laws "About political parties", "About non-state non-profit organizations", "About the

representative of Oliy Majlis on Human Rights (Ombudsman)", "About self-government institutions of citizens", other acts, accepted by Oliy Majlis of the first convocation, the norms put in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan have further development. Important on board of activity unicameral Oliy Majlis was parliamentary control within which Committees and commissions of Oliy Majlis considered annually about 60 questions as control of performance of acts, conventions, national programs.

Elections in Legislative chamber of Oliy Majlis and transition to a two-chamber parliament (December 2004 - January 2005).

Because of the constitutional reform in connection with transition to a two-chamber parliament, based on the made changes in the Constitution of Uzbekistan, and also adoption of fundamental constitutional laws were held elections in Legislative chamber which took place in two rounds. For elections, the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan created 120 constituencies divided into polling stations according to the Law "About elections in Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The first round took place on December 26, 2004 by results of which 62 people's deputies were elected, during the second round of the elections which has taken place on January 9, 2005, the remained 58 deputies of the Legislative chamber who have formed all deputy structure of chamber were elected. Elections passed in conditions of participation of candidates, as from the political parties functioning in Uzbekistan, and initiative groups of voters. On elections, the following political parties participated: the Liberal democratic party of Uzbekistan, the People's democratic party of Uzbekistan, the National Democratic Party "Fidokorlar" (in June 2000 the Fidokorlar party united with "Vatan taraqqiyoti"), the Social Democratic Party "Adolat", and the Democratic party of Uzbekistan "Milly Tiklanish".

The third period of development of national Parliamentarism began with joint meeting of Legislative chamber and the Senate of Oliy Majlis on January 28, 2005 when deputies and senators new two-chamber Oliy Majlis actually started the work. At this historical forum of legislators the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov made the program report in which put forward the concept of democratization and society updating, and the main objectives of reforming and country modernization in 2005 and long-term prospect.

Conclusion

The legislative chamber of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan accepted the Program of legislative works for 2005-2009, developed based on the priority directions and target problems of reforming and modernization of the country, put forward by the Head of Uzbekistan.

With creation of the two-chamber parliament, the legislature in the Republic of Uzbekistan rose by new level of the development. In addition, the main thing - considerably increased quality of the adopted laws though legislative process significantly became complicated. The role of political parties in adoption of acts raised. There was a practice of preliminary consideration of bills by party fractions, obligatory hearing of their opinions at discussion of drafts of legal documents at plenary sessions of Legislative chamber.

Thus, in Uzbekistan there was a favorable political situation for further improvement of parliamentary institutes.

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Ilhomiddin Abdukadirovich Rustamov
The senior teacher
Department of Social Studies
The Fergana branch of the Tashkent University
of Information technologies
Fergana, Uzbekistan

SECTION 30. Philosophy

ABU ALI IBN-SINO DOCTRINE IN THE CONTEXT FORMATION OF HARMONIOUSLY DEVELOPED PERSON

Abstract: *In article, it is made attempt to investigate philosophical doctrine of Abu Ali Ibn Sino of the great thinker, the scientific of Central Asia. The author the basic attention gives to studying the doctrine of Ibn Sino in a context formation of harmoniously developed person. In work, it is underlined value of philosophical doctrine of the scientist in education of young generation in the conditions of a civil society.*

Key words: *Philosophy, Avicenna, spirituality, the person, youth, harmonious developments, a civil society.*

Language: *English*

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INTRODUCTION

In the conditions of development of a civil society in Uzbekistan, it is given particular attention formation of harmoniously developed person, and from this point of view, the great interest represents a number of aspects of philosophical doctrine of Ibn Sino. The culture which has developed in the ancient Middle Ages of the people of Central Asia was synthesis of many cultural wealth. The intensive versatile communications, which are carried out by the countries of this region, connected them with other cultures and promoted distribution in their territories of scientific achievements of other countries. On the Arabian language works of known scientists, including philosophers are translated. Substantially under the influence of development and creative reconsideration of the doctrine of Aristotle in a context of east cultures and own original ideas there was a philosophical doctrine - Ibn Sino.

METHODOLOGY

Creativity of Ibn Sino was developed in a difficult complex of scientifically philosophical tradition of Ancient Greek antiquity, Aristotle's especially philosophical heritage. The philosophical science should develop own, internally coordinated system authentic approaches, in relation to religion, to start with necessity of their harmonization. The logic acting as the tool of the organization of knowledge, received by means of speculation and experience became a basis of such system for Ibn Sino. Thus the scientist believed, what even predictions have quite terrestrial though also extremely rare nature in the person, allowing their owner to compress all difficult way of transition from perception to generalization in the single certificate of comprehension. Special attention to logic allowed Ibn Sine to avoid immersing in primitive empiricism and to develop such methods of the theoretical analysis, as mental experiment and intuition. It is important to notice that Ibn Sino put forward specific ideologically theoretical and scientific problems. In its scientific researchers have concentrated and have received the integrated expression the basic achievements of scientists of Central Asia in different areas of knowledge. The philosophical doctrine of Avicenna has had huge influence on development of progressive scientific thought of the East and the West. «Abu Ali Ibn Sino - Avicenna who is well-known for that else those times, in X1 a century, for the first time performed surgical operations. The most important thing - its work« Canon of a medical science »of 500 years was studied in the most prestigious European high schools as the textbook for all students» [1.156].

From the point of view of a problem, formation of harmoniously developed person is of interest attempt of Ibn Sino to describe an image of the ideal person and to define a way of its perfection, intellectual development. The main difference of the person from all other creations he saw in possession force of reason. Better quality of the person he names

inquisitiveness and calls people for expansion of their knowledge, wisdom comprehension for only the educated person is capable to make a correct choice between good and harm, to understand the place in the world, the human debt.

RESULTS

The higher degree of moral behavior is reached only when the blessing is managed for the sake of the blessing. The higher happiness is reached, when the person subordinates animal forces to force of reason, that is now of an eminence to reason. The happiness becomes accessible only at achievement of harmony and in «a practical part of soul», in each of the forces generating spiritually moral virtues.

In "Canon" of Ibn Sino underlines that since early years it is necessary for child «to impart feelings of kindness, honesty, responsibility, friendliness» [2.290]. The purpose of practical sciences, for example ethics - «knowledge of good and a management of behavior and affairs of people. All that exists, the scientist speaks, by the nature aspires to perfection. This aspiration also is kindly» [3.291]. As it is possible to see, ethical views of Ibn Sino are based on its political and philosophical ideas.

Above noted features of philosophical doctrine of Ibn Sino can essentially help modern conceptually methodological judgment of problems of moral education. Moral education as the socially psychological factor of public relations is the major precondition of formation of institutes of a civil society in independent Uzbekistan. Process formation of harmoniously developed person, being a phenomenon of public consciousness, it is interconnected with such making as the world, friendship, the consent in a society. It reflects mutual understanding and interaction degree between people, social institutes, or the states. Being closely connected with other characteristics of public consciousness, it at the same time takes a special place in their system has the specificity.

In the conditions of building democratic and a lawful state in the course of dialogue, each person faces other people, social groups etc. having rather various systems of values, belief and outlook. The certain theoretical and practical basis for the answer is given by the doctrine of Ibn Sino comprehended in modern contexts.

In other words, each concrete person to be assured of the freedom and the right to self-realization should respect the corresponding rights of other people. Hence, such respect should concerns and other points of view. Differently, the morals are minimum possible and, hence, basic level respect, between people and other subjects of social relations. The morals are a basis for all other forms of constructive mutual relations between people, designate respect of mutual interests, interactions. The morals act as a basis for the further cooperation. That is in this case the morals generate aspiration better to learn each other. The finding of the increasing quantity of things in common of interests of the co-operating parties will be result of this cognizance. Thus, the morals can generate the consent, cooperation etc. At the same, time the morals, developments in interaction are the phenomenon relative in the sense that it does not exclude positive rivalry between people. This rivalry means certain frameworks.

DISCUSSION

Scientific social scientists in the conditions of globalization try to solve secret of the person. It is necessary to notice that in this process the priority place in its research by right belongs to philosophers. The problem of moral education, formation of an inner world of the person takes an important place in creativity of Ibn Sino. An epoch in which lived and outstanding thinker-Encyclopaedist Abu Ali ибн created Sino, from an epoch of globalization, information is postponed by a huge time interval. However, the further time removes us, recent people, from an epoch of the great thinker; the big admiration causes its doctrines and scientific researches in the field of philosophy. Especially demanded there are questions of formation moral and an inner world during the critical periods of history, a particular in the conditions of deepening of democratic reforms, developments of a civil society.

Ibn Sino is to the greatest philosophers in the history of a world science. Its philosophical heritage is so deep and many-sided that is almost inexhaustible. It covers almost all areas of a philosophical science. In globalization conditions became actual the analysis of anthropological views in creativity of Ibn Sino. At the present stage of development of mankind, dynamic development of a science on a boundary of the third millennium has generated a number economic, social, the environmental problems menacing to existence of the person as a biological The modern philosophical thought should search for answers to these questions not only proceeding from possibilities of a civil society, but also leaning against wisdom and experience of the past epoch. The philosophy of Ibn Sino, especially its anthropological doctrine, promotes to find answers to the questions arising in the course of studying of separate aspects of the nature and activity of the modern person, and to global calls of market economy, social development as in it questions of life of the person are put in the foreground. Research of the nature, an origin and essence of the person and sense of his life and perfection of daily activity are the major philosophical questions as they mention problems of existence of the person. Activity of the person appears and in the conditions of a civil society not

only as multiplane, as the major scientific problem, but also as the actual practical problem connected with preservation of humanity, the further its development.

It is necessary to underline that ideas put forward by the great thinker about essence and human nature, its informative possibilities have not lost the value and today, they have not only theoretical, but also practical value. It is necessary to notice that some of them for centuries forward have anticipated discoveries of scientific subsequent epoch and generations, all over the world. Modern researchers turn on ideas of the scientist, which only are comprehended and become now object of research modern a philosophical science.

Social, ethical, aesthetic views of Ibn Sino connected with social essence of the person is of great importance in research of problems formation of harmoniously developed person. Meanwhile in these areas creative genius Ibn Sino, its talent, skill, originality and originality as scientific Encyclopaedist was showed. Taking into account these factors it is necessary to look in a new fashion at a lifted problematic on formations of moral culture of the person, idea of greatness the maintenance of soul and the lowlands of its terrestrial passions reflected in products of the great scientist.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, in the first: it is possible to tell that harmoniously developed person anyhow should exist in various forms of constructive mutual relation between people. In all these cases, it is necessary to start with вышеотмеченного the statement of Ibn Sino about necessary, intrinsic character of wide cooperation and mutual understanding between people, in a society as a whole.

In the second: moral education is the base, a basis to all forms of constructive mutual relations in a society.

In the third: in a wide spectrum of modern values of philosophical doctrine of Ibn Sino the important place deals with its correlation to modern problems of moral education and formation of harmoniously developed person, its importance as one of spiritually-conceptual sources of its judgment and realization.

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Il'yeszhon Bakhromovich Siddikov
Teacher
Ferghana state University
ilyosjon.siddiqov@mail.ru

SECTION 30. Philosophy.

SOCIAL-PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE YOUTH INTELLECTUAL CULTURE FORMING

Abstract: *This article is dedicated to problems of forming of components of intellectual culture of youth; it is organizational, methodical, psychological and social factors with social development. In addition, social philosophic content of intellectual culture, developing of intellectual culture of youth in close mutual connection with society development, influence of intellectual culture on development of civilization are analyzed too. Inner structure of intellectual culture it types and functions, conditions of its influence on innovative activity of a person are discussed in the article.*

Key words: *person, intellect, culture, science, global problems, intellectual culture, mechanism of intellect, intellectual capital, innovative ideas, intellectual abilities, structure of intellectual culture, functions of intellectual culture.*

Language: *Russian*

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ МОЛОДЁЖИ

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена проблемам формирования компонентов интеллектуальной культур молодёжи гармонизации, ее организационных методических, психологических и социальных факторов с общественным развитием. Также анализируются социально- философское содержание проблем интеллектуальной культуры, развитие интеллектуальной культуры молодёжи в темой взаимосвязи в общественными развитием, ее влияния на развитии цивилизации. В статье пользуются внутренняя структура интеллектуальной культуры, её виде и функции, условия проявления интеллектуальной культуры в инновационной деятельности личности.*

Ключевые слова: *личность, интеллект, культура, наука, глобальные проблемы, интеллектуальная культура, механизм интеллекта, интеллектуальный капитал, инновационные идеи, интеллектуальные способность, строение интеллектуальный культуры, функции интеллектуальный культуры.*

Introduction

Интеллектуальный культурой человека является его способность и умение работать с информационно-техническими средствами, создание разнообразных интеллектуальных ценностей, планирование, обозначение целей и задач гносеологической деятельность, основанной на умственных способностях человека.

Всестороннее гармоничное развитие молодёжи, особенно усиление её интеллектуального потенциала является актуальным вопросом. А гармоничное формирование интеллектуального потенциала с интеллектуальной культурой – одна из стратегических целей обеспечения социально-культурного наряду с духовными, методическими, организационными факторами формирования интеллектуальной культуры молодежи следует уделить особое внимание социально-философским сторонам процесса. Прежде чем остановиться на этом вопросе, обратим внимание на своеобразные грани интеллектуальной культуры.

Materials and Methods

В настоящее время на социальное развитие серьёзное влияние оказывает научные ценности, умственная деятельность, интеллектуальные отражение в составе личностной культуры. Без преувеличения можно сказать, что краеугольным камнем формирования широкого кругозора, свободного и самостоятельного мышления гармонично развитый личности с интеллектуальным потенциалом, национальной идеологии, является именно семья.

Философские исследования свидетельствуют о том, что всех великих, способных, талантливых, творческих личностей, исторических и общественных деятелей воспитывали талантливые сами родители, наставники воспитатели. По итогам исследований стало известно, что дети, обладающие большими наследственными способностями, формируется иногда под влиянием воспитателей, учителей, а иногда, исходя из потребностей конкретной социальной сферы формируют в себе одаренность и становятся талантливыми. Здесь уместно привести пример воспитание великого мыслителя Алишера Навои, его семейную обстановку и знание наизусть стихотворений в детском возрасте; А.С. Пушкин под влиянием своей няни Арины Родионовны стал великим поэтом и т.д.

Основной базой в совершенствовании молодёжи является формирование родителями в семье факторов, оказывающих положительное влияние на нравственное и физическое развитие детей.

Определённые способности личности, его навыки и возможности, проявляющиеся в процессе деятельности, возможно, выше, чем у других, и этот факт, в первую очередь, формируется при наследственных возможности, в обстановке здорового, социального творчества.

В то же время, как бы ни были велики наследственные возможности, если они не попадает в определенную социальную среду, или, наоборот, какова бы ни была положительна социальная сфера, если человек не обладает природными наследственными способностями, в этих случаях трудно встретить одарённость в личности. Следовательно данные природой наследственные возможности, необходимо формировать в определённой социальной среде. Такая среда в первую очередь, должна быть в семье.

Духовные и умственные особенности человека в основном определяют воспитание и окружающая среда. Правильное воспитание в семье является поддержкой для школы, и наоборот, отсутствие должного семейного воспитания затрудняет образовательно-воспитательную деятельность в школе. В семейном воспитании между ребёнком и воспитателем должны сложиться близкие, искренние отношения, отличающиеся естественностью, простатой, содержанием и теплотой, без всякого официоза. Это является одним из основных факторов формирования начальных компонентов интеллектуальной культуры в семье. Очень важно при этом усвоение ребёнком различных жизненных и научных знаний, умение отличать информацию от сведений, сравнение, определение степени различия, соединение, деление на части, абстрагирование, соединение последовательных комплексов, различные процедуры внутреннего восприятия.

Духовные сознание молодёжи будет связано с духовно-культурным уровнем конкретной семьи, а также с развитием определённой интеллектуальной отрасли. В качестве основного духовного компонента можно перечислить три формы интеллектуального поведения:

- первая – слово, запас эрудиции вербальный интеллект, определяющий понятие прочитанного;
- вторая - способность находить решение проблем;
- третья – умение реализовать поставленные цели.

Следовательно, интеллект является способностью понятия и определения, уровнем овладения знаниями и применения этих знаний в жизнедеятельности. Это составляет основу знаний и рационализма в обществе. Формирование этих особенностей в семье очень важно. Необходимо, чтобы старшие члены семьи задавали младшим загадки, организовывали для детей семейные интеллектуальные игры с их участием, слушали мнение детей, обеспечили или интеллектуальные и полезные занятия соревновательного характера и этим формировали чувство удовлетворения у детей.

Говоря об интеллектуальной культуре, необходимо обратить внимание на теоретическо-методологическое значение «интеллектуального потенциала». В отличие от интеллектуального ресурса интеллектуальный потенциал представляет собой комплекс умственно-творческих возможностей, которые в большинстве скрыты, но считаются какими-то реальными корнями реализации определённых действий. Точно так же, для выполнения субъектом каких-то действий для реализации определённой деятельности, он (субъект) должен обладать набором умственных действий, т.е. комплексом исполнительных функцией для последовательного изучения предмета умственного труда. Поэтому, исследователь Майкл Полани утверждает: «Личные знания неизбежно требуют интеллектуального потенциала. При этом комплектуется не только

наличие знаний, но и стремление личности к знанию, интерес к изучению, личный подход к изучению и применению знаний, собственное восприятие предмета».

Проблема способностей также привлекала внимание учёных, философов своего времени. Так же, как и объект всего человечества, способность является объектом многих наук. Талант - это врожденная анатомо-физиологическая особенность деятельности, чувств, нервной системы и человеческого мозга, своеобразная функциональная деятельность, организующая основу развития способностей организма люди с рождения обладают различными способностями, и их способности составляют основу развития. Возможно и исчезновение способностей, не получивших своевременного развития.

Строение интеллектуальных способностей можно представить в виде:

1. Основу генетического уровня способностей составляет талант.
2. Общие способности, проявляющиеся одинаково в разных видах человеческой деятельности (внимание, память, мысль, роль, работоспособность, обучения).
3. Особые способности, проявляющиеся в конкретной деятельности (музыкальные, математические, организационные и др.).
4. Общие способности, делящиеся на группы по особым способностям и развивающимся.
5. Профессиональные способности, перевоплощённые в процессе выбора трудовой, специализированной и профессионально-технической деятельности.

Обладатели творческих способностей вбирают в себя, обеспечивающие жизненность конкретного общества. Своим творчеством личность превращается в жизнеутверждающую силу. Наоборот, в творчески бездеятельных людях собираются разрушительные силы. В этом смысле, по нашему мнению, утверждение что высокие творческие способности в человеке заложены природой, неверны. Да, в проявлении таланта есть роль наследственности. Но современные философские исследования показали, что дети у неповторимых творческих личностей не обладали такими способностями, и наоборот, много есть случаев рождение талантливый детей от обыкновенных родителей. Это говорит о том, что творческие способности есть у всех, но не у всех они раскрыты. Естественно, при поверхностном рассмотрении эти примеры кажутся очень простыми. На самом деле, решение этой проблемы связано со сложными процессами и требует широких специальных знаний.

Жизненный опыт подтверждает, что только умственного потенциала недостаточно для социальной, экономической, профессиональной деятельности человека для его жизни в обществе, семье, социальных группах. По этой причине, наряду с умственными способностями и возможностями молодёжи. Необходимо реализовать социальные возможности и оценить семейный подход в гармонии интеллекта в обществе и семье. Естественно, в том случае, большую роль должны сыграть обладатели высокого сознания, родители, грамотные братья и сёстры.

Подрастающее поколение Узбекистана должно обладать высокими интеллектуальными способностями, навыками, уровнем высокого культурного мышления, освобождённого полностью от старой классовой идеологии, далёкой от равнодушного отношения к своей родине и народу.

Во-вторых, воспитание и совершенствование высокоинтеллектуальной молодёжи является нашей основной целью и задачей. Воспитание человека сравнимо с камнем, украшающем кольцо. В качестве личности, человек обладает своими достижениями и накопленным жизненный опытом.

В процессе развития общества в человеке появляется комплекс различных способностей. Все они обнаруживаются в процессе самостоятельной трудовой деятельности, получении знаний и т.д. В результате различных видов деятельности различаются специальные и общие способности. Общие способности во многом путают с одаренностью: на западе одарённость с интеллектом считается одним понятием. Только общие и индивидуальность специальных способностей может составлять одарённость личности. Несмотря на многостороннее проявление, она сохраняет своё единство. Можно привести много примеров из жизни. Например, человек, добившейся успехов в одной отрасли, переходит на другую работу. Здесь проявляются его новые способности. Значит, одарённая личность является не только основной его развития, но и результатом.

Способность человека постоянно формируется в качестве совокупности общих и особых способностей и их нельзя противопоставлять друг другу. Среди них в наличии и единство, и различие. Эта мысль относится к взаимоотношениям общих и специальных умственных способностей, а также к общим одаренным и особым способностям. За счёт особых способностей, особенно в единичном его проявлении на основе таланта формируется общая одаренность, а оно отражается в каждой особой способности. Здесь общая одаренность и

особые способности взаимно дополняют друг друга: это два элемента единого целью. Наряду с этим, по данным философских исследовании, возможно наличие общей одарённости без особых способностей и особых способностей без общей одарённости.

Взаимоотношения общей одарённости и особых способностей в различных способностях различно. Насколько ответственную роль играет особая техника а особых способностях, настолько большей или меньшей может быть дистанция между особыми способностями и общей одарённостью. Чем меньше та или иная особая способность обладает техническим характером, тем больше она связана с общей одарённостью. Во многих случаях исполнение мы видим у музыкантов с плохим умственным развитием плохие виртуальные возможности. Но, не обладая общими знаниями невозможно стать великим музыкантом или художником. Чем выше уровень особых способностей, с общей одарённостью.

По результатам психологических исследований социологического характера изучение одарённых детей и детей с интеллектуальным потенциалом стало известно, что их продвижению в воспитании и обучении неразрывную роль играют родители, воспитатели, педагоги и широкая общественность. В настоящее время на русском и узбекском языках в психологической литературе печатается «способность» и «интеллект», но не все об этом знают. Даже в рассчитанном для широкой общественности словаре узбекского языка отсутствует полные и достаточно научно обоснованные изложение психологических понятий. Например, там способность-пригодность к работе, выполнение работы, умение. Одаренность – сила, воля. Способность – способность к работе, пригодность, особенность выполнения. Талант – творческая способность. Талант – большие способности. Гений – безгранично талантливый. Вождь – мудрый умный предводитель. С научно-психологической точки зрения, эти понятия нельзя назвать полными. Широкая общественность должна понимать их социально-психологическое содержание, их значение на основе современных научных психологических заключений.

В связи с этим под понятием способность следует подразумевать индивидуальные психологические особенности, проявляющиеся в динамике овладения знаниями, навыками, необходимыми человеку для о успешного деятельности.

Талант – слова перешло в узбекский язык из греческого. Означает способность людей выполнять работу успешно, самостоятельно и в оригинальном стиле. Говоря о гении, можно представить гениального математика или гениального поэта. Это люди, способные создавать огромные изобретения, обладающие высоким уровнем интеллекта.

Эффективность любой деятельности неразрывно связана с уяснением физических и психологических направлений, полным пониманием её значения. Естественно, что человек, выполняющий работу, находит решение, основанное но его интеллектуальном потенциале и способностях. Мнение о наследственности в передаче способностей из поколения в поколение идёт вразрез научной теории. Психическое развитие каждого человека, в том числе, и увеличение его интеллектуального потенциала управляется социально-историческими закономерностями. Пробуждение способностей связано с социальными условиями и проявляется в последующих увлечениях, нуждах и направленности ребёнка. С этой точки зрения, считаем целесообразным рекомендовать следующие этапы в воспитании интеллектуального потенциала молодёжи.

В процессе формирования интеллектуальной культуры молодёжи, необходимо обратить внимание и на его внутреннее строение:

- включает в себя интеллектуальную компетентность, широкий кругозор, готовая интеллектуальная подготовка к ведению жизненной деятельности социума.

- интеллектуальная пригодность и развитая на её основе система интеллектуальных ценностей, способностей;

- система понятий, сформированных на основе саморефлексии;

- система основных качеств, обеспечивающих адаптацию личности в интеллектуальной системе;

Основные функции интеллектуальной культуры: гносеологические, гуманистические, коммуникативные, информационные, воспитательные и социальные нормативы. С точки зрения методологических знаний, развитие интеллектуальной культуры: обладает аксиологическими, технологическими, творчески-личностными, когнитивными компонентами. Отсюда следует, что личность создаёт новинки посредством творческого отражения, ставит и решает различные проблемы и задачи, находит методы, неповторимые подходы к таким решениям. Личность обеспечивает творческий характер отражения его социализации.

Усиление творческой культуры молодёжи формирует способность устранения противоречий в творческом отражении. Эти сложности включает в себя следующее:

- конформизм, т.е. желание быть похожим на других; человек проявляет боязнь быть осмеянным и показать свою некомпетентность;

- контроль-цензура (самокритика) т.е. люди, беспокоящиеся о результатах своих идей, никогда не будут новаторами; между способностями человека и самокритикой должно быть некоторые равновесие. Излишнее восхищение своим творчеством может привести к обратным результатам.
- боязнь человека перед страхом деятельности, т.е. безуспешные идеи и заглубление инициативы;
- неспособность приспособления к социальной действительности, это проявление изменений методов деятельности в необычных условиях;
- стремление к поиску новых путей реализации задач в конкретных социальных условиях; однако, излишнее увлечение высокими мотивациями может привести к принятию научно необоснованных решений.

Conclusion

Исходя из сказанного выше можно сделать следующее выводы:

1) Создание и широкое применение социопсихологического механизма, изучающего интеллектуальную культуру, проявляющуюся в виде сформировавшихся на закономерностях психологического и физического развития молодёжи способности, таланта и одаренности.

2) Организация в самом удобном варианте учебных курсов для более подробного ознакомления родителей и педагогов, воспитателей и представителей общественности с закономерностями развития интеллектуальной культуры молодёжи.

3) Разработка индивидуальной учебно-воспитательной программы и системы соответствующей изучению с помощью социально-духовных и психодиагностических методов индивидуальной интеллектуальной культуры подрастающего поколения.

4) Совершенствование системы и учебно-воспитательной программы на основе регулярного наблюдения поэтапного развития закономерностей, присущей интеллектуальному потенциалу молодёжи.

5) Создание системы и широкое применение в практике достижений и научно обоснованных решений, новостей, изменений возникших в закономерностях развития интеллектуального потенциала под индивидуализированного учебно-воспитательного влияния.

6) Обеспечение последовательного поиска начальных компонентов высокого духовного сознания у молодого поколения в семье; удерживать в поле зрения старших членов семьи или воспитателей завершение каждого этапа определёнными навыками.

7) Необходимость формирования в семье поощряющей творческой обстановки, способствующей обозначению целей и задач гносеологической деятельности, основанной на умственных способностях интеллектуальной культуры, планировании, создании разнообразных интеллектуальных ценностей, способности работать с источниками знаний и информационно-техническими средствами.

8) Формирование способностей у личности во много связано с активностью высокого уровня, с развитием интеллекта. По этой причине, необходимо предвидеть в личности задатки одаренности и таланта и целенаправленно действовать.

9) Формируясь на основе изучения и оценки себя и мироздания интеллектуальная культура человека требует особого расширения и роста сознания молодёжи, так как только через эти моменты дают возможность воспитания свободно и самостоятельно мыслящей личности, верной интересам нашей страны, политически грамотных специалистов, не способных включиться в какие-либо течения и группировки.

10) В условиях глобализации тщательное изучение национальных и общечеловеческих ценностей, анализ и изучение на научной основе достижений современной науки, техники и технологии являются прочной научной основой для расширения интеллектуальной культуры специалистов высшего и среднего специального образования.

Актуальной задачей условий глобализации является систематическое развитие интеллектуального потенциала личности, развитие новых материальных и духовных богатств, удовлетворение жизненных потребностей человека семьи, общества, коллектива и государства.

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Anvar Abdullayev
Nukus State pedagogical Institute
Uzbekistan

SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology. Meteorology.

HISTORY OF COURTS AND PROSECUTORS' ACTIVITY AND POLITICAL-LEGAL REGULATIONS IN AMUDARYA REGION (AT THE END OF THE XIX AND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURIES)

Abstract: *The article deals with the political-legal regulations and initial stage of formation of Russian judicial system in Amudarya region at the end of the XIX and at the beginning of the XX centuries. Mainly, the process of organization of ruling the region, the history of People's Court-kaziy and biy (judges), and the Russian judicial system in the region are studied in the article.*

After Uzbekistan had got its Independence, the interest of learning the history of Uzbekistan had been increased. At present the use of archives documents referring to the second half of XIX century and to the first quarter of XX century raised interest to investigate political, social-public and judicial-legal system existed at that period.

The right bank of Amudarya was under the dominion of Khiva Khanate for many centuries till 1873. Regulations and law orders of Russian Empire began to be implemented only after the region had been included under the power of Russia. And thus it became the reason of changes not only in social-political and spiritual relations, but in judicial-legal system.

Key words: *Central Asia, Khiva, Amudarya, Petro-Aleksandrovsk, Prosecutors' activity, Turkistan general-governorship, Sirdarya region, regulations, Russian Court, area, People's Courts.*

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Introduction

After getting the independence Uzbekistan paid great attention to studying the history of the motherland, including the background of judicial and legal system.

After the Russian Empire had conquered Central Asian Khanate (Kokand, Bukhara, Khiva) there was set a Turkestan general governorship in the territory. The Russian Empire accepted a number of regulations for administrative, political and economic management of the country. And, in judicial and legal system of Turkestan, including Amudarya region there were carried out a number of changes. Our attention was drawn to a set of literature, mass media materials, written by the representatives of the empire of that period, which might give us some clear ideas of that time.

Materials and Methods

The representatives of Turkestan general governorship, according to a special task of the emperor of Russian senators, published their reports on the results of conducted researches and data collections, where they gave data, showed their opinions and wishes on political, administrative and legal governing of the population, ways of improving the judicial and legal system. In his report of 1882 F.K.Girsa [1] devoted a special place to the Amudarya region, it draws attention with the provided data on the region's economic, social positions and geographical arrangements, population number, taxes, management rules according to the Russian legislation.

Count K.K.Palen [2-5] , who studied judicial system of Turkestan, in his report widely commented the shortcomings and problems in this branch. He

also presented data on the staff and activity of prisons, built in the eighties in the Amudarya region – Petro-Aleksandrovsk.

A.A.Kaufman [6] also paid attention to the management of Turkestan region, and S. Dukhovsky[7] investigated their attitude to Islam. In order to decrease the influence of kaziy(principal) and biy (regional judges), S. Dukhovsky recommended to transfer the rights of solution of problems of family and wedding to the Russian administration. He raised the questions connected with revision of charters, re commenting the laws, devoted to civil and criminal activity, regulating the calls of witnesses into court at criminal cases.

The minister of justice of the Russian empire N. Muravyov[8] in his reports "About activity of the ministry of Justice in 1894-1904" emphasized the need of paying attention to the condition and reforming of judicial and legal system of the region. For comprehensive study of Amudarya region the colonel Zalessky [9] formed expeditions in 1889, 1890, 1891years.

In the researches of the main adviser I.I.Kraft [10] gave valuable data on the position of prosecutor's office and the judicial system of Turkestan. I.I.Kraft investigated the questions of including the prosecutor of Tashkent judge as a member of Turkestan governing system, transition of the rights and duties of the judge and the prosecutor of the region in relation to national judges and subordinated judges and prosecutors of the district. I.Ya.Foynitsky[11] studied the content of charge of judicial system.

Girshfeld and Galkina[12] left important data in their book about dividing the Amudarya department into two secular judicial parts: Shurakhan and Chimbay, about the activity of national courts and about executions of congress of national judges, the tasks of appeals and cassations. Along with it, they published data on occurring events and incidents in the region. The official newspaper "Turkestanskiye Vedomosti"[13], the magazines of the ministry of justice "Magazine of the Ministry of Justice", "The magazine of civil and criminal law" were considered as the propaganders of the policy of the empire. Articles, announcements and orders about administrative managements of the region, studies of the activity of court and prosecutor's office and corresponding changes were published in these means of the press.

If N.S.Tagantsev [14] conducted discussions about abolition of the death penalty, the minister of justice, the member of the State Duma A.Kerensky [15] discussed about releases of all political prisoners, death of the first secular judge of the first department of Amudarya region Alekhin[16], letters demanding prosecutors to work within the law[17] and other interesting materials concerning judicial and legal system were published.

In our opinion B. Filatov[18] in his articles about lawsuits, thought more widely than other authors. He wrote about set of problems aroused on judicial administrative laws accepted in 1889 years on July 12, existence of difficulties at the process of civil and criminal cases by courts of districts (bolis) and congress of districts. B. Filatov wrote the shortcomings of courts of districts (bolis) and temporary court's activities, surveyed Obninsk's opinions about need of cardinal change for the judicial device, published in the article of 1892. He also shared his opinions on prosecutor's office activity.

A.Golmsten[19] in his articles made comments on Tinsh's opinions on prosecutor's office. Tinsh's book consisted of two parts, in the first part there was stated about the organizations and prosecutor's office's activity. In his works Tinsh expressed opinions that he was against jurisdiction of prosecutor's office to the Ministry of Justice. Because such situation might limit prosecutor's office's functions. He offered to submit the accusatory department to the Supreme Court or Court. From contents of the article it is visible that A.Golmsten supported these opinions.

A.Nevksky[20] in his article provided the table "Invention", reflecting actions of civil judges of the district in a systematic order and suggested to give crimes on classifications. But the article 65 of the fundamental law of judicial construction adopted this case earlier. Reports on carried-out works of judges of the first degree in the district were made by the chairman of the judge of the district and the prosecutor of the district, the report on trial chamber of the district was made by the senior chairman of the chamber of district court together with the prosecutor.

The report on department of cassations of the Senate was prepared in coordination with an assistant prosecutor in the general meeting of the department. Reports of judges were published in the press. For improvement of the 65th article of the fundamental law of a judicial storitelstvo, the court charter published by Alexander II in 1883 was left without changes. The court order published in 1864 was edited in articles 174-183. According to the 174th article of the fundamental law of judicial construction annual and a third table from the ministry of justices were prepared in the special form in accordance with the established procedure.

The third table was prepared each four months. In the third table the figures were settled down in the horizontal and vertical directions, in two lines. Horizontal situation supplied the information on unconsidered affairs from the beginning to the end of the year. Vertical situation showed types and nature of the considered case.

During the comparing of opinions and the facts in A.Nevsky's [21] article concerning judicial and

legal system at the period of Turkestan general governorship with documents being stored in archival funds we came to the conclusion that actually these tables were used in the course of practice of activity of court and prosecutor's office.

How did the political-legal regulations worked at that time in fact? We try to answer to this question below.

After the Russian Empire had conquered the Khiva khanate at the last quarter of the XIX century there was organized Amudarya region and its political-legal position was entirely changed. In 1873 there suggested a project "Temporary regulations on ruling the Amudarya region" and in 1874 it was accepted by the Russian Emperor after which the imperial laws and regulations were fixed up. In the 18th article of the regulation it was noted that in "in case of disputes and quarrels of the Russians with the natives, the chief of the region had a power to entrust responsibility of judge to one of his assistants [22]. On the basis of "Regulations on ruling over Turkestan region" the military men controlled all districts and they had 4 both military and civil power. The chief of Amudarya region had a power of military governor in regard to people. The assistants of the chief of the region had the rights of regional chiefs [23].

The Russification of the region had increased. The Czarist residency paid special attention to the judicial system. The chief of Amudarya region interfered in and entirely controlled all issues concerning the judicial -legal system. After the "Regulations on ruling over Turkestan region" had been adopted in 1886 there was formed a russian judicial system and it was developed systematically. Court officials of Amudarya region had specific status and controlled political, judicial-lawful positions and ideology of the population.

According to Regulations there operated one supreme judge in Chimbay and Shurahan regions. Local people had kaziy(principal) and biy (regional judges). Each principal had one judge in People's court. These Regulations were republished several times in different years and different changes were put into the articles the concerning judicial system. At the same time some great changes had taken place in political-legal life of the region.

In the article 117 of the "Regulation" published in 1886, it was noted that judicial power belonged to Supreme court, Regional court and the governing senate in Turkestan territory. The Judicial power applied to people with different status and also to local people mentioned in the articles 141-143, 173, 176. Article 91, i.e. from 117 to 207 of the 2 part of volume 2 of" the Regulation" was devoted to judicial system. According to articles 117,140, 141, 142, 143, 173,176 people from local population were amenable [24].

There were operated judges in People's court-kaziy and biy judges [25]. There also organized Supreme courts in the region. They could consider civil cases which were within the jurisdiction of People's courts in case when agreement of plaintiff and respondent would follow. Agreement must have been included into records of supreme judge.

The Supreme judges also conducted notarial issues where necessary [26]. Regional judges and prosecutors could choose translators, chancery division, and they could also admit people for job or dismiss. The activity of judges was controlled by the Minister of Justice and governor. Year by year ruling over the region had been developed and different forms and methods of ruling were accepted. These forms and methods were developed in the Regulations adopted in 1892, 1901, 1903, 1911, 1914, 1916.

In "the Regulations" adopted in 1901 Russian judicial cases were divided into two parts,i.e. civil and criminal. 25 articles,i.e. from article 25 to 49 were devoted to civil, cases and 36 articles,i.e. from article 53 to 89 were devoted to criminal cases [27]. Below we'll give an example from trial of the supreme judge of Amudarya region. The given case was considered befou by the assistant of supreme judge E.Levitskiy. Due to the fact that the case hadn't been considered in an efficient level, i.e. reasoned facts of accused were and argumentative not inciudedd[28].

After that in 1897 July 30, the chief of Amudarya region the colonel (his full name was not mentioned and there was the signature of the chief in the archival documents.But at that period the chief of Amudarya region was A.S.Galkin-A.A.) invited all witnesses to Petro-Alexandrovsk and again questioned each mentioned witness. It turned out that all these witnesses were absent in place of crime as controversy because of land and they didnt take part in the process of Kaziy court [29]. Acting as judicial officer the Shurahan divisional police officer levied 1259 roubles for benefits of Grishin, showing "different evidences" of S.Niyazbay Uchbaev and Urazbay Yusupov[30]. The kaziy and biy judges abused their positions.They also controlled social-political, economical conditions of the population, particularly land-water resources and the system of tax collection.

Sometimes they bereaved local people of land and gave to Russians. This situation brought to dissatisfaction of population. Thus, the local people often applied to the chief of Amudarya region. And he responded to some applications, and he considered unnecessary to respond some others. This showed from one side that ideology of the local people increased, and from the othe side the Russian administration ignored many complaints and

applications or considered perfunctorily [31]. The authorized representatives of the Emperor-counts and senators studied, analysed economical, political and spiritual-educational parts systematically and they identified "strong" and "weak" features of local people, and defined "nicety" moments on ruling over the region. The aim of the tsar's administration was to try to obtain respect for russian laws from the side of local people and to rule over them, and also not to give opportunity for activation of the population and to keep them dependent.

Conclusion

The analysis of historical events and informations on books about the region, reports and opinions, news, articles published in newspapers and magazines gave us some idea about the political-legislative situation of Turkestan general governorship. Certainly the enterprises carried out by the officials of the Russian empire in the region, played an important role at the establishment and strengthening the system of court and prosecutor's office and this process was improved in the region.

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Saidamirxon A'loxon o'g'li Makhmudov
Master of National University named
after Mirzo Ulugbek
Tashkent, Uzbekistan
kamola_nuz@rambler.ru
saidamirxon.mahmudov.1994@mail.ru

SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology. Meteorology.

COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF BOOKS REGISTRATION OF JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF TASHKENT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE SOURCES (1868-1924)

Abstract: *The article is devoted to the study of the books of registration of cases considered in judicial institutions of the Turkestan Territory after 1867 y. The structure of the books on registration of judicial institutions, the language of texts, their importance as an important historical source, examples of books of the congresses of the congress, as well as books of four districts of the city of Tashkent have been studied relatively well. The article explores the problems and provisions related to the documentation in the judicial institutions.*

Key words: *Turkestan region, Tashkent, judicial institutions, congress of kazis, Kazas, historical documents, act, decision.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

As a result of the establishment of the Governor-General in Turkestan in 1867, large-scale reforms began in the judiciary in the province. One of these reforms is the establishment of a book of registration of court cases, examined by the Sharia court judges. Today in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan there are books on registration of manufactured vessels by the cities, counties and parishes of Samarkand, Syrdarya and Ferghana provinces of Turkestan general governorate [1: 90-99]. Among them, it is important to note a complete list of documents for the years 1868-1924 relating to congresses of courts and people's court(judges) of the four judicial bodies of the administrative districts of Tashkent. The importance of these documents lies in the fact that they cover a great historical period.

Materials and Methods

For this reason, in this article, we have tried, with the example of books on registering the affairs of Tashkent, to note their significance as an important historical source.

Judicial institutions of a new type in the city of Tashkent were first created on the basis of the "Provisional Regulations on the Management of the Turkestan", adopted on August 6, 1865. Later, on July 11, 1867, this document was supplemented with the "Regulations on the Management of the Djetysu and Syrdarya Region". In accordance with the "Regulations", as in other regions of the Turkestan region, schools were established for courts, elected for three years and dealing with cases on a case-by-case basis, a congress of courts and three types of extraordinary people's judges were assembled on their basis.

At the congress of the court of the four regions of Tashkent, unresolved issues were considered. Each congress had one of four delegates, that is, a chairman, called sadrneshin (header of the congress) [2: 293].

Books of registrations of judicial institutions of the Courts of Tashkent region are located in the Central State Archive in the following order:

362-fund. Congress of courts of Tashkent city. 59 cases. 1869-1916 years.

363-fund. Court of Beshayagach district. 97 cases. 1869-1916 years.

364-fund. Court of the Kukchi district. 91 thing. 1870-1924 years.

365-fund. Court of the Sebzar region. 94 cases. 1869-1924 years.

366-fund. Court Shaykhontakhur district. 111 cases. 1868-1923 years.

In these funds there are only 510 cases, each of them consists of an average of 30-150 pages. Most of the documents are intertwined in the form of separate books in thick cardboard, and individual pieces are stitched in a thin blue cover. The ordinal number of these notebooks in the archive does not exactly match the chronological sequence of the cases examined. For example, the first case, considered in the Kukchi district, refers to 1869, the second - to 1877, the third to 1872, the fourth - by 1880. Books of registration between the specified years can be lost. Individual books with defects, that is, they do not have either initial or final pages. In addition, in the 36-fund of the office of the head of Tashkent there are about twenty books of registrations concerning the years 1878-1880 [3]. One book of registration of the kazi of the Kukchi district is kept at the Center for Oriental Manuscripts at the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies [4: 41-45].

Previously, these books were the elders of four districts of the city. They recorded announcements, orders, various events (cases of theft, violence, violation of order) relating to residents of the Old City and approved by the seal of the headman [5]. Later, in connection with the changes that took place in the administrative management of the city, the conduct of such books by the village elder was terminated and it was imposed by the court of the district. But now they did not fix the ads of the city administration, as it was before, but the content of the cases examined in the judicial institutions [6].

According to the established procedure, the court bought notebooks for their money in the office of the head of the city of Tashkent on their own statement. They were sewn with a special thread in the form of books, and were stamped with the seal of the responsible person of the city administration (the head of the department, the manager of affairs or the secretary), and then they were handed to the court. The date indicated in the book corresponds to the date that indicates the time before the institution of this book, this indicates that this or that case was carried out before the book was received by the courts. Books were received by the courts at the beginning of the year, even before the end of the current year. For example, the 11th case concerning Court of Kukchi was started in October 1887, and it is the continuation of the 10th case, which was filled just this month [7]. The completed books of registrations were again handed over to the office of the head of the city of Tashkent. Over time, the city administration sought to improve the maintenance of books of registration of court cases. In particular, the city administration introduced an innovation in the internal structure of books and the procedure for registering cases. Thus, she sought to create conveniences for verifying the judicial transactions carried out. For this reason, the registers of the 60-70 y. of the XIX century differ significantly from the internal structure of the books of subsequent times.

The handwriting in the book of registration of judicial institutions after 1865 looks much worse than the handwriting of traditional documents, there are many possible mistakes in them. It was from 1865 that the "revolution" began in the language of office work. The Uzbek language (Chigatay Turkish language) was chosen as the mediator of the local population with state institutions. The written appeal of the local population to state institutions and the authorities of the province was carried out in that language. But within the judicial institutions it was not easy to switch to the Turkic language. In the conduct of registration books in the judicial institutions, Persian-Turkish bilingualism arose. This was even seen within the same text. For example, there are cases of presentation of land and property issues in traditional Persian, and the presentation of the final part of the definition of the court in the Turkic language [8: 2, 83, 86, 102]. However, in a number of cases, when drawing up a vakf letter (a document on the transfer of any property to a Muslim religious institution), documents on buying and selling, renting or hiring, the conclusions given by the mufti on some legal or legal matter on the basis of Sharia law, as before, the Persian language took the leading place, because when composing such documents it is difficult to quickly introduce the exact Turkic synonyms of the Persian expressions in the forms that existed for many centuries. Perhaps, therefore, concerning the documents of administrative records management, there is a strong influence of Arabic and Persian languages in the documents of judicial institutions.

All types of judicial and legal documentation experienced a long historical process, changes in structure and content occurred in the deep and superficial structures of the text, a specific, peculiar language-a document form-was formed. In connection with the transition to the Turkic language in judicial proceedings, there was an ambiguous change in the texts of documents of traditional judicial institutions. First, in the structure and components of documents, adaptation to the system of Russian records management (transition to Christian chronology, ordinal numbers, parallel placement of the original and translation texts, etc.) is observed. Secondly, do not pay attention to the letters expressing sounds in the Arabs in the texts and content of documents, the syllable system in words, the local forms of pronunciation of the words of Russian-European words (“roburte” - report, “chilon” - member, “isfrafka” - certificate, “kiftance” - receipt and etc.).

The books of the courts are divided into such types as the book of acts, which reflect the purchase

and sale of real estate, hiring or renting issues, confession in wine, heritage distribution, representation, custody and a book of decisions that reflect the details of events, a summary of their results. A special instruction on record keeping and proper management of books of registers of the court has been developed. There are special tables on their pages, there is a procedure for filling them in Russian and Uzbek (in the Arabic alphabet) languages. In the columns of the table it was necessary to write down the contents of the rammed case, the decision of the court, the consent of the person applying to the court with the decision of court and information on obtaining extracts from the court decision. As for the content of the books of court, they are bought and sold (bayi bot), pledge (bayi joiiz), consent (hatti iqror), waiving the claim (hatti ibro), court decision, registration of citizens' documents, credentials, documents guardianship certificates, divorce certificates, various applications, gifts, distribution of inheritance, orders and announcements and documents approved by the seal of the court for local government affairs.

The forms of books of decisions and acts of judicial institutions established for the oblasts of Turkestan do not differ from each other. Previously, the notebooks consisted of simple blank sheets, only then they took the form of a book with special tables.

In the section on the management of the Turkestan on the activities of the courts, it is noted that citizens can copy (cut out) from the notebook information about the decision of the court and in another part of the notebook should subscribe from this [10: 30]. But in fact this position has not always been fulfilled. The maintenance of exercise books on the acts of the court of Sebzar in 1888 and the court of Kukchi in 1887 are completely different from each other. In the notebook of the court of Kukchi, the events are set out very briefly, and in the notebook of the court of Sebzar - on the contrary [11].

Notebooks of the court are mainly attested by a little, a simple seal of the court district. They had an oval, round and octagonal form and differed from the main, large round seal of the courts. They have very brief information about court, its name, position and date. Sometimes, along with a small seal, a document was approved, and the main one, with a large seal.

The calendars of the court Congress's were confirmed by the seals of the courts, who were present at the work of the congress, basically three or four seals were put up.

The originality of notebooks or books of registration can be related to the level of activity of the court who worked before the Russian reform and the representatives of the "intelligentsia" and their secretaries who occupied these posts by elections after 1867. It should be noted that the notebooks, staged by the main court of Tashkent by the son of Khakimhodzhi, court of Sebzar Muhitdinhodzhi, are characterized by a detailed description of the events, beautiful handwriting and a well-written account of the facts. Books of registrations of the 70-ies by the court of Shaykhontokhur were made out ugly and randomly. In general, mistakes and confusion were allowed in the conduct and filling of books of decisions of judges and notebooks of acts. Judging by the critical views of officials who checked these books, they made certain errors in the management of notebooks or books of registration [12].

Conclusion

Proceeding from all this, one can come to the conclusion that the books of judicial institutions established in the Turkestan region have emerged as a result of reforms of the judicial and legal system of colonial administration. Despite this, the books of judicial institutions, on the one hand, reflected the social life of that time and historical topography; on the other hand, they are an important written source of research on the activities of judicial institutions. The study of these sources will make it possible to explore the history of towns and villages in the future not only in the Tashkent region, but also in the Fergana and Samarkand regions.

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

B.H. Mahsudova
Teacher,
Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

N.R. Abdanbekova
Teacher,
Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

S.R. Jalilova
Teacher,
Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

U.N. Isaeva
Teacher,
Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

THE ISSUE OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Abstract: *This article is devoted to the issues of cross-cultural communication in foreign language training. The author gives various characteristics of this issue offered by most of scientists. The ways of overcoming difficulties during studying the foreign language are offered. And also in this article considers the problem of translation of lexical lacunas.*

Key words: *cross-cultural communication, foreign language, characteristic, text, training, translation, lacuna.*

Language: *Russian*

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ПРОБЛЕМА МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ

Аннотация: *Данная статья посвящена вопросам межкультурной коммуникации в обучении иностранному языку. Автор дает различные характеристики данной проблемы, предложенные большинством учёных. Предложены пути преодоления трудностей при изучении иноязычного текста. А также, в статье рассматривается проблема перевода лексических лакун.*

Ключевые слова: *межкультурная коммуникация, иностранный язык, характеристика, текст, обучение, перевод, лакуна.*

Introduction

Как известно, межкультурная коммуникация это – энергично развивающееся и востребованное обществом теоретическое и прикладное научное направление, находящееся на стыке лингвистики, культурологии и лингводидактики. Это научная дисциплина активно разрабатывается учеными Европы и США. В последние годы межкультурная коммуникация стала ключевым фактором в разных научных исследованиях и такие авторы, как А.Богнер, Е.М.Верещагин, А.Вийрлахер, Д.Б. Гудков, В.Г. Костомаров, Э.Сепир, С.Г.Тер-Минасова [1;2;5;6;7;8] и другие ученые внесли значительный вклад в развитие теории межкультурной коммуникации. История становления межкультурной коммуникации как учебной дисциплины убедительно свидетельствует о том, что она изначально формировалась на основе интеграции различных гуманитарных наук и их методов. Основоположниками межкультурной коммуникации были представители различных научных отраслей: лингвистики, антропологии, психологии, социологии, этнологии, фольклористики и т.д. «Межкультурная коммуникация есть общение языковых личностей, принадлежащих различным лингвистическим сообществам и как любая

коммуникация представляет собой взаимодействие говорящих сознаний»[1, с. 10]. По мнению Э. Сепира, «каждая культурная система и каждый единичный акт общественного поведения явно или скрыто подразумевает коммуникацию»[5, с. 211]. Соответственно, коммуникация осуществляется посредством языка. По мнению С.Г.Тер-Минасовой это явление характеризуется так: «Язык – сокровищница, кладовая, копилка культуры. Он хранит культурные ценности – в лексике, в грамматике, в идиоматике, в пословицах, поговорках, в фольклоре, в художественной и научной литературе, в формах письменной и устной речи» [6, с. 14].

В процессе их совместной работы теории и методы этих областей знаний смешивались, придавая межкультурной коммуникации интегративный характер, который стал и остается в ней до сих пор основополагающим. Появление этой дисциплины обусловлено тем, что в процессе взаимодействия люди с различными культурами сталкиваются с лакунами (углубление, впадина, провал, полость), т.е. с проблемами, вызванными несовпадением в восприятии окружающего мира носителей разных народов, что влечет за собой непонимание и даже конфликтные ситуации. Если говорит о лакуне, то она имеет такое значение «отсутствие в одном из языков, сопоставляемых между собой, наименования того или иного понятия, имеющегося в другом языке» [4, с. 71].

При сопоставлении лексики двух языков можно обнаружить лакуны, пробелы, «белые пятна» на семантической карте одного из языков. В понимании большинства лингвистов эти «белые пятна» появляются в результате отсутствия эквивалента в виде слова слову другого языка [3, с. 3].

Materials and Methods

Как известно, лакуны возникают на стыке двух культур ввиду специфических особенностей каждой из них. Возникая при столкновение конкретного представителя одной культуры с представителем другой, лакуны носят психологический характер, и потому могут иметь как стабильное, так и преходящее, зависящее от конкретной ситуации значение.

Безусловно, безэквивалентность имеет смысл только в рамках определенной пары языков и, как правило, применительно к переводу только в определенном направлении, иначе говоря, то, что безэквивалентно при переводе на один язык, совсем не обязательно не имеет эквивалента при переводе на какой-либо другой язык. Следовательно, в научной литературе перевод определяется, как «преобразование единиц и структур исходного языка в единицы и структуры переводящего языка» [2, с. 32], и на наш взгляд, цель перевода – как можно ближе познакомить читателя с данным текстом, а также различными языковыми средствами языка оригинала. В нашем понимании «безэквивалентная лексика» например, ее можно наблюдать в английском языке: **spotted dog** – вареный пудинг с изюмом; **English breakfast** – плотный утренний завтрак (с горячим блюдом); **catechetics** – метод преподавания путем вопросов и ответов; **baby-battering** – систематические побои, жестокие телесные наказания малолетних детей родителями; **absit** – разрешение не присутствовать на занятиях (в колледже или университете); **drop card** – амер. документ, который позволяет студенту отказаться от прохождения определенного учебного предмета.

Такую безэквивалентную лексику можно наблюдать и в немецком языке: **Fürsprecher** – ходатай, защитник, действующий в неблаговидных целях; **Feierabend** – вечер после работы; **Wochenende** – вечер пятницы, суббота и воскресенье; **Ahaerlebnis** – ощущение достигнутого понимания; **Pflichtvergessen** – забывший свой долг; **Tafelbild** – текст учебного характера; предварительно написанный учителем на классной доске, rapsen – жадно хватать; **Mittelbahn** – средняя проезжая часть шоссе; **Hilfsbereit** – готовый помочь. Если говорить а русском языке, то многие слова этого языка являются абсолютными лакунами для англичан или же для немцев: **однокурсник** – person in the same year (at university), student of the same year; **однолетки** – children of the same age; **однолюб** – man loving only one woman all his life, one-woman man; **однокашник** – schoolmate; (о студенте) college mate, fellow student; **одноколейка** – в британском: single-track railway, в американском: single-track railroad; **односельчанин** – fellow villager или же man from the same village; **однополчанин** – (солдат) brother-soldier или (офицер) brother-officer.

Данные лакуны, связанные с отсутствием у носителей вышеуказанных языков возможности выразить отдельным словом или устойчивым словосочетанием понятие, лексически зафиксированное в другом языке, называются абсолютными, т.е. лакуны не передаются дословным путём. Они обычно даются при переводе с пояснениями. Это свидетельствует о том, что анализ лакун наглядно показывает об избыточности или недостаточности опыта одной лингвокультурной общности относительно другой. Соответственно, в процессе межкультурной коммуникации представители двух или более языков по существу сводится к процессу устранении лакун разных типов. Устранения лакун в иноязычных текстах,

адресованных обучающих иностранные языки может осуществляться, на наш взгляд, способом заполнения и компенсации. На каждом этапе межкультурной коммуникации лакуна выполняет следующие функции: 1) молчания, выраженного в неопределенности коммуникативной ситуации, и нулевого знака на этапе когнитивного разногласия; 2) лингвокультуремы на этапе культурного самоопределения; 3) заимствования на этапе интеграции культур.

Заполнение представляет собой процесс раскрытия смысла некоторого понятия (слова, принадлежащего незнакомой реципиенту культуре), реализуемого посредством таких конкретных переводческих приемов, как транслитерация, транскрипция, калькирование, описательный перевод, трансформационный перевод, приближенный перевод, конкретизация и генерализация.

Распространение такого понятия как «лакуна» с одной стороны, основывается на положении о тесной связи языка и культуры; с другой – выявление наряду с языковыми лингвокультурологическими и культурологическими лакунами способствует установлению некоторых конкретных форм корреляции языка и культуры. Лакуны составляют заметную долю национальной специфики любого языка. Условия социально-политической, общественно-экономической, культурной жизни и быта народа, своеобразие его мировоззрения, психологии, традиций обусловливают возникновение образов и понятий, принципиально отсутствующих у носителей других языков. Согласно проведенным лингвистическим исследованиям признаки лакун и не лакун могут быть представлены в виде следующих оппозиций: непонятно – понятно, непривычно – привычно, незнакомо – знакомо, ошибочно – верно. Часто в отечественной и зарубежной науке существование лакун объясняется механизмом «функционирования» лингвистических и культурологических универсалий.

Все расхождения языков и культур выявляются при их сравнении. Но на уровне языковой картины мира эти различия не заметны, и слова разных языков выглядят обманчиво эквивалентными. Это создает большие трудности в практике преподавания иностранных языков. Следует отметить, что эти проблемы обнаруживаются только при сравнительном изучении двух или более языков, и знать значения слов и правила грамматики явно недостаточно для того, чтобы активно пользоваться языком как средством общения. Необходимо знать как можно глубже мир изучаемого языка. Иными словами, помимо значений слов и правил грамматики, нужно еще знать, как данное значение или понятие, данный предмет мысли живет в реальности мира изучаемого языка, а также уметь различать значения слов, имеющие образные значения. Например, при анализе фразеологизма «Schwein haben», можно перевести ее дословно, в прямом смысле как «при себе иметь свинью», фактически же это выражение имеет образную основу и употребляется в значении «счастье, везение, удача», например: *er hat Schwein – ему здорово (чертовски) везёт*; *er hat (großes) Schwein gehabt – ему страшно повезло*. Следовательно, этот фразеологизм можно перевести на английский язык как *have a (big) stroke of luck*. Это выражение тоже является безэквивалентной лексикой. Здесь дословный перевод не является самым верным путем и этот фразеологизм имеет позитивное значение. Если сравнить это выражение с тюркскими языками, то слово «Schwein» (свинья) носит негативный оттенок. Но и в германских языках этот зооним используется в негативном значении, например, *англ.* «*as fat as a pig*» – *рус. толстый как свинья* или «*You are a greedy pig!*» – *рус. Ты жадная свинья!* Или же, *англ.* «He's pigged all the biscuits» – *рус. Он сожрал всё печенье* т.е. в значение «жадно есть, лопать». А также можно наблюдать, что слово «pig» использовалось в художественной литературе, т.е. в романе английского писателя Джека Лондона «Мартен Иден»: «*He watched them eating, and decided that they ate like pigs*». Этот текст переведен на русский язык Р.Е. Облонской следующим образом: «*Он наблюдал за этими людьми и решил, что они едят как свиньи*».

И самое главное в переводе следует учитывать лингвокультурологические особенности изучаемого языка. Знание тех или иных особенностей помогают обучающим правильно воспринимать иностранный язык.

Conclusion

Таким образом, можно прийти к выводу, что проблема межкультурной коммуникации в обучении иностранным языкам существовала давно, однако к ее тесному изучению ученые лингвисты подошли совсем недавно, что позволяет усилить воздействие межкультурной коммуникации на обучающихся для более практического освоения иностранных языков. А также следует уделять большое внимание выработке у студентов умений понимать иностранные тексты. Чтобы преодолеть эти преграды, обучающим иностранные языки в процессе межкультурного общения необходимо учитывать особенности национального характера языка оригинала, специфику ее эмоционального склада, национально-специфические особенности мышления. А также, необходимо отметить, что

перевод безэквивалентной лексики на родной язык представляет собой сложный и многосторонний процесс, и все трудности, возникающие в переводе безэквивалентной лексике. Тем не менее, мы надеемся, что изложенные в данной статье особенности перевода могут быть полезны при анализе различных иноязычных текстов.

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Ildar Rafaelivich Azizov
Senior Scientist – researcher of
Tashkent State Pedagogical University
named after Nizami, Uzbekistan
ildar8707@gmail.com

SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology. Meteorology.

IDENTITY OF APPROACHES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN DIMENSION

Abstract: *The article analyzes the role of the OSCE in supporting the institutional and legal framework for protecting legitimate human interests in Uzbekistan, shaping the commonality of approaches in the human dimension, as well as the implementation of OSCE standards on this issue.*

Key words: *democracy, Constitution, ombudsman, implementation, liberalization.*

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Introduction

The last decade of the twentieth century is characterized by global political changes on the scale of the world community. On the one hand, the collapse of the world socialist system and the disintegration of the Soviet state, in the place of which a number of new independent states have formed, who have chosen a democratic path of development.

On the other hand, taking into account the changes that have taken place in the world, the process of transforming the image of existing and the creation of new international organizations is taking place.

Materials and Methods

The Republic of Uzbekistan, as a new independent state, formed in the post-Soviet space, its steady position towards the principles of democracy, could take a worthy place in the modern world order. At the same time, from the initial years of independence, one of the central places in the domestic policy of the country was occupied with the question of interests and human rights. This issue was fully reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, Article 13 states that: "Democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on universal principles, according to which the highest value is a person, his life, freedom, honor, dignity and other inalienable rights. Democratic rights and freedoms are protected by the Constitution and law"[1, p.5].

In order to further develop and improve the parameters the special role is played by the establishment of close cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and an international organization such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). This international structure is actually the same age as the newly independent states, which in December 1994 was officially transformed from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) into the permanent Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The main pillars of this organization are the Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE of 1975 [2] and the Charter of Paris for a new Europe signed in 1990 [3]. The first of these documents has historical significance. The "Ten Commandments" developed in it in the midst of the Cold War policy embraced the vital interests of the peoples and states of the world community. They have not lost their relevance to this day. One of the principles of this document concerns "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief"[4,p.5].

It is important to emphasize that the identity of the goals and approaches of Uzbekistan and the OSCE on many issues of the modern world order have become the basis for their unity. Since January

30, 1992, the Republic of Uzbekistan has become a full member of this universal international organization and has completely verified its actions with the basic standards of the human dimension of the OSCE, creating a legislative framework and necessary structures for human rights and freedoms.

More active interaction of Uzbekistan with the OSCE in the implementation of urgent tasks on the agenda and, in particular, on the issues of the human dimension, was facilitated by the fact that since October 1995 Tashkent was the venue for the opening of the OSCE Office for Liaison in Central Asia[5,p.56]. The significance of this event is determined by the functioning of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) in the wide network of institutional structures of the OSCE, with its center in Warsaw, where the results of accomplishing the set goals and tasks are reviewed annually.

The significance of this institution for new independent states and, in particular, for the Republic of Uzbekistan is determined by the fact that the ODIHR's activities include: promoting democratic elections; providing practical support in strengthening democratic institutions and protecting human rights, as well as in strengthening civil society and the rule of law; contributing to early warning and conflict prevention, including through monitoring the implementation of human dimension commitments; to serve as the OSCE's contact point for issues related to Roma and Sinti (Gypsies) [6, p.130-131].

So, the Republic of Uzbekistan, taking an active part in the activities of the OSCE, and also in close contact with all its structures, has started to create the proper institutional structures in the country and to form a legal field in the field of protecting human interests.

One of the important actions on the way of creating institutional structures for the protection of human rights and interests was related with the establishment in the Republic of Uzbekistan of the Institute of the Ombudsman for Human Rights under the country's parliament. The initiative on the formation of such an institution was first proposed by the leadership of Uzbekistan in February 1995. In order to facilitate the effective implementation of the tasks assigned to the Commissioner for Human Rights by the resolution of the Parliament of 6 May 1995, he established a Commission for the Observance of Constitutional Rights and Freedoms of Citizens.

The activities of the Commissioner and the Commission were regulated by the

Regulation on the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Oliy Majlis, approved by

the Decree of Oliy Majlis of August 29,1995[7, p.46].

The process of formation in Uzbekistan of the Institute of the Ombudsman for Human Rights under the Parliament of the country, as a fact, testifies to the observance of all norms of democratic principles. In particular, in 1996 the work on the draft Law on the Commissioner was started in the country, where deputies of the Parliament, scientists and jurists of the republic, foreign experts took part. The drafting of the draft law took into account the experience of foreign Ombudsmen, experts who expressed their suggestions and comments at the OSCE seminar "National Institutes for Human Rights", held in Tashkent in September 1996[8,p.76].

Moreover, the draft Law on the Human Rights Ombudsman was published in the newspaper"People's words"on February 14, 1997. Only after a broad public discussion, as well as proposals by expert groups, at the VIII session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 24, 1997, the Law "On the Commissioner of the Parliament for Human Rights (Ombudsman)"[9, p.124] was adopted.

It is important to note that the adopted Law regulates the legal status of the Commissioner for Human Rights, defines the scope and principles of his activities, the procedure for election and dismissal, his powers to review complaints and applications of citizens, rights and obligations in the field of protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens. At the same time, it is a body of extrajudicial protection of citizens' rights, which is called upon to receive and consider their complaints, which have exhausted other legal means of protecting their rights and freedoms.

This body is obliged to contribute to the restoration of violated human rights by making its recommendations on how to resolve the conflict between the state body and the citizen.

Another important step in the formation of an institutional framework for the protection of human rights in Uzbekistan was the creation of a special center for their protection in the country. In this regard, effective measures have been taken to create an effective mechanism for the protection of human rights and freedoms, to expand cooperation with international and human rights organizations, to enhance the culture of employees of state institutions and the entire population on human rights issues. In particular, in accordance with the UN program in support of the democratization of human rights and the management system, a special decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 30 October 1996 established the National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan[10, p.45-46].

According to this decree, the National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a state, analytical, consultative, interdepartmental, coordinating body.And its main tasks are:

- Development of the National Action Plan, as well as strategies for implementing the provisions of

the Constitution, laws and generally recognized norms of international law in the field of human rights;

- Development of cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with international and national organizations in the field of human rights;

- Preparation of national reports on the observance and protection of human rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- Implementation of advisory functions to state authorities and administration, as well as public associations on human rights;

- Coordination of the activities of state bodies for the training, promotion, publication of educational and methodological literature in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights;

- Creation of an information database on the implementation and development of human rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- Preparation of recommendations to state bodies on improvement of their activity in the field of observance and protection of human rights;

- Conduct and organize research on various aspects of the promotion and protection of human rights.

It should be emphasized that, based on the norms of international law, with the close cooperation of international organizations and, in particular, the OSCE, in Uzbekistan, over the years of independence, the parliament adopted 15 codes and more than 500 laws on the protection of human rights.

Among the adopted legal documents it is possible to single out such as: "On the Constitutional Court", "On Political Parties", "On Guarantees of Children's Rights", "On Mass Media", "On Additional Benefits for Women", "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations", "On Guarantees of Citizens' Electoral Rights", "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings"[11,p.25-26]and others.

From the foregoing, it follows that in the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the basis of the course taken to build a democratic society, over the years of independence, with close contact with representatives of expert groups of international organizations, including the OSCE, a solid legal framework has been created to protect human rights and interests.

In addition, in Uzbekistan today, such democratic institutions as:

- Constitutional Court;

- The Commissioner for Human Rights of the Oliy Majlis (Ombudsman);

- The National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- Institute for Monitoring Current Legislation under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [11,p.26.].

Having created a field of legal activity for the protection of human interests that corresponds to democratic principles and norms of international law, Uzbekistan began to implement them in practice. In close cooperation with the OSCE in Uzbekistan, seminars on the priority of the individual have been held on a regular basis.

The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) plays an important role in organizing such events. For example, in September 1996, a seminar was held in Tashkent, on the topic: "National Institutions for Human Rights", in which representatives of OSCE member countries, international, non-governmental and public organizations, and the media participated. A lively discussion ensued on the development of the ombudsman institution in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the improvement of national legislative systems, as well as the role of public education and the media in the field of human rights [5, p.69-70].

Seminars are also held on a regular basis on the initiative of the Ombudsman for Human Rights (Ombudsman), with the assistance of the OSCE Office for Central Asia for regional representatives, in order to thoroughly study issues related to the protection of human rights. One such seminar was held in May 2000 in Tashkent. The seminar participants considered issues related to work with complaints of citizens, their study, elimination of the causes of human rights violations, restoration of these rights [11, p.70-71].

Particular attention was paid to discussing the issues of raising the status and role of regional representatives in the field, expanding their functions, interaction with

judicial and law enforcement structures, state bodies and public associations.

Representatives of the OSCE / ODIHR's Rule of Law Initiative G. Steibrok and the international expert on ombudsmen F. Gotterer who attended the event introduced the participants to the international and European experience of the work of the regional offices of human rights institutions.

They also noted that the world community, in particular the various structures of the European Union, show a genuine interest in the activities of the only institution of the Ombudsman of the Oliy Majlis for Human Rights in Uzbekistan, which was then in Central Asia [13].

Based on the interaction of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the OSCE, meetings are held on a regular basis to discuss the results achieved and to seek new solutions as part of the implementation of commitments related to the human dimension.

At the same time, In Warsaw, where the ODIHR is located, seminars, meetings and various meetings are held to widely discuss the state of the human dimension in the OSCE member countries.

For example, in order to discuss issues related to the establishment of national human rights institutions, strengthening their independence and effectiveness, studying best practices in the work of national human rights institutions and their cooperation with other agencies, the OSCE initiated such meetings. As a result, on June 1-3, 2015, A seminar was organized in Warsaw on the theme: "The role of national human rights institutions in strengthening and protecting human rights in the region of the OSCE"[14, p. 101].

And from September 21 to October 2, 2015, in Warsaw was held the annual OSCE meeting to review commitments on the human dimension [12, p.106]. It should be noted that this meeting is the largest European conference on human rights and democracy, in which the Republic of Uzbekistan traditionally participates. Taking part in this meeting, the representatives of Uzbekistan were informed about the situation in the field of ensuring human rights and freedoms in the republic.

In particular, the director of the Public Fund for the Support and Development of Print Media and Information Agencies of Uzbekistan, A. Abdullayev, brought to the attention of the Meeting participants information on priority directions for the formation of a strong and open civil society, effective legislation on NGOs and social partnership. He drew particular attention to the role of civil society institutions in the protection of human rights, as well as the liberalization of the registration system of NGOs in Uzbekistan.

At the same time, he urged the ODIHR not to become hostage to the groundless statements of the so-called "human rights defenders", separatists of inclined persons, including those who are outside the country and who do not have any objective information about the state of affairs in the republic [11, p.111].

It is also significant that the democratic institutions of Uzbekistan take an active part in many projects of international organizations and, in particular, the OSCE, aimed at improving the national system for the implementation of international obligations in the country in the field of human rights and freedoms.

For example, in 2016, the National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan had close contact with the OSCE Project Coordinator in Uzbekistan. On this basis, the project "Strengthening the capacity of the National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan for coordinating the activities of state bodies and civil society institutions in the implementation of Uzbekistan's international obligations on human rights and freedoms" was implemented [14, p.101]. Within the framework of this project, methodical manual on the topic: "Organization of public control over the implementation of laws in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

And with the support of the OSCE Project Coordinator in Uzbekistan, a number of important international information and educational activities were conducted. These include:

- "Round table" on the theme: "Business and human rights" (June 29, 2016);
- International conference on the topic "National system for ensuring the reliable protection of human rights and freedoms in Uzbekistan: achievements for the years of independence" (October 20, 2016);
- "Round table" in Samarkand on the topic: "Actual issues of development of the activities of national human rights institutions on a regional scale" (October 21, 2016);
- Open Day, dedicated to the International Day Against Corruption (December 15, 2016) [14, p.92-93].

Measures taken by state bodies and civil society institutions of Uzbekistan aimed at protecting human rights and interests began to yield positive results. One of the indicators of the activities of state bodies on observance of human rights are citizens' appeals to the National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan regarding the violation of their rights.

On the increase in recent years of legal literacy of the population in defense of their interests, the figures reflected in the table below are indicative [11, p.215].

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of complaints received	1547	1474	1456	1650	1882	2481	2574

Monitoring of citizens' appeals only for 2016 gives an opportunity to follow the following picture. The largest number of complaints came from citizens residing in the city of Tashkent - 678 (26.3%); Tashkent region - 452 (17.5%); Kashkadarya region - 287 (11.1%); Samarkand region - 216 (8.4%); Surkhandarya region - 181 (7%). When compared with 2015, there is a decrease in the number of appeals from the population of Andizhan, Kashkadarya and Namangan regions and the city of Tashkent, with a relative increase in the number of applications from other regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

At the same time, in 2016, the Center received 1253 (52.2%) applications and 1138 (47.4%) complaints, 1258 (52.4%) applications were filed by

women, 878 (36.6%) by men, 262 (10.9%) were collective appeals. And according to the nature of 1168 (48.7%) appeals belonged to the sphere of personal rights, 1010 (42.1%) - to social and economic rights, 113 (4.7%) - political rights and 107 (4.4%) belonged to the sphere of cultural rights [14, p.215-216].

A special place in the field of human rights and interests protection, based on the fundamental provisions of international legal documents adopted within the framework of the UN and the OSCE, was the Decree "On pardon in connection with the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On the basis of this document, 2,700 convicts were pardoned, including 956 persons released from the penal colony, who committed crimes for various reasons, sincerely repented of their actions and firmly took the path of correction [15]. This decree should be considered as a logical continuation of the reforms implemented on the basis of the Strategy of Action for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed primarily at ensuring guarantees for the reliable protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, and liberalizing the entire judicial and legal system.

It should be noted that pardon is one of the most universally recognized fundamental human rights in the world. An important place for this institution is given in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In the Uzbek legislation, pardon is interpreted as an act of manifesting humanism towards convicted persons, releasing all or part of punishment or replacing the punishment imposed by the court with others that are milder.

Conclusion

Thus, we are witnessing that the Republic of Uzbekistan, strictly following the course of democratic reforms, gives one of the primary attention to issues of human rights and interests. This position of the country is completely in line with international norms for the protection of human interests. This, first of all, finds its full reflection in the identity of the approaches of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the OSCE in the field of the human dimension.

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Svetlana Anatol´evna Balyaeva
Professor, Doctor of Pedagogical Science,
Professor Department of Physics,
State Maritime University Admiral Ushakov, Russia
sergei_mishik@mail.ru

SECTION 21. Pedagogy. Psychology. Innovation in Education

DYNACTIC MEANS OF BASIC TRAINING IN HIGHER MARINE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: *The ways of improving didactic means of basic training in the maritime university are considered, pedagogical requirements for their design and implementation in the educational process are singled out; Special attention is paid to the structure and principles of the development of electronic didactic tools; the information model of the basic academic discipline is presented and its distinctive features are revealed; Increasing the effectiveness of the educational process is associated with an integrated approach to the development of didactic means.*

Key words: *didactic means, educational activity, basic training, maritime university, informational model of educational discipline, pedagogical technologies.*

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ДИДАКТИЧЕСКИЕ СРЕДСТВА БАЗИСНОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ В ВЫСШИХ МОРСКИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ

Аннотация: *рассмотрены пути совершенствования дидактических средств базисной подготовки в морском университете, выделены педагогические требования к их проектированию и реализации в учебном процессе; особое внимание уделено структуре и принципам разработки электронных дидактических средств; представлена информационная модель базисной учебной дисциплины и раскрыты ее отличительные особенности; повышение эффективности образовательного процесса связывается с комплексным подходом к разработке дидактических средств.*

Ключевые слова: *дидактические средства, учебная деятельность, базисная подготовка, морской университет, информационная модель учебной дисциплины, педагогические технологии.*

Introduction

Одной из ведущих тенденций развития высшего морского образования в нашей стране является переход к информатизации системы образования. Осуществление информатизации морского образования требует особой информационной политики в масштабах государства, предусматривающей создание современной национальной информационной среды и интеграции в нее учреждений морского образования.

Появление современной компьютерной и телекоммуникационной техники, мультимедиа-систем и соответствующих методических инноваций требует новых подходов к реализации образовательной деятельности на всех уровнях системы морского образования, в том числе и в процессе базисной подготовки специалистов в морском университете.

Модернизация необходима содержанию, методам и техническим средствам базисной подготовки, учебным планам, программам, учебной литературе. Один из способов решения этой проблемы состоит во внедрении в практику высшего морского образования инновационных методических систем и технологий с компьютерной поддержкой, направленных на разрешение противоречия между потребностью

базисной подготовки в электронных ресурсах и устаревшими средствами дидактического обеспечения учебных дисциплин. В этой связи процесс совершенствования дидактических средств базисной подготовки в морском университете должен начинаться с внесения научно обоснованных изменений в содержание этих средств с адекватным отражением структуры, логики и специфики содержания конкретной предметной области и осуществляться на базе информационных технологий [1,2].

Materials and Methods

Традиционно сложившаяся система изучения базисных учебных дисциплин в высших морских учебных заведениях предусматривает деление учебного раздела на темы и изучение их по частям на отдельных занятиях, сначала – лекционных, затем на лабораторных, практических, семинарских.

Модульный подход с компьютерной поддержкой к построению учебной дисциплины является более эффективным, поскольку обеспечивает многократную проработку студентами всего учебного раздела в целом на протяжении нескольких занятий, объединенных в модуль единой логикой и общими учебно-воспитательными целями. Изучение модулей идет последовательно, внутри каждого модуля материал располагается и изучается параллельно, то есть с постепенным нарастанием глубины и сложности рассматриваемых тем. Использование электронных образовательных ресурсов позволяет значительно расширить дидактические возможности обучающих модулей.

Проектирование учебных модулей на базе электронных обучающих средств дает возможность реализации принципиально нового подхода к обучению и воспитанию личности будущего специалиста морского транспорта. Электронные образовательные ресурсы инициируют переход от иллюстративно-объяснительных методов и механического усвоения знаний к овладению умением самостоятельно приобретать новые знания, пользуясь современными способами представления и извлечения учебного материала и технологиями информационного взаимодействия в предметной среде. Это позволяет на этапе базисной подготовки формировать умение студентов работать с различными источниками информации, в том числе распределенными в локальных и глобальной мировой информационных сетях.

При разработке содержания электронных обучающих модулей главным является выделение принципов отбора и построения учебного материала, формулирование задач и определение обучающей и контролирующей направленности модуля, установление связей между модулями и разделами каждого модуля, междисциплинарных связей [3]. В нашем случае главный акцент делается на способе организации ориентировки в предмете изучения. При этом в разработку содержания как этой ориентировки (ориентировочной основы действия), так и дидактических средств (методических пособий) были введены методологические принципы системного подхода и, в первую очередь, – принцип системного представления изучаемого объекта [4,5].

Заметим, что в процессе учебной деятельности студент должен понять и усвоить не только определенные теоретические закономерности, но и модель формируемой деятельности, уяснить ее строение и способ организации. При этом необходимо, чтобы содержание дидактических средств отражало не только знания о предмете, но и знания о строении деятельности (составе, функциональной структуре), способах выполнения деятельности.

Разработанные нами дидактические средства по курсам базисных учебных дисциплин основываются на принципе единства фундаментализации и профессионализации знаний о предмете. В экспериментальной технологии обучения особое значение придается формированию у студентов системной ориентировки в изучаемом предмете с рефлексией метода ее выделения. Основу технологии составляет общая схема ориентировочной основы деятельности [6,7].

Важные функции этой схемы заключаются в следующем: фиксируя степень развертывания анализа объекта, она должна ориентировать студентов не только в предметном содержании и объеме подлежащих усвоению знаний об объекте, но и в степени их обобщенности, логике и последовательности изложения. Отражая содержание и структуру экспериментальной программы, данная схема выделяет ее логический базис, прокладывает пути познавательного движения в предмете изучения как сложно-специфической системе.

Для оптимизации этой технологии необходимо предусмотреть эффективную компьютерную поддержку учебной деятельности студентов. Доступ к электронным дидактическим средствам базисной подготовки будущих морских специалистов обеспечивает оперативное введение студентов в содержательный контекст учебной дисциплины, организацию дистанционной консультативной помощи при выполнении учебных заданий, способствует формированию умения добывать информацию из удаленных источников, обрабатывать ее с

помощью компьютерных средств, хранить и передавать по мере необходимости [8].

Другим важным средством оптимизации базисной подготовки в высших морских учебных заведениях является разработка учебно-методических комплексов базисных учебных дисциплин с профессионально ориентированным компонентом, представляющих собой систему информационно, – учебно- и научно-методических требований к организации образовательного процесса. Формирование учебно-методического комплекса дисциплины должно осуществляться исходя из содержательной модели будущей профессиональной деятельности специалиста и требований, предъявляемых к этой деятельности научно-техническим прогрессом.

Важнейшее место в содержании учебно-методических комплексов базисных учебных дисциплин отводится соответствию государственным образовательным стандартам по данной специальности программы учебных дисциплин, которая является формой выражения содержания изучаемых предметов, видов обучения, применения средств и методов познавательной деятельности. Заметим, что основными государственными документами, определяющими содержание учебного процесса высшей школы, выступают учебные планы и программы. В этой связи процесс совершенствования содержания обучения должен начинаться с внесения научно обоснованных изменений в эти документы.

В условиях инновационной образовательной среды проектирование новых учебных программ и новых технологий обучения базируется на предварительном построении моделей учебной дисциплины и учебной деятельности, раскрывающих педагогические задачи, способы представления содержания учебной дисциплины и выбор форм его организации, средства учебной деятельности, саморазвития и совместного творчества.

Разработанная нами информационная модель учебной дисциплины «Физика» отражает информационную среду этой дисциплины, взаимосвязь элементов теоретико-содержательного и профессионально-ориентированного компонентов, структуру методического обеспечения, информационные ресурсы, интеграционные связи с внешней и внутренней информационной средой. Теоретической базой этой модели явились исследования ученых в области компьютеризации и информатизации образования, создания и применения инновационных педагогических технологий и средств дистанционного обучения [9,10].

Данная информационная модель учебной дисциплины предполагает конструирование профессионально-ориентированной системы дидактических средств базисной подготовки как целостной дидактической структуры, позволяющей в полной мере реализовывать целевые установки и принципы комплексного подхода к обучению в морском университете. Указанный подход принципиально позволяет выделить такую систему ориентиров и указаний, которая дает возможность использовать содержание каждой учебной дисциплины как методологического средства в дальнейшей учебной и профессиональной деятельности студентов, обеспечивает возможность реализовать педагогическую интеграцию содержания всех учебных дисциплин, участвующих в формировании профессионального мировоззрения специалиста, создает условия для построения органически целостной системы профессиональной подготовки в морском университете, нацеленной на высокие конечные результаты обучения.

Отличительной особенностью разработанной нами модели является расширенное представление информационной среды учебной дисциплины базисного цикла подготовки, что способствует максимальной ориентации образовательных технологий на реализацию в учебном процессе комплексного подхода, интегрирующего позиции компетентностного, системно-деятельностного, личностно-ориентированного и интерактивного подходов.

Компетентностный подход определяет способы формирования учебно-методического комплекса базисной учебной дисциплины с учетом содержательной модели будущей профессиональной деятельности морского специалиста и требований предъявляемых к качеству компетенций, формируемых в процессе базисной подготовки в морском университете.

Системно-деятельностный подход определяет необходимость формирования знаний в соответствии с моделью их системности. Системный принцип представления объектов содержанием учебного предмета открывает студентам наличие глубокой упорядоченной связи между всеми объектами изучаемой действительности. Ориентация на эти связи проектирует новые формы отражения вещей, новые формы мышления. Такие формы отражения предполагают деятельность студента, которая должна быть организована определенными средствами, адекватными системному содержанию знаний о предмете. Усвоение этих средств как нормативов познавательной деятельности, формирование обобщенного типа ориентировки в базисной

учебной дисциплине должны составить основу теоретического мышления морского специалиста нового типа.

Личностно-ориентированный подход нацеливает на создание дидактических средств, позволяющих осуществлять с учетом индивидуальных способностей студентов разноуровневый подход к формированию структуры и функций учебных материалов ко всем видам учебных занятий в университете, обеспечивающих условия не только для усвоения базовых теоретических закономерностей, профессиональных компетенций, но и модели формируемой квазипрофессиональной деятельности, что в совокупности составляет основу метазнаний, развития интеллектуальных способностей и личностных качеств будущих специалистов морского транспорта [11,12].

Интерактивный подход к модернизации учебного процесса ориентирует на разработку компьютерной поддержки учебной деятельности студентов на основе электронных обучающих ресурсов.

Conclusion

Построение системы дидактических средств базисной подготовки на основе указанных выше подходов, как показывает экспериментальной обучение, повышает качество педагогического управления учебной деятельностью студентов, создает условия для индивидуализации обучения и эффективной коррекции образовательного процесса в направлении формирования знаний, умений и компетенций, адекватных структуре и содержанию изучаемых дисциплин, обеспечивает интенсивное дидактическое взаимодействие субъектов образовательного процесс с помощью современных информационных технологий.

В заключение заметим, что реализация электронных дидактических средств в учебном процессе активизирует учебную деятельность студентов, расширяет возможности развития их интеллектуальных и творческих способностей, открывает новые пути повышения качества базисной подготовки в университете специалистов морского транспорта.

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DECISION OF PRESIDIUM OF INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY

According to the results of research work of the past 2017 and published scientific articles in the journal «Theoretical & Applied Science», Presidium of International Academy of Theoretical & Applied Sciences has decided to award the following scientists - rank Corresponding member and Academician of International Academy, as well as give diplomas and certificates of member of International Academy.

Presidium of International Academy
congratulating applicants with award of a rank of

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SECTION 6. Metallurgy and energy.			
1	**Belyaev Evgeny Sergeyevich**	«Materials science, technology of materials and heat treatment of metals» Nizhny Novgorod State Technical University n.a. R.E. Alekseev	Candidate of technical Sciences, associate professor
SECTION 8. Architecture and construction.			
2	**Shishinashvili Manuchar Tamazovich**	National defence Academy of Georgia Georgian Technical University	Doctor of engineering Sciences, Professor

SECTION 21. Pedagogy. Psychology. Innovations in the field of education.			
3	**Chernov Dmitry Nikolayevich**	Professor of the Department of general psychology and pedagogic, Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Moscow, Russia	Associate professor, candidate of psychological sciences, Professor
4	**Medvedev Vladimir Nikolaevich**	The Teacher Department of Navigation, The Engineer-mechanic, State Maritime University Admiral Ushakov, Russia,	Teacher
SECTION 31. Economic research, finance, innovation, risk management.			
5	**Kurpayanidi Konstantin**	professor of the Russian academy of natural sciences, Fergana polytechnic institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan	Ph D in economics, professor

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http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7689-4157

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