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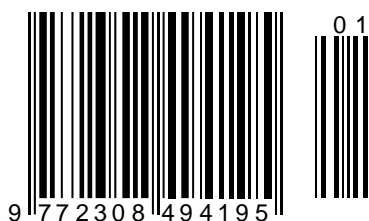
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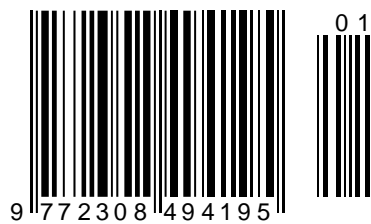
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Muhammad Umair Hashmi
Dr., Post graduate resident in
Bahawal Victoria Hospital Bahawalpur Pakistan.
umairhashmi177@gmail.com

Mohsin Idrees
Dr., Medical officer in
DHQ Teaching Hospital Gujranwala Pakistan.

LIPID PROFILE AMONG DIABETIC AND NON-DIABETIC PEOPLE

Abstract: Objective: This study was conducted to determine alteration in lipid profile among people with diabetes and without diabetes.

Duration and Setting: Study was started in January 2018 and completed in December 2018 comprising on duration of one year. Study was conducted in Mayo Hospital Lahore. This is a tertiary care hospital located in center of city dealing with a huge number of patients on daily basis.

Study design: This is a cross sectional study of observational type.

Patients and Methods: Total 300 cases were included in this study. Two groups were formed. In one group 150 diabetic cases were included and in other group 150 non-diabetic cases were placed. Blood sample of 2cc was collected from all cases and sent for test of serum lipid profile level to the laboratory in the study institution. Results were documented. Data was analyzed on Microsoft office and SPSS software. Results were calculated in the form of frequencies and percentage and presented via tables and graphs. Consent was taken from all cases for including them in the study and permission was also taken from the ethical committee of the institution for conduction study.

Results: There were total 300 cases in this study comprising on 150 diabetic and 150 non-diabetic cases. Age range of cases was 25-65 years with mean age of 45 years. Increased level of triacylglyceride was reported in 125(83%) diabetic cases out of 150 total diabetics and 45(30%) cases out of 150 non-diabetic cases. Increased level of Cholesterol was reported in 100(66.7%) diabetics and 30(20%) non-diabetics. HDL was found decreased in 85(56.7%) diabetic cases and 25 non-diabetic cases. LDL was increased in 110 diabetic cases and 55 non-diabetic cases. Triacylglycerides are increased in most of the diabetic people and HDL level was decreased.

Conclusion: Diabetic patients have increased level of lipids in their blood as compared o non-diabetic people. Due to this metabolic derangement diabetics have more risk of heart disease and other risk factors as well.

Key words: Diabetes Mellitus, Cholesterol, Lipid profile, HDL, LDL.

Language: English

Citation: Hashmi, M. U., & Idrees, M. (2019). Lipid profile among diabetic and non-diabetic people. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 01 (69), 1-3.

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Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a very common disease worldwide. In Pakistan it has high prevalence as well. Dibetic people have deranged metabolic profile such as increased blood cholesterol level, increased TAG and LDL level and decreased good cholesterol HDL level. These metabolic abnormalities cause many cardio vascular diseases and increase morbidity and mortality in diabetic patients. Diabetic patients have increased level of lipids in their blood as compared o non-diabetic people. Due to this

metabolic derangement diabetics have more risk of heart disease and other risk factors as well. Dibetic people have deranged metabolic profile such as increased blood cholesterol level, increased TAG and LDL level and decreased good cholesterol HDL level. These metabolic abnormalities cause many cardio vascular diseases and increase morbidity and mortality in diabetic patients. Control of blood cholesterol level within normal range can prevent from many diseases.

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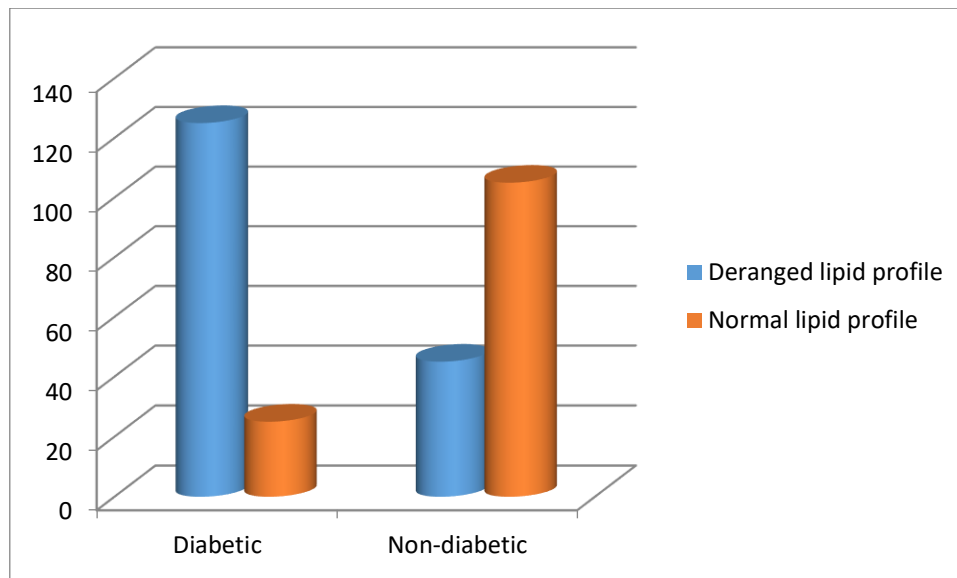
Patients and Methods

This is a cross sectional type of observational study conducted in a tertiary care hospital of Lahore, a city of Pakistan. This study was completed in duration of one year. Total 300 cases were included in this study. Two groups were formed. In one group 150 diabetic cases were included and in other group 150 non-diabetic cases were placed. Blood sample of 2cc was collected from all cases and sent for test of serum lipid profile level to the laboratory in the study institution. Results were documented. Data was analyzed on Microsoft office and SPSS software. Results were calculated in the form of frequencies and percentage and presented via tables and graphs. Consent was taken from all cases for including them in the study and permission was also taken from the ethical committee of the institution for conduction study. Data of both groups was calculated and then compared with each other and conclusion made.

Results

There were total 300 cases in this study comprising on 150 diabetic and 150 non-diabetic

cases. This is a cross sectional type of observational study conducted in a tertiary care hospital of Lahore, a city of Pakistan. This study was completed in duration of one year. Age range of cases was 25-65 years with mean age of 45 years. Increased level of triacylglyceride was reported in 125(83%) diabetic cases out of 150 total diabetics and 45(30%) cases out of 150 non-diabetic cases. Increased level of Cholesterol was reported in 100(66.7%) diabetics and 30(20%) non-diabetics. HDL was found decreased in 85(56.7%) diabetic cases and 25 non-diabetic cases. Consent was taken from all cases for including them in the study and permission was also taken from the ethical committee of the institution for conduction study. Data of both groups was calculated and then compared with each other and conclusion made. LDL was increased in 110 diabetic cases and 55 non-diabetic cases. Triacylglycerides are increased in most of the diabetic people and HDL level was decreased.



Picture 1.

Discussion

Diabetic people have deranged metabolic profile such as increased blood cholesterol level, increased TAG and LDL level and decreased good cholesterol HDL level. These metabolic abnormalities cause many cardio vascular diseases and increase morbidity and mortality in diabetic patients. This is a cross sectional type of observational study conducted in a tertiary care hospital of Lahore, a city of Pakistan. This study was completed in duration of one year. Total 300 cases were included in this study.

Two groups were formed. In one group 150 diabetic cases were included and in other group 150 non-diabetic cases were placed. Blood sample of 2cc was collected from all cases and sent for test of serum lipid profile level to the laboratory in the study institution. Results were documented. Data was analyzed on Microsoft office and SPSS software. Results were calculated in the form of frequencies and percentage and presented via tables and graphs. Diabetic patients have increased level of lipids in their blood as compared to non-diabetic people. Due

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to this metabolic derangement diabetics have more risk of heart disease and other risk factors as well. There were total 300 cases in this study comprising on 150 diabetic and 150 non-diabetic cases. This is a cross sectional type of observational study conducted in a tertiary care hospital of Lahore, a city of Pakistan. This study was completed in duration of one year. Age range of cases was 25-65 years with mean age of 45 years. Increased level of triacylglyceride was reported in 125(83%) diabetic cases out of 150 total diabetics and 45(30%) cases out of 150 non-diabetic cases. Increased level of Cholesterol was reported in 100(66.7%) diabetics and 30(20%) non-diabetics. HDL was found decreased in 85(56.7%) diabetic cases and 25 non-

diabetic cases. Consent was taken from all cases for including them in the study and permission was also taken from the ethical committee of the institution for conduction study. Data of both groups was calculated and then compared with each other and conclusion made. LDL was increased in 110 diabetic cases and 55 non-diabetic cases. Diabetic people have deranged metabolic profile such as increased blood cholesterol level, increased TAG and LDL level and decreased good cholesterol HDL level. These metabolic abnormalities cause many cardio vascular diseases and increase morbidity and mortality in diabetic patients. Control of blood cholesterol level within normal range can prevent from many diseases.

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Mohsin Idrees

Dr.,

Medical officer in DHQ Teaching Hospital Gujranwala
Pakistan.

MATERNAL AWARENESS ABOUT THALASSEMIA MAJOR DISEASE OF THEIR CHILDREN

Abstract: Objective: To determine knowledge of thalassemia major disease among mothers.

Study design and duration: This is a cross sectional study. Study was started in January 2018 and completed in August 2018 comprising on total duration of 8 months.

Setting: Study was conducted in Pediatric medicine ward of a tertiary care hospital, Jinnah Hospital Lahore.

Patients and methods: A performa was designed in which all necessary relevant questions were mentioned. Questions were asked from patients and their response was documented. An inclusion and exclusion criteria was established. Cases falling in these criteria were included in the study and rest of the patients were excluded from the study. Consent was taken from all cases for including them in the study. All data collected was analyzed using Microsoft office and presented in tabular form. Questions in performa were about age of mothers, education status, socioeconomic status, number of transfusions given to their child, significance of transfusion to them and their knowledge about the disease and its inheritance.

Results: Total 200 cases were included in this study. There were 125 illiterate mothers, 55 matric pass and 20 were having education above matriculation. There were 40 mothers having no knowledge about inheritance of disease, 135 mothers having fare knowledge and 25 with reasonable knowledge. Only 30 mothers were aware of complications of blood transfusion, while 40 mothers having little knowledge and 130 mothers were not aware at all. There were 66 mothers who think prenatal testing for thalassemia disease is necessary while other 134 mothers did not considered it necessary.

Conclusion: Awareness of thalassemia disease is much better among educated mothers as compared to illiterate mothers with very little knowledge about the disease.

Key words: Thalassaemia major, blood transfusion, prenatal screening

Language: English

Citation: Idrees, M. (2019). Maternal awareness about Thalassaemia major disease of their children. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 01 (69), 4-6.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-01-69-2> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.01.69.2>

Introduction

Thalassemia is a congenital disease in which abnormal red blood cells are formed causing anemia in patients. Such cases require blood transfusions with regular intervals. There is no definite treatment still for this disease although scientists are working on it. There is abnormality in bone marrow which produces abnormal erythrocytes. These cells have shorter life span and causing severe anemia in patients. A Performa was designed in which all necessary relevant questions were mentioned. Questions were asked from patients and their response was documented. An inclusion and exclusion criteria was established. Cases falling in these criteria were included in the study and rest of the patients were excluded from the study. Such

cases require blood transfusions with regular intervals. There is no definite treatment still for this disease although scientists are working on it. There is abnormality in bone marrow which produces abnormal erythrocytes.

Patients and methods

This is a cross sectional study conducted in a tertiary care hospital of Lahore city. There were total 200 mothers included in this study. A Performa was designed in which all necessary relevant questions were mentioned. Questions were asked from patients and their response was documented. An inclusion and exclusion criteria was established. Cases falling in these criteria were included in the study and rest of the patients were excluded from the study. Consent

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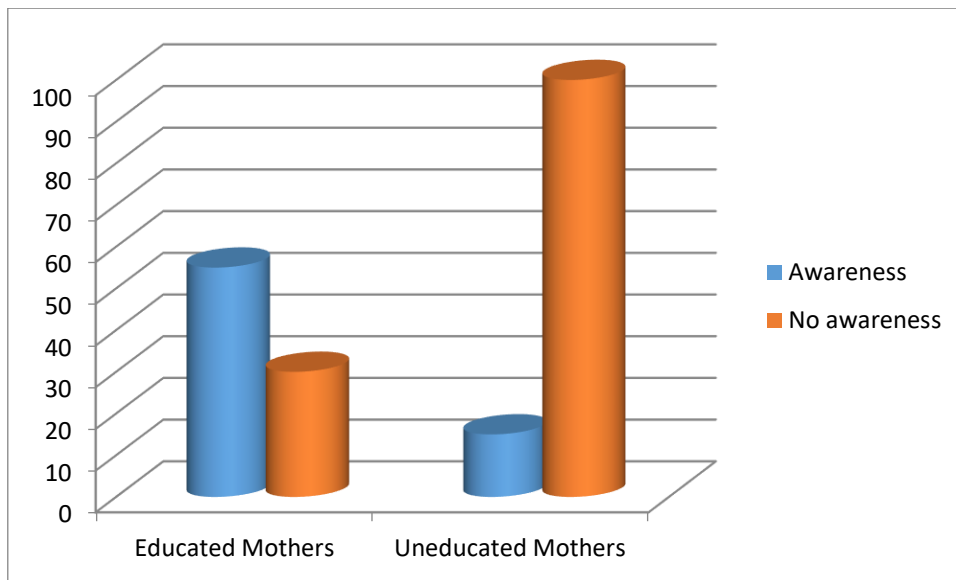
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was taken from all cases for including them in the study. All data collected was analyzed using Microsoft office and presented in tabular form. Questions in Performa were about age of mothers, education status, socioeconomic status, number of transfusions given to their child, significance of transfusion to them and their knowledge about the disease and its inheritance. P-value less than 0.05 was considered significant. Which mothers did not give consent were not included in this study. Privacy of data was maintained.

Result

Mothers of children reported in out door of pediatric medicine having child with thalassemia major disease were included in this study Total 200 cases were included in this study. There were 125

illiterate mothers, 55 matric pass and 20 were having education above matriculation. There were 40 mothers having no knowledge about inheritance of disease, 135 mothers having fare knowledge and 25 with reasonable knowledge. Only 30 mothers were aware of complications of blood transfusion, while 40 mothers having little knowledge and 130 mothers were not aware at all. There were 66 mothers who think prenatal testing for thalassemia disease is necessary while other 134 mothers did not considered it necessary. Questions were asked from patients and their response was documented. An inclusion and exclusion criteria was established. Cases falling in these criteria were included in the study and rest of the patients were excluded from the study. Consent was taken from all cases for including them in the study.



Picture 1.

Discussion

Thalassemia is a genetical disease which is present by birth. Such cases require blood transfusions with regular intervals. There is no definite treatment still for this disease although scientists are working on it. There is abnormality in bone marrow which produces abnormal erythrocytes. These cells have shorter life span and causing severe anemia in patients. A Performa was designed in which all necessary relevant questions were mentioned. Questions were asked from patients and their response was documented. An inclusion and exclusion criteria was established. Cases falling in these criteria were included in the study and rest of the patients were excluded from the study. This is a cross sectional study conducted in a tertiary care

hospital of Lahore city. There were total 200 mothers included in this study. A Performa was designed in which all necessary relevant questions were mentioned. Questions were asked from patients and their response was documented. An inclusion and exclusion criteria was established. Cases falling in these criteria were included in the study and rest of the patients were excluded from the study. Consent was taken from all cases for including them in the study. All data collected was analyzed using Microsoft office and presented in tabular form. Mothers of children reported in out door of pediatric medicine having child with thalassemia major disease were included in this study Total 200 cases were included in this study. There were 125 illiterate mothers, 55 matric pass and 20 were having

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



K. I. Kurpayanidi
Ph D in economics,
professor of the Russian academy
of natural sciences,
Fergana polytechnic institute,
Fergana, Uzbekistan
Corresponding member of the International
Academy of Theoretical & Applied Sciences
w7777@mail.ru
ORCID - 0000-0001-8354-1512

QR – Issue



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THEORETICAL BASIS OF MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

Abstract: The article discusses the theoretical foundations of innovation management in an industrial enterprise. The production structure of a modern enterprise has been studied. It is proved that the implementation of innovation management processes for the success of their implementation should focus on the reasonable integration of various management structures with individual structural components of the production structures of the enterprise, as well as their elements. Consequently, each organizational and managerial task should be approached strictly individually. Since the introduction of innovations affects all divisions of the organizational structure of management and the production structure of an enterprise, each division has a specific task, which must be completed on a specific date and to a certain extent. On the basis of this, the timeliness of the fulfillment of these tasks, that is, controlling, is tracked. According to the results of the study, a summary description of the areas of implementation of tools for the interaction of the organizational structure of enterprise management and its production structure has been developed.

Key words: innovation, innovation process, innovation activity, production structure, organizational structure, logization, controlling.

Language: English

Citation: Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2019). Theoretical basis of management of innovative activity of industrial corporation. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 01 (69), 7-14.

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Introduction

In the implementation of the innovation tasks of the corporation a major role plays the production structure of the corporation, which plays the role of the immediate implementation of innovative ideas into practice.

The production structure of the company is the aggregate of the production units, either directly or indirectly involved in the production process, the spatial construction of which shall be based on certain principles and factors[1].

This definition focuses on the fact that the most important element of the production structure of the corporation serves a set of production units, which has its own structure, the study of the combination of which is both scientific and practical interest.

Research Methodology

Instrument-methodical research apparatus is based on application, within the framework of the system approach, general scientific methods of research: logical and situational analysis, expert assessments, questionnaires, observation, interviewing, groupings, comparison. These tools have been used in various combinations at different stages of the research, which allowed to ensure the scientific reliability of the final results, conclusions and recommendations.

Analysis and Results

The structural composition of the elements of the production structure of the corporation is shown in Fig. 1.

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The composition of the elements of the production structure (PS) of corporation pre-determined by the nature of the problem solved (PS) and the composition of departments of organizational structure of management (OSM), i.e.

$$PS \text{-----} \blacktriangleright \text{OSM} \text{-----} \blacktriangleright PS \quad (1.1)$$

Diversity is feature of innovation. With this in mind, every company is trying to structure it taking into account peculiarities of its own functioning. This is a recognized fact, according to which innovation management and organizational structure affects the production structure of the corporation. The extent to

which they are involved and what are the components of a serious question, the solution of which depends on production management in innovation in the corporation. Obviously, it is appropriate to express the assumption that the implementation of management processes in innovation for the success of their implementation. It should focus on the reasonable integration of different management structures with individual structural components of the industrial structures of the corporation, as well as their elements. In other words, for every organizational and administrative problems should be approached strictly individual[2].

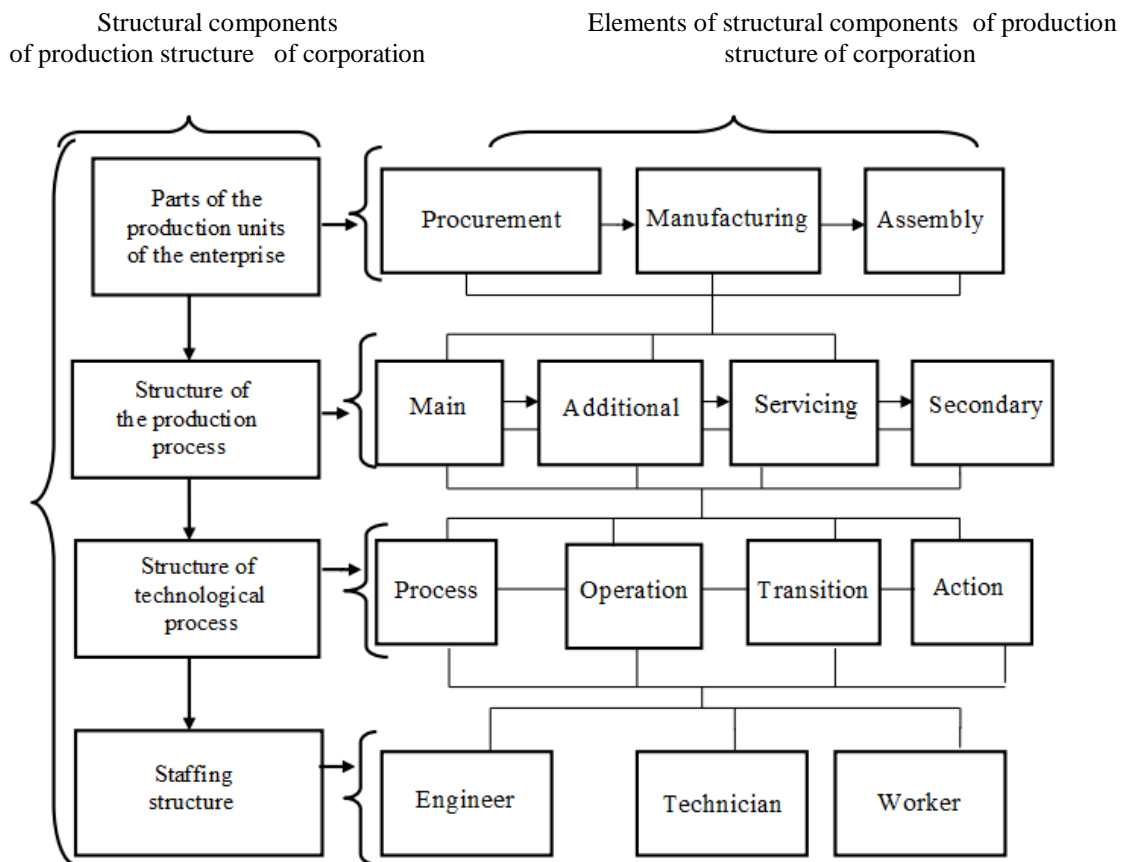


Fig. 1. The structural composition of the elements of the production structure businesses

At the same time, we should not forget that the production management of innovative activity in modern conditions will involve a certain extent reengineering, alliances theory, the theory of the internal market.

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It should focus on the reasonable integration of different management structures with individual structural components of the industrial structures of the corporation, as well as their elements. In other words, for every organizational and administrative problems should be approached strictly individual. At the same time, we should not forget that the production management of innovative activity in modern conditions will involve a certain extent reengineering, alliances theory, the theory of the internal market.

The solution of this problem is extremely mobility, dynamism, and focus on the organic combination of the activities of management and production units in the implementation of innovations. In this regard, there is a need to develop tools to integrate them through, and sometimes pre-differentiation of each of them to develop approaches to solving this problem. Generated funds should form the basis for the theoretical and methodological problems and solutions put forward in their totality represent the tool.

Toolkit - a set of elements designed to influence the management and production subsystems companies in introducing innovations to produce the desired results. In the toolkit include: management and production subsystems of the corporation; principles of the mechanism called; management investigated the mechanism; controlling; logization; temporal aspect of the functioning of the designated mechanism. Systematically selected elements of the test tools are shown in Fig. 2.

Recognizing the importance of the elements of the equipment, and the relationship of the level, it is arranged in the form of their axes with respect to them and that other tools are presented in Fig.2.

The first elements of the superstructure are the principles. The reason is that the principles represent a starting position of any theory. In this case, it is our task to develop solutions that require the separation of rules or principles that you must at the same time to use. It should be noted that the allocation principles are the result of generalization objectively existing laws inherent features characteristic of the facts and features that make up the general principle of solving the problem of the development of a mechanism for managing the interactions of

management structure and industrial structure of the corporation in the implementation of innovations [4].

Proceeding from the above the basic principles of problem to be solved include:

1. The principle of the rule. It is based on the recognition of the significance of the decisions of higher authorities for all departments and management structures of production.

2. The principle of reciprocity, which means that the structures created by the company to address operational, tactical, strategic tasks can be granted certain rights and privileges, subject to all the latest requirements put forward to them.

3. The principle of horizontal equity, pre-empting the equivalent position of the units are in equal economic conditions.

4. The principle of transparency that characterizes the compulsory bringing to the public budget of all departments as well as the credentials of compliance units budgets.

5. Principles of departmentalization based on the creation in connection with the operational needs of new units - departments. This requires a thorough justification for the creation of new units.

6. This principle is closely connected with the principle of separation of powers, which requires that each unit was allocated a specific area (the range of tasks and responsibilities), in which it would have the exclusive authority.

7. The principle of division into sections. It is believed that this principle is the first organizational law. Construction companies are always internally differentiated into shops, sites, departments, subdivisions, etc. The company's activities as a whole consist of its parts work or elements. For the most experienced manager task management company as a whole, without isolating it shops, departments, without distinction of roles and responsibilities would be unbearable. It is therefore extremely important to find one universal trait, which should form the basis for grouping the elements of labor organization [5].

8. The principle of detailed analysis of the work, which means that all the work, should be broken down into parts, operations, complex and simple elements. Each element should be subject to constant review in order to identify existing reserves.

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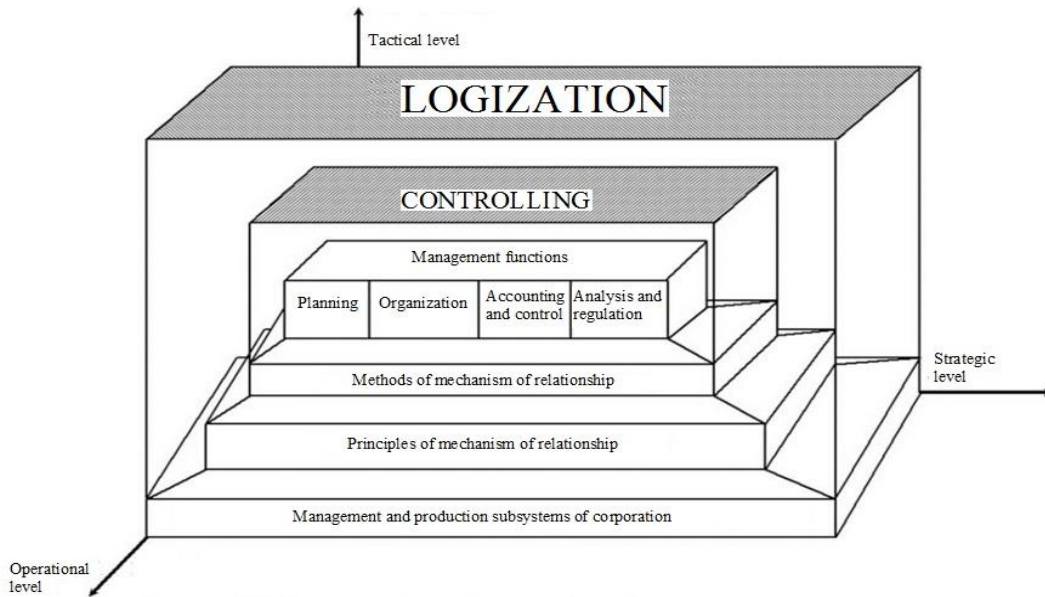


Fig.2 System representation of elements of the equipment management in the relationship with organizational management structure of the corporation and its production structure.

Emphasized principles for solving the problem of constant allow you to select the most effective methods for managing change in the management structure and industrial structure of the corporation.

It should be noted that an important difference between principles and methods is that management principles are permanent and binding. The totality of the management techniques can vary depending on changing conditions while retaining principles.

The relationship between the principles and methods of one-sided. The principle allows you to create a system of methods and each method separately. But every single method does not have the same impact on the management principle. Only the totality of methods under certain conditions can have a reverse effect on the structure of the principles on the form of their use.

Turning to the subject of the methods of the work involved, you must be emphasized that in the classical representation method - a method of investigation, which will be converted to examine the economic system through the development of scientific results and implementation of its practical implementation. Regarding the latter, it should be noted that the practical implementation of scientific results itself is due to their use of specific methodological developments[6].

The methods of this research are manifold. Of course, they fit into the classic group of management practices, which include economic, organizational, and administrative. At the same time, emphasizing the specifics of the study, we would like to highlight a few, the most relevant of the specific ways.

First of all it is - a genetic method of investigation of economic processes. The essence of

this method lies in the fact that the forms and methods of conversion should be dictated by the objective state of the economy of the corporation.

Method of organizational modeling involves the development of formalized mathematical, graphics, engine and other maps of distribution of powers and responsibilities in the organization, which is the basis for building, analyzing and evaluating different options of possible organizational structures for the management of specific objects.

Forecasting methods: statistical and heuristic. Statistical - prediction method, based on mathematical statistics. The heuristic is based on the methods of calculation and procedures arising from the experience and intuition of experts engaged in the forecast.

The method of expert evaluations in management - a method of forecasting, based on consensus of the expert group[7].

Administrative management method involves a direct impact on the managed object and the unique solution corresponding to the economic situation, binding for execution.

Describing the methods of investigation, it should be emphasized that the study conducted preferably activation of integration methods; it does not exclude an option of applying them consistently.

Since the problem under consideration concerns a specific type of governance, recognizing the essence of management in the implementation of the impact on the controlled management structure in order to obtain the desired result, it should be noted that the impact of the process takes place through the implementation of specific activities, which are called functions.

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Classical composition of management functions include: planning -organization - accounting and control - analysis and regulation[1].

The function of planning and defining the acts leading to the above list of basic management functions. With this it has the opportunity to anticipate the course of solving the problem.

The function allows the organization to put into practice the idea of planning formed.

Accounting and control function makes it possible to assess the actual state of affairs on the practical implementation of the problem that causes the identification of deviations.

Function analysis and management allows us to reduce the identified deviations to zero.

It should be kept in mind that the management of the two-faced[8]. On one side is a single act of targeting, on the other - a process (processes), implemented in time and therefore bears repeating character due to cyclical social production. This control loop should be considered from the point of view of content and in terms of the structure (shape). In this case, function or step of management as elements of the process control reflects its different sides. If the composition of functions reflects the content side of the management process, the structure of the stage expresses spatial boundaries, time periods and the sequence of the functions for each cycle[9].

Classical control functions within a solved problem are projected be as follows:

1. Modeling the activity of all management subsystems and elements of the production structure in the implementation of innovations;

2. Organization of practical implementation of the developed model of the organization in the implementation of innovations;

3. The conformity assessment of the planned model innovation its actual state. Isolation of deviations;

4. Analysis of the causes of deviations and develop measures to eliminate them.

The logic of the classical relationship management functions and control functions in the problem shown in Fig. 3.

The above management is the backbone; their implementation will contribute to the overall solution of the problem. However, it should be that the main line is always accompanied by a collection of local ones. Therefore, we carry out local functions and define them the following characteristic features:

- "length function", which is defined by a sphere, the size of the impact of the vertical and horizontal organizational structure of management;

- "independence" of the function. It can be fully or equity, that is, by one or more units;

- "character" function, which expresses her certainty and uncertainty. Certain functions should be fixed by legislation;

- "orientation" function to indicate what activities the company directed its impact;

- "the power and the measure" the impact on the object. On this basis functions may be establishing, asserting that require providing advisory, analytical, etc.

In other words, the practical implementation of the tool-functions relationship management organizational structure and management of the production structure of the company - will generate well-defined, the optimal composition and content of the papers, and actions aimed at implementing each function, as well as the development of technology regulation of their implementation, taking into account the features of the corporation.

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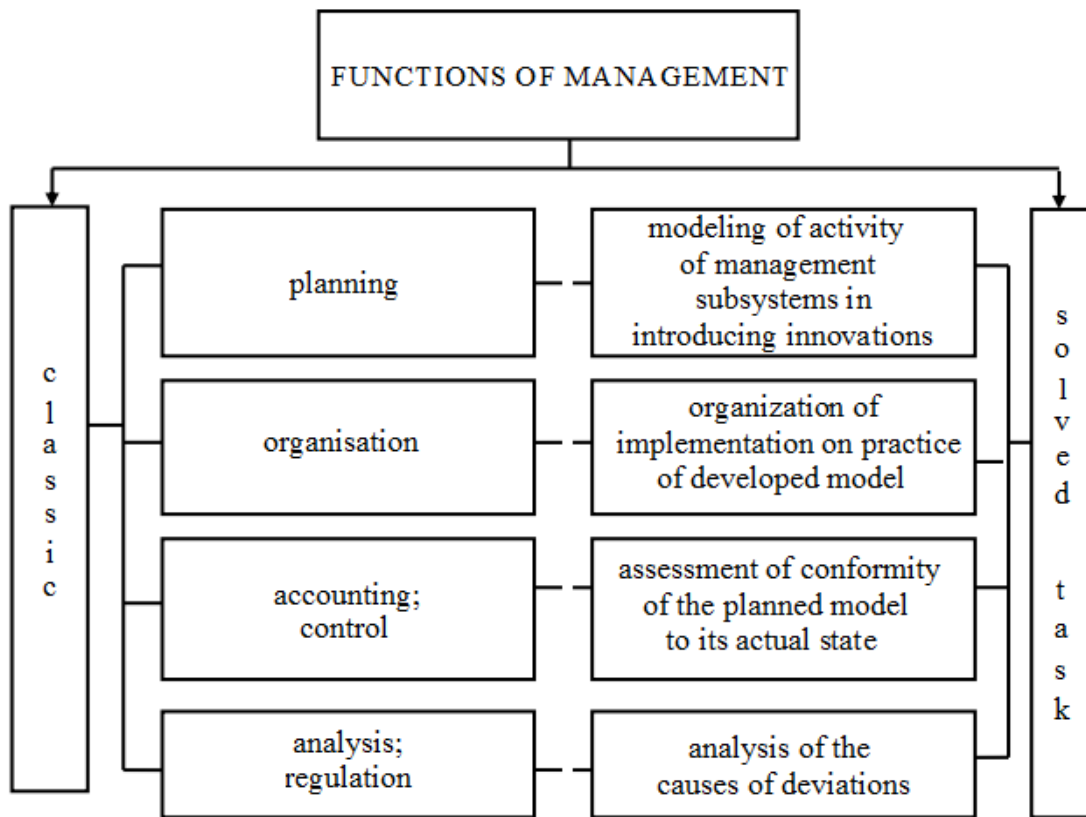


Fig. 3. Logic of the relationship of classical functions of management and control functions for tasks

The following elements are considered tools - controlling. Controlling - information-analytical system, which provides the company's management information for management decisions[1].

Thus the main objective of controlling is to ensure the stability of the planned course of events accompanying the solution. In this sense controlling is an analog of a pilot, who on the basis of continuous monitoring of the captain gives advice. In accordance with the above, the controlling entity is as follows: controlling - is the management relationship management organizational structure and production structure of the corporation.

Based on the selected target, the basic function of controlling:

- The control - collection and systematization of data;
- Analytical - Processing and analysis of information;
- Recommendatory - the integration of the information collected for the purposes of management.

Thus, the main task of controlling is to provide methodological and instrumental framework to support the implementation of the basic functions of management. In turn, the main elements of controlling should be considered:

1. The coordination and planning - creating methodological basis of formation of operational,

tactical, strategic management plans for interconnection of the organizational structure and production structure of the corporation in the implementation of innovations;

2. Support for the organization - creating a mechanism adjusting approaches to business processes;

3. Accounting - creating the optimal structure of processes of motion information.

4. Research - development and effective functioning of the tools of analytical processing of data for management decision-making;

5. Development of recommendations - the integration of information collected and processed, and to ensure management recommendations for management decisions[10].

Since innovation affects all units of the organizational structure of management and production structure of the corporation, then each unit will obviously be determined by the specific task that must be done by a specific date and to a certain extent. Track timeliness of these tasks is designed to controlling. For example, tracing the development of technological processes on terms within the development of new products will allow time to identify deviations arising in this case. To monitor the development of technical processes can use Table. 1.

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The need to bring the offset value to zero will require the implementation of analytical work, which

must be backed by institutional support. Such work can be carried out using the tab.2.

Table 1. Development of technological process.

Development of technological process			
(name of goods)			
Name of operation	Planned date of fulfillment	Factual date of fulfillment	Deviations (in days)

Table 2. Analytical table.

Analytical table			
by jointing deviations arising in the development of technological processes			
Name of operation	Deviations (in days)	Reason for deviation	Measures to eliminate the deviation

This example illustrates the practice of controlling, which should be subject to all the processes occurring in the enterprise.

An important element of the reporting tool is logisation.

In fact - the new term. Its introduction is due to the need to highlight the interconnectedness of all the previously mentioned elements of the test equipment. And this relationship is manifested both in the static approach to the problem, and in dynamic. Obviously, the recognition of the presence in the composition tools enable logisatino subsequently develop a mechanism for the functioning of the studied species management, as well as some techniques and models thereof.

It should be noted that logisation acknowledged highlight and reflect the unity of the problem to be solved with the whole economic mechanism of the enterprise. This underlines the unity of the economic, organizational, administrative rules in force at the company. On the basis of the formation is carried out logisation channels of communication between the

departments of management and organizational structure of the production structure of the enterprise.

Conclusions and offers

The effect of all these elements of the equipment is carried out in terms of time in which there are three components - the operational level, tactical level, strategic level. The reason is that any enterprise tends to organize its activities in all its manifestations on the basis of the prerequisites for a strategy that flows into planning tactics, annual ongoing activities, together with operational deviations or difficulties arise, causing the need for adjustments to previously spent tactics, and if necessary, and strategy. Recognizing the importance of the elements of the equipment, and the relationship of the level, it is arranged in the form of their axes with respect to them and that other tools are presented in Fig. 3.

Summary description of implementation tools directions relationship organizational structure of enterprise management and production structure is presented in Table.3.

Table 3. Directions of implementation relationship toolkit of organizational management of enterprise and its production structure.

Correlation tools	The intended use	Areas of implementation of tools
Party relationship management organizational structure and industrial structure	Development and implementation of rational management actions	The study of organizational and economic essence of enterprise management system, and the logic of construction of industrial structures
Management and production logisation	The manifestation of the functional relationship and information management of the constituent elements of the	Formation of the channels of communication between the departments of management and organizational structure of the production

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	organizational structure and industrial structure	structure of the enterprise
Controlling	Enabling traceability of the processes of management and production processes	Rapid detection of abnormalities that occur in the processes of management and production
The temporal aspect	Implementation of the interim linking management processes and production processes	The organization of strategic, tactical and operational relationship management and production activities
Principles	Development of assumptions to solve this problem	Selection of scopes of the developed rules
Methods	Development of studying ways	Forming techniques and ways that allows to implement the idea worked out

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Behzod Fazliddinov

Researcher Academy of Science of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore, Uzbekistan.

behzod-fazliddin@bk.ru

PHILOSOPHICAL-INTELLECTUAL POETRY OF GHAFUR GHULOM

Abstract: Evolutionary developments of the poetry of Uzbek poet Ghafur Ghulom and the best poems which determine the originality of the creativity of the poet, are analyzed in this article. Also, we try to reveal the contribution of Ghafur Ghulom to the development of Uzbek philosophical-intellectual poetry.

Key words: philosophical-intellectual poetry, leitmotif, lyric hero, globalization, intellectuality, style.

Language: English

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Introduction

When we examine the poetic heritage of Ghafur Ghulom, we can see the diversity of human nature and the artistic expression of the evolution of the spiritual world in the time system specific to the erudite poet. The lyric hero of the poet can be seen sometimes as a fiery propagandist, sometimes a self-examining person, a merciless person who is questioning the whole world, sometimes ordinary and simple person, and sometimes a wise person who knows the whole world.

Materials and Methods

It seems that Ghafur Ghulom notifies his vital and creative program through his first poem published in the press. In this poem, titled "In what is beauty...", the author tries to understand and to explain the idea of "beauty" with the aid of glasses of the period, and searches for it in the social life; in the poem, the idea of "the work for the interest of the people is always beautiful, the art is only for the people" is the most important. It is well known that the slogan of the regime which ruled in those years, was similar to this idea, so the young poet adapted to existed ideology with his first creativity, or, more precisely, he received it as a whole. He writes that:

"Go 'zallik qizlarda,
u qora ko 'zlarda,
soz kabi so 'zlarda",
deganlar yanglishar [1, 19].

(The meaning: Beauty is in girls, / it is in black eyes,

/ it is in the words like melody", / the people who think so, make a mistake) No, of course, the poet should not have absolutely rejected the idea "beauty is in the eyes" and "in the words like melody". However, from the beginning he realized that the real poet, firstly, should be a singer of his time, the atmosphere prepared him for this conclusion. We want to draw attention to another aspect in this case. The lyric hero, namely, poet, gives idea about the *beauty* which is one of the main categories of the aesthetic. Although it is in the some boundaries, he thinks and tries to understand *the essence of beauty*: Go 'zallik ishlayish, / manglayni terlatish, / go 'zaldir ungan ish, / Maqtansa yarashar! (The meaning: Beauty is to work, / it is to sweat forehead, / implemented work is beautiful work, / it suits for boasting.)

It is evident that, at the earliest stages of the poet's creativity, he was inclined to philosophical sensitivity, he tried to express his "philosophy of beauty" artistically and figuratively. But this "philosophy" did not belong to him, but it was the dominant ideology of that time. During his time, S.Mamajonov supported this "philosophy" of the poet, and wrote that: "The extremely serious nature of these above mentioned issues in the creativity of Ghafur Ghulom, as well as in the works of poets such as Ghayratiy, Hamid Olimjon and Uyghun, required strict class struggle which culminated in the field of ideology" [3, 8-9]. Truly, the poet calls for a new life, living newly in poem. But what was this "new

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life”? What did man find in return “working” or what did he lose? Generally, is the work worthy of absolute standards of beauty? Especially if it denies other types of beauty... The history has proven that such rude “ideology” which idealized the labor (namely, slavery), is not wrong, engrossed it is a crime.

The poetry heritage of Ghafur Ghulom can be classified in terms of the period and the subject as follows:

- 1) declamation, samples of the first creative works in the spirit of propagation;
- 2) a bit strong and developed poems in the style “mayakovskiy”;
- 3) poetic works created during the war;
- 4) the poems which were created post-war, were described the new life and work;
- 5) poems dedicated to children.

The artistic level of poetic poems of the first samples of creative works of the poet were high, of course, the. The impact of revolutionary stories of Hamza which directed to the public, was sensed in these works. Later, the poet, who continued the work of Mayakovsky, focused his attention on a new form according to the meaning. He learned from the famous poet of the Soviet state, according to his own words, “the political sharpness, the brilliant oratorical power at its rhythm, the intonation, the courage of the metaphors, the fulness of the exaggerations”. While the party was demanding a massive poetry that millions of people could understand, the poems of the poet at the style of Mayakovsky poetry had justified itself.

The views of philosophical and intellectual world of poet are reflected in the poem “Turksib yo‘llarida” (“In the roads of Turksib”) which publicistic spirit mixed with lyrical memories. It is not difficult to notice that the poet prepares the reader to the important conclusion in the first line of poem: “*Bu yo‘llar ko‘p qadim yo‘llardir...*” (The meaning: These ways are many ancient ways...) The reader travels to the black pages of the history of humanity according to the thoughts of the poet, along the line of the couplets. It seems to be hear the nourishment of the braves such as from “the king of the world, Alexander the Great”, to Chingis, Temur, the wail of slaves and widows who are going with harmonious the “song” of the chains, the prisoners who were hungry and lonely. The poem continues with giving the most important episodes which belonged to the human history such as caravans which are loaded the idol and rosary, the “storms which make noise every morning”. No, the author does not just want to travel to the history; the skilful poet masterfully shapes the gallery of historical images in the eyes of the reader, leads to the avenues with the logic pathways, and applauds the “gigantic era”, which is able to curb the history:

Biz

*shu yo‘llar tizginin qo‘lga olaroq...
Yer kurrasini boshin tang‘idik
Va tarixning tomirlariga quydik
erigan temir...*

(The meaning: As soon as we get the control of these roads.../ We bind the head of the Earth/ we pour milted iron to the tendon of the history.)

The poem has also important significance with its new style of expression, the futuristic imagery. The strong rhythm of Soviet industrialization specific to those periods is reflected clearly in poem. In its turn, it should be noted to mention that some places of this work in the spirit of that time euphoria are the result of the author’s mistaken view in the impact of the ideology of that time.

Raising the high level of the poetry of Ghafur Ghulom happened at the time of war. During the years of war, the leitmotif of the creativity of the poet was to raise the spirit of the people who were struggling against the fascist invaders and to strengthen their confidence in victory. He inspired the victory of the people with his poems such as “Kuzatish” (“Observation”), “Sen yetim emassan” (“You are not an orphan”), “Sog‘inish” (“Missing”), “Bizning ko‘chada ham bayram bo‘lajak” (“The holiday will also be celebrated in our streets”), with sharp artistic publicistic works. Most importantly, the lyric hero of the poet found with his original “I” at that time. More precisely, as if the lyrical “I” of the poet, who was trying to convey his best feelings, and agreed to the laws of the life, had removed the former protection masks. In recent poems, painful human who suffered from great deal of sorrow over the vigilant world’s fate, split to miss the light fate for all humanity in the example the victim nations, occupied the role of clerk who was singing with seething “shiny” ideas of that time. Although it seems that the poet, who turned “his lyric into a gun and his poems to the soldier”, often, follows the divination way, he “lightens” his most contemporary poem with his boundless love to his people, to all humankind.

The war which smashed the millions of people, in fact, opened “the thought eyes” and the minds of the human, who, were fighting for desires and amusements of temporary world with each other. The poetry which was connected its “feet and hands”, strived towards its original purpose with this reason. If we give attention that during the war years the best works which mixed with the spirit of high humanitarian, were created in the Uzbek poetry in the creative works not only Ghafur Ghulom, but also in poems of poets such as Oybek, Shaykhzoda, Hamid Olimjon and Zulfiya, the spiritual world of the lyrical hero enriched, the lyric began to return to its original source. Poems such as “Yig‘i kelmaydi sira...” (“The crying never comes), “Yigitlarni frontga jo‘natish” (“Dispatching the youth to the front”), “O‘g‘lim, sira bo‘lmaydi urush...” (“Son, the

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war never happens...”), “Kurash nechun?” (“What’s the struggle?”) has significance not only determining the appearance of the Uzbek poetry during the war, but also saying human suffers which forgotten in the Soviet period. Oybek wrote the war and human tragedy in that extermination years: “*Yig’lar yuragimda Vatanim*” (“*My Homeland is crying in my heart*”). Shaykhzoda writes in his poem “Kurash nechun?” (“What’s the struggle?”): *Bulut so’ndirolmas yorug’ kunduzni, / Shapparak to’solmas oltin yulduzni... / Zafarning nash’asin totigan erlar: / “Erk desang, urushda yengib chiq” derlar!* [10, 54] (The meaning: The cloud can not lighten the daylight, even nothing obstructs the golden star ... / the youth who achieved the victory, say to fight in order to achieve the victory!)

Thus, *thinking person* image who is discussing about difficult world contradictions, evolution of the period, sacred values and traditions, is reflecting about the essence of life, have begun to appear in the poetry which was heard the sound of tractor yesterday. In this case, above-mentioned lyrical pearls of Ghafur Ghulom took a special place. Especially during this period, the publicity in poet’s poetry had been reflected not only in the creations which he created, but also in his public expression way which was specific to the sorrow of the people. In the Uzbek literature of XX century, Ghafur Ghulom and Mirtemir were so close to the people’s spirit.

Philosophy and publicity showed in harmonization the lyrics of poet with the fate and spirit of the people. Most importantly, the poet saw the fate of his people in combination with the fate of the world; he did not be confused within his territory, and he joined it with the fate of all humanity. The fate of the world was being resolved in this war which was happening in that period. After the Second World War, the universe began to realize itself as a whole. We can say that this can be base for globalization, which is now expanding. In this regard, Ghafur Ghulom intuitively joined the future upcoming tendencies. The main reason why these poems are still not old and excite the souls, is that the melody of high degree of human suffering as well as, philosophy of life, reflect in combination with national and at the same time, global level in them. We give attention to the following words of the poet Abdulla Oripov, who continues the traditions of Ghafur Ghulom deservedly in poetry: “For centuries people of creativity have not been overcome by the influence of various ruling circles. These influences have been appeared sometimes worldly, sometimes religiously in the content of the works. However, some poets, have been overwhelmed by all these scarcities, and they have only sang the beauty of sweetheart, the spectacles of nature. We can give many samples for it from the world literature. However, there are such sacred themes in the world

that any regime, any politics have never been repressed by chance, and these themes have never been negative meaning in history although any person has said in these themes. These are themes such as Homeland, friendship and brotherhood, peace and mercy. In this meaning, we can say that G. Gulom is the fiery singer of Homeland, peace, mercy and kindness” [9, 9].

At one glance, of course, the following words of the lyrical hero, the father, who is saying the words of his heart and is missing his son who went to the battle, are not merely a couplets of sorrows:

*Uzilgan bir kiprik abad yo’qolmas,
Shunchalar mustahkam xonayi xurshid.
Bugun sabza bo’ldi qishdagi nafas,
Hozir qonda kezar ertagi umid* [2, 36].

(“Missing”) (The meaning: A get unhinged trick will never lost, / the room is so solid. / today the breath in the winter wakes up, / Now there is the hope of tomorrow in the blood.) These couplets are beautiful poetic ideas of wise man at the appearance of lyrical hero, father, about the content of the life, continuation of the life. Let us recall the historical period in which poem was written. The spirit of the father who sent his son to the war, is restless; wagons orphans, the wounded people are coming. The situation of the lyrical hero has risen to the level of artistic discoveries in these best couplets:

*Zo’r karvon yo’lida yetim bo’tadek,
Intizor ko’zlarda halqa-halqa yosh.
Eng kichik zarradan Yupitergacha
O’zing murabbiysan, xabar ber, Quyosh!*

(The meaning: “Like orphan young camel, / there are tears in passionate eyes. / The Sun, you are the teacher, / from little planet to Jupiter, inform me!”) Although he believed that “the war which was the scarcity of the devil” would end one day and his son would survive and come back “qora qoshiga gard ham qo’ndirmay” (healthy and safe), but still, there is fear in his heart: *Kechqurun osh suzrak bir nasiba kam, / Qo’msayman birovnini allakimimni, / Doimo umidim bardam bo’lsa ham, / Ba’zan vasvasalar bosar dilimni. / Balki bir g’alat o’q yo xavf-u xatar / Xazinayi umrimdan yo’qotdi olmos...* (The meaning: It seems that a person is not enough in my family in the evenings, / I miss somebody, / If my hope becomes cheerful, / There are fears and dangers in my heart. / But a strange arrow or danger / it cause to lose the diamond from my life...)

But in this poem, the lyrical hero does not become a prisoner to the depression appeared from fear. He catches “handle” of optimism which can be single base for person in such aggressive moments. The moments are described clearly in these couplets that the fears and the worry goes away as fog, light particles of dreams occupy instead of it:

*Tong otar chog’ida juda sog’inib
Bedil o’qir edim, chiqdi oftob.
Loyqa xayolotlar chashmaday tindi,*

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Pok-pokiza yurak bir qatra simob.

(The meaning: I missed very much when it is dawn / I was reading the Bedil, when the sun was rising. / All negative minds went away as the spring, / the pure heart looks like a swallow of mercury.)

Bedil is a genius of philosophical thoughts of Ghafur Ghulom. The poet enjoyed this sacred inspiration spring during his all life, and he filled his poems with wisdom specific to Bedil. It is not all. He searched resort from meaningful couplets, greathearted poems of the great thinker poet in those difficult years, learned living philosophy, as if he found the refuge in the world of Bedil. The memories of Olmos who is poet's daughter, also acknowledge this idea: "The book with red leather cover titled "Kulliyoti Bedil" of Mirzo Abdulqodir Bedil is on the working table till the end of "their" life... My father read this book even though "they" were happy or sad with something ..." [8, 34]. Indeed, it is not surprising that reading views of Bedil as "tong otar chog'ida juda sog'inib" ("I miss very much when it is dawn") of lyrical hero is added to the poem. Also, there is wisdom in reading the Bedil at dawn. When the lyric hero meets the dawn with work of Bedil, his spirit will be cleansed and his foolish thoughts will be silenced. At first, the father who his heart beats to pieces from boredom with saying "Ne qilay otamen, meros hissiyot..." (The meaning: "How can I do, after all I am father, it is legacy sense for me..."), now he is in a different mood, the heart "tempted bitterness" is blurred clear dreams, and the "Hope sun" shines ... And then he is ready to meet his son with a peach basket. He walks "the winner future" saying "*O'z bog'ingni o'z qo'lingga ol*" (The meaning: "Manage your garden yourself") with this mood.

This vivid and clear spirit was preserved for some time in the poems of the poet written after the war, even it becomes bold in the sample of "Vaqt" ("Time") poem. But it seems us as if above mentioned lyric hero "disappears" in his poems written after the war, described the new-life and labor. Now, another "hero" who adaptes to the new life and is busy with daily works, possesses his place. We can see the twin of this "new hero" in the poems of poet which were created in 30th years. Asqad Mukhtor wrote: "In fact, in the twentieth century, being an Encyclopedist as Ghafur Gulom was a rare event. Oriental, greek, arabic philosophy, literature, peoples history, ethnography, religious sects, mythology, aesthetics, European and Russian culture, dynasties of khakans, geometry and geography, present time sciences and social knowledge... It is difficult to count all... He was at the center of literary and scientific thought with his wide-ranging personal conversations, "flood" as river and wise conversations, he "boiled", directed, and influenced it" [7, 167-168].

Of course, philosophy is the core of the lyrics of

Ghafur Ghulom. The poet who was inspired from the Oriental classical literature, learned firmly the creativity of Sa'diy, Hafiz, Khayyam, Navai and Bedil, mixed the deep philosophical thoughts of great thinkers with general spirit of his poems. Philosophy is combined with intellectuality in poems of poet. Intellectuality means deeply knowing the history and culture of the world's nations, awareness of all the major trends in modern science, and making generalized conclusions from events and phenomena. These aspects are expressed in the lyric style of Ghafur Ghulom.

If we say according to the descriptions of Maqsd Shaikhzoda, Ghafur Ghulom "feels the world with his heart of, and feels correctly the heartbreak of the blood in the veins of history".

Mainly, he uses comparisons or oppositions and aggregation in his poems. One of the main characters of Ghafur Ghulom's poems is to compare the history and present period which he is living, and to conclude general conclusions. The poet describes himself as the following: *Yozajak she'rimga bo'lsin deb asos, / Kechmishni hozirga ayladim qiyos.* (The meaning: In order to be the base for my poem, I compare the past with the present.) When he remembers the tragedy of the history, he becomes furious, when he interacts sharp struggles, he is at martial situation; writes sincerely and with love about the ordinary people. In this regard, we give the following notes of S.Mamajonov who researched on the poet's method: "Abundance, enthusiasm, heroic spirit, liveliest pathetic, contrastiveness and optimism, oratory, martial publicistic and deep philosophical orientation, wide-ranging in perceiving and evaluating the reality are specific to the style of Ghafur Ghulom" [4, 88].

Ghafur Ghulom was a philosopher poet with a high intellectual potential and well-known in the literature of Uzbek national and world nations. It is also seen in the poet's outstanding literary poem "Vaqt" ("Time"). This poem, written in 1945, was analyzed by many literary linguists. In his time, H.Yoqubov correctly notes in this poem that the poet opened the essence of a new aesthetic pleasure, determines the beauty with creativity, struggle, but he connects "Vaqt" ("Time") with the "noble" and bravely spirit of the Soviet person, namely, it seems that he interprets the poem from one side [11, 178-180]. This poem is analyzed in the philosophical-intellectual aspect in the article of S.Meli titled "Ghafur Ghulom: time philosophy" [5]. In this case, the issues such as the attitude of time, the ways artistic and philosophical perception of this concept in our poetry, are interesting for us. The poet who gathers "the content of one moment into whole spring, writes in his poem as follows:

*Bir onning bahosin o'lchamoq uchun,
Oltindan tarozu, olmosdan tosh oz.
Nurlar qadami-la chopgan sekundning*

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Barini tutolmas ay(yu)hannos ovoz.

(The meaning: To measure the value of a moment, golden scales, and diamond stone are not enough. / The sound of cry can not hold / the moments which run with the steps of the lights) The poet writes another place as “Fursatdir qilguchi aziz, mukarram” (“The time becomes person the dearest and honored”) and appeals to appreciate the “dearest moments of the dearest century”, to “decorate the life book with royal couplets”. He “fixes” a beautiful poetic sculpture to the winner period as “Asrlar taqdiri lahzalarda hal” (“The fate of centuries is solved in the moments”). When the poet gives a worthy artistic-philosophical image, he sees the time with great look at different appearances; he materialized it from the whole appearance to the smallest detail. As if he creates the artistic and philosophical formula of the time at the imagination of the reader. The philosopher poet reveals the human, the power of his will at the highest level in this book. He answers perfectly the question which he asked the question “Go’zallik nimada?” (“What is beauty?”) in the previous time, through “Vaqt” (“Time”). The poetic spirit in poem harmonizes with the poet’s philosophical thoughts and conclusions:

*Hayot sharobidan bir qultum yutay,
Damlar g’animatdir, umrzoq soqiy.
Quyosh-ku falakda kezib yuribdi,
Umrimiz boqiydir, umrimiz boqiy.*

(The meaning: I drink a swallow of wine of life, / the moments are temporary, the wine-server is eternal. / the sun is going round the sky, / our life is eternal, our life is eternal.)

We try to understand the conclusions of the poet through the key words “*hayot sharobi*”, “*soqiy*”, “*Quyosh*”, “*bir qultum*”, “*umrzoq*”, “*boqiy*” in this couplet. In our point of view, according to the poet’s interpretation, the human life is a swallow of Life wine, and the temporary momentum of life is measured with the value of this “one swallow life”. The wine-server is not only wine-server, but also *eternal* wine-server. The sun is the symbol of eternal existence, the life, eternal life. Its walking in the galaxy is a sign of duration of the life, and spending every moment for the goodness and beauty is a guarantee of eternal life. The poem impels such conclusion.

After twenty years writing of this poem, Asqad Mukhtor “drew” the poetic style of the Time. The attitude moment with person, the contradiction reflects in his poem “Vaqt” (“Time”):

*“Vaqt” o’z-o’zicha hech narsa emas,
“Davri” desak ismli, jismli.
Vaqt qaritadi-churitadi, xolos,
Davri inson kabi, dardli, husnli [6, 108].*

(The meaning: “Time” is not something in itself, if we call it as “epoch”, it has name and appearance. / But, the time causes to be old, / The epoch is painful,

beautiful like human.) If the time is given freedom, as the poet says, it is brutally deprived, is not late: “*O’zi tiklolmaydi o’z qomatini, O’zi kelajakni tayyorlamaydi*”. (The meaning: It cannot set up its body, it cannot prepare the future”). So, we should strive to give shape and meaning to the time, to enlighten it, and “seal up” the moments to eternity. This is in the hands of man. Only in this case he can say it loudly: *Shunchaki qaritib o’tib ketmadi, / Yo’q, davrimiz ulug’, mehr-u qahrli. / Kelajakni tug’ish to’lg’og’i og’ir, / Ammo ona bo’lish faxrli!* (The meaning: It is getting old us, / No, our period is great, kind and furious. / the birth pains of giving birth the future is hard, / But becoming mother is prideful!)

Thus, dialectics of Time and Human relations are interpreted poetically in the poems of Ghafur Ghulom and Asqad Mukhtor. In our point of view, the difference in the interpretation of the two wise creators is that when Ghafur Ghulom goes from Time to Human in his poetry, Asqad Mukhtor goes from Human to Time. When Ghafur Ghulom measures the human power with time, Asqad Mukhtor gives the time to human desire: The time is not anything without the human! Indeed, Ghafur Ghulom does not understand the time without the human, oppositely, he recognizes that human is the Creator of the Time. But in poems of Ghafur Ghulom, human acts inside the Time. Human and his creativity power have been absorbed in the base of the poem in the poems of Ghafur Ghulom. Such features were a sign that they were being renewed not only in the form of Uzbek poetry, but also in thought.

Conclusion

We can note the followings as the conclusion to the article. Ghafur Ghulom had a significant influence on the development of the new Uzbek philosophical and intellectual poetry. Although he adapted to the guidance of the present system with his first creative works, wrote the poems in the propagandistic spirit, especially during the years of war, there was a sharp turning point in his creative work, it was seen evidently in his poems such as “Kuzatish”, “Sen yetim emassan”, “Sog’inish”. During the Second World War, the best works which were reflected humanitarian spirit, were created not only in the creativity of Ghafur Ghulom, but also another poets who were contemporary to him in the Uzbek poetry, the human image who thinks about global problems, as a lyrical hero, was created, and the philosophy was developed. Naturally, socio-historical conditions have a special place in this. In general, in the Uzbek poetry of the XX century, special poems were created in the philosophical and intellectual direction in the poetry of Chulpan, Oybek, Ghafur Ghulom, Maqsud Shaykhzoda, Usmon Nosir, Asqad Mukhtor, Abdulla Oripov, Rauf Parfi and other poets.

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Po`lat Xursanmurodovich Qahhorov
Assistant
Samarkand state University, Uzbekistan
pulatsamdu1988@mail.ru

SOCIO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Abstract: This article provides a scientific and practical analysis of the place and role of spiritual values and ideals in the development of historical consciousness. And also, the significance of introducing new values into a functioning system, their peculiarities, principles and regularities and validity of each historical period is revealed in detail.

Key words: Historical consciousness, values, spiritual worship, ideal, patriotism, national idea, self-consciousness, historical memory, cultural heritage, historical heritage.

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Introduction

The history of the nation, its dignified spiritual values, spiritual heritage; respecting for eternal ideals, reforming and returning them to the nation play an important role in ensuring nation's self-consciousness. National patriotism is characterized by the fact that it focuses on the development of historical issues, historical consciousness. That's why it is vital to create literary work, in which poets, philosophers, and historical figures, who praise national culture, are raised. Understanding the historical processes of the people, creating the true image of the past will not only create philosophical-poetic, but also diverse documentary historical work.

Historical consciousness is considered as one of the most important factors in the formation of the national idea in the minds of young people and transform them into spiritual power. Historical consciousness implies the identification of essence of events, their role and importance in social development without overestimating and overlooking. In this process, theoretical and methodological significance of national ideology is crucial.[1.10-12] When determining the historical consciousness, two factors must be taken as the basis. Initially, it is necessary to consider the essence of an event from the point of view of that period and, secondly, to take into account the needs of our time and society. Thus, on the first hand, the determining

of the essence is the philosophical objectivity, on the other hand, estimating it is subjectivity.

Materials and Methods

According to the laws of society's development, the development of the historical consciousness is based on specific, new principles and laws in every new historical stage and installs new, specific features into the current system.

These functions make stability, keeping subordinate and maintenance of the balance in the social, economic and political spheres; be able society as a one whole social system, which is always developing; creating and maintaining an environment that is objective, essential, important and versatile between the components of a holistic social system and encouraging equal opportunities; maintaining a balance between a particular social system and external systems; protection of internal and external security of a whole social system and so on.

Historical consciousness is the most complex concept attracting the social process. In spite of objectivity and subjectivity in studying, analysing, estimating of this term, there are a number of important factors which are social status, established values; policy applied; people's world-out-look, their cultural level, needs and interests; the role of the country in the world community, main principles of interaction with other countries; economic, cultural priorities of the country's development; prospective

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development plans, ideological principles and et cetera. They are not only history, but also the principles defining the future. Therefore, in order to properly understand the essence of historical research, historical point of view, historical analysis, it is necessary to look it basing on these factors. Hence, history is not the sum of abstract ideas. "History is the social memory of humanity, its history, its self-knowledge and self-consciousness, the survival of the events in the human mind" [2.524].

Historical events, historic figures' activities are complex, controversial, and naturally, it is easier to say the truth about simple matters. However, in order to understand complex issues, to understand the historical reality, as above mentioned, it is necessary to have a profound knowledge, objective intentions, and a broader mindset. One of such complicated, controversial historical events is the deed of Amir Temur. As everybody knows that Amir Temur's activities and his personality were judged negatively for a long time. Only after independence, there was a fair attitude towards his work, and that was thoroughly investigated. Amir Temur as a fair, a freedom-taker, a nation-lover great king, made opportunities to develop science, art and culture, and was a permanent sponsor of them. Many scientific, popular, artistic works about Amir Temur have been created. The restoration of the historical consciousness on him is going on, and most importantly, he has occupied a worthy place in our spiritual world, and studying his deed is consistently continued.

There are no hundred percent positive or hundred percent negative events in history. Each event has its own positive and negative aspects like each person's activity. The truth is, the correct assessment of the positive and negative sides. We think it is important to note some points in this regard. Initially, in some cases, historians often pay little attention to the interrelationship between these events in the evaluation of positive and negative trends in the historical event, the phenomenon of events, activities, individuals. An analysing event is either overpraised or there is no imply on its drawbacks; or vice versa, the event is over-abused and we forget its positive sides. It can be caught in the works of both past and present historians. At this point, emotions are superior, whereas science must be based on logical, mental capabilities. In the result, historical consciousness is broken when event, activities historical figures' deed are over estimated or over looked. Infringement of historical consciousness leads to the destruction of the reality of life. Violation of the reality of life affects the behavior of young people. Forming advanced thinking, consistent beliefs, and strong faith in people, especially in the young, depends on the honest historical awareness that they are taught to.

On the other hand, there are several ways and methods to expose the historical consciousness. The most important issue is that, finding, determining and interpreting the motive idea, which lays on the essence of those events, activities and figures' deed. It is really difficult, but actually very vital.

The essence of each event, activity, the deed of individual, its developmental trends and vital outcomes are the basis of above mention issues. The goal depends how true and positive idea. It can be concluded: the true nature of historical consciousness is detected by the truthfulness of the idea that bases on it. Thus, in order to properly understand the essence of historical consciousness, the essence of the national idea is required to studied deeply and comprehensively. It is the demand of the time for the young to maintain historical consciousness, to study the scientific philosophical works inherited from our ancestors, understanding national-ethnic identity, knowledge of language, traditions, custom and lifestyles. Historical research has shown that a methodology or scientific work, that has been absorbed by a certain ideology or idea, loses its value by the time. Here, it is possible to imagine the concepts of the science of history and the responsibility of historians, as well as to have a clear scientific philosophical conceptual interpretation and more precisely the essence of history because this idea has its own philosophical basis. One of the main problems of nowadays is working out methodological scientific-theoretical foundations and principles of historical science. In particular, "self-awareness starts with knowing of history. It is impossible to understand the truth without knowing the true history" [3.3].

The problem of changing the attitude towards historical-cultural heritage, values, reforming them, raising their status, appreciating them as treasury of nation have become the main part of total reforming of Uzbekistan within the framework of modern socio-political system requires.

For a brief time, the ancient traditions of the nation, the centuries-old national traditions and historical cultural heritage have been restored. Our people began to realize a new stage of their development with the acquisition of the inheritance rights for national reconstruction and cultural renewal. The process of transforming national values into the formation of national pride began to intensify. At the same time, the role of historical cultural heritage and historical consciousness on the basis of self-consciousness, upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism, humanism, and devotion to the country is extremely high. "... A completely new historical period has begun in the life of our people. This period is being formed as a period of ideas that serve the interests of a healthy, comprehensive and vital human being, which is now

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emerging through the ideas of independence, freedom” [4.125].

This is a new national identity, a national idea, and our newly emerging relationships as a national philosophy, the basis of historical memory and historical consciousness. "The role of historical cultural heritage in the formation of historical consciousness is expressed by those who express themselves INI finds. There is no nation without historical memories as if it was not a memory person. In this sense, the reflection of the nation, its existence and its spiritual world is a cultural heritage. The historical consciousness of the people who created rich cultural heritage, as they say, "flowing river flows," will enable their descendants to benefit from their inheritance and develop on the basis of inheritance. The relationship existing newly, which appears as national independence, a national idea, national philosophy, is becoming a very strong motive forming new attitude towards the history, revision it, according to them, performing historical memory and historical consciousness.

The importance of historical-cultural heritage in the forming historical memory includes followings. There is no man without memory, like that, neither is nation. So, cultural heritage is the main option showing nation's features, spiritual world. As it is said that the pouring river will pour again, if the nation creating rich cultural heritage, transfers it to generations, develops it basing on consequence, historical consciousness will be reason for raising cultural development.

The cultural heritage is hidden in the spirit of the people, the inner instinctive emotion, the concealed power of comprehensibility. "It can only be felt by awakening, sharp perception. Awareness of cultural heritage enlarges people's worldview, encourages them to analyse to think and to make conclusions" [5.63-65]. Historical cultural heritage impresses national feelings of patriotism. It creates a sense of aspiration for ancestors to be worthy descendants. Cultural heritage perceived through historical consciousness reflects great spiritual power, wealth, skills. The dramatic increase in the interest in history in the lives of peoples who are experiencing radical changes in the wars, coups, production methods, the turning points of history has always been amazed. This phenomenon, which helps us to understand a number of specific aspects of the genesis of this historical consciousness, could be called history interest. In this sense, in the context of the collapse of the totalitarian Soviet system in Uzbekistan and the transition to a market economy system based on democratic principles, the interest in history has dramatically increased. This can be caught in followings. Initially, the fact that the creation of a new society and state in Uzbekistan has increased its interest in its historical roots and experience; secondly, high demand of the nation for

being aware of the real history after colonisations beginning by Tsarist Russia and later by Soviet Union; thirdly, the need for self-awareness and national reformation appear as being aware of ancestor's heritage, and using it in the process of rebuilding it by the formulae of past-today-future. Historical consciousness and historical memory are formed in many subjects, especially in studying of history. Historical consciousness and historical experience have enormous theoretical and practical significance for any society. Therefore, the desire for historical knowledge is strong. "In this regard, in 2002, the series of scientific works was published, as well as preparation of book publication "Narration, identity and historical consciousness" by the well-known scientist Jurgen Straub, and it is not by chance that European scholars focus on the problem" [6.31-49]. The interest in the past comes from the desire to know the truth about their origins, aspiration to expand the sphere of knowledge, the need to know their country's background, the roots of its people, the history lessons, the knowledge of past generations, and the desire to find answers to pressing questions from history. "We are an instant creature without consciousness," says S. Rubinstein, "our past would be dead for the future. The present day, according to the past, would disappear in the past" [7.302]. As it is obvious, the reasons are sufficiently credible, accurate and definite, and noble, because they face the need for people to become full-fledged citizens of their country. Here are the reasons for identification (unifying with their country, people) and aspiration for objective knowledge, as it helps to understand the present day well and helps to make the right decisions. The population is conscious of the fact that it is impossible to become a civilized person without knowing history and considers historical knowledge as a means of bringing-up children.

Historical culture is the manifestation of historical consciousness in society in various forms and procedures. It includes the cognitive work of historical studies as well as everyday life attitudes towards an understanding of the past and the historically conceptualizing of one's own identity; and let's not forget the museums and the historical instruction in schools, neither the presentations of the past in the various media or in literature. "It is always useful to reflect the complexity of historical culture. So, let me distinguish there the different fundamental dimensions of historical culture: the aesthetic, the political and the cognitive one" [8]. The cultural and spiritual heritage of the people have served as a source of powerful spirituality for the people of the East for thousands of years. In spite of the long rigid ideology, the people of Uzbekistan managed to preserve their historical and cultural values and traditions. History is becoming a true bringing-up way of the nation. The deeds and courage of our

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great ancestors revive our historic memory, form a new civil consciousness, become a source of moral training and pattern of perfectness. That's why, we strive to educate and bring up younger generation basing on the moral and spiritual values of the nation. National values can be divided into the following categories:

1) Historical heritage e.g., history of our country, great historical persons and their historical services, historical monuments;

2) The nation's folklore e.g., ancient rock inscriptions, legends, poems, fairy tales, proverbs, wisdom;

3) Treasures of philosophical thought e.g., the values of the ancient, medieval, new and modern times philosophy serving for the spiritual perfection;

4) Educational values e.g., a spiritual approach to science, the heritage of founders of national education, people's attitude to the enlightenment;

5) Traditions and custom e.g., an appreciate attitude towards a family, parents, neighbours, neighbourhood, elderly people, the young and the nation, country; socio-spiritual importance of different celebrations and ceremonies.

If all members of our society, a family, neighbourhood, school, and lower institutions use these values appropriately, a growing generation will become perfect one.

After becoming independence and turning its new development way, the interest of our society in understanding its past has grown sharply. This allows us to have a legitimate and objective assessment of certain periods of our great history, to enjoy the heritage of our ancestors, who made a significant

contribution to the spiritual treasures of the peoples of the world and on this basis to define a new dimension of historical development of our country. Indeed, historical heritage and historical memory have a great significance in raising the spirituality and the spirit of the nation. As D. Alimova mentions, "Historical memories reflect the perspective of the people's social existence, which is the future. The future is the inevitable end of the past and present, their outcome and continuity" [9]

Conclusion

It is necessary to study the history truly and learn lessons from it. Historical heritage or historical memory is one of the roots of national pride. And also, the historical heritage is reviving, revering, and valuing the material and spiritual wealth created by the ancestors in the consciousness and daily practice of the people. According to O. Gaybullaev, "national consciousness and historical memory, which is a component of it, are vital to be absorbed the senses of love the Homeland, universal moral and spiritual values, national identity, affection, conscience, bringing-up to modern young generation" [10.80].

To sum up, it is important to emphasize that the issue of history and historical awareness have been raised to the level of state policy, and basing on them, forming the individual and the society, who are able to reform by historical consciousness, as well, philosophically analysing of the history plays a crucial role. It is vital to focus on the role and importance of people who are creative thinkers, especially, who are professionals in the future.

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Gulinigor Rustamjanovna Zubaidullaeva
the master,
Tashkent state economic university

FREE TRADE ECONOMIC ZONES AS THE IMPORTANT FACTOR OF IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE

Abstract: In article questions of creation of free economic zones in the Republic of Uzbekistan where the involved foreign and domestic investments promote creation of the modern hi-tech manufactures providing release of competitive production with high added cost, and also complex and an effective utilization of industrial and resource potential are considered.

Key words: free economic zone, zones of free trade, free harbors, investment, modes, preferential trading mode, export of production, zone of export processing.

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Introduction

As it is known, creation of a free economic zone is directed not only on liberalization, but also foreign trade activities and openness's of the country to an external world. As in the free economic zone "Navoi" customs, tax and investment modes are favorable for internal and external investments they are created and function as in industrial the developed countries (the USA, England, Japan, Germany), and in developing countries. And the new industrial countries as Turkey and in rather underdeveloped countries as Shri Lanka, Guatemala, in countries of Eastern Europe, and also in China, Vietnam successfully function of free economic zone and process of creation of zones in territory of the CIS proceeds. In the Republic of Uzbekistan our Government give the great attention of creation and development of free economic zones. By the decree of the President of Republic Uzbekistan are created huge numbers of free economic zones as "Navoi", "Angren" and "Dzhizak" and other. [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8].

A free economic zone settle down as in small territory in some square kilometers, and in large territories in some tens hundreds kilometers. Organizational and functional structure of zones of free trade is diverse enough. It is difficult to classify this or that free economic zone in this or that country unequivocally as it possesses lines of many zones. Among them it is possible to allocate zones of free trade, gained the greatest distribution to the USA.

It is possible to carry special shops "Duty free" to number of free trade at the large international airports. From the point of view of a financial mode, they are considered as being outside of frontiers. Zones of free trade concern as well traditional free harbors with preferential trading modes.

Materials and methods of research

For article writing used the analyze method of creation of free economic zones. As it is known, in the world are more than 600 free ports and 4 thousand special customs areas. Us we analyzing also special customs areas, as one of the elementary forms of the economic zones, representing transit or consignment warehouses for storage, packing's and insignificant processing of the foreign goods intended for export. Such zones name bonded goods or free customs territories, and special customs areas are released from the customs duties on import and on export of the goods. By analyzing the special commercial and industrial zones which represent territories with a preferential trading mode where there is a number of preferences for investment, developments of industrial production, production export. Industrial and trading activity special commercial and industrial zones are widespread enough kind of zones. Special export-industrial zones where export processing of the goods is conducted are considered by us also [9].

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The materials of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, are characterized as enclaves within the limits of the national customs territory usually located nearby to the international ports in which the equipment, components for assemblage and materials arrive without customs control, and imported production is exposed in free economic zones to industrial processing and then is exported without intervention of the customs authorities of a receiving party.

Customs duties payment is not required, except for a case when this production arrives on national customs territory of a receiving party.

Zones of export processing are characteristic for a number of the developing countries which are carrying out strategy of transition from growth import substitution goods (of type of industrialization to export) to the focused type.

Discussion of results

The positive effect from such zones is to the greatest degree reached, in the so-called new industrial countries. Now their number all over the world reaches to 350. Zones of export processing are created with orientation to a foreign market, on purpose to earn currency means. Zones of technical and economic development which are created, as reference zones for country national economy where level of the organization of effective and highly technological manufacture it is high are interesting. At the enterprises located in zones of technical and economic development, modern management methods by manufacture, progressive methods of the organization and marketing are widely used, the advanced industrial technologies are developed. Essential development of technical and economic potential in is observed in a number of developing countries. To relatives on the organization and features of functioning with technical and economic development in many countries "technical parks" or "techno polices" are high. Technical parks are guided by development of the newest technology, the high technology production and in them the considerable personnel and engineering potential which is engaged in working out of current and perspective scientifically-applied problems, new kinds of production and materials concentrates.

«Open zones», these zones are interesting so-called cover territories where the preferential investment mode for attraction and the foreign capital is created.

«Open zones» had wide development in the People's Republic of China, include all seaside belt of this country and extend deep into it. In these areas' zones of technical and economic development, techno parks the export-focused manufacture take place.

The CIS countries, in particular of the Republic of Uzbekistan, are located in strategic points of

corridors of the Silk Way where such cities as Samarkand, Bukhara, Navoi, Aktau and Turkmenbashi are especially important transit points for railway, automobile and sea transportations, where available effective logistical objects that terminal expenses and expenses on time for cargo streams minimize.

The city Navoi is located on important road and railway connections in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and is the international knot between East Asia, Europe and Southern Asia. The free economic zone "Navoi" develops fast rates that provides to foreign joint-stock companies is located all in 3 km from airport of Navoi convenience by its management.

The Bottom Pianj located on border of Tajikistan and Afghanistan is unique most important point of crossing of border of Tajikistan with Afghanistan, provides freight traffic between Afghanistan and the countries of the Central Asia. Lately growth of volumes of freight traffic through this border thanks to deliveries for forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been noted. Freight traffic through this border also is an important route for import and export of production from the countries of the Central Asia to Pakistan.

The free economic zone developing near to a border zone strengthens necessity of the effective logistical center. The international logistical center of "Navoi". Settling down in the center of the Republic of Uzbekistan on crossing international land and an air passage of "North-south" and of "East-West". Airport of Navoi represents the ideal regional center for management of the international goods traffics and, accordingly, for development of the international logistical center [10].

The international logistical center it is located near to the International Airport of Navoi in territory of Free Industrial Economic Zone "Navoi" where in this territory placed the hi-tech manufactures with the high added cost is established. The essential volume of this manufacture is processed in warehouses of Navoi and redistributed on corresponding types of transport.

Creation of transport distributive point on the basis of airport of Navoi and special economic region becomes the considerable contribution to essential development of Republic of Uzbekistan.

The forecast of transportation of passengers spent by us and goods traffics, assumes to increase the size and functions of the logistical center, necessary for processing of a cargo stream, the ecological estimation of this development of international logistical center "Navoi" is given and are considered financial and feasibility reports on the logistical center. An important element of development of the logistical center is delimitation of appeal international logistical center for potential investors. An important question is the financial

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analysis of the project on “its acceptability’s for banks”. The expected tendency of increase containerization, as well as percentage parity within the general predicted goods traffic through the logistical center gives chance of growth international logistical center. The infrastructure of Navoi is unique, as considerable progress has been made for reconstruction of its airport, convenience concerning transport logistics its considerable development in the future. For these reasons the international logistical center causes interest in private investors.

The international logistical center of Navoi is considered by investors as good potential investment. A key strategic and economic problem of the logistical center is assistance to international trade and movement of passengers and the goods by means of perfection of local logistical possibilities, interactions of networks and multimodal transport in the Central Asia. In the logistical Center Navoi all kinds of logistical services not only for local population, but also for the international transit, spent on a commercial basis various operator are spent. Operators are owners, or tenants of buildings or constructions (warehouses, centers value of distribution, the offices constructed on this site. On the basis of rules of free trade, the Logistical Center is accessible to all foreign companies involved in various kinds of activity of this Center.

Republic of logistical Center Navoi is equipped by municipal constructions for carrying out of all transport and logistical works. It includes public services, both for employees, and for users. For assistance to the mixed transportations the Logistical Center serves their modern methods of transportation at level of the world standards.

The logistical Center copes as the unique legal body at joint activity with the foreign companies, and this commercial cooperation corresponds to the world standards.

Proceeding from the concept of creation of a free industrial economic zone Navoi and the chosen priorities, in it a number of the enterprises of the electro technical industry, mechanical engineering, instrument making and manufacture of component parts of manufacture of mechanical engineering, medicinal products and the medical equipment, the enterprise for processing and packing of foodstuff, manufactures of plastic and polymeric products are placed [11].

Free industrial economic zone “Navoi” represents industrial character where presence of industrial and communication infrastructure it is considerable, then in other regions of Republic of Uzbekistan.

In a free industrial economic zone, the special customs, currency and tax modes, the simplified order of entrance, stay and departure, and also reception of the permission to realization of labor

activity by citizens-non-residents of Republic of Uzbekistan operate.

The managing subjects registered in free industrial economic zone “Navoi”, are released from payment of the ground tax, the tax to property, profit, an accomplishment and development of a social infrastructure, uniform tax payment that is important for small-scale business, and also from obligatory deductions in Republican road fund and Republican fund of school education at volume of the brought direct investments:

-From 3 million euro to 10 million euro - for 7 years;

-From 10 million euro to 30 million euro - for 10 years.

The next 5 years of the rate of the profit tax and uniform tax payment are established in size for 50 percent below current rates;

-Over 30 million euro - for 15 years.

- Next 10 years of the rate of the profit tax and uniform tax payment are established in size on 50 % below current rates.

The managing subjects registered in free industrial economic zone are released from payment of customs payments (except gathering for customs registration) on deliverer of equipment, and also on raw materials, materials and completing products for production for export for all period of activity of a free industrial economic zone.

For raw materials, materials and completing products, deliver of production, realized in home market of the Uzbekistan, customs payments are raised at a rate of 50% from the established rates (except for gathering for customs registration) with granting of a delay of their payment within 180 days if the legislation does not establish more preferential mode.

It is authorized to the managing subjects registered in free industrial economic zone “Navoi”:

-To carry out calculations and payments in foreign currency according to prisoners between them contracts and contracts;

-To pay in it is hard to currency delivery of the goods, works and services from other managing subjects-residents of Republic of Uzbekistan;

-To use conditions convenient for them and forms of payment and calculations for the exported and imported goods.

For today territory free industrial economic zone of “Navoi” is ready to placing of new manufactures. The necessary regulatory legal acts regulating its activity are accepted and confirmed.

All external infrastructures are brought to territory of free industrial economic zone of “Navoi”, including automobile and the railway, channels of broadband telecommunication communication, a lining and installation water - gas - and electro distributive knots in territory.

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As concrete indicators on attraction of foreign investments in territory free industrial economic zone Navoi more than 20 projects for a total sum \$200 million already are realized

The multimodal logistical center "Navoi" is located near to the International Airport Navoi in territory of free industrial economic zone on which hi-tech manufacture with the high added cost is established. The essential volume of this manufacture is processed in warehouses of multimodal logistical center Navoi and redistributed on corresponding types of transport. Creation of transport distributive point on the basis of airport Navoi provides essential development of Republic of Uzbekistan

The expected tendency of increase containerization, as well as percentage parity within the general predicted goods traffic in free industrial economic zone in Navoi is high. A key strategic and economic problem of the logistical center is assistance to international trade and movement of the goods from the Central Asia to the EU countries and the near East using all logistical possibilities multimodal logistical center, taking into account interactions of networks and multimodal transport in the world.

Are created joint ventures in territory free industrial economic zone of "Navoi" of the enterprise chemical, oil and gas, electro technical, machine-building, mining, pharmaceutical, light industry, the enterprise for manufacture of building materials and furniture.

With a view of formation of favorable conditions on attraction of foreign and domestic investments and for creation of the modern hi-tech manufactures providing release of competitive production with high added cost, and also complex and an effective utilization of industrial and resource potential of the Tashkent area was it is created special industrial zones "Angren".

The primary goals and lines of activity of a special industrial zone "Angren" is formation of favorable conditions on attraction of investments, first of all straight lines, for creation and effective activity of modern hi-tech manufactures on release competitive on internal and the world markets of production with the high added cost, maintenance complex and an effective utilization of industrial and resource potential of the region entering into a special industrial zone, creation of new manufactures on deeper processing of a mineral-source of raw materials, deepening of processes of localization of manufacture of hi-tech production on the basis of local raw materials and materials on the basis of an establishment of close cooperation communications and development of industrial cooperation between the enterprises of a special industrial zone and as whole republics, maintenance of advancing development and an effective utilization transport, engineering-communication and social infrastructure,

the further development and wide use of potential of the Center of logistics "Angren", the created system of automobile and container transportations of cargoes.

Term of functioning of a special industrial zone "Angren" makes 30 years with possibility of its subsequent prolongation and during term of functioning of a free industrial economic zone "Angren" in its territory the special tax mode and customs privileges operate.

The primary goals and functions of Administrative council of a special industrial zone "Angren" consider decision-making on granting to the enterprises of the status of the participant of a free industrial economic zone "Angren", realization of coordination of work of the ministries and departments, the economic associations responsible for realization of projects in a free industrial economic zones "Angren", on timely preparation of the design, tender both contract documentation and carrying out of their examination, and also public authorities on places in the questions connected with functioning of a free industrial economic zone "Angren", decision-making on realization to participants free industrial economic zone "Angren" at zero redemption cost of the staying idle enterprises and the property, being in state ownership [12].

Special industrial zone "Angren" is released from payment of the profit tax, the tax to property of legal bodies, the tax to an accomplishment and development of a social infrastructure, uniform tax payment for small enterprises, and also obligatory deductions in Republican road fund, customs payments (except custom charges) on the equipment, completing products and the materials which are not made in republic, завозимые on territory of a special industrial zone "Angren" within the limits of realization of projects.

It is established that the above-stated privileges are given for the term from 3 till 7 years depending on volume of the brought investments, including in an equivalent:

-from \$300 thousand to \$3 million - for a period of 3 years; over \$3 million to \$10 million - for a period of 5 years; over \$10 million - for a period of 7 years.

Effective realization in free industrial economic zone it is possible at its close economic interaction with other world with observance of following conditions:

-Formation of accurate realization of the concept in the field of free industrial economic zone, considering both nation-wide and regional interests;

-Organizations free industrial economic zone in the limited territory excluding infringement of a principle of uniform economic space of the country;

To possibility (and readiness) republican bodies to direct considerable budgetary funds for formation of infrastructure free industrial economic zone, with

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understanding of that the real effect for the country can be received only in the long term;

-To granting to the foreign and national investors operating in free industrial economic zone, good conditions for economic activities conducting.

Creation at us free industrial economic zone can become, as well as in many countries of the world, one of effective ways of attraction of foreign investments, the catalyst of development of foreign economic relations and economy of the Uzbekistan as a whole.

The government of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the Decision «About measures on the organization of hi-tech manufactures in territory of a special industrial zone "Dzhizak" has impulse in development of this zone. According to the document, the Ministry of external economic relations, investments and trade of the Uzbekistan and company ZTE (China) Ltd and Wenzhou Jingshen Trade Co. Ltd. Realize four projects in free industrial economic zone "Dzhizak". In particular, ZTE Ltd (China) realizes the project on manufacture of mobile phones and their accessories. Project cost makes 3.16 million dollars of Capacity on manufacture of mobile phones have made 100 thousand devices a year. It is expected that 10 % of production will be exported, and localization level will make 30 %.

Company Wenzhou Jingshen Trade Co. Ltd. Adjusts manufacture sanitary - technical products. Project cost makes 10 million dollars Capacity of the enterprise will make 1.2 million units of production a year.

The Chinese company realizes the project on processing of livestock products by capacity of 1 thousand tons of production in a year. Project cost – \$1.4 million.

Wenzhou Jingshen Trade Co. Ltd. Invests \$1 million in the project on manufacture of forages for pets. The enterprise will let out 1 thousand tons of forages a year.

Capacities will be located in Open Company Peng Sheng. According to decision by Peng Sheng has received tax and customs privileges.

The conclusion

Overall objective free industrial economic zone consists:

- In deeper inclusion of national economy in the international geographical division of labor.

- In saturation of home market of the country by high-quality production, introduction in a domestic production of the newest scientific and technical workings out, employment increase, the decision of problems of a regional policy by creation of "growth poles» and etc.

- Entering on parts of the territory, foreign trade activities particular treatment, the Republic of Uzbekistan solves such problems, as increase of competitiveness of national manufacture, increase in inflow of currency, both from export of goods and services, and in the form of the foreign investments, the accelerated development of manufacture of the new goods and services. In the developed countries by means of such free industrial economic zone, the exit of national firms on foreign markets becomes simpler, profitableness of the operations foreign trade and connected with them increases. By means of creation of free economic zones of this or that type the various states of "the third world" solve various by the nature economic problems.

- To growth of incomes of the country, expansion of export of finished goods, rationalization, import, growth of inflow of the foreign productive capital, stimulation of technical development, change of structure of manufacture, acceleration innovative and implementation processes, to unemployment reduction, preparation of the qualified experts.

Practice of functioning of free industrial economic zone has shown active attraction of the foreign capital. To each type of zones there corresponds the standard set of base privileges and stimulus which are supplemented with special forms of encouragements that are directed or on the decision of specific targets (for example, the accelerated creation of a transport infrastructure), or on stimulation of separate kinds of activity (processing of local raw materials for export, bank services and etc.), or on attraction to a zone of investors of certain type (small or large business).

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A.T. Shermukhamedov
prof., Ph. D, Dr. Sc. (math.-phys.),
Uzbekistan, Tashkent branch of Russian economic
university after G.V. Plekhanov

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT COMMUNICATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Abstract: Expansion of cooperation with the next states should promote occurrence in the world economy, accelerate market economy development in region. Interest in reorientation of economic communications and in an exit on a foreign market of again formed states coincides with aspirations of their neighbors which owing to the political and economic interests also undertake active steps to expansion of business cooperation with the Central Asia. In article questions of integration of a transport artery of the Republic of Uzbekistan in world transport system are considered.

Key words: international transportation, it is central the Asian region, export-import freight traffic, market economy, the world economy, market economy, a foreign market.

Language: English

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Introduction

Use of achievements of logistics in transport is pledge of increase of efficiency of a domestic transport complex and activation of its integration into world transport system. Last year's transport, possessing huge strategic resource, carries out base function in потоковых processes. Today problems of increase in volumes of transportation, increase of economic efficiency of activity of numerous domestic cargo carriers and forwarding agents, not only on internal, but also the international lines are actual. In qualitative "jump" in transport sphere it is possible to reach only at the expense of use of new technologies of maintenance of processes of the transportations answering of modern needs, and high international standards, in particular, at the expense of expansion and development of innovations, logistics principles. The transport logistics as new methodology of optimization and the organization of rational goods traffics, and processing in the specialized logistical centers allows providing increase of efficiency of such streams, decrease in unproductive costs and expenses, to correspond to inquiries more and more of exigent clients and the market. Questions of stability, predictabilities, competitiveness, adaptability to manufacture in transportations including in sphere of export of transport services it is not possible without

innovations. In the long term, the logistics, will give the chance to much of national transport agencies of Republic of Uzbekistan to correct the financial affairs in the internal and external markets, to raise a rating, volume of transportations, but it is impossible without corresponding the innovative policy in transport. In September, 2000 within the limits of the Second International Eurasian conference the decision on prolongation of the major lines of international transportation is accepted. To take root and master new corridors, to connect the countries of Asian-Pacific region with the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa is one of ways increasing of shares of transportations of domestic carriers in the transport market. Demand for export of transport services in the world by 2025 can reach to \$15-20 bln. in a year. To be ready to offer competitive, more favorable conditions to potential clients in so perspective market it is an important and solved problem of our transport workers, but this problem cannot be solved without a modern transport infrastructure and a corresponding innovation in transportation process.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan all conditions for the further development and increase in transport potential and international transportation are created.

Building of absolutely new railway and automobile highways in the country is spent, the

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basic railroad lines and highways of the international value are reconstructed and electrified, the international airports are reconstructed, specialized international transport terminals are created, the corresponding is standard-legal base which will provide unobstructed movement of the goods is developed.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has already joined the basic transport conventions and the international contracts, and this work proceeds.

Discussion

Essential features are available in quantity and ways of an estimation of expenses in international transportation where logistical components of costs of international transportation of cargoes include expenses for preparation of production for shipment (quality check, quantities, marks, packing's, etc.); loading-unloading in the country, storage in points of transfer of cargoes, terminals, warehouses of time storage etc.; transportation of cargoes before frontier transitions, ports or to the vehicles following abroad; loading on a vehicle, including in point of transition of border; transportation by the international transport; payment for insurance and customs declaring; a cargo unloading in destination; payment of the customs duties, taxes and tax collections; payment on delivery of cargo to a warehouse consignees etc.

Presence of this or that concrete set of expenses will depend on the basic terms of delivery established by the contract of purchase and sale. The transport component in the goods price at import-export to world practice usually is defined on conditions ex-border, or FOB/CIF (in Uzbekistan) [1].

Geopolitical position of Republic of Uzbekistan between two dynamically developing world centers of business activity - Europe and Asia - predetermines its special, key role in maintenance of the Eurasian communications. The territory of Republic of Uzbekistan is located on crossing of the shortest trading ways between the countries of Europe, the Central Asia and Asian-Pacific region on which direction the basic international transport streams are formed.

At the same time, the governments of some the states, having united in the international alliances with support of EU and the international organizations, began to initiate a number of the large international transport projects providing transportation of cargoes of the Eurasian trade by passing territory Republic of Uzbekistan. Realization of such projects can negatively affect not only economy of our country, but also its national safety. In struggle for a competition in the market of the international transport services Republic of Uzbekistan have good launching sites and advantages of a geographical position on the

Eurasians continent. The international transport routes cross our country on the shortest distances, with the minimum number of crossings of frontiers and pass on territory with uniform legal space that provides the shortest terms of delivery of cargoes. Besides of Republic of Uzbekistan on directions of the basic international goods traffics have the developed network railway and the waterways having a reserve of fare and a developing network of highways that will allow avoiding necessity of large investments into arrangement of the international corridors [2].

Serious obstacle for overland transportation of cargoes to the EU or Asian countries is the difference in width of the European and railway track in the CIS: in Europe and Asian countries is 1435 mm, in CIS is 1520 mm. For this reason overload containers from the car in the car at border stations.

In this connection, the civil engineering design in territory of the Czech Republic of the largest European terminal on transfer of cargoes for a transcontinental Eurasian highway is considered. The project provides also a lining to Czech a railway track in width of 1520 mm.

To conduct it is planned from Slovakia or Poland, depending on economic feasibility.

Delivering containers to the central Czech from other European countries basically, by means of motor transport, forwarding agents will have an opportunity to deliver them on platforms without any overloads to the Find and further in the countries of South East Asia that will allow to reduce essentially terms of delivery of cargoes, and also to lower the cost price of delivery of cargoes [3,4,5].

The route Uzbekistan - Kirghizia - China: this branch line between the cities of Andizhan (Uzbekistan) is interesting, Osh (Kirghizia) and Kashgar (China) is the most short way of an exit on the Chinese market and the further joining of railway Lanzhou - Urumchi and will provide access to port Lianyungang located at coast of Yellow sea that will allow to transport the goods from the Republic of Uzbekistan to Japan, South Korea where the modern system of logistics is developed.

Throughput of this corridor should reach 12-14 million tons of cargoes, without internal transportations. The general extent of a highway Tashkent- Osh-Kashgar is 940 km.

The specified route on a site Tashkent-Andizhan-Osh has bituminous concrete pavement covering and there is in a good condition, on a site of Osh-Sarytash an extent of 184 km which on separate sites demands average repair, on a site of Sarytash-Irkeshdam in the extent of 78 km, demands the device of a new covering.

Throughout the specified route (a site Andizhan - Kashgar) is available four passes: Chigirchik -2406 km, Taldyk-3615 km., 40 years of VLKSM

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(comsol of USSR) Kirghizia-3541km.,
Taimurun-3536 km.

On a route Andizhan-Osh-Kashgar-Korla-Lianjungan (or Shanghai) is provided transportation of republican export-import cargoes by a following variant: motor transport Andizhan-Osh-Kashgar-Korla, further railway transportation of "Korla-Lianjungan".

Highway building between these cities also there is begun reconstruction of a highway Andizhan - Kashgar.

Rough tariff rates on transportation of a cotton fiber:

- by rail make \$234.17:

- on a line Chengeldy-friendship-Lianjungan at loading of the car less than 48.9 t.; at loading of the car more than 48.9 t. is \$229.81;

- on a line of Korla- Shanghai at loading of the car less than 48.9 t. is \$195, at loading of the car more than 48.9 t. is \$195.

Within the limits of the given project China already has brought to the city of Kashgar automobile both trunk-railways.

Building and reconstruction of road lying through territory of Kyrgyzstan will allow reducing considerably an exit to the markets of China and to its ports. Input in construct the above-stated road will allow reducing distance to east ports to 1000 km and time of transportation of cargoes more than for 1 day.

Besides, this road will allow reorienting about 30 % of the cargoes going from Europe to Asia and back, on ground transport. A route Uzbekistan - Kazakhstan - China - South East Asia is most real of alternative routes on which railway communication on a route Tashkent-Almaty-Taldikurgan-Drujba-Lanjou-Urumchi to southern ports (Lianjungan - Tsingtao - Shanghai) is carried out further.

Railway the line of Serakh - Meshed has received the status Eurasian and is considered as movement to Trans-Siberian, connecting China with Europe through the Central-Asian countries and sub region of the organization of economic cooperation.

China, including this road a part of the Eurasian land bridge, attaches huge significance to its development.

The railway transportation leading position is caused by the big distances and inadequacy of a road infrastructure in east corridor to ports of China.

The site of the railway Friendship - Urumchi-Lianzhou is single-line in which diesel and still locomotive draught with the maximum weight of structures from 3400 to 3800 tons is used basically [6,7,8].

Though the site from Lanchow to port Lanjungan is two-acceptable, throughput of road as a whole was limited to low throughput of a site Friendship- Urumchi - Lanchzhou.

The second way on a site of Lanchow - Urumchi will allow increasing throughput of the

railway in 2 times. Transit represents one of elements of the general strategy.

Transformation of the Central Asia countries into the leading cargo forming center capable to constantly increasing filling of transport communications by own commodity streams, and not only raw character should become its second element and, the most important.

The Central Asia in an ideal could play a role not only binding international transport-communication knot, but become a natural component of uniform continental economic space in which in a close connection the markets of South East Asia would function, the CIS, Europe and the Near East is central the Asian states.

Realization of transport potential of the Central Asia needs realization at least two interconnected processes.

The first, this finding of possibilities for acceleration of transport integration is central the Asian's states, its conclusion to qualitatively new level.

Secondly, it is working out and realization of measures on adjustment of transport partnership with the leading economic centers of the Eurasian continent which simultaneously act as the largest consignors, and consignees.

Conclusion

The overall objective of working out of strategy of application of flexibly tariff policy by transit rail transportation is increase of transport potential of the railways of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as important and indissoluble making complete transport system.

The further increase in volumes of the foreign trade and transit cargo will be defined by rates of economic growth and structural transformations in economy, a technological level of transport system and quality of given services. It is expected that to 2025 year. The volume of foreign trade of Republic of Uzbekistan will increase in cost expression in comparison with level of 2010 on 70 75 %, and volumes of transportations of export-import of cargoes is 30-35 %.

Thus, the basic goods traffic of the foreign trade and transit transportations concentrate on axes the West-east and the North-south and coincide with mainstreams of transportations in the inter-regional message in Uzbekistan around which gravitation it is concentrated about two thirds of population and industrial potential Republic of Uzbekistan. The basic goods traffic of the foreign trade and transit transportations concentrate on axes the West-east and the North-south and coincide with mainstreams of transportations in the inter-regional message in Republic of Uzbekistan around which gravitation it is concentrated about two thirds of population and industrial potential of Republic of Uzbekistan. Development of the international transport corridors

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answers both external, and to internal economic interests of Republic of Uzbekistan. Use of these directions for transportations through territory of Republic of Uzbekistan the international transit cargoes provides essential reduction of terms of their delivery in the message of the country of Asian-Pacific region, pool of Indian ocean and Persian Gulf is the countries of Europe for the account considerably smaller extent of routes (in 2-3 times) in comparison with southern by sea through Suez Canal. In the long-term transportations of transit cargoes in containers on latitudinal to a direction (through the Trans-Siberian Railway) can make 600 800 thousand unit of meridional direction (a corridor "North-south")- 80-100 thousand unit Such approach to development of the international transport communications in territory of Republic of Uzbekistan consisting in the fullest use of potential of national transport system [9,10].

Unique geopolitical position Republic of Uzbekistan in the Eurasia gives exclusive possibility to use the territory for association of telecommunication systems of countries of Western Europe and the Central and East Asia. The decision of this problem simultaneously with formation of the international transport corridors will allow receiving a number of additional economic and political advantages. The decision of a large-scale state problem of development of transport and transit potential of Republic of Uzbekistan by creation in its territory of the international transport corridors for attraction of the international transport streams, including switching on 5-6 % of a commodity stream, will demand essential modernization of a transport infrastructure of the country. Tentative estimations show that on development of a transport infrastructure of the international transport corridors to 2025 year will be directed more 300 billion uzbek sum (Republic of Uzbekistan's currency), including from own and involved means of the enterprises - 120 billion sun. Own means of transport agencies, operators and large cargo owners, and also means of the investors interested in realization of these

projects will be the basic sources of financing of the investment projects directed on development of the international transport corridors to 2025. Growth of economy of Republic of Uzbekistan will cause growth of volumes of Russian foreign trade and international transit transportations that, in turn, will lead to increase more than in 2 times of incomes of the enterprises of a transport complex. Predicted results from realization of the program of development of the international transport corridors in territory of Republic of Uzbekistan put this problem in number of one of the major state problems [11].

The important tendency of last time is growth of physical volumes of the foreign trade turnover and corresponding increase in volumes of transportations of the foreign trade cargoes. In these conditions increase of competitiveness of the Uzbek carriers, perfection and the further development of a transport infrastructure of the country become of actual and demand the raised coordination in activity of the ministries and departments in maximum an effective utilization of capacities of the Uzbek transport system.

It is necessary to accelerate urgently also working out and acceptance of the statutory acts guaranteeing the preferable right of the Uzbek transport workers on transportation of domestic foreign trade cargoes with input квотирования of the goods on transportations on cars of the Uzbek companies; to provide that not less than 50 % of volumes of these goods should transport the domestic companies, and on the governmental and military cargoes, the goods transferred to other countries as the humanitarian help, their share should make 100 %.

For protection of domestic suppliers of transport services, it would be expedient to bring in the governmental order of Republic of Uzbekistan «About licensing of separate kinds of activity" addition about restriction of access of foreign transport companies on the Uzbek market.

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Muxtorqul Hasanovich Pardaev
Candidate of Historical Sciences, dr.
Senior Research Fellow at RFA
Archaeological Research Institute
Samarkand, Uzbekistan

**SECTION 12. Geology, Anthropology,
Archaeology.**

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL CIVILIZATION IN DZHIZAK (JIZAX AND ZOMIN)

Abstract: This article deals with the formation and development of the cities of Jizzakh and Zaamin in north-western Ustrushana.

Key words: Ustrushana, city, development, Djizak oasis, Zomin, Feknon, Kharakana, Sabat.

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Introduction

The long-term “silence” was documented in written sources about the history of people, the place of cities, the village, their general and specific features after the works of the authors of antiquity. This negative state was first broken by the Chinese dynasties in the Middle Ages, and then by the Great Silk Road for the Arabian geographers of the world, and in their memoirs they wrote more detailed information about the state of Strachan, its rust. The sources noted that in the Middle Ages, Ustrushan was divided into 18 plasters in terms of administrative structure. 9 of them are on the plains, 9 - in the mountain and foothill. Rounds on the plain were Bunjikat, Zomin, Feknon (the words of A. Muhammadjanov-Feknon), Harakana, Sabat, Hovos, Shavkat, Fagat. The administrative center of every rust, plain city, is the main city, and the rustack is ruled by a dynasty of local farmers. The historical geographical district of Feknon (Fagnan) Rustaq, located in the northwestern part of Ustrushana, corresponds to the current administrative districts currently in Jizzakh district and the city of Djizak. Due to its geographical location and climatic conditions, this small oasis in the lower flow of the Sangzor is the Ilonotti gorge (Iron Gate), which connects the western and eastern regions of Movarunnakhra, where there is a unique and unique historical and cultural heritage of the ancient and medieval. The country was created as a result archaeological research. By the way, in the north-west of Ustrushan there are ancient settlements, such

as Kaliyatepa, the city of Kurgantepa, rural settlements, such as Kingyrtepa, Almantepa, Pardagultepa, Komilbobotepa, Yakubbobotepa in the early Middle Ages, such as Urda, Kizlartepa, Bottepa, the Bottepa, the Ketelapa, Yekubobotep, in the early Middle Ages, such as Urda, Kizlartepa, Bottepa, in the early Middle Ages, such as Urda, Kizlartepa, Bottepa, in the early Middle Ages. Sarboztepa, Tortkultepa and the Blue Dome, testify to the continuity of human activity and activity, at least from very early antiquity.

Materials and methods

One of the urgent problems of modern social science is an objective and scientific study of the characteristics of the emergence and development of ancient and medieval cities, the causes and factors of urban development, the role and importance of society in the socio-economic life of this society.

Historically, a city begins to form after a rural settlement, or is “separated from the village,” but in all historical periods and stages the city is a place of “revolutionary” advancement to the village and a solid foundation for the economic, political, and cultural life of a particular country. Because from the “classical” times the history of the city became the political, economic and cultural centers of its time.

The reason for this is the fact that scientists, craftsmen, architects and artisans with the intellectual abilities of their time were the founders of this production, which is protected by special martial arts, which are protected by the military and the military.

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Its diverse industries included merchants, merchants, religious and religious life, and, of course, representatives of the upper class.

The history of the central cities of Central Asia (Bukhara, Merv, Samarkand ...) D. Zhukovsky, although famous Orientalists, such as V.V. Barthold, conducted research based on existing written sources, they soon realized that without these archaeological excavations, the effectiveness of these works is insufficient and that the creation of this city can not be perfect [8, 2010, 32 p.].

In recent years, especially in the last, almost 25 years of independence, Uzbekistan has paid great attention to the study of the history of the ancient urban culture, urban planning system, its laws and traditions. Studies on the history of a number of ancient cities of Uzbekistan (Kamarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Karshi, Termez, Tashkent and Margilan), with great success, scientific discoveries, first historical dates, with official reports of international conferences with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, results of research in this direction.

Historical cities located in different geographical areas of Uzbekistan did not differ much from their status, place of activity and importance, with the exception of periodicals of ancient times. However, in studying the history of urban planning in our country during the Soviet period, unfortunately, in most cases, attention is paid only to central cities, such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent. This led to some problems that had arisen in the country not only in ancient cities, but also in the study of historical and cultural heritage, as well as in the creation of a comprehensive history of the Uzbek nation.

The largest historical and cultural oasis of Uzbekistan are ancient and medieval, and the north-eastern part of the country Ustrusha is the Jizzakh oasis.

Geographically convenient location of the hill due to the natural and climatic conditions of the Sangzor and Zominsuv rivers, in dozens of creeks, springs, floodplains of the Morguzar, Turkestan and Nurota rivers, due to the abundance of soil and lush land, agriculture started its life in ancient times (before AD-IV century BC) Urban culture and urban life, which is a measure of the level of human development, is based on the latest archaeological finds. Formed in the III-II centuries. Given current research on this issue, it is likely that this historical date will become even more ancient. The largest, classic, ancient city in the region was formed in the place of Kaliyatep, located in the eastern part of Jizzakh [6, 2007, 5 - 6 s.].

Kalyatiepa is a traditional three-level urban monument located on the top of the fortress, 5 km from Shahrstan. and 5 individual rabbits and

protective gutters on the sides. At the end of the 19th century, due to a railway crossing, the eastern part of Kaliyatep was obliterated along the hill. In the 70s of the last century there were 15 microcultural communities in the north and northeast of Kalyatiepa, especially after the creation of the Djizak province. The territory adjacent to the territory was transformed into a modern industrial building.

According to the results of archaeological research, at first three fortresses were built in the northern, northwestern and western parts of Kaliyatep, surrounded by defensive walls with a total area of about 10 hectares. According to the analysis of the materials of stratigraphic syrup in the fortress 2-3 - these fortresses are located in the vicinity of mil. Av. It was built in the III-II centuries, and its life stopped at the end of the VIII century AD with the Arab invasion.

At the beginning of the new era, the total area of Kaliyatepa was 50 hectares. To the southern part of the fortress was built 5 times. surrounded by mighty defensive walls, filled with water valves for protection, and a city-builder with a gate in the north, east and south. Starting from the fifth to the eighth century AD, Kalyatiepa continues its activities as a three-part city with excellent architecture (ark, shahrstan, rabod). In the first Middle Ages around 20 more rural areas will be built around it. That is, during this period, demographic processes, mass migration of nomadic pastoralists from the Syrdarya region, the construction of additional rural settlements and the creation of an integral, cultural oasis around Kaliatiepa are intensifying.

During this period, Kaliatiepa became the main city of Fagnon (Feknon) rustak in the state of Ustrushon, at the stage of the 5th - 6th centuries. In the early Middle Ages, a magnificent arch in the southeastern part of the city of Kaliatiepa with a private corridor in the northeast has a total area of about 0.4 hectares, a temple surrounded by defensive walls, sturdy, with a crushed cement-concrete mix, is an important part of urban infrastructure.

As a result of the Arab invasion, Kalyatiepa was destroyed in the second half of the eighth century, and all its regions — the arc, shahrstan, raboda — stopped. The next stage of urban life, formed on the site of Kaliyatep in the valley of the Lower Sangzor, continued on the site of Urda, 6 km north-west of Kaliyatipa, in the western part of the modern city of Jizzakh. In the X-XII centuries, the creators of the Islamic world, created in Jizzakh, were first recorded as "Dizak". Its geographical position, its intermediate distance with neighboring cities, historical topography and the first valuable information about the way of life and the economy of the population. In particular, the size of the diameter was at the third level of the city in Utrecht, in terms of its political and economic position. Because in written sources, mosquitoes are always registered

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after the capital Bunjikat and Zomina. Dizak Fagnon (Feknon) is the main town of Rustaq, bordering the northwestern coastline of the Sogdian and Shosh cultural zones, on the border with nomadic desert tribes. The Bible says: "This is a flat city, where the population is densely populated, clean, with plenty of water, with tastes, gardens, and sown fields. Designs were extremely adept at woolen fabrics and garments, clothing, and felt prints." [4, 1953, pp.70-72]. According to Hudood al-'am, an unknown author of the 10th century: "A small town located near water that flows into streams. It is located next to Marsmanda a year is held a fair, and the turnover per day exceeds 100,000 dinars." [7, 1994, p.67].

In the 9-10 centuries, Dizak became an important strategic military town. During this period, the Dajjal became a warrior camp for Islamist militants who were on strike against the looting of nomadic cattlemen. That is why in Dizak not only the sultans, but also Samarkands had special rhymes [1, 1957, p. 27].

In the era of Genghis Khan, written sources did not mention that the Mongols seized Jizzakh (Dizak) or other historical events. According to written sources, Genghis Khan himself personally led Samarkand to conquer the ancient and popular Samarkand. In the city of Samarkand (Afrasiab) with strong defensive walls 110,000 soldiers and 20 elephants were headed by the leaders of the sultan Mohammed Khorezmshah, the uncle of the city of Togaykhon, army commanders, Alp Erkhon, Sheikhan and Bolokhan [3, 2004, 176-177s]. Chingishon, surrounded by the city, will defeat local forces in neighboring cities and towns, mobilizing its brutal troops, given the likelihood that neighboring countries and cities will come to the aid of Samarkand, and that these forces may be dangerous behind their armies. In our opinion, at the same time, Mongolian troops invaded Jizzakh.

During the reign of Amir Temur and his successors, Jizzak was the military gateway to the eastern gate of Samarkand, a strategically comfortable camp. Amir Temur, who knew that the epicenter of his era in Samarkand was the main threat to Jizzakh through Jizzakh, paid special attention to increasing the military power of Jizzak from the last quarter of the XIV century, and for this life was restored in the city of Galiatepa, turned into a military fortress. The life of this fortress, known as the city of Khalil (Galya) in Boburnom, lasted until the beginning of the XVII century [2, 1989, 54s].

According to written sources, ethnographic data indicate that during the Central Asian Khanate city life in the Urals (Urda) continued uninterrupted. In the 60s of the XIX century, Russian Orthodox, occupying about 100 hectares of the territory of Urda (Djizak), surrounded by two rows of defensive walls, were surrounded by "Urytepalik" (east), "Tashkent city" (north), Samarkand"), the administrative center

Dzhizak province of Bukhara Emirate, became a military fortress. During the invasion of Jizzak in October 1866, the Horde was defeated by Russian troops, and since then the life of the city has collapsed. Continuous, uninterrupted city life in Jizzak moves to the central market outside the Horde hills and courtyards. It was founded at that time in makhallas such as Kulollik, Miskarlik, Zargar, Sovungarklik, Koklik outside the square [5, 2004, p.7-12].

After the invasion of the Dzhizaks and unification with the Governor-General of Turkestan, in the southern part of Beshchugum, on the banks of the Sangzor River, military barracks, European administration buildings for the Russian administration, church buildings, residential buildings and later a railway station were quickly built. From this point on, Jizzak, like other historical cities of Turkestan, is divided into "old city" and "new city".

The city of Zaamin was close to the political and economic point of view of Ustrushany after the country's capital, Bundzhik. Zaamin City was the center of the city of Rustaq with the same name.

The term Zaamin is first mentioned in the archives of the beginning of the 8th century by the ruler of Penjikent, Divashtich. Relatively wider details are mentioned in al-Yacoubi, who lived in the 9th century and accumulated valuable information in his tourism business. Al-Yakub, one of the first, reports on the country of Uttaranchal, about 400 fortresses and a number of major cities, including Zaamin.

At the beginning of the 10th century, Ibn Khurdodbih wrote that "Zaamin is at the intersection of roads crossing Ah-Shash, Fergana and Turks" [4, 1953, p.70].

For more information about the city of Zaamin and his city, give the twentieth century Ibn Hawal and Al-Thani. According to Abulkasim bin Hawkal "Photograph of the Earth" ("Image of the Earth"), "in volume after the capital Bunjikat ... Zaamin stands. It is also called Zominb Sarsanda, which is located on the main road connecting Fergana with Sogd. The city is a new city, and there is an old city that was destroyed. Markets, Jom Mosque and the entire population of the city moved to Sarsand. The new city is surrounded by walls. Zaamin is the place where traders and tourists gather from Sogd to Fergana. There is a lot of water, gardens, vineyards and arable land. The back of the city was in the mountains of Ustisan, in the foreground, on the slopes of the mountains, on the slopes of the hills. Zaamin divided the river into two parts, and small bridges were built on the river" [9, 1992, p.35]. Shamsiddin Muhammad ibn al-Ahmed al-Muqdashsi also confirms and adds some of the above information in his book "Ahsan al-taksim fi marifat al-Qalim". Especially ... "The city is located on the

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outskirts of the river, on the banks of two banks. Markets are located on both sides of the river and connected by small bridges. The Jomi mosque is built on the north side of the highway.”

Among the experts there are some comments about the third name of Zaamin. In the book "Mujmal al-Buldan" ("City of cities"), written on the basis of the name of the 13th century city of the Yakut hamavi and its etymology, Zaamin-Sarsandan was renamed Sabza. Some of the devotees call Zaamin Sabzha, the author's mistake, due to the fact that the local language is adapted to the Arabic language. However, in the work of Shayboniyom Mohammed Salih in the early sixteenth century, Sabza was also used against Zaamin. The caliphate refers to the fact that al-Rahman built a lot of tents and rests in the suburbs of Sabza [10, 1989, p.110].

By the way, if we look at the history of the cities of Islam, then in many cities a relative (epithelial) was added. In particular, Mecca, Madinah, Munawara, Bukhara-Sharif, Islam Kubbatul (Islamic dome), Umm-Madinat (Mother of Cities) and others. It is also known as the geographical location, size and specificity of a particular city. Nakhri Pai-Narpay, Dikak-Jizzak (small town), Harakana-Gallaorol (strong city), Sabat (Sebat) -Savat (a city with three cities), Shahrissabz (a green city), etc.

According to this information, the term "Sabza" may have been used as a disclosure to describe the characteristics of Zaamin. Because Zaamin has its own gardens, vineyards, green plants and medieval authors. The word Sabzah in Persian means a green, green and well-kept garden surrounded by gardens. Yaqut adds new data besides the second name Zaamin. According to his testimony, Zaamin and many others worked around him.

Some data of medieval authors about Zaamin are contradictory and contradictory. In particular, as

noted above, Ibn Khavkal mentions that Zaamin-Sarvan has no defensive walls, but in the case of Hudud al-'amam, written by the author of the 10th Century Perspective, surrounded by a stronghold of Zaamin shahrstan.

The city of Ustrushan, along with all the cities of Movarounnahr, was destroyed because of the Mongol invasion of Genghis Khan. Some of the destroyed cities were not updated to their original status and could not reach the previous level of development. In particular, after a while the city of Sabat was built on a new place. Zaamin was restored in its place, but, as we noted, it developed very destructively. Therefore, starting from the 15th century, the sources in Zeme did not belong to sources, and it was included in the number of several settlements in this area.

According to the city of Zaamin, written sources and their analysis, it can be concluded that Zhemin was exterminated in the IX-XI centuries, when Ustrushan lost its independence, first when she became part of the Samanids, then the Karakhanids and the Khorezm khokims. The Mongol invasion completely destroyed the city life of Zomin. At the beginning of the 15th and 16th centuries, Zomin gradually became part of the historical scene of Movarounnahr.

Conclusion

Thus, it can be concluded that the cities of Jizzakh (Dizak) and Zaamin in the Jizzakh Valley have gone through all the processes of the ancient urban culture, its formation and development are very similar to the history of ancient cities such as Samarkand, Karshi and Tashkent. The history and stages of the development of the city of Djizak are the ruins of the two ruins of Kaliyatepa (the end of the III-II centuries BC - the end of the VIII centuries BC) and Urda (from 9 to the 1960s).

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Usmon Uralovich Kobilov
Samarkand State University
Samarkand, Uzbekistan
Usmonkobilov69@gmail.com

ART INTERPRETATION OF THE PROBLEM OF THE PROPHECY IN THE UZBEK LITERATURE

Abstract: In given article the problem of nubuvvat (prophecies), in fiction, through a prism of a role of education of nubuvvat in the Uzbek classical literature which is a vital topic of the world literature is considered. As it is known, nubuvvat and tasavvuf are considered as two basic sources of the literature of the East, in particular, the Uzbek classical literature. In the Uzbek literary criticism influence of tasavvuf on the classical literature is extensively investigated, however art interpretation of a problem nubuvvat in the Uzbek literature is considered priority though article has new scientific value in that plan that, in it the given problem for the first time analyzed from the literary-critical point of view.

Key words: the Uzbek classical literature, a literary heritage, tradition and innovation, eternal themes, universal culture, nubuvvat, «a beam of nubuvvat», prophetology, sacred books, the prophet, the envoy, art interpretation, an image, a symbolical sign, the comparative analysis, lyric genres, «kisasul-anbiyo», education of nubuvvat, images of prophets, a nationality and universalism.

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ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРОРОЧЕСТВА В УЗБЕКСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрена проблема нубувват (пророчества), в художественной литературе, через призму роли просвещения нубуввата в узбекской классической литературе, являющейся актуальной темой мировой литературы. Как известно, нубувват и тасаввуф считаются двумя основными источниками литературы Востока, в частности, узбекской классической литературы. В узбекском литературоведении обширно исследовано влияние тасаввуфа на классическую литературу, однако художественная интерпретация проблемы нубувват в узбекской литературе считается приоритетной, хотя статья имеет новое научное значение в том плане что, в ней данная проблема впервые анализируется с литературно-критической точки зрения.

Ключевые слова: Узбекская классическая литература, литературное наследие, традиция и новаторство, вечные темы, общечеловеческая культура, нубувват, «луч нубуввата», профетология, священные книги, пророк, посланник, художественная интерпретация, образ, символический знак, сопоставительный анализ, лирические жанры, «кисасул-анбиё», просвещение нубуввата, образы пророков, национальность и обще человечность.

Introduction

Узбекская классическая литература имеет богатое духовное наследие, отвечающее всем требованиям литературно-эстетических взглядов всех времен. Особенно необходимо подчеркнуть его две особо специфические свойства, которые выделяют узбекскую классическую литературу в мировых художественных мышлениях.

Представители узбекской литературы всегда акцентировали внимание на интерпретацию вечной тематики, и в своих творческих примерах старались избирать объектом изображения особенности общечеловеческие проблемы. В результате чего в узбекской классической литературе появились творческие произведения, считающиеся ценными для всех народностей и

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времен. Одной из таких вечных тем, имеющих общечеловеческую ценность в узбекской классической литературе, считается проблема нубувват. Даже если нубувват изображено одним словом, в нём нашли отражение духовно-просветительские взгляды всего человечества. Это слово имеет много смыслов и значений. Нубувват в «Словаре произведений Навои» с арабского языка означает «пророчество», «посланник»[7.471]. В других, а именно, в литературоведческих словарях это понятие почти не растолковано. В мировой литературе понятие нубувват уподобляется термину профетология в качестве синонима. Почти не встречается в словарях термин профетология происходящий от слов «пророк» и «логос». В том числе, в двухтомном «Толковом словаре узбекского языка», четырёхтомном «Словаре русского языка», «Мифологическом словаре» и других словарях толкование этих понятий остались внеполе зрения. В целом, в узбекской классической литературе понятие “нубувват макоми” занимает важное место, однако отсутствует всестороннее отражение в научно-литературоведческих исследованиях. Актуальность проблемы в том, что культура нубувват не только принадлежит одной нации и народу, но и относится ко всему человечеству.

Materials and Methods

Нельзя представить мировую литературу, так и историю узбекской литературы без изображения просвещения нубувват. В узбекской литературе проблема нубувват требует разнообразного толкования этих понятий. **Во-первых**, корень слова нубувват «набий», окончания « - ат», « - ят» обозначают множественное число. С этого происходит значение «набий» (пророки). Это слово обозначает 124. 000 пророков упомянутых в восточных источниках [8.42]. Эта информация в древнейших источниках встречается только в качестве цифр. В священных источниках, в том числе, в Коране упомянуто 25 пророков как цепь нубуввата, а именно, в узбекской классической литературе многократно изображены в качестве художественного образа. **Во-вторых**, нубувват как синоним понятия профетология обозначает «учение пророчества». Во всех мировых религиях существует философия нубувват. Поэтому эти религии иногда называются «профетологическими». В том числе, в зороастризме – Заратустра (Зардушт), буддизме – Будда, монизме – Мони (Моний), иудаизме – Моисей (Мусо), христианстве – Иисус (Исо), исламе – Мухаммед (Мухаммад) считаются пророками и основателями этих религий. Они изображаются в узбекской классической литературе в качестве поэтического образа.

Вместе с тем, необходимо отметить, что между профетологией и нубувватом существуют своеобразные различия. Например, по исламским традициям, не входит в цепь нубуввата Заратустра, Будда, Мони, своеобразно изображенные в художественной литературе. В этом случае требуется особое искусство для того чтобы анализировать эти поэтические образы в интерпретации узбекской классической литературы, иначе может неправильно трактоваться анализ художественного текста. Востоковед В. С. Соловьев в своей научной работе в этом смысле сравнивает иудаизм с мёдом, христианство - с вином, а ислам - со здоровым и трезвым молоком[14.39]. Такие символические изображения часто встречаются в восточной классической и суфийской литературе. Стоит только вспомнить рассказ о «Слоне и слепых» в дастане «Язык птицы» (Лисонут-тайр) Алишера Навои[1.9.51]. Краткая фабула, которой состоит в следующем: Слепые в Индии встречаются со слоном. Потрогав все части тела слона, его по-разному толкуют. Некоторые подражают, что его хвост как змея, ноги как столб, хобот как дракон и т.д. Никто конкретно не может изображать его как слона. Если собрать те качества сказанные слепыми, то получится образ слона. Если в этом смысле слон символизирует образ Творца, то слепые символы осознания различных взглядов. Нубувват толкуется в этих трех религия по-разному, но отмечается как один цепь пророков. Это говорит о том, что древняя культура, литература, искусство мировых народов имеют общие черты мышления. Понятие нубувват и профетология как история и учение пророчества одновременно имеет одинаковый и разнообразный смысл. Особенность состоит в том, что с одной стороны в художественной литературе изображаются поэтические образы пророков, то с другой стороны, следующий и особенно в исламской культуре нубувват сформировался как один из уровней (маком) и отражен во всех сторонах художественно-эстетического мышления. Его художественные интерпретации в узбекской классической литературе имеют свой особенный поэтический мир. Нубувват по своей сущности считается общечеловеческой ценностью и вечным духовным наследием. **В-третьих**, нубувват в смысле «вестники», «сборник вестников» подразумевает священные книги. В этом тоже есть разные и совместные стороны понятия нубувват и профетология. Например, не входят в состав «сборник вестникам» нубувват такие книги, как «Авеста», «Триптика», «Веды». Священными книгами нубуввата считается «Тора» (Гаврот), «Псалма» (Забур), «Евангелие» (Инжил), «Коран» (Курьони Карим). Алишер Навоий считал эти книги «Кутуби осмоний», т. е.

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небесными книгами. Поэт в своем лирическом диване «Гароиб-ус-сигар» («Чудеса детства») эти священные книги называет «Осмони турт дафтар» («Четыре небесные книги»).

Тўрт унсур кайдидан то чикмагайсен, нафъ эмас,

Осмоний тўрт дафтарни тутайким ёд бил[1.1.385].

(Содержание: Если не выходишь из четырех вещей (вода, земля, воздух, огонь), бесполезно даже если выучишь «четыре небесные книги»)

В некоторых источниках встречаются сведения о четырехсот священных книгах. Согласно этому посланы десять страниц Адаму (Одам), пятьдесят страниц Сифу (Шис), тридцать страниц Еноху (Идрис), десять страниц Аврааму (Иброхим). Всего сто страниц равны сто книгам. Далее посланы Тора (Таврот) – Моисею, Псалма (Забур) – Давиду, Евангелие (Инжил) – Иисусу, Коран (Куръони карим) – Мухаммеду. Это всё составляет 104 священных книг. Эти книги подразумевают понятие нубувват как вестник. Но в узбекской классической литературе имеется только художественная интерпретация четырёх небесных книг. **В-четвертых**, нубувват в смысле «нубу», т. е. «подниматься», «возвышаться» означает небесную степень пророков. В этом традиционный смысл изображения о семислойном небе и земле, что составляет. Например, первый образец прозы тюркско-узбекской литературы впервые полностью изображен в произведении Бурхануддина Рабгузи «Кисас ар-Рабгузи»[8.12]. В нем даны интерпретации о слоях неба и земли. Обычно, в таких изображениях небо является символом чистоты и им управляют ангелы доброты. В слоях земли преобладает подлость и им, управляют злые духи. Человек составляет центр этих двух полюсов. В нем изображается дух человека символизирующего небесную чистоту, а страсть к прозорливости означает земную подлость. Пророки с двух сторон считаются в узбекской классической литературе в качестве божественных и небесных символов чистоты. В художественных замыслах «Меражнаме» изображаются встречи и диалоги пророка Мухаммеда в первом слое неба – Адамом (Одам), во втором – Иисусом (Исо) и Иоанном (Яхъё), в третьем – Иосифом (Юсуф), - в четвертом Енохом (Идрис), в пятом – Аароном (Харун), в шестом – Моисеем (Мусо), в седьмом – Авраамом (Иброхим)[9.146]. Кроме пророков в литературе Востока не толкуется ни одно лицо или человек, добравшийся до семи слоев неба. Поэтому нубувват означает смысл возвышения и в узбекской литературе служит для разнообразных символических изображений. **В-пятых**, нубувват освещается в качестве отдельного исторического события. Следующий

уровень называется валоят (святость). В этом нубувват подразумевается как отдельная культура. Другие лица, прихожане, природные существа, изображения места и местности и другие, вместе употребляемые с пророками составляют эту общую культуру. В узбекской классической литературе, вместе изображаемые образы и знаки с кругом нубуввата разнообразны. В истории нубуввата есть такие люди, которые не считаются пророками, но входят в круг нубуввата. Например, ал-Хизр согласно источникам не считается пророком, но входит в круг пророков. Он в узбекской классической поэзии изображается очень продуктивным. Вместе с тем, в узбекской классической литературе употребляется с нубувват такие художественные образы, которые можно отдельно классифицировать. Из них такие образы как Харут и Марут, Нимрод (Намруд), Фараон (Фиръавн), Корей (Қорун), Голиаф (Жолут), Абужахл (враг Мухаммеда) означают в классической литературе символические знаки прозорливости. Такие образы как Хизр, Искандер без которых узбекскую литературу нельзя представить, применяются широко. Вместе с тем, в связи с нубувватом различные образы прихожан, существ живущих в воде и суше, ангелы, музы и другие предметы выполняют функции символично-аллегорических примеров в узбекской литературе. Кроме этого, некоторые образы женщин также употребляются вместе с кругом нубувват. В истории пророчества ни одна женщина не включается в состав нубуввата. Но, нельзя представить художественный образ пророков без женщин. Если некоторые из них упомянуты в священных книгах, то другие только намечены. Эти намёки для художественной литературы служат изобретению образов очаровательных образов женщин. Можно называть, к примеру, образы Ева (Хавво), Саре (Сора), Биби Марьям, Зулейха (Зулайхо) и других. Вместе с тем, изображение мест и времени, предметов и вещей выполняют функции разных символов-знаков. Без таких изображений проблемы нубувват со всеми свойствами не будет явным. Если с одной стороны в классической литературе стоит проблема интерпретации образов пророков, то с другой принимают участие различные поэтические детали и образы, отражающие художественность этих образов. Необходимо уделять особое внимание этим изображениям при изучении и исследовании проблем освещения нубувват в узбекской классической литературе.

На самом деле, проблема интерпретации нубувват имеет глубокий смысл в узбекской классической литературе. С самого начала нашего века востоковед Е. Э. Бертельс подчеркнул, что нельзя понять классическую

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литературу востока без учения суфизма[3.46]. Продолжая эту мысль, необходимо подчеркнуть, что суфийскую и классическую литературу невозможно представить без просвещения нубуввата. Нубувват считается основой (маком) стоящей до валоят (суфизм) и после тавхид (единение). Нубувват и валоят считаются как два основных поэтических источников Востока, а именно, узбекской классической поэзии. Великий поэт, Алишер Навои употребил более пятидесяти понятий, которые в художественной литературе помогают раскрытию проблемы поэтической интерпретации нубувват. В том числе, «нури нубувват» (луч нубуввата), «дойират ан-нубувват» (круг нубуввата), «нубувват хайли» (группа нубуввата), «нубувват гулшани» (цветник нубуввата), «нубувват бахри» (море нубуввата), «нубувват тожи» (корона нубуввата), «ботин аль-нубувват» (внутренний мир нубуввата), «сурат аль-нубувват» (внешний мир нубуввата), «хотам ан-нубувват» (печать нубуввата), «меърож ан-нубувват» (мераж нубуввата), «нубувват куёши» (солнце нубуввата), «нубувват сипехри» (свод нубуввата), «шавохид ун-нубувват» (подтверждение нубуввата), «мадориж ан-нубувват» (уровень нубуввата), «нубувват осмони» (небо нубуввата), «нубувват аль-тариф» (комментарии нубуввата), «нубувват аль-ташриф» (приход нубуввата), «рисолат гумбази» (купола рисолат), «рисолат хутбаси» (хутба рисолат), «хайли русул» (группа русул), «шохи рисолат» (король рисолат), «султони нубувват» (султан нубувват) и другие выясняют проблемы сущности интерпретации нубувват. Например, «дойират ан-нубувват» – обозначая смысл «цепь пророков», означает традиционную цифру пророческих рядов. «Нубувват хайли» – отражая смысл группу пророков, в основном используется в лирических изображениях. «Нубувват гулшани» – считается художественным выражением пророчества. В этом каждый пророк сравнивается с цветком, их приход с одной группой уподобляется венку. «Нубувват бахри» – пророчество сравниваются с морем. В этом каждый пророк уподобляется одной речке. Эти речки объединившись станут целым морем, т. е. море нубувват. «Нубувват тожи» – в этом нужно отличить две проблемы. Первая, если обозначает даренные каждому пророку слава, то вторая высшую степень пророчества. Особенно отмечают внутренние и внешние миры основы нубувват. Это чаще всего встречается в суфийской литературе. С этой точки зрения внутренний-эзотерический мир нубуввата называется “ботин ал-нубувват”, а внешний – экзотерический “сурат ал-нубувват”. Фраза “хотам ан-нубувват” – применяется в двух смыслах. Во-первых, означает остановку срока прихода откровения пророкам. В источниках

подчеркивается, что каждому пророку в определенном времени и возрасте приходит откровение, и этот процесс в своем времени останавливается. Некоторые из них считаются врожденными пророками. Например, Алишер Навои называл Иисуса врожденным («модарзот») пророком. Даже в некоторых источниках говорится о приходах ангела Джебраила (Гавриил) каждому пророку. Например, говорится о приходах Джебраила «к Адаму 12, к Еноху 4, Аврааму 42, Моисею 400, Иисусу 10, Мухаммеду 24000 раза»[10.80]. Во-вторых, понятие «хотам ан-нубувват» означает прямое закрытие дверей пророчества и проставление печатей стоянке нубуввата. Известно, что символом «мухри нубувват» (печать нубуввата) считается пророк Мухаммед. Это означает двух существ пророка Мухаммеда, т. е. «хакикати мухаммадия» (истинна Мухаммеда) и «сурати мухаммадия». В этом же плане «хакикати мухаммадия» означает «нури нубуввата», а «сурати мухаммадия» – «хатм ан-нубувват». По нашему мнению, существовавшая «хакикат и мажоз» (истинность и метафорачесть) в мировой и восточной литературе именно опирается на эти философские взгляды. В истории философского мышления кроме личности Мухаммеда ни одна личность не упоминается в феномене «хакикат и мажоз». В восточной литературе, бранный мир сравнивается аллегориям (мажоз) вечному миру, а человек и его дух мажозу Абсолютному духу. В источниках, говорится о полете пророков наверх, т. е. о событиях мираж. В этом, как говорилось выше, пророк Мухаммед поднимается на семь небес и встречается с прошедшими пророками. В художественных интерпретациях это событие называется основой «мерож ан-нубувват». Но, не написаны произведения о миражах всех остальных пророков, кроме Мухаммеда. Поэтому, в художественной литературе Востока как самое яркое выражение миража нубувват и самая высшая степень стоянки пророчества называется миражом Мухаммеда. «Нубувват куёши» - это связано со сравнением пророков с планетами. В восточной литературе каждый пророк уподоблен одной планете. Например, Юпитер (Муштарий) – Моисею, Марс (Миррих) – Аарону, Венер (Зухро) – Иосифу, Меркурий (Уторуд) – Иисусу, Солнце (Шамс) – Еноху, Луна (Камар) – Адаму, а Сатурн (Зухал) сравнивается Аврааму. Вращения всех планет вокруг Солнца, уподобляются пророкам вокруг «нури нубувват». Поэтому понятия «нубувват куёши», «хуршиду нубувват», «шамсул-нубувват» используются в художественной литературе. Эту картину Алишер Навои изображает символическим образом:

Уруж окшоми тегрангда ою кавкаблар,

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Масих гирдида анокки бир неча хуффош[17.228].

(Содержание: Вечера мираже вокруг тебя луна и звёзды, а вокруг Иисуса несколько летучих мышей)

В этом стихотворении планеты сравниваются с пророками. Как говорится в источниках летучая мышь (хуффош), создана Иисусом. Об этом также сказано в аятах Корана, поэтому в стихотворении олицетворяется, что подобно тому, как птицы вращаются вокруг Иисуса, так и планеты (пророки) вокруг Солнца (нури нубувват).

«Нубувват сипехри» - в этом подразумевается сопоставление пророков с небесными куполами. На самой вершине символизируется место пророка Мухаммеда. «Нубувват осмони» - в этом также подразумеваются такие же взгляды, но это словосочетание считается высшим рангом пророчества. «Нубувват ал-тариф» - подразумевает этику, поведение, свойства пророчества, то «нубувват ал-ташриф» - откровение пророчества. Такие комментарии используются как на нубувват, так и на рисолат. Как известно, что эти два понятия в значении посланника означают один смысл. Но, есть некоторые различия. Об этом остановимся позже. Действительно, понятия «рисолат гумбаз», «рисолат хутбаси», «шохи рисолат», «султони нубувват» и их смысл имеют глубокое значение в литературе. В этом только подразумеваются посланники, т. е. рисолат. В основном, принимается во внимание пророк Мухаммед. Если с одной стороны интерпретация таких многозначных понятий означает содержания просвещение нубуввата, то с другой стороны служат для выяснения поэтики классической литературы. По нашему мнению, в определенном смысле просвещение нубуввата можно сопоставить аллегорическим образом лаборатории художественного творчества. Так священные книги – это продукты творчества, пророки – создатели произведений, откровение – это воодушевление. Эти процессы символически изображены в классической поэзии в образах кравчий (Сокий), вино (Май), чаша (Жом). В этом они являются метафорическими образами Творец (кравчий), божественные слова (вино), пророк (чаша). Как известно, нубувват в источниках мусульманского востока сформировался как единая цепь. В некоторых исследованиях история пророчества называется историей человечества. В литературоведении последнего времени слово профетология употребляется в качестве синонима нубувват. Например, литературовед А. Р. Гимаева в своем научном исследовании «Профетология Корана: истории пророков как элемент построения

коранического текста» анализировала проблему с этой точки зрения[4]. Обычно «хайли нубувват» начинаясь с Адамом, заканчивается Мухаммедом. По толкованию Алишера Навои, Мухаммед является завершением пророчества:

Эй, нубувват хайлига хотам баний Одам аро,
Гар алар хотам, сен ул отким, эрур хотам аро[17.33].

(Содержание: Ты, печать «хайли нубуввата», начинающегося с Адама, Если он хотам, ты ему хатм (завершение)

По толкованиям, цепь нубуввата начиная с «истинности мухаммадия» заканчивается как совершенное учение с «мажози нубувватом». По комментариям Алишера Навои «древний луч того святого человека (пророка Мухаммеда) с самого начала волны море Зата, свет бесценной жемчужины оторвало скрытые нити и это несравненный свет гремела как жемчужина и переходив с души на душу с Адама дошла до Абдуллаха»[1.6.26]. По канонам восточной традиции, не упоминается ни одно существо проявившим с самого начала «истинность» после этого «форма». Только стоянка нубувват имеет такую историю и комментарии. Другие существа появляются сначала в качестве «формы» затем «истинности». Поэтому это стоянка называется «Макоми махдум» (похваленными макомами). Он является таким существом, которое создано до создания вселенной. Другие существа после него созданы по порядку.

Нури мавжуд офаринишдин бурун,
Ким эди халкига муддат олти кун[1.9.13].
(Содержание: Это луч был создан до вселенной, а остальные созданы в течение шести дней)

То есть, срок создания составляет шесть дней. В воскресенье создано – небо, в понедельник – луна, солнце и звёзды, вторник – птицы, насекомые и ангелы, в среду – вода, ветер, облако, дерево и растения, в четверг – рай, ад, ангелы доброты и злости, девы, в пятницу – человек[9.12]. По толкованиям восточной литературы, главная цель Творца - создавая существа по этому порядку, сделать человека совершенным. Нубувват как качества символы небесной чистоты и духовной красоты появилось в форме совершенного и светлого человека. Этот человек называется Адамом и ему принадлежит “нури нубувват”. По мнению Навои, “нури мухаммадия” существовало до Адама. Не только существовало, но и также являлся пророком и владельцем скрытых тайн.

Улки Одамдин бурун ул бор эди,
Ҳам наби, ҳам соҳиби асрор эди[1.9.13].
(Содержание: Этот луч существовал до Адама и являлся владельцем скрытых тайн)

В стихотворении намекает в первом слове “Улки” (Он) – метафорической форме пророка

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Мухаммеда, а во втором слове “Ул” (Он) – его истинность. Значит, если “сурати мухаммадия” считается цифрой пророчества, а “хакикати мухаммадия” тайной Творца. Вся вселенная – истинность этой скрытой тайны. “Лав лока ламо халақтул – афлок” (Я бы не создал вселенную если тебя не было) [9.9]. Настоящий священный хадис - выражение этих взглядов.

Профетология или нубувват означают просвещение, отправленное от Всевышнего к народу. По восточным интерпретациям, нубувват рассматривается как одна из эпох истории человечества. Первый уровень считается тавхидом. Он считается макомом единства. В этом его польза для человечества т.е. осознавать истинность Всевышнего. «Всевышний приказал так: Я был скрытым сокровищем. Не было никого знающего меня как Тенгри. Я создал вселенную (народ), чтобы пользовались от меня. Я не создал это для своей пользы»[9.11]. Это священный хадис означает уровень тавхид. По мнению литературоведа Ибрахима Хаққулова, “небесные книги также посвящены символическим значением осознанию идеи тавхида. В этом Евангелие символизирует – тавхид божественным именам, Псалма – тавхид глаголов, Коран – тавхид Зату”[16.131]. Нубувват считается высшим уровнем после тавхида, у которого есть положение осознавать. Просвещение небесных книг также из-за этого уровня. В источниках, нубувват с точки зрения времени, воплощает в себе далекие эпохи. Говоря о понятии “нубуввати бақо” (вечность пророчества), подразумевается постоянно продолжающееся духовное просвещение “рух-нур” (душа и луч). В восточных взглядах окончание нубувват означает начало валоята. В некоторых интерпретациях также употребляются пророчества - “сурат ан-нубувват”, а валоят - “ботин ан-нубувват”. В валоят есть осознание для человека. Если тавхид сформировал просвещение нубуввата, то нубувват считается основным источником валоята. Основные проблемы валоята сформировались на основе учения пророчества. В основе нубуввата и валоята лежит проблема просвещения человека. Главная цель нубуввата и валоята это человеческая духовность. Поэтому, в художественных литературах интерпретирован с высоким пафосом просвещения тавхид, нубувват и валоят, являющееся философией человечества. Об этом Алишер Навои говорит:

Офаринишдин килиб инсон ғараз,

Они айлаб халқ ичинда беъваз[1.9.7].

(Содержание: цель творения – человек, он среди всех творений несравнимый)

Поэтому, в примерах классической литературы интерпретация этих уровней считается общечеловеческой ценностью.

Литература всех народов в том или ином смысле освещает культуру нубуввата. Поэтому, нубувват считается привлекательным миром в области мирового литературоведения. Цель исследования этого направления приблизить народы мира в духовном возрождении. С этой точки зрения В. Ф. Панова, Ю. Б. Вахтин в своих произведениях “Жизнь Мухаммеда” сказали: “Кризис, который переживает современный мир (и Запад, и Восток), несмотря на очевидные успехи науки и бурный прогресс в области материального производства, ставит перед человечеством новые проблемы, разрешение которых потребует объединения всех духовных сил. Преодолеть раскол между верующими и неверующими, между людьми различных вероисповеданий и между людьми, придерживающимися различных взглядов на желательную социальную устройство общества, - настоящая необходимость нашего времени. Я надеюсь, что предложенная читателю книга о пророке Мухаммеде послужит этой цели”[10.391]. Поэтому, эта проблема актуально не только в узбекской, но и в литературоведении всего мира. По толкованию Алишера Навои, пророк также является символом возлюбленного. Он, возлюбленный, сообщающий о душе. Сообщение от влюбленной это душа.

Чунки набий муждаи жонон топиб,

Муждаи жонон чу топиб жон топиб[1.9.18].

(Содержание: Потому что пророк получил известие от влюбленной, получив известие от влюбленной, воодушевился)

В этом месте можно понять, что пророк - посланник Всевышнего, влюбленная - сам Творец, а душа – слово Бога. Интерпретирован поэтический образ «души», считающаяся философией калом – просвещение отправленное через нубувват от Творца. Значит, если вселенная или космос как тело, то весть его дух. То есть весть о душе от влюбленной только приносят пророки. Как говорится в произведении «Кисас ар-Рабузи», Всевышний спускает Моисею книгу Тору (Таврот), состоящую из тысячи сур, написанные аятами в десяти листах. Было приказание - «Подними». Моисей не смог поднять. Всевышний отправляет с каждой сурой одного ангела. Всё равно не смог. С каждым аятом отправляет одного ангела. Всё равно не смог. С каждой буквой отправляет одного ангела, все равно не сможет. Моисею приходит приказ, скажи, что: «Сила и воля только придет с помощью Всевышнего». Моисей, сказав эти слова, поднимает Тору один. Как известно, в истории пророчества рассказано, как потоп Ноя, много о всеобщих бедствиях. По интерпретациям, после откровения священных книг, массовые бедствия останавливаются. Поэтому, небесные книги считаются душой мира и духом человечества. В свое время нубувват

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разделился на некоторые группы. Во-первых, группа нубувват и рисолат. То есть, нубувват означает круг «набий» (пророк), а рисолат «расул» (посланник). Как известно, что среди них есть, как выше сказано, различия между ними. Поэтому, необходимо уделять особое внимание на эти различия интерпретаций художественных образов пророчества. В источниках рассматривается триста тринадцать посланников уровней нубуввата. Упомянутые пророки в Коране в основном считаются посланниками. В узбекской классической литературе Мухаммед интерпретируется как цветок нубуввата и рисолата. Он является главой нубуввата и султаном рисолата. Его уподобляют, как часть в целую или целую в часть.

Анбийё сархайли султони русул,

Ким эрур туфайли жузву кул[1.9.13].

(Содержание: Он глава всех пророков, султан посланников, Он как часть целого или наоборот)

Если сравнить рисолат с жемчугом, то Мухаммед является сокровищницей жемчугов. Если сравнить нубувват с цветком, то Мухаммед является венком. Он шах трона рисолата, покровитель ангелов. Как говорится в источниках, совершенствованы проблемы религии и светского мира в символе Мухаммеда. В этом жемчужина и царство рисолату, цветок – нубуввату сравниваются «сурати мухаммеда», а значение рисолата, венок – нубуввату, покровительство – ангелам подразумевается «хакикати мухаммадия».

Бўлди рисолат дурининг махзани,

Балки нубувват гулининг гулшани[1.9.15].

* * *

Тахти рисолат уза шох ўлди ул,

Хайли малойикка паноҳ ўлди ул[1.9.25].

Значит, рисолат считается высоким рангом нубуввата. Рисолат также делится на группы «улулазм» (стойкость, энергичность). В эту группу входит Ной, Авраам, Моисей, Иисус и Мухаммед. Особенно они широко освещаются в узбекской классической литературе. В диване Алишера Навои «Наводир ун-ниҳоя» («Диковины конца») интерпретированы понятие «беш олий або» (пять великих мудрецов). По нашему мнению, эти понятия раскрывают художественный смысл «улулазм». Верно, в некоторых произведениях «беш олий або» толкуются по-другому. В этом «беш олий або» считается Мухаммедом, дочка Биби Фатима, зять Али, внуки имам Хасан и имам Хусейн. Но, если понятие «беш олий або» анализируется с точки зрения философии нубуввата, то получится близкие интерпретации фразой «улул-азм». Тогда увидим, что имеющую слишком огромную общечеловеческую ценность великой «Хамсы» и мировоззрение поэта. Значит, можно прийти к такому мнению, что при появлении пяти дастанов

в «Хамсе» духовно поддержали пять великих пророков.

Бўлмағай эрди муяссар “Хамса”, яъни панж ганж

Қилмаса эрди мадад холимға беш олий або[18.12].

Наконец, просвещение нубуввата означает «хакикат» и «мажоз» превращение в едином целом. Этим случаем в художественных интерпретациях называется «ал-акмал ал-мукаммал» (законченностью совершенства). Если «ал-акмал», т. е. совершенство считается символом пророков, то «ал-акмал ал-мукаммал», т. е. законченность совершенства является символом Мухаммеда. Если в классической поэзии «хусн» (красота) изображена с пафосом как выражение совершенства, то «хусншохи» (король красоты) считается законченностью совершенства. Поэтому, нубувват в классических произведениях впервые обеспечил гармонию духовного и материального мира. Поэтому в художественных интерпретациях благо народа и гуманистические взгляды стоят на первом плане. Также эти знаменитые строчки Алишера Навои со всеми значениями являются художественным выражением просвещение нубуввата.

Одамий эрсанг демагил одамий,

Ониким йўқ халқ ғамидин ғамий[1.6.167].

(Содержание: Если ты из поколения Адама, не считай того человека, который живет без горя народа)

В художественном творчестве Востока через мудрость нубуввата, появились классические произведения, дающие душе человека удовольствие и спокойствие, «являющиеся примером и образцом всей эпохи, времени». В тюркско-узбекской литературе также просвещение нубувват полностью изображено со всеми специфическими мирами. Особенно, в творчестве Носируддина Бурхонуддина Рабгузий и Алишера Навои освещены этой темы нашло яркое выражение. Единственное произведение Рабгузи «Жисас ар-Рабгузи» посвящено этой проблеме. В нем написаны повести о двадцати четырёх пророках. А в творчестве Алишера Навои проблема интерпретации нубуввата толкуется по-другому. Как известно, его «Тарихи анбийё ва хукамо» (История пророков и ученых) посвящено на эту тему. В произведении коротко изображены история двенадцати пророков. В нем другие пророки, а именно, о Мухаммеде не говорится. Некоторые литературоведы считают, что Алишер Навои собирался написать об истории пророка Мухаммеда отдельное произведение. По нашему мнению, проблема нубуввата в творчестве Алишера Навои полностью отражена. Для этого необходимо взглянуть в полное наследие поэта. Алишер Навои создал произведение на всех жанрах,

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выражающие нубуввата. Например, дастанах «Хайратул-аброр» (Смятение праведных), «Фарход ва Ширин» (Фархад и Ширин), «Лайли ва Мажнун» (Лейли и Меджнун), «Сабъаи сайёр» (Семь планет), «Саъди Искандарий» (Стена Искандера), «Лисон ут-тайр» (Язык птиц) проблема нубуввата глубоко и широко изображена. В этих произведениях созданы образцы классических жанров подобно хамду сано, мунажат, наът, меражнаме отображавшие нубуввата. Кроме этого, в восьми лирических диванах Алишера Навои весьма широко изображены проблемы интерпретации нубуввата и художественные образы пророков. Почти невозможно встретить в мировой литературе такой творческий опыт, как наследие Алишера Навои в проблеме художественной интерпретации нубуввата.

Conclusion

Одним словом, проблема интерпретации нубуввата в узбекской классической литературе является источником для отдельного научного исследования. Интерпретация этой темы считается актуальной проблемой узбекского и мирового литературоведений. В узбекской классической литературе созданы ценные произведения по этой теме. Исследовать по новому мышлению художественных произведений, изображавших проблемы нубуввата, в сегодняшнем процессе глобализации особенно считается важным, так как сближает различные народы в области культуры и литературы, укрепляя уважения, любовь и дружбу.

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Charos Hashimovna Ganieva

senior teacher

National Institute of Arts and Design
named after Kamoliddin Behzod

jasur184@list.ru

SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology.
Meteorology.

QUESTIONS RESEARCH OF MUSEUM PEDAGOGY IN THE STATE MUSEUM OF LITERATURE NAMED AFTER ALISHER NAVOI

Abstract: This article demonstrates the issues of innovative approach in museum pedagogy, especially communication “museum-school-education” and its importance to the role in improving the quality of teaching.

Key words: museum, school, education, pedagogy, innovation, exhibit, exposition.

Language: English

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Introduction

Museum pedagogy is a new branch of museum science, which is based on the scientific and practical work aimed at the education of future generations of cultural and spiritual, historical and scientific reminiscences in the museum environment. There is extensive and rich experience in foreign museums in this area. According to experts, museum pedagogy is mediation activity of art-aesthetic education, which relies on educational work and museum didactics, museum tools on the basis of materials and collections[1].

During the years of Independence during the period of big ups and downs, news in the sphere of museums, it will be good to organize the museum pedagogics to kids starting from kindergarten, bringing them closer to the world of museums, embodying the spirit of compassion to the heritage of ancestors in the minds of the younger generation, generate in school the subjects as history, fine arts, biology, zoology and other courses to directly cover in museums' expositions.

Materials and Methods

That is, the educational and upbringing significance of museums not only bring them closer to school, but also to educational institutions. It is also important to know the peculiarities of their education in the context of school and museums' involvement. In its inner structure, it is important to reflect:

Organization of school relationships in museums. This is an excursion to museums, around a museum exposition, or study sessions organized in museum audience. These sessions are organized according to the topics proposed by the school. After all, school-based subjects, especially art, history and literature, are based on museum materials.

If earlier they were studied as an additional material, nowadays the peculiarities and possibilities of the museum expositions are also evident, which, in turn, differs not only from the depth of knowledge gained by students, but also from the visually impaired, emotional culture, and orientation of the students[2].

As a result, the status of classes hold in museums will change, which means that the educational reputation of schools increases, and the interest of parents and students to this school increases.

In the 1970s and 1980s, some school curriculum and programs included excursions of schoolchildren into the museums during the quarter or at the end of academic year. Innovation in this field is to involve learners in museums, enriching the knowledge acquired at school in the museum environment and further strengthening their relationship with life. This activity is directly carried out in the museum on the basis of pedagogical ideas and didactic requirements.

Conducting museum pedagogy at school. This activity also has its own specificity and includes lectures, optional courses and other activities organized by the museum staff in the schools.

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However, these activities were mostly organized and coordinated with the plan of the school's curriculum, but were organized only sometimes as a separate activities by museum staff. Looking at museums as a component of the education and upbringing process of museums as a part of the school's educational process is particularly relevant in preparing teachers for innovative activities[3].

Museums of Uzbekistan are one of the main directions of the museum's activity in the education of the person as a part of the state organization system and, accordingly, various aspects of study and functioning with the wide audience of the museum are carried out. Improving efficiency in academic, scientific, spiritual and educational work is one of the top priorities of today. It is in this direction to work with viewers in different categories, visitors to museums, to pay attention to creative and spiritual development is their vital goal. The educational activities at museums are directly individually and form an indefinitely direct learning form which will be remembered forever.

The museum's educational mission involves all its activities, and it is made through specially organized excursions, lectures, and workshops for students in schools, colleges and universities. The above requirements also imply the need for changes in both the activities of museums and schools. This, in turn, implies learning the matching of educational curriculum of schools with the pedagogy of museums.

In this sense, literacy classes in schools were reviewed and analyzed from the point of view of the problem. An analysis of programs shows that each school has the capacity to conduct classes in schools and museums. For example, the objectives of the "History of Uzbek Literature" include "the development of cultural and enlightenment heritage, advanced traditions, national values, respect for moral values, patriotism, contribution to the development of world civilization by the great successors, upbringing worthy successors and heirs of our great heritage". In this sense, records dating back to the earliest times in the 5th class "History of Homeland History" gives information and the Khorezmis, Sogda, Sakak, Massagets, and other nations living in the present territory Central Asia the area who did woodworking, painting, sculpture, and who were one of the oldest generation of modern people of Central Asia, which gives the information that monuments are common heritage of our people[4].

Also, it provides the information about the courage of Tumaris and Shirak, the adventure of Alexander the Great, the life of the Turkic people and the stone sculpture of heroes, invasion of Arabs to Central Asia, Genghis Khan's attack, Jaloliddin Manguberdi and Mahmud Torobian rebellions.

At the end of the program, the students are given basic skills and practice, but none of the requirements mentioned above don't mention the use of museum materials. As part of the 6th grade Uzbek Literature program, it is envisaged that Uzbekistan has a rich history and cultural heritage, the importance of studying cultural heritage and traditions, information on material and spiritual culture.

Students in this class will have enough information about the importance of the Temurids' life in the literature, the life and work of Alisher Navoi and the history of the Khamsa's creation. Also, will receive information on Mirzo Ulughbek, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Zebuniso life, their works and poems [5]. This class does not mention enhancing the knowledge gained by the subjects in the classroom, remembering the information which are important to learn, through photographs and maps, revealing the characteristic features of this period, that collaboration with museums is possible, with the emphasis on studying historical sources.

If you include "cooperation with museums" in general education and secondary special education programs, students will get familiar through museum expositions in the 7th grade with Muqimiy's life and creative activity, his childhood and years of study, the turning point of poet's creativity, about the main stages of his creative work in his last years. The life and creative heritage of Furkat, biography, poems, scientific works, artistic features of his creative work; Zavki's life and activity, biography, creative heritage, poems[6].

The life and creative activity of Komil Khorazmiy, the history of Khorazmiy's creativity, the period and literary environment of the poet, his biography, his creative heritage, the form and style of poems; Avaz Otar's life and creative activity, his biography, his creative heritage, the rise of Avaz Otar's creativity to the stage of development, the continent and ruby, the last years of his life; Anbar otin biographies, artistic heritage.

In the 8th grade, the possibility of get acquainted with the folk poetry "Kuntugmish", from the History of Uzbek Literature the poem "Qutadg'u bilig" by Yusuf Hos Hojib, Khorazmiy's poem "Muhabbatnoma-Love letter", Lutfiy lyric, Alisher Navoi ghazals, Nodira lyric, life and work of Fitrat through museum exhibits[7].

Also, the life and work of Gafur Gulam, the manuscripts of "Soginshish-Missing", "Vaqt-Time" poems can be mastered in the museum in the process of teaching.

In the same classroom, the collaboration with the Museum of Literature, through the photographs and maps to open the characteristic features of this period that, with the emphasis on studying the historical sources, studying the program which are important to learn in cooperation with the Museum

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of Literature, at the appropriate level have not been mentioned in the program

In the "Uzbek Literature" program for grades 5-9, it is also important to study many topics in the museums.

In addition to the while mentioning the use of such forms in lesson in teaching literature, as optional classes, literary evenings, literary discussions, creative meetings, creative courses, literary assemblies, literary exhibitions, literary tours, readers' club, one of the main drawbacks is considered as exclusion of the excursion to the literary museums,.

However, the study of topics in the literature science curriculum shows a great deal of opportunities.

Worst of all, when studying "Tumaris" and "Shiroq" legends, the life and creative activity of Alisher Navoi, Bobur, Muqimiy, Hamza Hakimzoda, Abdulla Qodiriy, Oybek, Gafur Gulom, Abdulla Qahhor, the materials of the Museum of Literature, as well as in home museums of poets and writers no recommendations on conducting study sessions have been made or even mentioned about.

However, along with museum exhibits about the life and creative activity of the writers, Mirtemir's "Bliq ovi-Fish Hunt", "Bulut-Cloud", "Turagay", poems, "Yur, toglarga chiqaylik - Let's go to the mountains" by Usman Nosir, "Yurganimsan birga oy bilan -Together with moon", "Gulzor chaman", "Uzbekistan" (5th grade) by Abdulla Oripov, Zulfiya's "Bahor keldi seni soroklab-Spring has come to you" (Grade 6), Chulpon's "Binafsha-Purple",

"Guzal", Hamid Olimjon's "Holbuki tun", Shavkat Rahmon's "Tungi manzara-Night Vision", "Tong ochar ko'zlarining - Morning opens your Eyes", "Oy sinigu" (Grade 7); Alisher Navoi's "Yozfasli, yor fasli, dostlarning suhbatini - Summer Season, Lover Season, Friend's Conversation", samples from the Bobur lyric, Furkat's "Fasl Navbakhor uldi", Oybek's human and nature paintings reflection in "Chimgan diary" poems, Na'matak is a symbol of Oybek lyric (9th grade) are good examples of fine arts in studying lyrical works.

However, the program did not pay attention to the importance of museums in the period of increasing the effect of literature on the activities of television, cinema and radio. The best examples of painting art kept in museums are the best way to get to know the artistic aspects of literary works, in particular, lyrical works.

Conclusion

Thus, the connection of general education schools with museums, first of all, educates pupils in the spirit of respect for the spiritual heritage, on the other, increases the effectiveness of education.

In addition, interdisciplinary communication with museum exhibits promotes national mentality to the worldview of young people, while also enhancing students' thinking, memory, creative imagination and aesthetic taste.

In summary, museums are acquainted with what they read but never saw. At the same time, it is important to pay particular attention to the particularities of museums during the exposition.

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Gennady Evgenievich Markelov

Candidate of Engineering Sciences, associate professor,
corresponding member of International
Academy of Theoretical and Applied Sciences,
Bauman Moscow State Technical University,
Moscow, Russia
markelov@bmstu.ru

SECTION 2. Applied mathematics. Mathematical modeling.

A WORKING MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF A TECHNICAL SYSTEM ELEMENT

Abstract: A working mathematical model of a technical system element was obtained. The technical system element includes a resistor with temperature-dependent resistance and total heat capacity. The created model is sufficiently full, accurate, adequate, productive, and economical. Such a mathematical model, when applied, requires less time and costs spent on research and enables efficient use of mathematical modeling tools.

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

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РАБОЧАЯ МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ЭЛЕМЕНТА ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация: Получена рабочая математическая модель элемента технической системы. Элемент технической системы включает резистор, сопротивление и полная теплоемкость которого зависят от температуры. Построенная модель в достаточной мере обладает свойствами полноты, точности, адекватности, продуктивности и экономичности. Применение такой математической модели приводит к сокращению затрат времени и средств на проведение исследования, позволяет рационально использовать возможности математического моделирования.

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

1. Введение

Подходы к построению математических моделей различных технических систем изложены в обширной учебной и научной литературе. В работах [1; 2] введено понятие рабочей математической модели и изложен единый подход к построению математической модели, которая в достаточной мере обладает нужными свойствами применительно к конкретному исследованию. Некоторые свойства математических моделей приведены в работах [3; 4]. В работе [5] рассмотрен пример построения математической модели, в достаточной мере обладающей нужными свойствами применительно к исследованию, некоторые результаты которого изложены в

работах [6–8]. Особенности внедрения единого подхода к построению математических моделей рассмотрены в работах [9; 10].

Целью настоящей работы является разработка в рамках единого подхода рабочей математической модели одного из элементов технической системы. Такой элемент включает резистор, сопротивление и полная теплоемкость которого зависят от температуры.

2. Постановка задачи

Резистор считаем высокотеплопроводным телом, температура T которого в начальный момент времени t_0 равна T_0 . На поверхности резистора площадью S происходит

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конвективный теплообмен с окружающей средой, температура которой равна T_0 , коэффициент теплоотдачи известен и равен α . Пусть

$$R(T) = R_0 [1 + \beta(T - T_0)],$$

$$C(T) = C_0 [1 + \gamma(T - T_0)],$$

где $R(T)$ и $C(T)$ — сопротивление и полная теплоемкость резистора; R_0 и C_0 — сопротивление и полная теплоемкость резистора при $T = T_0$; β и γ — температурные коэффициенты, причем $\beta > 0$ и $\gamma > 0$. Через резистор протекает электрический ток, сила которого равна

$$I = \frac{U}{R_0 [1 + \beta(T - T_0)]}, \quad (1)$$

где U — постоянная разность электрических потенциалов на полюсах рассматриваемого элемента.

В рамках проводимого исследования представляет интерес величина I . Построим рабочую математическую модель объекта исследования, которая в достаточной мере обладает свойствами полноты, точности, адекватности, продуктивности и экономичности.

3. Решение задачи

Для решения поставленной задачи выстроим иерархию математических моделей данного объекта исследования и определим условия, при выполнении которых можно с относительной погрешностью не более заданного значения δ_0 найти искомую величину I .

Если разность $T - T_0$ достаточно мала, то согласно (1) найдем искомую величину по формуле

$$I_0 = U/R_0. \quad (2)$$

Определим условия, при которых применима полученная формула. Для этого рассмотрим установившийся процесс теплообмена. В этом случае мощность тепловыделения в материале резистора равна тепловому потоку, отводимому от резистора, т. е.

$$\frac{U^2}{R_0 [1 + \beta(T_* - T_0)]} = \alpha(T_* - T_0)S,$$

где T_* — установившееся значение температуры резистора. Из полученного равенства легко найти

$$T_* = T_0 + \frac{1}{2\beta} \left(-1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4\beta U^2}{\alpha S R_0}} \right),$$

а затем определить установившееся значение

$$I_* = \frac{U}{R(T_*)} = \frac{2I_0}{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\beta UI_0/(\alpha S)}}. \quad (3)$$

Очевидно, что $I_* \leq I \leq I_0$. Тогда для относительной погрешности величины I_0 запишем

$$\delta(I_0) = \left| \frac{I - I_0}{I} \right| = \frac{I_0}{I} - 1 \leq \frac{I_0}{I_*} - 1.$$

Следовательно, при выполнении условия

$$\frac{I_0}{I_*} - 1 \leq \delta_0$$

можно с относительной погрешностью не более δ_0 использовать формулу (2) для нахождения искомой величины. Тогда приходим к неравенству

$$\frac{\beta UI_0}{\alpha S} \leq (\delta_0 + 1)\delta_0. \quad (4)$$

При выполнении этого неравенства математическая модель (2) в достаточной мере обладает свойствами полноты, точности, адекватности, продуктивности и экономичности.

Определим условия, при которых применима математическая модель (3). Для этого рассмотрим неустановившийся процесс теплообмена. В этом случае изменение температуры резистора во времени t описывает обыкновенное дифференциальное уравнение первого порядка

$$C(T) \frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{U^2}{R(T)} - \alpha(T - T_0)S,$$

а начальное условие имеет вид

$$T(t_0) = T_0.$$

Учитывая, что

$$I = \frac{I_0}{1 + \beta(T - T_0)},$$

сформулируем задачу Коши

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{\beta I^2}{C_0 I_0} - \frac{\alpha S (I_0 - I) - \beta UI^2}{\gamma (I_0 - I) + \beta I}, \quad (5)$$

$$I(t_0) = I_0.$$

При выполнении условия

$$\delta(I_*) = \left| \frac{I - I_*}{I} \right| = 1 - \frac{I_*}{I} \leq \delta_0$$

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

$$\delta_0 < \frac{I_0}{I_*} - 1,$$

так как в противном случае следует применять формулу (2). Затем найдем момент времени

$$t_* = t_0 + \frac{C_0}{\alpha S} \left[\frac{\gamma}{\beta} \left(\frac{I_*}{I_0} - 1 + \delta_0 \right) \frac{I_0}{I_*} + \left(\frac{I_0}{2I_0 - I_*} + \frac{\gamma}{\beta} \frac{I_0 - I_*}{2I_0 - I_*} \frac{I_0}{I_*} - 1 \right) \ln \left(2 - \frac{I_*}{I_0} - \delta_0 \right) \right] -$$

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$$-\left(\frac{I_0}{2I_0 - I_*} + \frac{\gamma}{\beta} \frac{I_0 - I_*}{2I_0 - I_*} \frac{I_0}{I_*}\right) \ln\left(\frac{I_0}{I_0 - I_*} \delta_0\right),$$

для которого $I(t_*) = I_*/(1 - \delta_0)$. Тогда согласно (5) установившееся значение I_* можно с относительной погрешностью не более δ_0 считать равным $I(t)$ при $t \geq t_*$.

Если не выполнено условие (4), то математическая модель (3) при $t \geq t_*$ в достаточной мере обладает свойствами полноты, точности, адекватности, продуктивности и экономичности.

Разработка новой математической модели при формировании иерархии математических моделей объекта исследования может привести к уточнению найденных ранее условий применимости построенных математических моделей. Действительно, используя математическую модель (5), можно уточнить условие применимости формулы (2). Для этого найдем момент времени

$$t^* = t_0 + \frac{C_0}{\alpha S} \left[\left(\frac{I_0}{2I_0 - I_*} + \frac{\gamma}{\beta} \frac{I_0 - I_*}{2I_0 - I_*} \frac{I_0}{I_*} - 1 \right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{I_*}{I_0} \delta_0\right) - \frac{\gamma}{\beta} \delta_0 - \right. \\ \left. - \left(\frac{I_0}{2I_0 - I_*} + \frac{\gamma}{\beta} \frac{I_0 - I_*}{2I_0 - I_*} \frac{I_0}{I_*} \right) \ln\left(1 - \frac{I_*}{I_0 - I_*} \delta_0\right) \right],$$

для которого $I(t^*) = I_0/(1 + \delta_0)$. Тогда значение I_0 можно с относительной погрешностью не более δ_0 считать равным $I(t)$ при $t \leq t^*$.

Если выполнено условие (4) или $t \leq t^*$, то математическая модель (2) в достаточной мере обладает свойствами полноты, точности, адекватности, продуктивности и экономичности.

4. Результаты

Построение иерархии математических моделей позволяет выявить рабочую математическую модель, которая в достаточной мере обладает нужными свойствами применительно к конкретному исследованию. Действительно, если выполняется неравенство (4) или в рамках проводимого исследования $t \leq t^*$, то математическую модель (2) считаем рабочей. Если не выполнено условие (4), а временной интервал от t_0 до t_* можно в рамках проводимого исследования не рассматривать, то выбираем математическую модель (3) как рабочую, иначе — математическую модель (5).

5. Заключение

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

Очевидно, что применение такой модели приводит к сокращению затрат времени и средств на проведение исследования, позволяет рационально использовать возможности математического моделирования.

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Vadim Andreevich Kozhevnikov

Senior Lecturer

Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University

vadim.kozhevnikov@gmail.com

Oleg Yurievich Sabinin

Candidate of Engineering Sciences, Associate Professor

Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University

olegsabinin@mail.ru

Alla Nurbievna Tyulparova

student

Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University

gelny@yandex.ru

SECTION 4. Computer science, computer engineering and automation.
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PREREQUISITES ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUTOMATED COMPOSITE SYSTEM FOR COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC POWER METERING

Abstract: The objects of the analysis are the automated composite system for commercial electric power metering using the open source program libraries and stack of modern technologies.

The purpose of the work is the development concrete composite system for commercial electric power metering.

Key words: replication strategy, power line communication protocol, distributed computer system.

Language: Russian

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АНАЛИЗ ПРЕДПОСЫЛОК И РАЗРАБОТКА КОМПЛЕКСНОЙ АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ КОММЕРЧЕСКОГО УЧЕТА ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИИ

Аннотация: Объектом исследования являются системы комплексного учета электроэнергии с использованием открытых программных продуктов и технологий

Цель работы – разработка конкретной интегрированной комплексной системы автоматизированного учета электроэнергии.

Ключевые слова: метод репликации, протокол передачи данных по силовым линиям, распределенная компьютерная система.

Введение

В темпе современной жизни, где все больше внимания уделяется удобству пользователя, высокие технологии востребованы везде и всюду. В частности, в сфере жилищно-коммунального хозяйства (ЖКХ) с недавнего времени широко используются программно-технические комплексы (ПТК) по приему, учету и расчету

платежей за услуги ЖКХ, чему способствует непрерывное развитие современной элементарной базы, предоставление практически всеми производителями приборов учёта интерфейсов для дистанционного считывания показаний. Несмотря на, казалось бы, подготовленную базу, ниша полнофункциональных систем, объединяющих в

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себе возможности контроля и учёта потребления электроэнергии, формирования документов для оплаты потребления, а также учёта произведённых платежей, остаётся в значительной степени не заполненной.

Совершим экскурс в недалёкое прошлое: совсем недавно в каждом садовом домике был установлен допотопный электросчётчик, данные с которого при возможности считывал бухгалтер садоводства, а то и сам потребитель. Показания по участкам суммировались, но их сумма оказывалась далека от показаний общего счётчика садоводства, по которому расплачиваются с поставщиком энергии. Недоимки восполняли всем миром, за счёт назначения целевых взносов, членских платежей, повышенных тарифов. Но развитие технологий и удешевление элементной базы, сделали возможной установку у каждого индивидуального потребителя (как правило, вне участка, на столбе ЛЭП) электронного двухтарифного счётчика с возможностью дистанционного считывания показаний [2].

Постановка задачи

Для передачи данных от счетчиков используется протокол PLC (power line communication) – силовая линия 0,4 кВ. Данные собираются специальным концентратором, часто установленным в трансформаторной подстанции, и, с использованием сетей Ethernet, GSM или оптоволокну, через Интернет или напрямую передаются на компьютер для обработки. Часто станцией обработки данных служит ПК или ноутбук правления, или председателя садоводства. Иногда данные о киловатт-часах потребления выдаются в сыром виде, и приходится использовать бумажные либо электронные таблицы для пересчёта в рубли. Поставщики оборудования, как правило, снабжают его минимальным набором драйверов и утилит, что, безусловно, решает проблему безучётного потребления, но несколько затрудняет жизнь правления СНТ и, кроме того, не позволяет самим потребителям наблюдать свои величины. Разрабатываемый программный комплекс призван устранить вышеозначенные недостатки.

Было принято решение о создании комплексной автоматизированной системы коммерческого учёта электроэнергии, способной взаимодействовать с оборудованием различных производителей, предоставлять потребителям необходимую информацию, используя веб-интерфейс, предоставлять широкие возможности для администрирования, получения статистической информации, совмещая это с возможностью регулярного резервного

копирования, простотой обслуживания и быстротой разработки.

Сформулированы следующие задачи:

- Должен вестись централизованный автоматический сбор информации с приборов электроэнергоучета.
- Необходимо реализовать интеграцию с оборудованием различных производителей.
- Обновление информации должно проходить не реже раза в сутки.
- Доступ в систему должен быть возможен с любого компьютера, подключенного к сети Интернет, посредством единого веб сайта.
- Аутентификация и авторизация системы должны обеспечить максимальную безопасность личных данных пользователя.
- Система должна автоматически вести учёт вносимых платежей и расчёт сумм к оплате по каждому участку в соответствии с установленными тарифами.

Теоретические основы работы

Встал вопрос о выборе используемых технологий. Основными критериями при выборе были быстрота получения первого рабочего функционала (или проще говоря скорость разработки), актуальность выбранного стека технологий, что позволит избежать необходимости быстрого переезда на что-то новое, возможность и простота масштабирования по мере увеличения нагрузки. Всем выставленным требованиям в значительной степени удовлетворяет стек технологий от Microsoft, базирующийся на использовании MS SQL [8] в качестве сервера БД.

Это современное, высокопроизводительное хранилище данных, готовое к нагрузкам, значительно превосходящим ожидаемые, и готовое к масштабированию. Начиная с версии 2017, анонсирована возможность размещения MS SQL на платформе Linux, а также в Docker, что предоставляет более широкие возможности размещения нашего малобюджетного проекта высокой степени доступности. Как правило, Linux хостинг значительно дешевле аналогичного по мощности хостинга на базе Windows Server, поскольку не требует оплаты дорогостоящей лицензии. Размещение в Docker даёт широкие возможности для масштабирования, поскольку дополнительные экземпляры Docker могут быть активированы достаточно быстро по мере возрастания нагрузки и так же быстро выгружены в случае простоя, освобождая серверные ресурсы.

В качестве платформы для веб-сайта взяли ASP.NET MVC [5], в первую очередь из-за

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удобства и прозрачности конструирования. Имея модель данных, первые базовые страницы можно получить на основе шаблонов буквально в

несколько кликов. В то же время, возможности кастомизации практически безграничны.

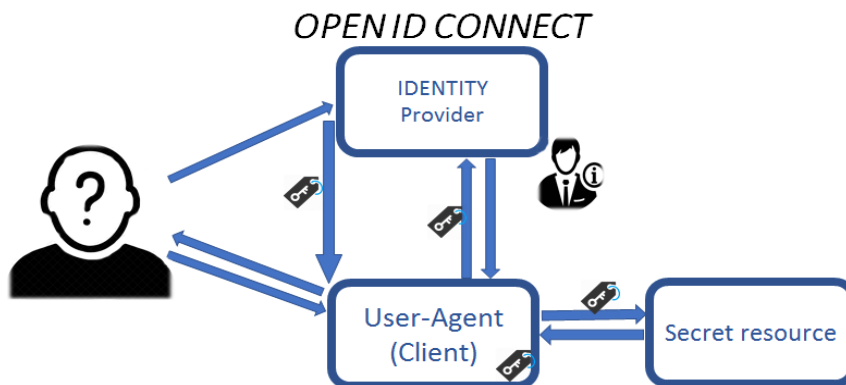


Рисунок 1 - Прохождение аутентификации и авторизации

Естественным связующим звеном ASP.NET MVC и MS SQL является Entity Framework в качестве ORM. Технология Code First [7] позволяет обновлять модель данных в коде и автоматически приводить БД в соответствие с этими изменениями при помощи механизма миграций.

Для передачи данных от локальных источников (в садоводствах) на сайт и в БД системы, была задействована технология WCF (Windows Communication Foundation) [10], представляющая собой простую в обращении, но сложную в устройстве реализацию концепции RPC (remote procedure call) или RMI (remote method invocation). Задача передачи данных суточного потребления электроэнергии от службы-репликатора в садоводстве на сервер системы, в соответствии с определённым

контрактом, была решена благодаря WCF. Суть технологии в том, что достаточно определить контракт и прописать в конфигурационных файлах информацию связывания (в простейшем случае – имя сервиса, протокол и контракт на сервере, а на клиенте – абсолютный URI сервиса (так называемый endpoint), протокол и контракт, и всю остальную работу по организации прослушивания и обработки вызовов на серверной стороне, созданию прокси и осуществлению вызова метода на клиентской – возьмёт на себя инфраструктура.

Существуют два способа создания клиентских классов-обёрток (проху). С помощью утилиты Svcutil.exe, получающей метаданные с сервера, либо с использованием разделяемой dll с контрактами и системной фабрики ServiceClient. Последний вариант является более аккуратным, вследствие отсутствия необходимости регенерации проху при обновлении контракта –

достаточно обновить библиотеку. Им и воспользовались.

Обязательным атрибутом системы, хранящей и дающей доступ к разнообразной конфиденциальной информации, является надёжная аутентификация и жестко структурированная авторизация – то есть, разграничение полномочий. Для этих целей будем использовать, пожалуй, самую современную спецификацию в данной сфере: OPEN ID Connect [9]. В простейшем случае одного MVC-приложения, выделенный контроллер в нём же будет выступать в роли Identity provider, но при желании, мы сможем легко переключиться на внешнего Identity provider, обеспечив единый вход через аккаунт Google, VK и т.п., а также задействовать двухфакторную аутентификацию. Рассмотрим работу протокола по простейшей схеме implicit flow. В рассматриваемом случае все ресурсы находятся в пределах одного сайта, поэтому identity provider и secret resource (защищенный ресурс) находятся в пределах одного приложения (рис.1).

- Не аутентифицированный пользователь открывает в браузере приложение и просит открыть личный кабинет.
- Приложение в браузере перенаправляет пользователя на страницу входа (Authorization endpoint согласно терминам протокола).
- После ввода логина-пароля пользователь (уже аутентифицированный) вновь перенаправляется в защищенную область.
- Серверный ответ содержит заказанные токены (только Identity или дополнительно Access).

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- Теперь пользователю доступен защищенный ресурс.

Для подключения OIDC провайдера, нам потребуется использование ещё одной технологии, OWIN [11], о которой расскажем отдельно.

Рассмотрим работу конвейера обработки HTTP-запроса в ASP.NET приложении под IIS. Прохождение запроса формирует определённое количество событий, каждое из которых может быть обработано набором предварительно сконфигурированных HTTPModule-ей. На заключительной стадии запрос обрабатывается соответствующим HTTPHandler-ом (в нашем случае MVC Handler) и клиенту возвращается

HTTP Response. Из всей цепочки событий, нас особенно интересует AuthenticateRequest, где в контексте запроса появляется информация, идентифицирующая пользователя, отправившего запрос, как результат работы, например, FormsAuthenticationModule.

В случае с OWIN'ом, конфигурация HTTPModule-ей через секцию system.webServer конфигурационного файла приложения не используется. Вместо этого приложение конфигурируется прямо в коде метода Configure(IApplicationBuilder) класса Startup, путём регистрации в приложении цепочки последовательно вызываемых «звеньев» (Middleware см. рис. 2).

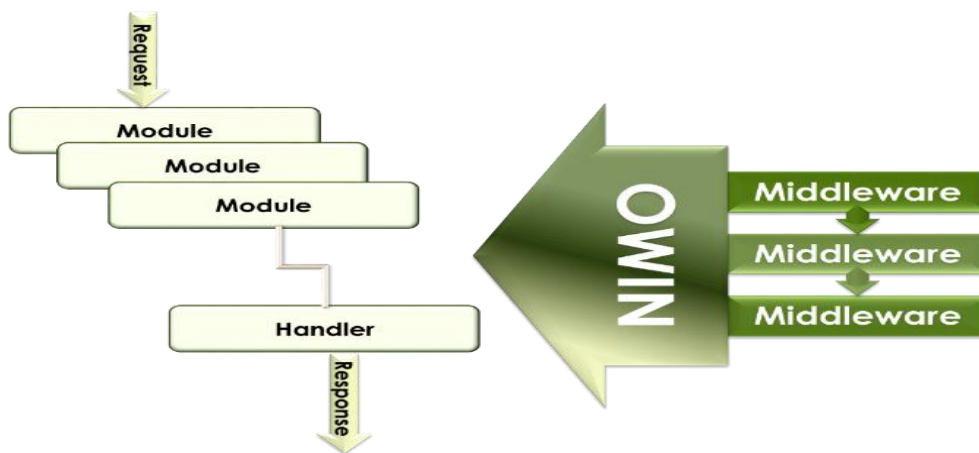


Рисунок 2 - Обработка запроса путем регистрации в звеньях Middleware.

Современные реализации протоколов аутентификации (но не только) выполнены именно в виде таких Middleware.

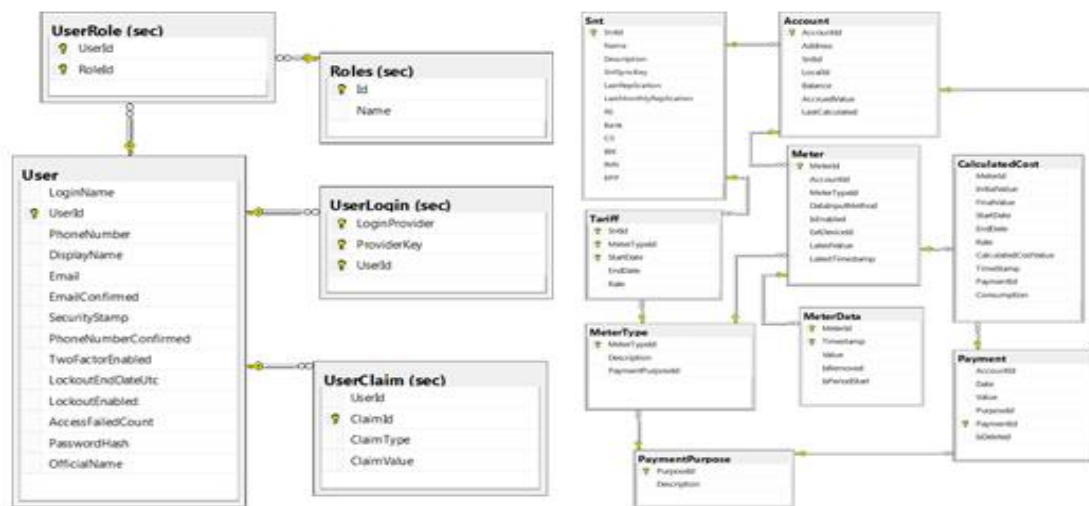


Рисунок 3 - Схема базы данных.

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Реализация спецификации OWIN для .NET и IIS (проект Katana). Встраивает вызов цепочки Middleware по событию PreHandlerExecute стандартного цикла обработки, поэтому, к моменту вызова MVC Handler'a, наш реквест уже будет содержать в контексте идентификационные данные пользователя.

Если же необходимо вызвать тот или иной Middleware на более ранней стадии в pipeline, для этого достаточно проставить в коде Middleware'a специальный маркер.

Такое двуединство подходов возможно только при использовании библиотек OWIN в версиях .Net framework 5.1 [6] и старше. При переходе же к .NET CORE модель событий, модулей и хендлеров окончательно уступает место конфигурируемой в коде цепочке Middleware.

Практическая часть работы и оптимизация системы

База Данных логически разделена на две схемы (рис.3).

Это схема sec - security и схема dbo для хранения основной части данных, содержимое схемы sec генерируется автоматически с помощью технологии Code First [7] при использовании шаблона MVC. Тип ключа по умолчанию GUID был заменён на int, сценарии использования системы не предполагают регистрацию более 2 млрд. пользователей, а работа с целочисленным ключом эффективнее чем с ключом типа GUID.

Рассмотрим схему подробнее:

- Таблица Snt содержит данные о садоводствах, информацию для идентификации сервиса, передающего показания из технологической подсистемы: «Меркурий», «Матрица»-«ADDAX» [4] и др., время последней репликации данных садоводства.
- Таблица Account содержит информацию о садовых участках, такую как принадлежность к определённому СНТ, адрес, а также состояние индивидуального абонентского счёта и время последней операции пересчёта показаний приборов учёта.
- Таблица Meter хранит информацию о привязанные к определённому садовому участку приборах учёта: номер прибора, последние переданные показания и время их получения, тип прибора учёта и способ получения показаний (допустимые значения: автоматический, ручной со снятием уполномоченным лицом, ручной со снятием абонентом).

В рамках тестирования системы было произведено наполнение БД сгенерированными данными, призванное сымитировать работу системы спустя продолжительное время сбора и обработки показаний.

Произведено исследование обработки запросов средствами SQL Profiler.

Важно своевременно фильтровать данные. Как следствие, при наличии в запросе операторов DISTINCT и JOIN [12], желательно применить первый на как можно более ранней стадии. Отсутствие необходимых индексов мешает встроенному оптимизатору делать свою работу хорошо, и для того, чтобы не забыть построить нужные индексы поможет наблюдение за специальными системными представлениями:

```
sys.dm_db_missing_index_group_stats  
sys.dm_db_missing_index_details  
sys.dm_db_missing_index_groups
```

Хочется отметить следующие результаты: после подобной модификации кода в исследовании время выполнения запроса сократилось в пятьдесят (!) раз на семи миллионах строк тестовых данных.

Для передачи данных от распределенных технологических подсистем садоводства в центральное хранилище данных принята модель односторонней репликации предварительно агрегированных данных.

Алгоритм заключается в следующем: сервис репликации при каждой активации осуществляет выборку последних данных каждого прибора учёта, а кроме того, независимо, с определенной периодичностью осуществляется выборка определенных граничных показаний последних на каждый месячный интервал с отсечением последних двенадцати месяцев. Подобный подход позволяет с гарантированно высокой практической вероятностью переносить в основное хранилище данных информацию обо всех величинах, необходимых для использования при осуществлении платежей.

А теперь кратко рассмотрим веб-интерфейс, то есть само MVC-приложение.

В табличной форме представлены основные показатели каждого участка, такие как дата получения показаний, дата последнего внесённого платежа, сумма задолженности или переплаты. Для удобства пользователя, платежи, внесённые не более месяца назад от текущей даты, раскрашены зелёным цветом, а более двух месяцев – красным. Таким образом, в сочетании с возможностью сортировки по столбцу «Баланс», администратор может с лёгкостью выявить «злых неплательщиков».

Приложение не использует клиентских javascript-фреймворков, таких как Angular или, являясь классическим MVC, однако (как, например, форма ввод платежа на форме списка

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участков) выполнены в виде асинхронных всплывающих модальных окон, с использованием простейшей библиотеки JQuery. Этого достаточно, чтобы избежать построения страницы при многократном выполнении рутинных операций.

Для возможности осуществления платежей непосредственно на счет садоводств реализована функция печати банковских поручений с QR – кодом по ГОСТ Р 56042-2014 «Стандарты финансовых операций. Двумерные символы штрихового кода для осуществления платежей физических лиц» [1].

Для чего была использована библиотека ZXing.Net [13], представляющая видеоизмененный и усовершенствованный перевод с языка Java на .Net.

Для удобства привилегированных пользователей был создан раздел статистика. Здесь можно визуализировать, например, данные по садоводству за год посмотреть размер задолженности. Для создания наглядных диаграмм – были выбрана библиотека APEX CHARTS [3]. Это современная JavaScript библиотека с открытым исходным кодом для создания красивых диаграмм (рисунок 4), переведенная с языка Java на .Net.

Статистика

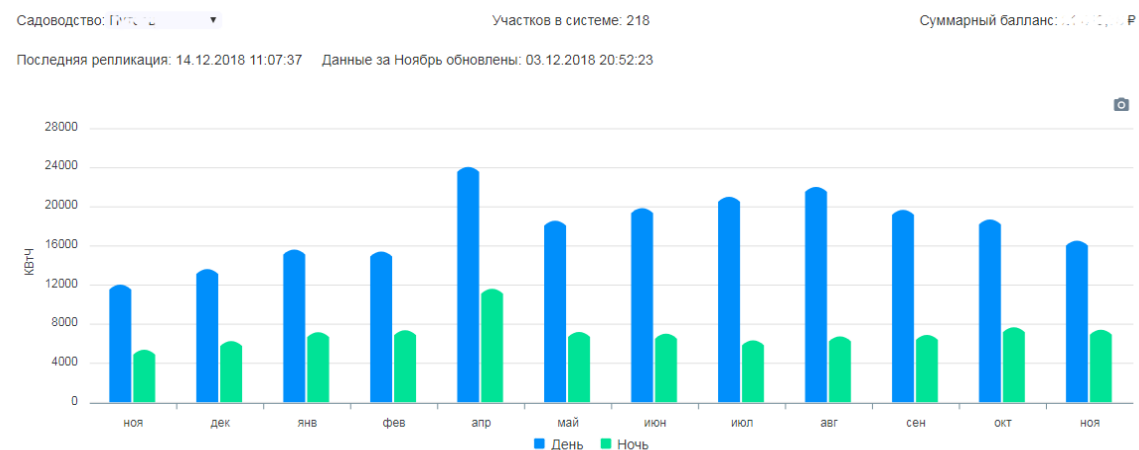


Рисунок 4 - Диаграмма "Статистика".

Необходимо упомянуть, что формат SVG имеет все преимущества XML: он хорошо сжимается, а так как XML - текстовый документ, имеющий регулярную структуру, то SVG легко взаимодействует с HTML и XHTML документами. SVG это открытый стандарт, прекрасно работающий во всех современных браузерах.

Заключение

В статье проанализировано взаимодействие служб выбранного стека программ в сочетании с

используемым оборудованием, которое показало превосходный результат эффективной работы автоматизированной комплексной системы. В планах развития были рассмотрены новейшие технологии.

В дальнейшем разработанный продукт планируется дополнить возможностью сбора данных с «умных» счетчиков воды, газа и тому подобного оборудования. Система находится в состоянии непрерывного развития и эксплуатируется тысячами пользователей.

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Behzodbek Bahodirovich Tursunov

The support doctorate of
Andizhan State University,
Republic of Uzbekistan

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

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN UZBEKISTAN (AS AN EXAMPLE IN THE PERIOD OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT)

Abstract: The author of the article has attempted to analyze the demand for teaching foreign languages in Uzbekistan basing on the works done by the government concerning this issue, real conditions of schools, normative documents, history literature and archive database.

Key words: language, national, native, foreign, school, teacher, education, resolution, scope.

Language: English

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Introduction.

As the need to integrate with the globe on international affairs has been getting more and more demanding, the economic and political affairs, science of our country has been requiring multilingualism (being polyglot) [1, 3]. The most important processes of all which takes a long period of time i.e. several centuries, in the history of humanity is the comprehension of the world. The knowledge of the humanity about the world is so relative that the characteristics of the objects we have not been aware of yet is left as a twist for us. The human being understands, comprehends, sees, feels, thinks, obtains information, compares, concludes, broadens his/her horizon, develops and enriches thinking of his/her own about the world. When the issue of national identity of a particular language is logically analyzed in relation with the human worldview, it can be understood that “the national language – national thinking.”

The language which is the means of communication between people can be gained practically in a natural atmosphere (in a family or community) or during lessons forming units. The child of a man learns the mother tongue in a daily life, that is – in the family, preschool educational establishments, directly among people. The mother tongue is the first language which has an important position on the development of thinking. When it

comes to the second language, it is estimated as the language of another nation made up from fellow nation or neighbors. The language is an important factor and invaluable means for people to get acquainted with other people, to make friends of each other and to communicate with one another.

The nations using various languages established shared neighborhood relationships with each other which simulated the need to learn the language of each other that latterly led to study of their customs, traditions and lifestyle. As the commercial and cultural relations were involved, the study of foreign languages for practical and educational purposes was organized. Ancient Syria and Egypt, Greece and Rome the cultural maturity phases were noted for the study of languages of other nations. The emergence of methodological styles in teaching Western European languages occurred at the end of XVIII century, from this point on, teaching such languages at educational establishments became customary.

The population of Eastern countries that spoke Arabic, Persian or Turkish yearned to gain at least two or all three of them at once. Especially, the enlightened layer of the society attempted to master more languages than common people. Our great ancestors Abu Nasr Farabi (mastered 70 languages), Muhammad ibn Muso Al-Khorazmi (the scientific term “algorithm” was taken from his name), Abu Rayhon Beruni (he translated scientific books from

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ancient Indian– Sanskrit into Arabic freely), Alisher Navoi (bilingual poet) and many more famous people lived after them and created unique works inspired other people to learn foreign languages. During the Renaissance period, as in other European countries, Latin was taught in Russia as well. When the development of the language is observed, as occurred in every part of the world, it was a good custom to be aware of the language of other nations except one’s own mother tongue in the lands of Uzbekistan too. It is clear from the information on great people that there has always been huge demand for learning and mastering foreign languages all the time. The first requirement for claiming to be a great thinker is considered to be being bilingual or multilingual; this requirement is also peculiar to the common people as well. The Uzbek could speak Tajik [2,345] and the Tajik could speak Uzbek freely from childhood. The local people knew the language of each other; these languages were the main factor for their closeness and establishment of marriages. Arabic and Persian were widely used among the population.

By the dawn of XX century, the attention had been drawn to the study of foreign languages besides eastern languages and Russian. The attitude towards the methodology of teaching foreign languages of the time was changed a bit after the October Upraise of 1917. The Public Education Ministry of Turkestan declared a resolution for general labor school as follows “...the native language at the primary school, one of the languages of French, German, English – considering the interest of the pupil – to the pupils of secondary school is compulsory [3, 137]”. The resolution opened the way for spread of foreign languages in Turkistan. The value of teaching foreign language in practice was low. There are unique reasons for that of course. The social-political situation was hard, the World War I was still going on, diplomatic, commercial and cultural relations with foreign countries had been broken. There was the shortage of personnel. The main reason, the educational purpose of foreign language studying material was controversial. Teaching foreign languages to the common people began in higher educational institutions, not at secondary schools. The Institute of foreign languages was founded under the cabinet of Turkestan People’s University in the summer of 1918. Teaching foreign languages at higher educational institutions was further intensified. The number of Uzbek students among the listeners of Central Asian University that belong to local people increased in 1921 [4, 122].

There issue of whether to teach foreign languages or not at schools was the main topic during 1917-1923. Some methodologists put forward an idea against teaching foreign languages at schools. That is why, during the years of 1923 and 1924 foreign languages was taught as facultative activity,

in other words, only those who had intention was taught [5, 61].

The foreign languages were divided into two categories at Uzbek educational establishments until 1917: the first category was eastern languages which were taught at religious educational institutions, the second one was European languages taught at Russian educational establishments. Therefore, there were not any special educational materials published for the Uzbek. The resolutions under the title “On preparing foreign languages teachers” numbered 3485 [6, 36] and “On betterment of teaching foreign languages at schools” numbered 3488 [7, 38] adopted by the Soviet government in 1947 relatively intensified the study of foreign languages in Uzbekistan. Some schools taught only German as a foreign language.

The main issue standing in front of the Republic people’s education ministry was introduction of teaching foreign languages at every school and the secondary issue was rational distribution of teaching western European languages. The primary task on the issue was provision of schools and higher educational institutions with professional staff who knew foreign languages. That is why; the government of Uzbekistan made a resolution numbered 68 “On organization of preparation of foreign language teachers” on January 15, 1948 [8, 37].

In order to resolve the existent drawbacks basing on the resolution of the soviet government under the number 3485 [9, 2] adopted in 1947, Tashkent foreign languages pedagogy institute (Current Uzbekistan State World Languages University) was founded in 1948. Correspondence course department and evening courses were began to be offered in 1949 and 1960 respectively. The first academic year of Tashkent foreign languages pedagogy institute began with the full number of new accepted students who were former applicants that could not succeed in entering into the universities of their wish [10, 4]. The accepted students dropped out for several reasons including lack of knowledge on foreign languages, lack of demand and conditions for acquiring a language, and the low rate of interest for acquiring a foreign language even in the first half of the year.

Although Tashkent foreign languages pedagogy institute was founded, the shortage of foreign language teachers throughout the whole Republic, more specifically, in rural areas was still a problem. This led to the adoption of the resolution “On organization of preparation of foreign languages” under the cabinet of philology faculties of all universities starting from the years of 1951-1952 in 1950. There was even a special thirty-student place for Uzbek students at each of Kiev, Odessa Dnepropetrovsk and Kharkov foreign language specialized higher educational institutions. As it was

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mentioned above, for *the first direction* Tashkent foreign languages pedagogy institute accepted 117 students in 1951, this number increased to 154 for the following year before reaching to 222 in 1953. German, English, French languages were taught at foreign languages faculty. In accordance with the education plan of the government the personnel on foreign languages had to enlarge by three times during a five-year period of time.

Unfortunately, members of the local nation were not sufficiently attracted to learn foreign languages. This was caused by the fact that rural schools did not teach foreign languages that its true cause was the shortage of teachers who used to teach foreign languages in villages. In truth, since there was not enough foreign language teachers at schools in rural areas, the pupils had to finish school without fully finishing the curriculum for the foreign languages. The young of the local population sometimes even did not know Russian. The male at the age of military service were forced to learn Russian during their military service which lasted to two to three years. The female of the villages nearly did not know Russian at all.

Only the minority, 12 out of 370, in other words just 0.3 % of the accepted students to Tashkent foreign languages pedagogy institute made up Uzbeks. Several years' intense attempts, agitations finally gave fruit which means the number of local nation members began to increase. The proportion of Uzbek students made up 46% – 545 out of 1163 in the academic year of 1956-1957, 72% – 997 out of 1377 during the 1961-1962 academic year, 84% – 2267 out of 2672 during the 1970-1971 academic year. Well, the issue of preparing teacher staff from local nation members found its solution in the beginning of the seventh decade of the previous century.

The second direction, in other words the issue of teaching foreign languages at schools where such subjects were not being taught, the People Commissars Soviet of Uzbekistan SSR made a resolution on betterment of teaching foreign languages at schools in January of 1941. In accordance with the resolution, all schools had to teach foreign languages from 5th form starting from the 1941-1942 academic year, and latterly all rural schools were also meant to conduct lessons on foreign languages. If a pupil could not acquire a foreign language, he/she would stay at the same form whereas students of the higher educational institution were also not permitted to pass to the next course. However, the outbreak of the World War II slowed down the implementation of the resolution. There were changes after the war ended, for example, if the number of hours separated for foreign languages constituted to 395 in 1946-1947, this figure was grown to 462 from the 1947-1948 academic years. It was mentioned that the lessons on foreign languages

had to be conducted dividing the class into two if the total number was over 25 from the 1961-1962 academic year.

The third direction, in other words, a special plan was worked out so as to ensure the rational distribution of western European languages. According to the plan, until 1952-1953 academic year the foreign language taught at schools was meant to be divided that 45% of schools was to teach English, 25% was to conduct lessons on German, 20% was expected to offer French classes and the Spanish was also expected to be introduced at schools from the same year. The curriculum and the practical lessons did not support one another. For instance, in accordance with the plan 30% of all of the schools were meant to be teaching English from 1948 whereas only 7.7% schools were able teach English. This chaos was caused by uncalculated plan that Tashkent foreign language pedagogy institute could produce graduates only after five years from the year it was established.

The fourth direction, in other words, the provision of study material to the educational establishments was not a great success since most of the educational materials provided to schools were just restricted with translating although they were worked on at educational materials and programs center. The main issue was wrong consideration of Uzbek language on publishing foreign language materials. Another disproportionate was the result of illogical time management that although 702 hours were freed for the study of foreign languages at schools in Russia, this number was equal to 468 hours in total in Uzbek schools in the 40s of XX century.

The various approaches towards teaching foreign language, the difference in timing, the inappropriate study materials worked out not considering the national mentality were the reasons of emergence of new kinds of challenges. The resolution of the government adopted in 1961 brought a new dawn in the republic on learning foreign languages. Afterwards, the educational materials were prepared in partnership of Russian and local personnel putting the national characteristics into consideration. There is a unique history of preparing educational materials for Uzbek schools. The project of the plan was initially announced (in Russian) in 1968. The project was discussed thoroughly that it was implemented at schools from 1970-1971 academic year (until that the materials used at Uzbek schools were just translation of materials created for Russian speaking people). This was how the schools were provided with educational materials and methodological programs from the 60s of the XX century.

The fifth direction was the introduction of more strict supervision over improvement of teaching quality that the People's Education Ministry's next

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step was to introduce strict supervision over teaching of these subjects. It should be noted that the supervision over teaching of foreign languages was very weak up until 1948. After necessary resolutions were adopted, the positions of foreign language methodologist were assigned at expertise development institutions for the people's education inspectors and teachers of region on foreign languages. If the new direction established in educational field had put teaching foreign languages in sequence, another priority was that it created a comfortable atmosphere for re-preparation of teachers since it was under the control of professional staff.

Conclusion.

To conclude, these means latterly created opportunities to establish atmosphere to conduct scientific researches on foreign languages. The scope of teaching foreign languages at schools as a school

subject began through five rational stages. Afterwards, the issues of preparing a professional staff, production of study and methodology materials and further modifications into improving quality of teaching foreign languages were resolved. The interest of common people to acquire foreign language further increased after the State declared her independence that the relationship with foreign countries were enlarged and state embassies were opened in foreign countries. The people who had acquired foreign languages were on demand for such institutions. For that reason, teaching foreign language has been further discussed that the conception of teaching foreign language and the National program of Preparing Cadre were worked out. These documents emphasized to teach foreign languages with further modifications and to provide stable education of foreign languages at educational institutions.

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Zarina Sadriddinovna Israilova

PhD student, Academy of State Governance under the
President of Republic of Uzbekistan

EFFICIENCY OF THE REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND FACTORS AFFECTING THEM

Abstract: The article is devoted to the process of reforming the system of the representative body of state power on the ground in Uzbekistan and to the problem of assessing the factors influencing the efficiency. Factors influencing the quality of activity of representative bodies of state power are classified.

Key words: representative bodies of state power in the field, efficiency, decentralization, efficiency improvement factor, evaluation criteria.

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Introduction

During the years of independence, great work was carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan to change the function and system of management structures, liquidate unnecessary levels of government, and terminate and drastically reduce their power, regulatory and supervisory powers. Nowadays, the government system in our country is entering a new stage of development, where the main priority is continuous communication, dialogue between the state and the people. President Sh. Mirziyoyev 2017, for the first time on December 22, addressed the Parliament with the Message “Every decision concerning the life of the country, we take on the basis of a direct dialogue with the people, taking into account public opinion. The principle “It’s not the people who serve the state bodies, but the state bodies should serve the people” becomes the cornerstone of our activity. [1].

In the framework of the “Concept on Administrative Reforms of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (hereinafter “Reform), it was indicated that a superficial assessment of the mechanism of activity of local authorities is carried out, which in most cases do not reflect the real situation on the ground [2].

This situation also poses new challenges for the study of the activities of representative bodies of local government. In the process of forming a legal state, an important role is assigned to increasing the efficiency of representative bodies of local

government - the Kengash of people's deputies of regions, districts and cities. Elected by the population of an administrative-territorial unit, the Kengash is an important link in representing the interests of the population in the relevant territory. The deputy of the local Kengash as a representative of the people represents the interests of the population in the administration of the relevant territory, and is an expression of democratic principles. [3].

Materials and Methods

The main goal of this article is to search for the main factors affecting the effectiveness of the Kengash of people's deputies. In practice, this problem has not been investigated. The lack of scientific research on the basis for assessing the effectiveness of the representative bodies of local government and the activities of deputies can be explained primarily by the complexity of this problem for public and social management. This study is an interdisciplinary, it includes a legal, economic, political, sociological component. The main reasons for the difficulties in assessing the activities of a representative body, in our opinion, are the following: it is an insufficient possibility of material incentives for good results; a weak level of development of regulations for activities with a clear statement of rights and obligations; the lack of simple and clear methods of current performance assessment.

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The widespread use of the term "efficiency" in various spheres of human activity and at all levels of government demonstrates its universality and ambiguity. However, we have to admit that in our country, so far no effective mechanisms have been developed for assessing the activities of bodies and officials of representative bodies of local government, and there is no unified universal system of relevant criteria and indicators. First of all, the essence of the term "effectiveness" should be clarified. The concept of "efficiency" is derived from the Latin "effect" (effectus), i.e. the impact of one phenomenon, process on another, resulting in a steady, definite result [4]. Accordingly, efficiency means efficiency, effectiveness, but not any, but predetermined, targeted, leading to the necessary results. Speaking about the effectiveness of power, and in purpose - is the degree of preservation and development of society, the highest goal and an integral function of any power is evaluation. It is by this criterion that the effectiveness of political and legal power is assessed by society. Under the effectiveness of the representative body is the measure of the realization of goals, objectives and plans, showing the specific impact they had on the development of social activity of citizens, their knowledge, feelings, beliefs, practical behavior and activities. In this case, efficiency is an indication of what real progress has been achieved, as well as awareness of the population about the organization of economic, social, legal, cultural and other tasks.

Today, the Reform, approved by President S. Mirziyoyev, implies the improvement of the institutional and organizational-legal bases of the activities of government bodies, as well as the achievement of the effectiveness of the work of representative bodies of local government [5].

Let's analyze a number of factors affecting the performance of representative bodies of local government. First, quality is affected by the composition of elected officials. Today, the practice of the work of the local executive body actively includes reports on the work done to the population and deputies of representative bodies. However, the elected representatives themselves do not always clearly establish the procedure for assessing the quality of their work. Their reports to voters are, as a rule, formal. There is essentially no control over the performance of parliamentary duties, and such a measure as a recall of a deputy does not work in practice. The situation, in our opinion, can be changed by regulating the procedure for evaluating and reporting on the activities of people's representatives at all levels. To determine the effectiveness of the representative bodies of local government, it is necessary to collect and analyze a variety of information about the real, practical state of the object and the deputy influence on it, as well as the content of the work being done by the deputy,

the means, forms and methods, and the actual results of the impact, on the conditions and factors determining efficacy. One of the main features of a representative bodies of local government, along with election for a certain term of office, is collegial decision-making. All members of the representative body are equal. The activities of deputies are carried out in two main directions - in the representative body and in the electoral district. This duality of functions should also, in our opinion, be taken into account when determining and assessing the effectiveness of a representative body. The following main factors affecting the performance of representative bodies of local government are their composition and the method of formation, the collegial nature of decision-making. All factors can be divided into internal and external. We defined the legal effectiveness of the activities of representative bodies of local government as the degree of satisfaction, through their law-making activities, of the needs of the sustenance of regions, districts and cities, the level of organization of interaction with voters, the political party and the self-government body of citizens who nominated him as a candidate for deputy.

Coordination of teamwork with other executive authorities, state authorities, public organizations, and the media is also an influencing factor.

Let's pay attention to another factor, that is, to the decentralization of the state body in the field.

The Strategy of Action adopted by the Head of State in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. involves "reforming the public administration system and civil service through the decentralization of public administration, increasing the level of professional training, material and social security of public servants, as well as a gradual reduction of state regulation of the economy" [6].

Decentralization - this term is firmly established in the life of democratically developed and developing states. Decentralization is the transfer of management functions from central authorities to local authorities, expanding the range of powers of lower-level authorities at the expense of higher authorities [7].

Uzbekistan is continuing an active process of reforming the public administration system. Much attention is paid to the issues of decentralization, the state executive body, as well as representative bodies of local government.

Decentralization of state administration will allow to continue democratic transformations and increase the efficiency of state building in Uzbekistan, expand the powers of local government bodies, increase the activity and level of involvement in the decision-making process of civil society institutions, which will contribute to the realization

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of the constitutional right of citizens to participate in managing the affairs of society and of the state.

There is an important element of decentralization of the public administration system, taking into account the interests and capabilities of each of the territories, since the key activities of the integrated administrations are the development of industry and capital construction, agriculture, transport, utilities and utilities, social development, demography and employment.

Ensuring the effective interaction of different branches of government is the most important task. In this regard, the President of our country, S. Mirziyoev, emphasized in his report: "The main issue is to inform the people and responsible executors in a timely manner of the essence and significance of the laws, to organize their correct implementation and to ensure strict compliance with their requirements." Only by consistently ensuring the effective interaction of all three branches of government will government policy be operational, open, transparent and effective. This will increase public confidence in state bodies [8].

The President stressed: "The main issue is to inform the people and responsible executives in a timely manner of the essence and significance of the laws, to organize their correct execution and ensure strict compliance with their requirements." Only by consistently ensuring the effective interaction of all three branches of government will government policy be operational, open, transparent and effective. This will increase public confidence in state bodies [9].

The incomplete process of separation of powers is particularly clearly visible at the local level. For example:

Firstly, so far law has not prescribed no clear distribution of powers between the Kengashs of people's deputies and khokims of the respective levels of government. Both the Constitution and the law "On local government" only describe the powers of local government bodies, without determining which of these powers, are exercised by the Kengash, and which by the khokim. In addition, the law does not define the conditions for the organizational and resource support of the Kengashes' activities. In fact, only khokims have real political, organizational and material resources.

Secondly, despite the election of local Kengashes of people's deputies, the head of the local executive authority, the khokim, carry out the leadership of their activities. Thus, at the local level,

the khokim is the sole leader of both representative and executive authorities, which limits the independence in exercising the powers of local Kengashes of people's deputies.

Thirdly, the role of local Kengashes of deputies is very low in matters of promoting issues and making appropriate decisions on them since the hokim's organizational control group decides everything. The development of market relations and the institutions of civil society leads to a decrease in the possibilities of centralized state influence on the economy and social life of society. The concept of further deepening democratic reforms and the formation of civil society in the country has given a powerful impetus to further enhancing the effectiveness of the work of the parliament and representative local authorities, including their control functions. We need decentralization and strengthening the role of the regions.

It is also very important that, along with the expansion of functions and powers, there is an increase in the efficiency of the work of local authorities. In addition, for this, it is necessary to create effective mechanisms of checks and balances for local authorities, allowing the government and local government to be controlled by the residents of the respective territories, which cannot be achieved without further developing and improving democratic institutions and mechanisms. In particular, neither the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, nor other legislative acts precisely define the range of issues subject to exclusive regulation at the level of laws.

For local authorities, executive and representative local authorities are very important to establish feedback mechanisms with the public in order to receive signals about existing shortcomings, and to generate new ideas for solving urgent problems. It is very important to create and legislate a system of permanent accountability of deputies, khokims to the population, including through the media.

Conclusion

Thus, the above conditions must be laid down in the new legislation, which will provide guarantees for the representative body of local government, create the opportunity and incentives for their independent and effective work. At the same time, the main criterion for such a reform should be the development of a "flexible, fast and able to adapt to changes" representative state body in the localities.

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

Israfil Gasim Abdullayev
Senior Foreign Policy Specialist
at the Department of Foreign Policy Issues at the
Administration of the President of
the Republic of Azerbaijan

GERMAN – RUSSIAN COLLABORATION FOR THE NORD STREAM II PROJECT: SACRIFICING THE COMMON EUROPEAN INTEREST?

Abstract: This article looks at special relations between Germany and Russia in terms of gas politics in the European Union (EU). On the one hand the EU seeks to diversify its sources of natural gas supply and reduce the dependence on the Russian Federation. On the other hand, Germany, being one of the leading EU members, supports giant gas pipeline projects such as Nord Stream II to import gas from Russia. Such projects aim at undermining the importance of the traditional transport routes from Russia through Eastern Europe; a strategy which is directly in contradiction with the EU's overall energy security. This article explores the driving forces behind such problematic relations between the energy superpower Russia and the leading EU member, namely Germany. In this respect, above all, the general tendencies of pipeline politics between the EU and Russia is discussed. And then, competition between specific planned natural gas projects, namely Nord Stream II and Trans-Caspian, is explored.

Key words: German – Russian energy collaboration, Nord Stream II, natural gas politics, Trans-Caspian pipeline project.

Language: English

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Introduction

This article explores special, yet controversial relations between Germany and Russia in the gas politics. On the one hand, Germany collaborates with Russia in the field of energy resources and on the other, it is one of the EU members who has harshly criticized Russia for the conflict in Ukraine. Without German support Nord Stream II cannot be realized. Such a support has helped Gazprom to stand against the European commission as well as Central and Eastern European countries. In general, the EU – Russia relations is based on interdependence; the EU depends on Russia for nearly 40% of its gas imports, whereas Russia depends on the money it gets for its energy resources. A closer look at the projects such as Nord Stream II reveals the main drivers of the 'special' relationship between Russia and Germany.

This article starts with a historical glance at the Russian – German gas cooperation. And it places this cooperation against the backdrop of the EU's energy dependence from Russia. In addition, interlinkage between the energy projects – both launched and planned – within Southern Gas Corridor and the

Nord Stream II project is looked at to gauge the competition thereof. It is important to note that the time frame under scrutiny is mainly from 2015 onwards as that suffices to present the updated developments. However, to display the development of overall trade and gas imports between Russia and EU as well as Germany, data on the preceding years have been also provided.

Overview of the German – Russian gas imports

In this section a brief overview of the German – Russian economic interdependence is provided. The main focus is on the gas imports from Russia in order to explicate how far Germany is indeed dependent from Russian gas. To begin with it is important to give the snapshot of the trade balance between the EU and Russia for the last decade. As can be seen from the Figure 1, over the years between 2008 up to 2017, the EU's trade balance in goods with the Russian Federation has been in deficit. This deficit peaked around at EUR 90 billion in 2011 and dropped to nearly EUR 60 billion in 2017.

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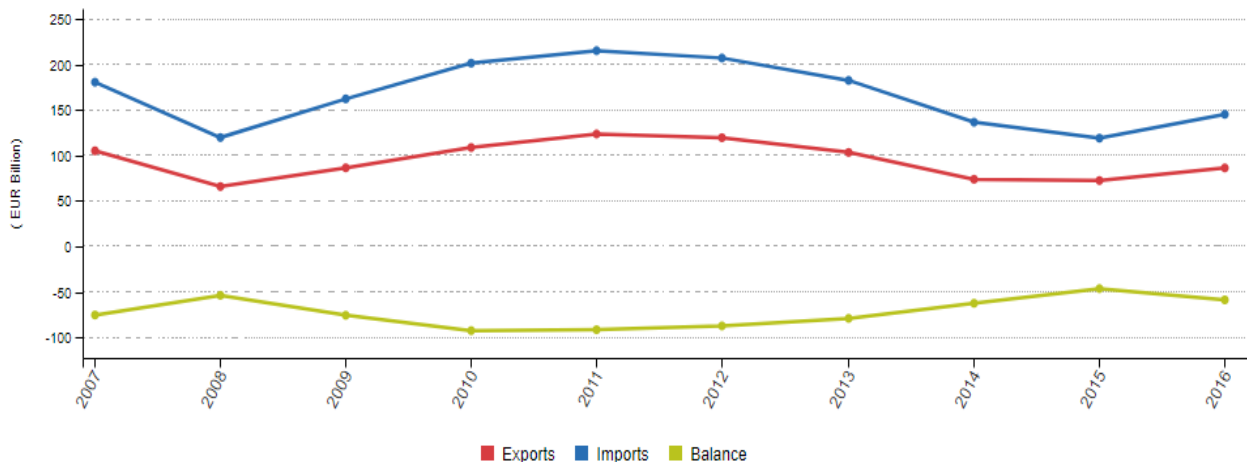


Figure 1. Trade balance, imports and exports in goods between the EU and Russia for 2007 – 2017

Source: Eurostat. (21 August 2018).

According to Eurostat (21 August 2018), among the 28 EU members, Germany was the largest exporter and importer of goods to/from Russia. For 2017 Germany's imports from Russia were worth EUR 29 billion whereas its exports were in worth of EUR 26 billion which is almost 30% of all EU exports to Russia. That means Germany had EUR 3 billion trade in goods deficit with Russia. In general, the EU members have been exporting manufactured goods (90% of the exports) to Russia while importing the energy products (of which one-third represented by natural gas). It is important to note that between 2010 and 2015 gas demands in Europe was in decline. However, since 2015 it has been again increasing. For 2016, Germany imported 106 billion cubic metres (bcm) of gas which made 23 % of the nearly 465 bcm total EU gas imports

(Market Observatory for Energy of the European Commission, 2017, p.4). Germany's gas consumption for the same year was 101.5 bcm (BGR, n.d.). In 2017, EU's total gas demand was 548 bcm, and 408.7 bcm of that volume was covered by imports. By meeting 193.9 bcm, namely over 40%, of this demand, Russia has remained a crucial supplier (Honore, April 2018, p.1; Czajkowski, February 2018; Foy, 3 January 2018).

The structure of trade between the EU and Russia holds true for Germany as well. The below Figure 2a demonstrates the structure of the imports to Germany from Russia, where crude oil and natural gas dominate the list followed by petro-chemicals. Thus, almost 75% of the imports are accounted for by the energy products.

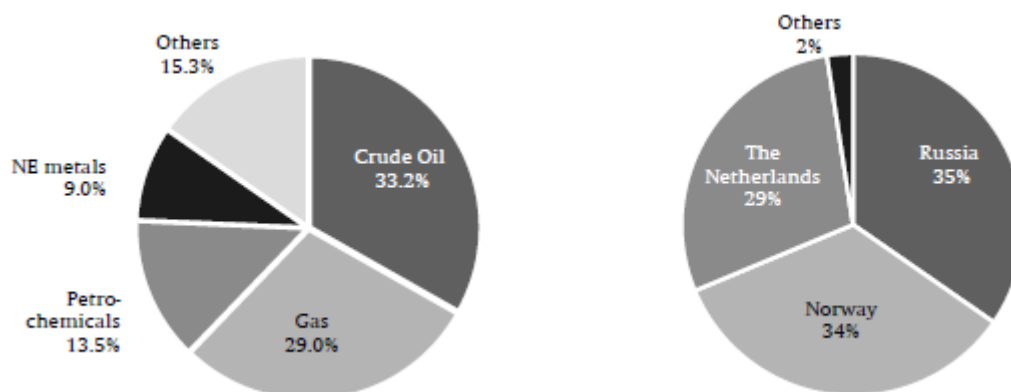


Figure 2a. German imports from Russia, 2016 (€26.4 bln.) Figure 2b. German gas imports, 2016

Source: Bros, A., Mitrova, T., & Westphal, K. (2017), p.:10.

As of 2016, with 35% of imports, Russia was the largest natural gas supplier for Germany. As presented on the Figure 2b, Norway and the

Netherlands followed with 34% and 29% respectively. Germany's dependence from Russia in terms of gas imports looks moderate if compared

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with the EU's some of the Eastern European members such as Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Greece and Finland which are fully dependent from Russian imports (Mearns, 19 November 2014). The Figure 3 illustrates how far some of the EU member countries are gravely dependent on Russian gas.

It is important to point out that in 2017 Russian gas exports to Europe, increasing by 8.1%, reached a record level at 193.9 bcm where Germany took the lion's share with 53.4 bcm (increase from 42.63 bcm

in 2016) (Almost 13% increase in its gas imports from Russia. Germany's total gas imports were 94.8 bcm for 2017 (Statista, 2018), which was 27.5% of Gazprom's total exports in 2017 (Foy, 3 January 2018; Keating, 19 July 2018). Therefore, German-Russian relations on gas is a matter of interdependence rather than a dependence as Russia also needs a promising European market for its supplies. In this respect, being a stable economic giant, Germany is an important partner for Russia.

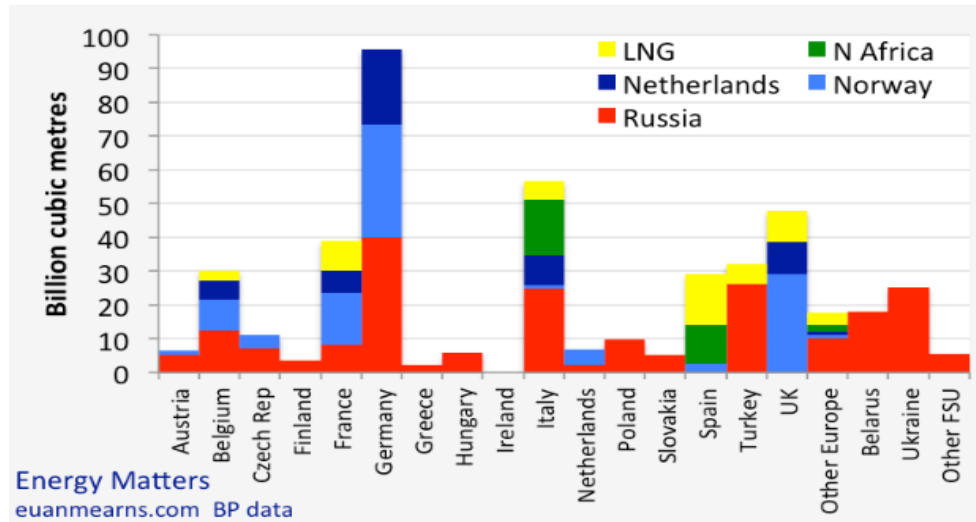


Figure 3. EU natural gas supplies, 2013.

Source: Mearns. (19 November 2014).

As already have been implied, this can be seen as an interdependence between the two actors. Nevertheless, this interdependence offers Russia an important leverage over the EU. Yet, one issue remains a challenge for Russia in this regard, that is the persisting dependence on transportation routes which is discussed in the next section.

Transportation routes of Russian gas to Europe: role for the Nord Stream II and divides in the EU

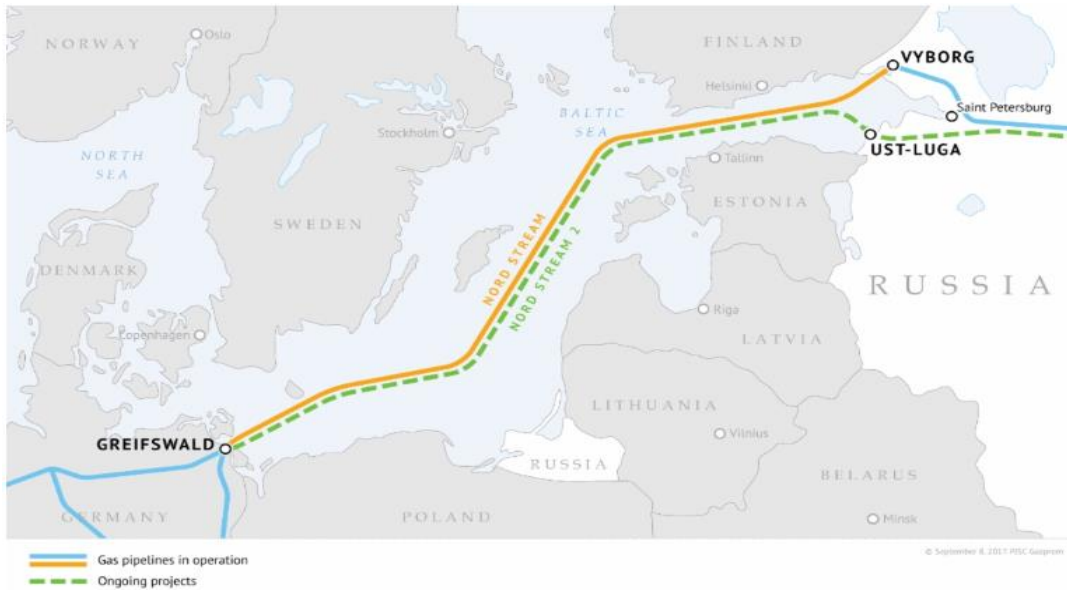
Dependence on transport routes that are passing through other countries such as Belarus and Ukraine (See the Figure 4) has been a serious concern for Russia. Especially the route through Ukraine has been troublesome given the rounds of past transport crisis as well as the ongoing separatist conflict in Ukraine where Russia has been taking latent but an active role (Faundes, 2016). The key question is how vulnerable will be the EU after the realization of Nord Stream II? Does it threaten the EU's energy

policy in terms of diversification of energy supply sources? To answer this, firstly it is important to look at the developments around the Nord Stream II pipeline project and map out the actors who are in favour and who are against the project. Moreover, to analyse what stake is at hand for the EU in general and Germany in particular.

Nord Stream II, with \$11 billion cost, is the extension of the Nord Stream I project under the Baltic Sea – offshore gas pipeline from Russia to Germany – which became operational in 2011 with the annual capacity of 55 bcm (Nord Stream 2, 14 August 2018). In June 2015, an agreement to launch Nord Stream II was signed between Gazprom, BASF/Wintershall, [Royal Dutch Shell](#), [E.ON](#), [OMV](#), and [Engie](#). In 2017 financial agreement for the project was also signed (Nord Stream 2, 14 August 2018). As demonstrated on the below map, the Nord Stream II is planned to be constructed parallel to the already operating Nord Stream I pipeline.

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Map of Nord Stream I and II pipeline projects.

Source: Gazprom. (24 May 2018).

Even after Nord Stream pipeline started operation in 2011, it has not been able to reduce the Ukraine’s importance as a transit country. As of 2017, nearly 80 bcm gas – 41% of the total Russian

exports to Europe – was transited through Ukraine. According to Shiryayevskaya, Krasnolutska and Mazneva (21 March 2018), Russia will not be able to change this dependence in the coming few years

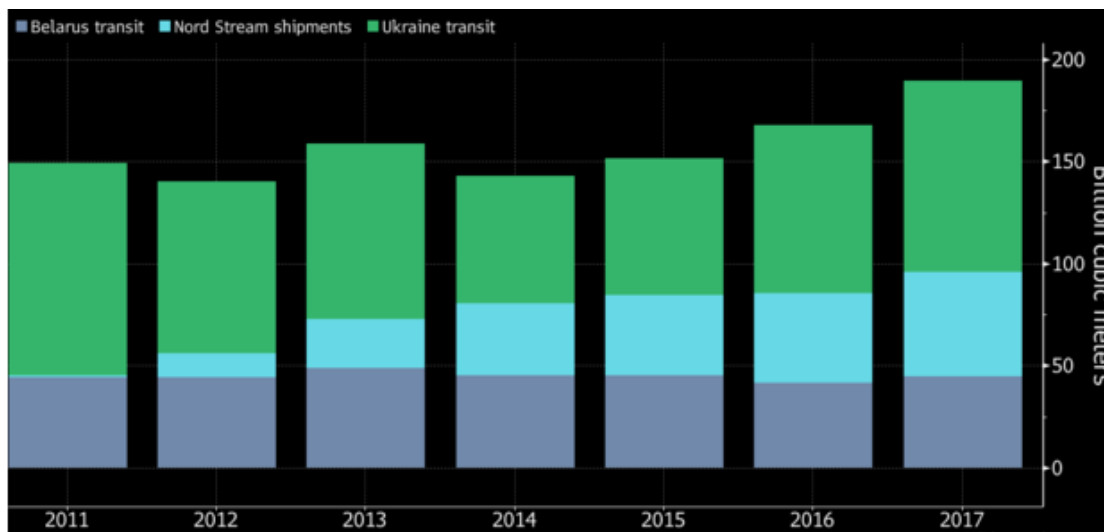


Figure 4. Russian gas transport routes to the EU

Source: Shiryayevskaya, Krasnolutska and Mazneva (21 March 2018).

The capacity of the Nord Stream pipeline is 55bcm, and in 2017, 51 bcm was transported through the pipeline (Nord Stream Press Release, 16 January 2018). If realized, the Nord Stream II pipeline project will have the capacity to alleviate the dependence on transportation routes substantially. In other words, the Nord Stream II project is planned to have 55bcm capacity; thus, both Nord Stream pipelines together will transport 110 bcm (almost 57% of the Russian gas exports to Europe) to Europe

bypassing Ukraine and Belarus. Given the fact that Russia has not had any hassle with Belarus in regard to gas transport, this is an optimistic scenario for Russia as its dependence on Ukraine’s transport route will be reduced to nearly 15% from the current level which is 41%; that disapproves Shiryayevskaya, Krasnolutska and Mazneva’s (21 March 2018) assumption that Ukraine will remain a crucial transit country for the Russian gas.

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By end of 2019 Nord Stream II pipeline is planned to become operational. However, that scenario depends on how the deepened cuts and divides between the U.S. and some of the EU members on the one side and German – Russian cooperation and some of the EU members on the other side will end up. Indeed, in 2016, the US senators John McCain and Marco Rubio sent a letter to the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker naming the Nord Stream 2 as a “step back for Europe’s diversification policy and Energy Union plans” (Eurasia Daily, 14 July 2016). That is a sign that the gas politics in the EU is a tip of the bigger iceberg. Put it differently, U.S. has own stakes on the energy deals in Europe; the Trump Administration intends to export LNG to the EU (Blinova 2 August 2018; Eckert, Vukmanovic and Zawadzki, 26 July 2018). In July 2018 during the NATO Summit, the U.S. President Trump accused German Chancellor Merkel for being Russian “captive” referring to the plans on Nord Stream II (Feldman, 12 July 2018).

Paul Corcoran, the chief financial officer of the Nord Stream II named the project “European collaboration” supported and realized by Germany, France, the UK, the Netherlands and Austria (Nord Stream 2, 2018). On the one hand the great players of the EU have been supporting the Nord Stream II, whereas mainly the Central and Eastern European countries such as Slovakia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland and Romania as well as Denmark have been against (Gotev, 9 May 2018; Liptakova, 6 April 2018). The main argument in going against the Nord Stream II has been that it “violates principle of diversification and poses another risk of further destabilizing Ukraine” (Liptakova, 6 April 2018). Securing the construction permission from the Baltic countries was an important hurdle for the countries behind the Nord Stream II. However, after Germany and Finland, Sweden has also granted its permission for the construction of the pipeline, leaving Denmark the only country whose permission is still missing (Gotev, 8 June 2018). Indeed, Denmark’s permission is essential to complete the investment scheme and carry out the construction works on the Baltic seabed. As the majority of parties in Danish parliament are against the Nord Stream II, the construction of the pipeline in its territorial waters (south of Bornholm) can be blocked. Yet, the pipeline can be constructed through Danish exclusive economic zone, where only objection would be environmental one (Łoskot-Strachota, 12 September 2018).

Having secured the support and construction permission of the key players in the EU, the implementation of the Nord Stream II project is closer. Concerning the implementation of the project, Vaclav Bartuska, the energy ambassador for the

Czech Republic stated that: “Nord Stream 2 has now advanced to the stage when it could be stopped only by U.S. sanctions...otherwise it’s going to be built.” (Johnson, 19 July 2018). Interestingly, on 5 September 2018, the construction works of the Nord Stream II has started in the Gulf of Finland, not in Germany. It is also claimed that due to the American pressure the construction works started in Finland (Łoskot-Strachota, 12 September 2018).

Due to the persisting American pressure on Germany to halt the collaboration with Russia on Nord Stream, on 18 August 2018 German Chancellor Merkel has had a meeting with the Russian President Putin in Meseberg, Germany to discuss the situation in Ukraine. One of the key issues discussed was the Nord Stream project. Merkel was quoted saying that “Ukraine must continue to play a role in gas transit to Europe, even after the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline is activated” ([Kwiatkowska-Drożdż](#) and [Rodkiewicz](#), 22 August 2018).

Moreover, Merkel’s visit to Azerbaijan was also widely interpreted as due to the EU’s energy interests. To put it differently, it is believed that she has made the visit to Azerbaijan to ensure that Germany is not betraying Trans-Caspian project by supporting the Nord Stream II (JAMNEWS, 26 August 2018; Rinke, 22 August 2018). At the business roundtable on 25 August in Baku, Merkel stated that “Azerbaijan is an important partner in the diversification of our energy supply within the European Union” (Gotev, 27 August 2018). Against the backdrop of the American pressure on Germany and Merkel’s meeting with the Russian and Azerbaijani presidents, a deal about the realization of both Nord Stream II and the Trans-Caspian project cannot be ruled out. That would partially alleviate the cuts and divides in the EU as the Trans-Caspian project is a crucial part of the EU’s Southern Gas Corridor which has been given the ‘priority project’ status. Realization of the Trans-Caspian project can be interpreted as getting the award for granting green light for the Nord Stream II by some of the EU members. Put it differently, support for the Nord Stream II has secured the silence for Trans-Caspian on the part of Russia.

Two pipelines, the same market: Trans-Caspian pipeline against the Nord Stream II?

12 August 2018 marked a historical event concerning the legal status of the Caspian Sea; namely the littoral states agreed to solve the protracted delimitation issue. That in return revived the hopes for laying a pipeline under the Caspian Sea to transfer the Kazakh and Turkmen gas through Azerbaijan to Europe which was originally proposed by the U.S. in 1996 (Sputnik, 14 May 2007). Trans-Caspian pipeline aims at freeing Central Asian nations from Russia in terms of energy independence and meantime helping the EU to diversify its energy

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supply sources. This project is considered as an eastern extension of the EU's Southern Gas Corridor. In 1999, the heads of governments of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey and Turkmenistan signed an agreement of intent to start the construction of Trans-Caspian pipeline to transfer 30 billion cubic meters of gas per year from Turkmenistan (RFE/RL, 19 November 1999). However, given the strong opposition of Iran and Russia who raised the issues of the unresolved status of the Sea as well as the possible environmental hazards, the agreement of intent has not been taken to the next stage. Nevertheless, the EU has kept the issue in its energy policy agenda and continued the meetings with the concerned regional states (Vogel, 14 September 2011; Chaffin, 11 September 2011).

However, resolution of the Caspian's legal status cannot ensure the construction of the pipeline through the Sea as it will require the consent of all the littoral countries. Even overlooking that challenge, economic and political obstacles might persist. On the one hand the Nord Stream pipeline project has become closer for realization, which has 55 bcm capacity and on the other hand Trans-Caspian pipeline with its 30 bcm planned capacity is yet far from realization, as no financial or construction agreements signed. Both pipelines target the promising European market, through different routes. Additionally, Azerbaijan will be sending its own 10 bcm gas with Trans-Anatolian and Trans-Adriatic pipelines to Europe. And, there are some other alternatives such as Turkish Stream which needs to be taken into consideration. Therefore, the question is if the EU will be still willing to import new supplies of gas. The answer partially also depends on how far LNG imports proceed in Europe and how far the EU will be willing to reduce dependence on Russia by diversifying the transportation routes.

In a retrospect it is the fact that Europe has substantially reduced its dependence on Russian gas for the last 25 years. In early 1990s, this dependence was 75% but by 2017 it was 37% (Rumer, 12 August 2018). The LNG and new sources of gas supplies, e.g. from Azerbaijan, help Europe to decrease the

dependence on Russian gas. Trans-Caspian project is classified as one of the EU's 'priority projects'. Therefore, the EU will remain willing to realize the project, and accommodate 30 bcm new supplies from the Caspian Basin. Given the decreasing gas supplies in the Europe, it should be not a challenge for the EU to receive supplies both from the Trans-Caspian and the Nord Stream II. However, the main question is how earnest is the EU with the diversification of its energy supply sources. Put it differently, how far national interests of single members such as Germany prevail over the EU's common interests.

Conclusion

German – Russian bilateral relations have controversial nature. On the one hand, Germany collaborates with Russia in the field of energy resources. On the other hand, it is one of the EU members who has harshly criticized Russia for the annexation of Crimea. It is clear that without German support Nord Stream II cannot be realized; this support is the greatest weapon Gazprom has obtained. Such a support has enabled Gazprom to stand against the European commission as well as Central and Eastern European countries. In general, the EU – Russia relations is based on interdependence; the EU depends on Russia for nearly 40% of its gas imports, whereas Russia depends on the money it gets for its energy resources.

As it has turned out, the Nord Stream II pipeline seems to be realized, probably with some delays, despite the resistance from the U.S. and some EU members such as Poland. However, revival of the Trans-Caspian project, as linked to the heated-up discussion on Nord Stream II project, serves the EU's common energy interests in terms of diversification of supply sources. If realized, Trans-Caspian project will help the Central Asian countries to reduce their dependence from Russian manipulation over the gas export routes. That will also serve the interests of the transit countries such as Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey. These countries will be benefiting from the great game over the energy politics in Europe.

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SECTION 2. Applied mathematics. Mathematical modeling.

Denis Chemezov
M.Sc.Eng., Corresponding Member of International Academy of Theoretical and Applied Sciences, Lecturer of Vladimir Industrial College, Russian Federation
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2747-552X>
chemezov-da@yandex.ru

Ilya Filippov
Student of Vladimir Industrial College,
Russian Federation

Alexandra Strunina
Lecturer of Vladimir Industrial College,
Russian Federation

Irina Pavluchina
Lecturer of Vladimir Industrial College,
Russian Federation

Maxim Potapov
Student of Vladimir Industrial College,
Russian Federation

RESEARCH OF PROPERTIES AND REGIMES OF INCOMPRESSIBLE FLUID FLOW IN A CYLINDRICAL PIPELINE WITH TWO ELBOWS

Abstract: Trajectories of water flow under normal conditions at straight and curved sections of a cylindrical pipeline are presented in the article. Changing dependencies of physical, thermal properties and properties of turbulent fluid flow from the trajectory length of the pipeline are obtained. Pressure drop of moving fluid depends on local resistances (bends) and incomplete filling of the cross-section of the pipeline by fluid at the straight section and at an outlet from the second elbow.

Key words: a pipeline, an elbow, a straight section, fluid flow, pressure, velocity.

Language: English

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Introduction

Fluid flow in pipelines changes from laminar to transient regime and vice versa. Stable turbulent flow of fluid develops in hydraulic (gas) turbines and similar devices. Transient flow caused by the intensive mixing of moving fluid layers is observed in local hydraulic resistances (elbows, diffusers, confusers and etc.) and at the some distance after them [1 – 10]. Pressure of moving incompressible fluid at a straight section of the pipeline with the length of 1 m changes up to 20%. Set of changing of

hydraulic properties of fluid at these sections of the pipeline is an overall assessment of efficiency of fluid movement over the distance. Observation for a process of fluid flow is difficult, because flow is not visible due to opacity of the pipeline walls. Measurement of hydrodynamic parameters of moving fluid (changing of pressure, temperature, the turbulent flow parameters and etc.) in the pipeline by means of the special devices is the time-consuming process, so the qualitative results of changing of flow and the properties of incompressible fluid along the

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transverse and longitudinal sections of the pipeline with two elbows can be obtained the most effectively by finite element modeling in special computer programs.

Materials and methods

A computer simulation of the flow process of incompressible fluid (water) in the metal pipeline

(AISI 316L stainless steel) was performed in the *Flow Simulation* software environment. The solid model of the cylindrical pipeline with two elbows is presented in the Fig. 1. An inlet was accepted on the left side of the pipeline model; an outlet was accepted on the right side.

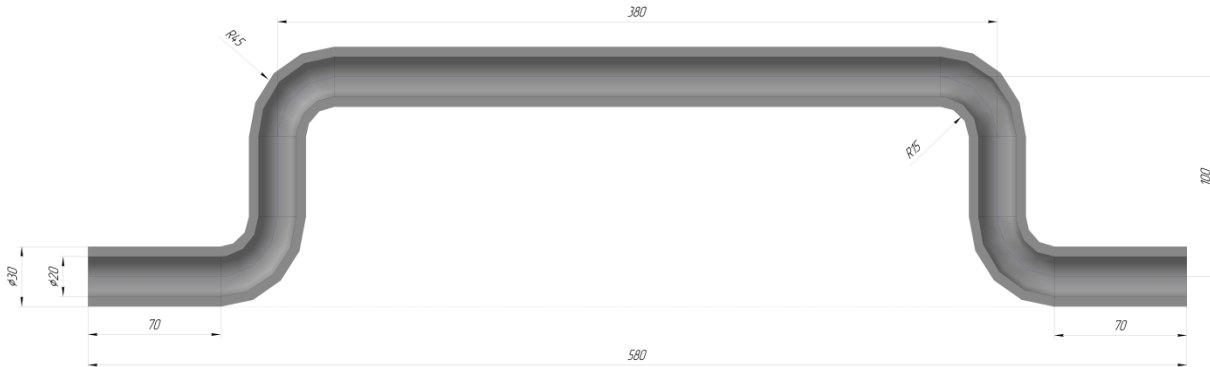


Figure 1 – Dimensions and configuration of the solid model of the cylindrical pipeline.

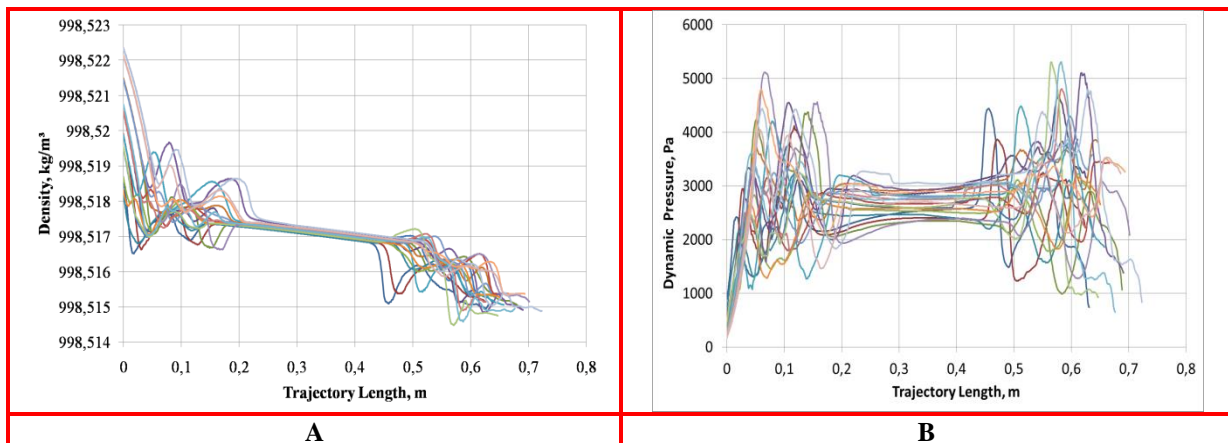
The following conditions were accepted for performing of the computer simulation:

- initial velocity of fluid flow at the pipeline inlet is 0.7 m/s;
- initial temperature of fluid and the pipeline material is 293.2 K;
- static pressure is 101325 Pa;
- accounting of fluid cavitation;
- dissolved gas mass fraction is 0.0001;
- the outer wall condition is adiabatic wall with roughness of 5 μm ;
- the boundary layer type is turbulent;
- the turbulence intensity and length are 2% and $3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ m respectively.

Results and discussion

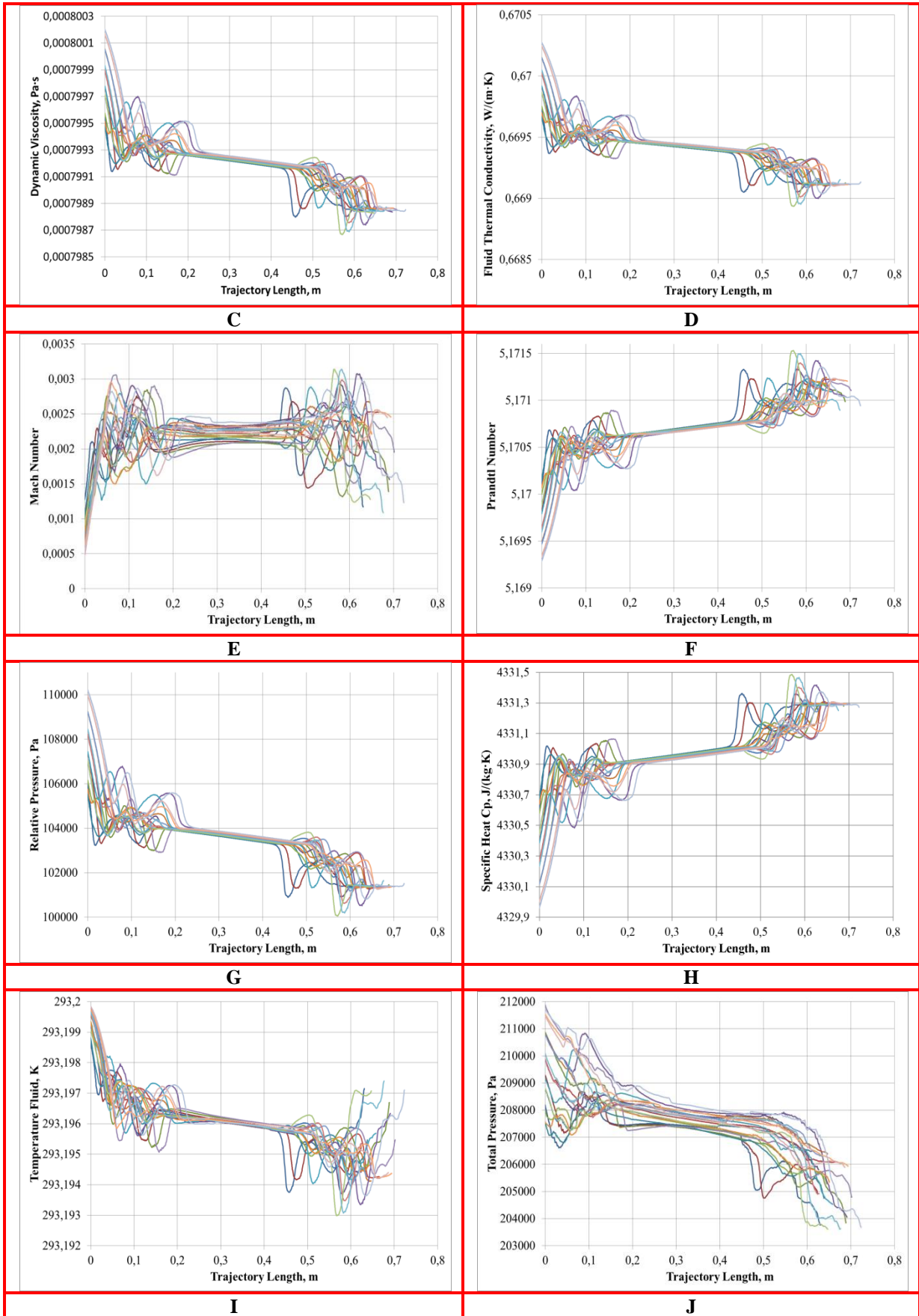
The dependencies of density (A), dynamic pressure (B), dynamic viscosity (C), fluid thermal conductivity (D), Mach number (E), Prandtl number (F), relative pressure (G), specific heat (H), temperature fluid (I), total pressure (J), turbulent dissipation (K), turbulent energy (L), turbulent intensity (M), turbulent length (N), turbulent time (O), turbulent viscosity (P), velocity (Q) and vorticity (R) from the trajectories length of fluid flow in the cylindrical pipeline are presented in the table 1. The number of fluid flow trajectories located from a center line to a surface of inner wall of the pipeline was accepted 20.

Table 1. The calculated values of the hydrodynamic parameters of fluid flow in the cylindrical pipeline.



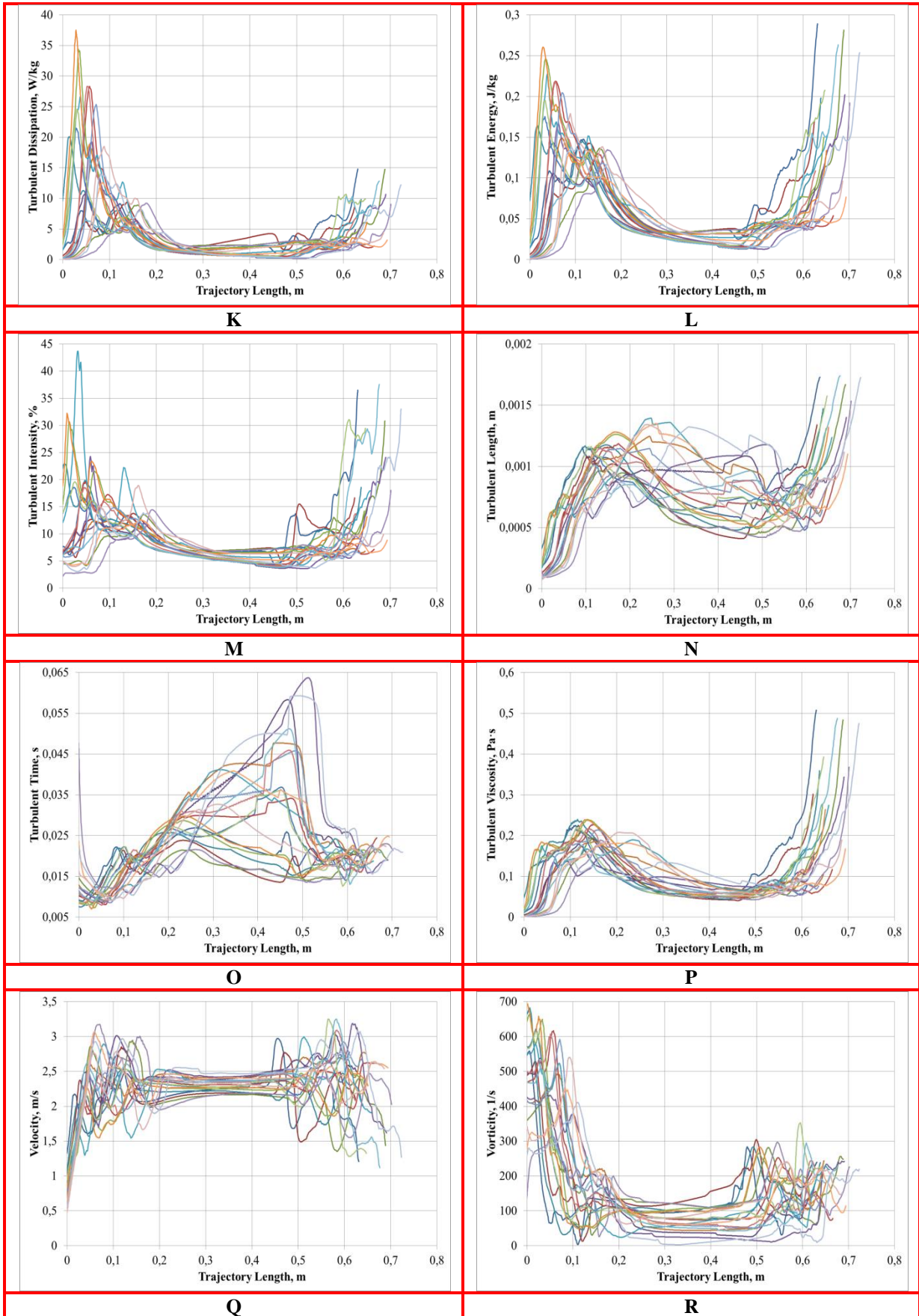
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Let us imagine the pipeline configuration as the several sections (from left to right): the inlet and the left elbow; the straight section; the right elbow and the outlet. At analysis of the graphs, it is determined that the mixing of the fluid layers, and, consequently, maximum changing of the hydraulic parameters (except for the some parameters of turbulent flow) occurs in the left and right elbows of the pipeline. Density (by 0.0007%), dynamic viscosity (by 0.187%), fluid thermal conductivity (by 0.186%), relative pressure (by 9.1%) and total pressure (by 3.77%) are constantly decreased at fluid flow through all sections of the cylindrical pipeline. At the same time, Prandtl number (by 0.038%) and specific heat of fluid (by 0.037%) are constantly increased. Temperature of moving fluid decreases in the left elbow and in the straight section of the pipeline. Some increasing of fluid temperature is observed in the right elbow of the cylindrical pipeline. Dynamic pressure, Mach number and fluid flow velocity in the left and right elbows of the pipeline change almost equally. Fluid flow velocity on average changes by 2 m/s. Mach number at transition regime of fluid flow reaches the value of 0.003, at laminar regime this parameter was defined in the range of 0.002...0.0025.

Dynamic pressure increases by 5 times. Turbulent dissipation of moving fluid in the left elbow is 2.5 times as many than in the right elbow of the pipeline. Turbulent energy of moving fluid increases at the inlets of the pipeline elbows. Turbulent intensity of fluid flow in the pipeline elbows increases up to 8 times as compared to pattern of fluid flow in the straight section. Turbulent length reaches the maximum value at the outlet from the right elbow of the pipeline; turbulent time reaches the maximum value at the inlet to the right elbow. Turbulent viscosity of moving fluid increases in the pipeline elbows and decreases in the straight section as compared to dynamic viscosity. Maximum vorticity of fluid flows was determined at the inlet to the right elbow of the pipeline. Vorticity of fluid flows is reduced by 2 – 2.5 times in the right elbow. Turbulent viscosity of fluid increases by 0.5 Pa·s. Vortex crosses pressure opening. Inlet flow/outlet flow = 0.365544.

The contours of flow velocity of water in all sections of the cylindrical pipeline model are presented in the longitudinal section (the Fig. 2).

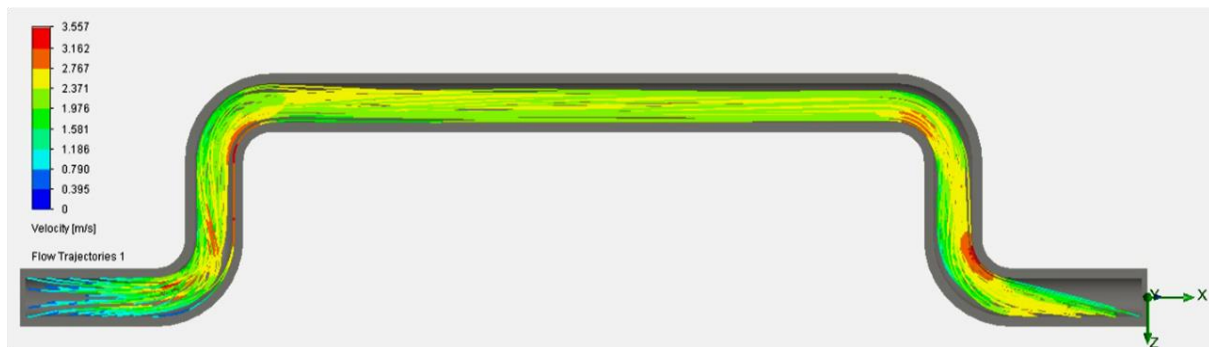


Figure 2 – The contours of water flow velocity in the pipeline model with two elbows.

Flow velocity of fluid increases by 5 times at inner and outer radii of the pipeline elbow as compared to initial velocity. Uniform fluid flow is observed at the cylindrical section of the pipeline. Fluid fills the cross-section of the pipeline by 85% after the left elbow. Fluid, moving from the right elbow, has a flow angle which does not allow to completely fill the cylindrical section of the pipeline for some time.

Conclusion

Stable laminar flow of fluid is observed at $2/3$ of the length of the straight section of the pipeline to the second elbow. Turbulent fluid flow develops in the

left and right elbows of the pipeline. Turbulent intensity of fluid flow in the left and right elbows is same. Filling of the cross-section of the straight section after the first elbow of the pipeline is 85%, and filling after the second elbow is not more than 50%. This is due to decreasing of fluid pressure caused by the layers mixing in the left elbow.

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



Baxtiyarjon Bulturbaevich Mullabayev
Senior teacher at Namangan Engineering Construction Institute, Namangan, Republic of Uzbekistan

Elmurod Vokhidov
student of 8-mj-16 group, Department of "Management" department, Namangan Engineering Construction Institute, Namangan, Republic of Uzbekistan

Dilshodbek Karimov
student of 8-mj-16 group, "Management" department, Namangan Engineering Construction Institute, Namangan, Republic of Uzbekistan

THE ROLE OF VERTICAL INTEGRATED ENTERPRISES IN THE ECONOMY

Abstract: The article discusses the issues of economic integration development in Uzbekistan and the factors that affect it. The role of the state in expanding the integration processes, ways to enhance the effectiveness and integration of enterprises involving this process. Effective actions of entities operating under a complex market economy depend on their well-coordinated market analysis of the market and the necessary decisions. In order to make good economic analysis and make a decisive decision, it is necessary to choose regression calculations and the best, adequate regression equations and econometric modeling of economic sectors. The econometric modeling of particular economic objects, the study of the factors affecting the object and the econometric model of the question of the effectiveness of the impact, and the work on various options on the computer, make the right decisions in the development of future activities. The vertical integration of economic sectors on the basis of structural transformation is crucial not only for the development of network production, but also for the improvement of innovative activity management. In this regard, this article was thoroughly studied in detail in the state of vertical integration processes in the innovation activity of enterprises through the econometric analysis of the enterprises that are part of the Uzbek Light Industry Association "Uztukimachisanoat".

Key words: vertical integration, innovation, investment, production structure, econometric model, reliability criteria.

Language: English

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Introduction

According to the introduction of modern management strategies in the world, the scale of the effective use of vertical integration in innovative development of the industry is expanding. In the United States, in 1991, 51.9 percent of the total capital was vertical integrated corporations, while 83.3 percent of the corporations are currently using the system effectively. The main problem is the acceleration of foreign economic activity of the

country, its role in world markets and the effective management of corporate governance through the use of vertical integration.

To ensure the competitiveness of industrial enterprises in the global market, introduction of modern innovative management strategies into the world economy, the improvement of organizational and economic mechanisms of processes from pre-primary raw materials to finished products, assessment of the effects of exogenous and

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endogenous factors affecting the production process, effective organizational- the development of the economic mechanism is becoming an urgent issue today.

The legal basis and favorable conditions for the development of industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan have been created. As a result of the adoption of industrial capacity measures, the growth of the total volume of production and the share of industry in the structure of GDP increased from 27.8% in 1995 to 32.9% in 2017. However, the introduction of modern management strategies in the industry and the imperfections of the manufacturing system do not allow for innovative development of enterprises. These circumstances require the need to increase the efficiency of vertical integration in the management of innovative activities of industrial enterprises.

In the Strategy of Action for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in five priority areas for 2017-2021, the "Further modernization of the industry through a qualitatively new level aimed at accelerated development of high-tech manufacturing sectors, first of all, on the deep processing of domestic raw resources, and diversification"¹. Efficient implementation of these tasks requires the active introduction of the practice into practice, the introduction of modern vertical and horizontal integration of production, foreign economic and investment processes into a profound study of the experience of foreign companies.

Literature review

A number of economists in scenarios on the improvement of organizational and economic aspects of management in operating enterprises, the impact on innovation processes in industrial enterprises, the main trends in attracting innovation and the development of innovation activity in their implementation, including a set of economists, including understanding, I.Assoff (1999) on adaptation pathways is the most comprehensive and optimistic method of management M. Mischon, M.Albert, F.Xedouri (2000), the ultimate controlling stakeholder of the largest corporations, about the principal principles and concepts of management, official organizations, commercial and nonprofit, small and large organizations, and their effective management La Porta R., LopezdeSilanes F., Shleifer A. (1999).

Richard N. Langlois, Paul L. Robertson (1989), discusses vertical integration between storage, transportation, distribution and processing of

agricultural products in terms of the content and significance of vertical integration, its effectiveness and car industry , and Anne Wairimu Maina and Stanley Kavale (2016) on how to effectively relate vertical integration as an organizational strategy, and the cost effectiveness of their effectiveness, BSdderder, F. Byramjee (2012), and other scientists in the field of Optimization of Functional Controls in Business Systems. Despite the considerable contribution of foreign researchers to the field of economics, they are not specific to the nature of the research, based on the network characteristics of the vertical integration of advanced methods of management in enterprises.

Yuldoshev N. and et al. (2018), Tursunov B. (2017), Khakimov Z. A. (2018) studied many aspects of textile enterprises` management. N.V.Smirnova (2017) on the importance and advantages of vertical integration in the major institutional structures of innovation ideas in the Commonwealth of Independent States as a mechanism for the production of products of high added value according to the possible signs and principles of forming vertical integrated structures of processing enterprises. Zimina A.A. (2014), the overall profitability of the vertical integration and the return on equity, as well as the sale and repayment of debt on the example of agro-industrial complex Pinkevich I.K. (2010), future successes, problems and perspectives for future development, including horizontal (West-East) and vertical (North-South) integration Naryshkin S.E. (2014) and vertical integration production to enhance the relationships between the technology and distribution chains, Ivanov Yu.V. (2000). In these research studies, factors such as efficiency in economic activity, curtailment of transaction costs, and development of corporate relationships have been studied in the use of management strategies for vertical integration, with the study of the effects of vertical integration on innovative activities of enterprises.

Although the results of the above-mentioned economists` research have been widely used today, they have been focused on the peculiarities of the use of vertical integration in the management of innovative activities related to various forms of production, the introduction and improvement of innovative development mechanisms of industrial enterprises` activities and the use of vertical integration The focus of the research is whether the subject is selected cause.

Research Methodology

In the course of the research were used such methods as economic-statistical analysis, mathematical-statistical, correlation-regression analysis, statistical observation, grouping, econometric modeling.

¹ Annex 1 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Strategy for Action for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of February 7, 2017, Appendix 1 "Strategy of action on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" Lex.uz

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Analysis and results

The vertical integration of the economic sectors of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of structural transformation is crucial not only for the development of network production, but also for the improvement of innovative activity management. In this regard, it is possible to scientifically study the state of vertical integration processes in innovation activity of enterprises through econometric analysis of enterprises and non-members of the Association "Uztokimspirtsanoat" in light industry.

For this purpose, the cost of products (goods, works and services) – X_1 , the net profit from the sale of products (goods, works and services) - X_2 , the number of enterprises that affect the production of Y - members of the Association "Uztukimachilikanoat" X_3 , the starting value of the

fixed assets - X_4 and the depreciation of fixed assets - the economic indicators based on the criteria X_5 . (Savitskaya G.V., 2004)

Based on selected factors, their level of interconnection can be determined through the correlation coefficient in the EXCEL program. According to the table data, there is a strong link between the selected factors and the factors that make the relationship between intense and $|r_{x_1, x_2}| < 0,8$, it can be determined that there is no multicollinearity between the factors and the regression equation can be created. Regression equation shows the functional relationship between the factors selected by the factor and the factors selected. (Table 1).

Table 1. Correlation analysis of economic indicators of the member-states of the Association «Uztukimachilikanoat».

	Y	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5
Y	1					
X_1	0,933385	1				
X_2	0,9836894	0,7681273	1			
X_3	0,9693652	0,7472270	0,6935444	1		
X_4	0,9422892	0,780038	0,7812438	0,7762072	1	
X_5	0,9166932	0,780446	0,6701967	0,5661216	0,7926793	1

Source: author's work on the basis of the data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

It is best to use the most effective Eviews software to create a regression equation. At the same time it is necessary to check the reliability and acceptability of definite regression equations on the

basis of certain criteria. The smallest squares (Gauss-Newton / Marquardt steps) were used in the data scale "Akaike", "Schwarz" and "Hannan-Quinn".

Table 2. The results of reliability and consistency of the regression equation based on the mezzanine.

R-squared	0.896353	Mean dependent var	108.6350
Adjusted R-squared	0.879331	S.D. dependent var	56.00613
S.E. of regression	3.682046	Akaike info criterion	9.794668
Sum squared resid	84.91895	Schwarz criterion	9.158121
Log likelihood	-28.76801	Hannan-Quinn criter.	9.724103
F-statistic	27.80241	Durbin-Watson stat	1.852415
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001270		

Source: The author's research results

The statistical criterion of this model, which allows the test of the Akaike-AIC = 9,79, Schwarz-BIC = 9,16 and Hannan-Quinn-HQ = 9,72 and the first sequence of elements to test the motor vehicle correction - The additive regression equation, determined by Durbin-Watson-DW = 1.85, is expressed as follows:

$$Y = 211,99 + 0,96 \cdot X_1 - 0,0087 \cdot X_2 + 0,079 \cdot X_3 + 0,043 \cdot X_4 - 0,064 \cdot X_5 \quad (1)$$

where: Y - Production capacity of enterprises;

X_1 - number of enterprises;
 X_2 - the cost of the goods (goods, works and services);
 X_3 - net proceeds from sales (goods, works and services);
 X_4 - the starting value of fixed assets;
 X_5 - depreciation of fixed assets;

According to the established regression equation, in current conditions, the increase in the number of member-enterprises established by the Association "Uztukimachilikanoat" to 10 units would increase the volume of production by 9.6

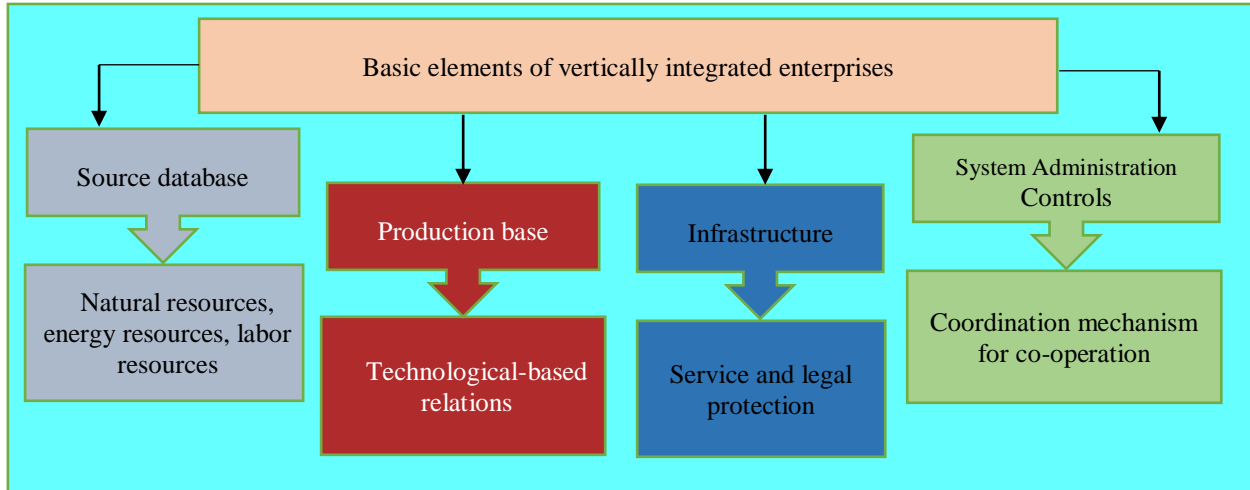
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units, net sales of products (goods, works and services) - 0.8 units and fixed assets the initial value was found to increase by 0.4 unit increments.

However, it will increase the production of goods at the enterprises by 0.9 and 6.4 units, respectively, due to the reduction of the cost of goods (goods, works and services) and the depreciation of fixed assets by 100 units.

Based on the above-mentioned methods, we conduct an econometric analysis of the enterprises operating in the Namangan region by the members of the Association "Uztakimachilikanoat". It is important to note that the main elements of vertical integrated enterprises are divided into 4 groups (Figure 1).



Source: Author's development

Fig.1. Basic elements of vertically integrated enterprises.

The mechanism of vertical integrated system management and its individual elements, as well as the coordination mechanism of the business system, is of the greatest importance for the system, and it is most difficult to analyze and describe. To analyze the development of vertical integrated systems, it is necessary to take into account the dynamics of internal and external relations.

Internal relationships include production and delivery, distribution, participation in certain stages of production, technological redistribution and other economic relationships, first of all between individual technological steps and individual elements of subsystems.

External and external counterparts are vertical integrated structures interacting with the state, describing the elements of the first and second groups (elements of the resource and production base), geographical distribution of resources and production base, economic indicators (external and

internal resources) price dynamics, and the most important element of the analysis is to form the objective function of a vertical integrated structure.

First of all, objective function should have criteria and quality indicators reflecting the effectiveness of a vertical integrated system based on the system's stability, the performance of the processes and system elements. This results in the presence of a qualitative component that performs complicated objective functions.

X_1 , the cost of products (goods, work and services) - X_2 , the product (goods, works and services), as a result of the production of the enterprises of the "Uztishmashanoat" Association - Y and the factors influencing it, net gains X_3 and the starting value of fixed assets - X_4 and depreciation of fixed assets - X_5 were selected. According to the results of Table 39, the selected factors were strongly correlated with the factor factor, and multicollinearity was not observed among the factors.

Table 3. Coefficient of Correlation Coefficients of the Member of the Association "Uztukimachilikanoat" of Namangan region.

	Y	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5
Y	1					
X_1	0,933385	1				
X_2	0,9836894	0,7681273	1			
X_3	0,9693652	0,7472270	0,6935444	1		
X_4	0,9422892	0,780038	0,7812438	0,7762072	1	

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X_5	0,9166932	0,7804460	0,670197	0,5661216	0,7926793	1
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Source: the author's note based on the data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

On the basis of the correlation coefficients, $Y = f(x)$ is defined by the functional dependence of the regression equation of the volume of production of the enterprises of the "Uztukimachilik sanoat" Association in Namangan region:

$$Y_{nam.member} = 24,4 + 0,87 \cdot X_1 - 0,35 \cdot X_2 + 0,63 \cdot X_3 + 0,45 \cdot X_4 - 0,3 \cdot X_5 \quad (2)$$

where: Y - Production capacity of enterprises;

X_1 - Number of organizations in the Association;

X_2 - cost of sold goods (goods, works and services);

X_3 - net proceeds from sales (goods, works and services);

X_4 - the starting value of fixed assets;

X_5 - depreciation of fixed assets.

(2), according to the equation of the equation, the volume of output produced by increasing the number of member-enterprises, the net value of the net sales of the product and the cost of the fixed assets by 10 units, respectively; 6.3 and 4.5 units have been added. In modern conditions, it is desirable to develop measures to reduce the prime cost of the goods (goods, works and services) sold and the depreciation of fixed assets. This is due to the fact that an increase in the cost of goods sold at a per cent (goods, works and services) will result in a 0.35% reduction in the volume of goods and 0.3% due to depreciation of fixed assets. (2) - The reliability and acceptability of the regression equation is given in Table 2.10.

Table 4. Reliability criteria of the regression equation of the enterprises of the "Uztukimachilik sanoat" association of Namangan region.

R-squared	0.996353	Mean dependent var	106.4250
Adjusted R-squared	0.993313	S.D. dependent var	46.00613
S.E. of regression	3.762068	Akaike info criterion	8.794668
Sum squared resid	84.91895	Schwarz criterion	9.037121
Log likelihood	-28.76801	Hannan-Quinn criter.	8.704903
F-statistic	327.8036	Durbin-Watson stat	1.947515
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Author's development

According to the table data, (2) the reliability and equivalence of the equation of the equation can be seen. Table t-criterion for the Student's distribution $\alpha = 0,05$ value ratio and $df = 11$ the value of freedom levels by number $t_{table} = 2,20$ e, $t_{X_1} = 2,79$ $t_{X_3} = 5,38$ and $t_{X_4} = 2,33$ equality $t_{account} > t_{table}$ since x and y are correlated. But this is the place $t_{X_1} = -0,43$ $t_{X_3} = -1,82$ and $t_{X_5} = -3,15$ we use the criteria for determining the quality of the prognostic model of the significance of the equation that is determined by the equation.

According to him, MAPE = 1.935465% and TIC = 0.011549, the X_1 , X_3 and X_5 , which are negligible in terms of the t-criterion of Student's distribution, are also expressed in the regression equation to ensure that the enterprises of "Uztukimachilik sanoat" Association clearly reflect the change in the size of the product.

Conclusion/Recommendations

Vertical integration for modern businesses is a promising aspect of increasing its efficiency in a constantly changing environment in line with the vertical integration principle. This integrated

approach, based on the technological principle, allows the local industry enterprises to solve important tasks for all members at the stage of final product sales, centralize marketing and legal services, provide consulting services in tax and entrepreneurship, and targeted use of bank loans - increasing competitiveness.

In conclusion, it is desirable for the enterprises of the "Uztukimachilik sanoat" Association to increase the volume of production, first of all it is desirable to attract the operating enterprises to the association, and currently there are 18 enterprises in the association. If you look at the results of the survey, 201.6 billion will be invested in 201.6 billion dollars. It could produce up to 12 products (actually 18 in 2017). It should be noted that, according to the volume of production made in 2016, the number of the members of the association is within the limits of $12 < 18 < 23$. The profitability of the members of the Association is 11.1 per cent, which is 4.1 per cent more than the profitability of non-member associations.

According to the cost analysis of the products sold at the Association's enterprises, the limit was 167.3 < Quantitative < 270.0, and the actual value of the product sold in 2017 amounted to 201.6 billion

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soums. soums. If these indicators were compared to the size of the product compared to the members and non-member associations, the cost of the unit product was 0.01 and 0.014 per cent, respectively.

Source(s):

Annex 1 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Strategy for Action for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of February 7, 2017, Appendix 1 "Strategy of action on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" Lex.uz

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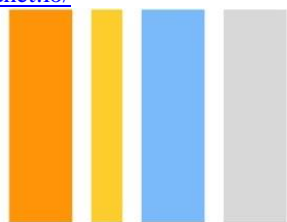
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