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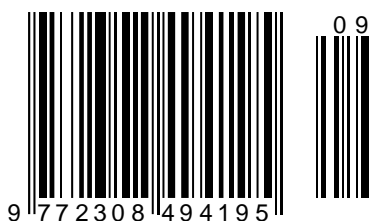
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NATURAL EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF THE BEHAVIOR OF UNDERGROUND ENCLOSED CONSTRUCTIONS EXPOSED TO SEISMIC EXPLOSIVES. PART1. METHOD OF EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF DYNAMIC BEHAVIOR OF UNDERGROUND PIPELINE DESIGNS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SEISMIC EXPLOSION WAVES

Abstract: The paper presents the results of full-scale experimental studies on the pattern of propagation of seismic blast waves in the soil and the behavior of the underground cylindrical thin-walled shell under seismic effects of underground instantaneous explosions. It was established that the rise time of the maximum of the underground structure in the waveform does not correspond in value with the time of the rise of the maximum of the soil environment surrounding the underground structure. From the above it follows that, with moderate attenuation, the logarithmic decrement is the ratio of the energy scattered in one cycle to the doubled maximum potential energy of the cycle. The results obtained are important in engineering analysis and prediction of the behavior of underground thin-walled structures.

Key words: wave fields, explosion, underground pipelines, deformation, thin-walled shell, soil, strain gauge, structures.

Language: Russian

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НАТУРНО ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПОВЕДЕНИЯ ПОДЗЕМНЫХ ОБОЛОЧЕЧНЫХ СООРУЖЕНИЙ ПРИ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИИ СЕЙСМОВЗРЫВНЫХ ВОЛН. ЧАСТЬ 1. МЕТОДИКА ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ДИНАМИЧЕСКОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ ПОДЗЕМНЫХ ТРУБОПРОВОДНЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ ПРИ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИИ СЕЙСМОВЗРЫВНЫХ ВОЛН

Аннотация: В работе приведены результаты натуральных экспериментальных исследований по изучению картины распространения сейсмиковзрывных волн в грунтовой среде и поведения подземного цилиндрического тонкостенной оболочки, при сейсмических воздействиях подземных мгновенных взрывов. Установлено, что время нарастания максимума подземного сооружения в осциллограмме по значению не соответствует с временем нарастания максимума грунтовой среды, окружающего подземного сооружения. Из выше указанных вытекает, что при умеренном затухании логарифмический декремент есть отношение энергии, рассеянной за один цикл, к удвоенной максимальной потенциальной энергии цикла. Полученные результаты имеют важное значения при инженерном анализе и прогнозировании поведения подземных тонкостенных конструкций.

Ключевые слова: волновых полей, взрыв, подземные трубопроводы, деформация, тонкостенная оболочка, грунт, тензометр, сооружения.

Введение.

Задача определения волновых полей в грунте от взрыва и их взаимодействия с подземными трубопроводами является актуальной проблемой, тесно связанной с обеспечением безопасности. Решение этой задачи требует рассмотрения совместного деформационного движения трубопровода и окружающего грунта. Важное значения имеют условия контактное взаимодействие тонкостенной оболочки и окружающего грунта.

Параметры взаимодействия оболочечных сооружений с грунтом, а также поведение подземных конструкция и её окружающего грунта, при воздействии сейсмиковзрывных волн определяются в основном экспериментальным путем [7,10,12]. Чтобы применять теоретические методик к расчету конкретных подземных конструкций, используемых в строительстве, необходимо провести их экспериментальную проверку [7,10]. Такие эксперименты можно разделить на три группы. К первой группе следует отнести исследования, состоящие в наблюдениях за действующими или опытными сооружениями при слабых землетрясениях и микросейсмиках. Данные о разрушениях подземных сооружений или их элементов во время землетрясений служат ценным источником информации для выявления наиболее уязвимых мест и типичных повреждений, учета влияния различных факторов на сейсмостойкость сооружений фактические данные систематизированные в [7,10], позволили сделать вывод о том, что практически при каждом сильном землетрясении подземные сооружения оказывались поврежденными в большей или меньшей степени. Эти данные опровергают распространенное до недавнего времени мнение о малой опасности сейсмических воздействий для подземных сооружений

Во второй группе исследования воздействия взрывных воздействий на опытные сооружения различных геометрических очертаний и размеров, из разнообразных материалов, проложенных на неодинаковых глубинах в различных грунтовых условиях. Ряд натуральных наблюдений, выполненных во время производства взрывных работ [1,3,4,5,6,8], подтверждает необходимость серьезного отношения к учету сейсмиковзрывных воздействий на подземные выработки. В третьей группе могут быть отнесены исследования поведения опытных подземных сооружений и моделей на ударные воздействия, вибронагрузки в полигонных и лабораторных условиях (виброплощадка, ударные стенды, центрифуги и т.д.) [10,12].

На основании результатов анализа материалов натуральных и лабораторных исследовательских работ, позволяли сформулировать некоторые основные принципы проектирования подземных сооружений в сейсмических районах. Эти принципы сводятся к равномерному распределению сейсмических нагрузок, что достигается симметричностью конструкции, к требованию снижения величины инерционных нагрузок, облегчению собственного веса и снижению жесткости элементов отделки, и к применению крупноразмерных сборных элементов, изготовленных из материалов, хорошо воспринимающих пластические и упругие деформации. Эти принципы при проектировании подземных гидротехнических и мелко заглубленных сооружениях справедливы далеко не всегда. А также учет отрожных и дифрагированных волн и их влиянию на динамического взаимодействие сооружений – грунт также было открыто. Поэтому проведение крупномасштабные экспериментальные

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исследования фрагментов подземных трубопроводных конструкций была необходимо.

Методика экспериментальных исследований динамического поведения подземных трубопроводных конструкций при воздействии сейсмозрывных волн.

Крупномасштабные экспериментальные исследования проведен для фрагментов подземных цилиндрических оболочек при произведенных взрывах различной мощности на различных расстояниях от сооружения (рис.1). Для исследования подземных сооружений типа цилиндрических оболочек открытого ($L=6.0$; $R_H=0,5$ м., $\delta=0.016$ м) и закрытого ($L=6.0$; $D_H=0.72$ м, $\delta=0.008$ м) профиля были использованы стальные тонкостенные средней толщины образцы.

Схемы размещения приборов приведены на рис.2. Сейсмоприёмники для фиксации колебаний системы «грунт-сооружение» устанавливались (закреплялись) непосредственно на бетонное основание без специального крепления, так как измерялись лишь небольшие колебания.

Для максимального описания физической природы взаимодействия при экспериментах на ряду с сейсмометрическими наблюдениями

одновременно осуществлялись и тензометрические наблюдения. Схема расположения тензоэлементов и датчиков давлений на цилиндрических образцах открытого и закрытого профилей приведено на рис.3.

Подготовка места и укладка образцов производилась в соответствии нормативных документов для укладки аналогичных сооружений, применяемых в сетевых подземных сооружениях, в условиях высокосейсмичных регионов.

Получены записи продольных, поперечных и вертикальных перемещений цилиндрического сооружения (трубы) в точках 1 и 2, а в точке 3- продольное перемещение, скорость и ускорение. Для измерения перемещения грунта сейсмоприёмники были установлены непосредственно над цилиндром сооружения (трубы) на глубине $H=1,0$ м. от поверхности земли. Цилиндрическое тонкостенное сооружение было уложено на глубине $H=5,0$ м. с послойным уплотнением грунта. В опытах давление грунта (δ_x) на сооружение в продольном направлении измерялось с помощью датчиков давления мембранного типа в точке 4 на торцевом сечении сооружения.

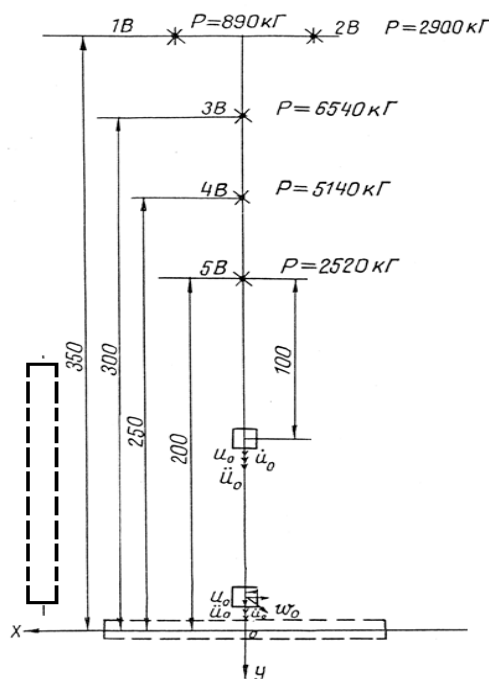


Рис.1.Схема расположения испытываемых сооружений на экспериментальной площадке относительно точек взрывов.

Методика экспериментальных исследований динамического НДС подземных тонкостенных сооружений при сейсмозрывных воздействиях приведены в [10].

Пуск осциллографов осуществлялся с помощью специальных пусковых устройств, обеспечивающей одновременный пуск всех осциллографов и производство взрыва, а также автоматическую остановку после затухания

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колебательного процесса. Исходя из-за возможности, примененной при земляных (землеройных) работах, образцы были уложены на глубину от поверхности земли от 2,5 м до 5,0 м. затем в траншее были установлены и

проверены на чувствительность и работоспособность сейсмоприёмники, датчики и тензоэлементы с компенсационных элементов, которые позволили замкнуть систему для измерения действия сейсмозрывных волн.

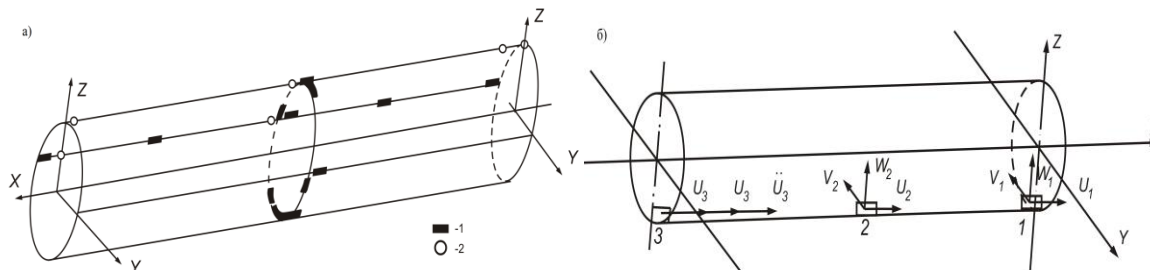


Рис.2. Схема расположения тензоэлементов и датчиков давлений (а), также сейсмоприёмников (б) на цилиндрическом образце: 1-тензоэлементы для измерения кольцевых и продольных деформаций; 2- датчики давлений.

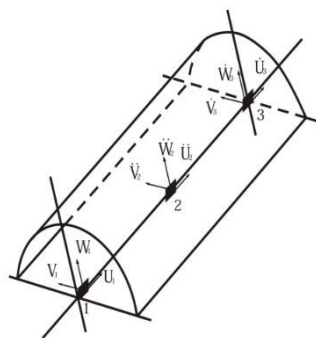


Рис.3. Схема расположения тензоэлементов на цилиндрическом стальном образце открытого профиля.

После снятия всех необходимых характеристик тензометрических и сейсмометрических каналов производилась засыпка траншею в начальном этапе вручную толщиной 0,2-0,4 м, каждый раз с уплотнением пазухи, далее засыпка траншеи производилась (после 3,0 м. ручной засыпки) бульдозером, после засыпки проведена планировка нулевой отметки данных объектов.

Спектры колебаний грунта и подземного сооружения, возбуждаемых с помощью подземных взрывов, отличаются от спектров колебаний естественных тектонических землетрясений. В них преобладают высокие частоты. Амплитуда колебаний, как правило, не превышают нескольких миллиметров. Поэтому для записи таких колебаний были применены высокочастотные сейсмометры, соответствующая аппаратура с широким диапазоном АЧХ.

На исследуемых объектах (сооружениях) и прилегающих к ним участках грунтовой среды были измерены перемещения u_i, v_i, w_i , скоростей $\dot{u}_i, \dot{v}_i, \dot{w}_i$ и ускорений $\ddot{u}_i, \ddot{v}_i, \ddot{w}_i$, по направлениям ox, oy , и oz (рис.3).

Колебания грунта при взрывах регистрировались на двух пунктах: №1 (контрольная точка) и №2 (основной пункт наблюдения) расстояние между которыми равно 100 м. На пункте №1 (контр. точка) за фиксировались перемещение (u) в продольном направлении, скорость смещения (\dot{u}) и ускорение колебания (\ddot{u}) также в продольном направлении. На пункте №2 (основной пункт наблюдения) зафиксировались также перемещения в трех взаимно перпендикулярных направлениях (u, v, w), скорость смещения (\dot{u}) и ускорение (\ddot{u}) в продольном направлении.

Все поступающие сигналы от сейсмических каналов были зафиксированы на светолучевых осциллографах. Гальванометры были перегашены благодаря применению мощных постоянных магнитов в осциллографах.

Поскольку возбуждаемые в индукционной катушке э.д.с пропорциональны скоростям движения маятника сейсмоприёмника, отклонения рамки пере успокоенного гальванометра пропорциональны перемещениям

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основания сейсмоприёмника. Для учета искажений, вносимых приборами в запись переходных процессов, соответствующие поправки были определены экспериментальным путём, и учтены при обработке полученных данных.

С целью исследования распространения сейсмических волн в зоне изучаемых сооружений были установлены датчики напряжений (δ_A и δ_B) в грунте на расстояниях 40 м. (точка А), 20 м. (точка В) от исследуемого объекта. Эти ДД были установлены на одном уровне с глубиной заложения исследуемого сооружения от поверхности земли.

При взрывах в качестве ВВ применяли заряды граммнит 79/21, которые во всех случаях инициировались детонирующим шнуром и электродетонатором мгновенного действия.

Момент взрыва подавался на один из осциллографов путём разрыва петли, которой оборачивался детонатор. Глубина заложения зарядов ВВ $h=10,5 \div 22,5$ м, в одном случае на глубине 36,0 м, с различными комбинациями расположения скважин. Согласно методу зондирования взрывных и сейсмических волн с учетом специфики исследуемого объекта была проведена серия мощных взрывов.

В общей сложности было проведено 20 взрывов весом от 420 кг до 6540 кг. Взрывы производились на расстоянии от 150 м. до 350 м. от исследуемых объектов. Кроме тех, производились пристрелочные взрывы весом до 142 кг для создания камер в грунтах.

При разделении на диапазон по расстоянию при подземном взрыве единственной оправданной границей можно считать переход от неупругих колебаний к упругим. Но упругая зона является очаговой зоной, откуда фактически начинаются сейсмические (упругие) колебания. Поэтому перед экспериментом по существующим методом были определены размеры упругой зоны и заряды ВВ устанавливались на таких расстояниях, чтобы в пунктах наблюдения фиксировались только упругие колебания.

Экспериментальных исследованиях при сейсмометрических измерениях в основном применяется так называемый метод затухающих колебаний, который является более удобным для сейсмометров, имеющих магнитные шунты. Здесь коэффициенты электромагнитного затухания катушек сейсмометра и гальванометра определяется из записей слабозатухающих колебаний. Последовательность технологии тарировки и обработки экспериментально полученных данных по методу затухающих колебаний примерно такова:

I. Собирая электрическую цепь по соответствующей схеме, приведенной в [11], производились запись свободного колебания

сейсмоприёмников, откуда и определялись постоянные сейсмоприёмников: T_s, a_{sd}, a_{sg} .

II. а) Для определения собственных колебаний гальванометра T_g его начального затухания были собраны электрическая схема по руководству [3], производя запись определялись вышесказанные параметры.

б) на основе [11] были собраны электрическая схема и определялись токовая постоянная P_g рамки гальванометра, а также производится расчет момента инерции K_g рамки гальванометра.

III. По соответствующим формулам [11] производились расчеты амплитудно и фаза частотных характеристики коэффициенты (кривые) увеличения смещений.

IV. Наконец с помощью выше найденных параметров экспериментально полученные данные с использованием и цифровой записи производилось по составленной программе.

Для измерения падающей нагрузки на сооружениях и прилегающих к ним участках грунта были установлены датчики давления. Датчики давления грунта на сооружение P_i толщиной мембраны $(1 \div 4) \cdot 10^{-2}$ м, с радиусом $22 \cdot 10^{-2}$ и тензоэлементы типа 2ФПКА-20, фиксирующие продольные E_{ix} и кольцевые E_{iy} деформации, схема расположения которых приведена на рис.3.

Для обеспечения стабильности характеристик, наклеенных тензорезисторов в качестве герметизирующей среды использован клей БФ-2. Продольные деформации подземного сооружения замкнутого профиля фиксировались 8, а кольцевые 4 тензодатчиками.

Для измерения продольных деформаций подземного цилиндрического сооружения открытого профиля были наклеены 5 тензоэлементов, а для кольцевых - 4 тензоэлемента. После укладки образцов с помощью эпоксидного клея были установлены датчики давления (ДД) грунта на подземные сооружения. Давление грунта на сооружение при дальних расстояниях от места взрыва до исследуемого объекта измерялось ДД с толщиной мембраны $(1 \div 2) \cdot 10^{-3}$ м., а при близких $(2 \div 4) \cdot 10^{-3}$ м.

На подземное цилиндрическое сооружение замкнутого профиля установлены 6 ДД. Из них 2 для измерения боковых, 3 - вертикальных и 1 - для измерения торцевого давления на подземное цилиндрическое сооружение открытого профиля установлены 4 ДД, из них 2 для измерения боковых и 2 вертикальных давлений.

После снятия всех необходимых характеристик тензометрических каналов производилась засыпка траншей вручную толщиной слоя около 0,5 (0,7) м. с уплотнением пазухи.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTICIPATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE GTO SYSTEM OF RUSSIA

Abstract: the all-Russian complex "Ready for labor and defense" returned from the Soviet era to the new socio-economic conditions of society. The new standards are aimed at forming a physically prepared younger generation of Russian citizens. GTO has become an additional component of the development of the sports image of the population. The rate on mass character is the main condition in the mechanism of implementation of the GTO complex with state support. Testing centers are opened all over the country, where every citizen from 5 years and up to 80 years can pass the proposed standards of physical training and receive a certificate with a mark of their achievements and one of three badges: gold, silver, bronze. In the article, the authors note the regional aspects of GTO delivery. As shown by the scientific study, not all secondary schools in Sochi were ready to pass the rules of TRP. The GTO complex is developing and requires new forms and approaches for its development in each region. But in General it is a system of measures directed by the state to maintain mass physical culture and sports. Every schoolboy and student should realize and recognize this basis for personal physical and spiritual-moral development.

Key words: participation of schools in the system, the TRP Russia, GTO festival, physical education, school sport, physical fitness, ideology and sport.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ УЧАСТИЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛ В СИСТЕМЕ ГТО РОССИИ

Аннотация: Всероссийский комплекс «Готов к труду и обороне» возвратился из эпохи СССР в новые социально-экономические условия развития общества. Новые нормативы направлены на формирование физически подготовленного подрастающего поколения граждан России. ГТО стал дополнительным компонентом развития спортивного имиджа населения. Ставка на массовость главное условие в механизме реализации комплекса ГТО при государственной поддержке. По все стране открываются центры тестирования, в которых каждый гражданин от 6 лет и до 80 лет включительно может сдать предлагаемые нормы физической подготовки и получить удостоверение с отметкой о своих достижениях

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и один из трех значков: золотой, серебряный, бронзовый. В статье авторы отмечают региональные аспекты сдачи ГТО. Как показало проведенное научное исследование, не все общеобразовательные школы города Сочи оказались готовыми к сдаче норм ГТО. Комплекс ГТО развивается и требует новых форм и подходов для своего развития в каждом регионе. Но в целом это система мер, направленных государством на поддержание массовой физической культуры и спорта. Каждый школьник и студент должен осознавать и признавать этот базис для личностного физического и духовно-нравственного развития.

Ключевые слова: участие общеобразовательных школ в системе ГТО России, фестиваль ГТО, физическая культура, школьный спорт, физическая подготовка, идеология спорта.

Введение

Эпоха СССР оставила исторические следы развития комплекса «Готов к труду и обороне» (Мухина И.К.) [8]. Комплексу ГТО России был дан старт в 2014 году с установлением нормативных документов (Овчинников Ю.Д., Сиденко А.С.) [9]. С этого времени тема ГТО получила общественное признание и приоритетное научное исследование в различных учебных заведениях страны с участием школьников и студентов (Лубышева Л.И., Семенов Л.А.; Рогожкин О.А.; Солodников А.В., Губа В.П.; Фомичёва Е.Н., Фомичёв А.В.) [6; 14, 16, 17]. В высших учебных заведениях ГТО стало не навязчивой идеей, полученной свыше, а сформировавшейся идеологией поднятия уровня физической культуры личности в учебном заведении (Прокофьева Д.Д.) [13]. Формирование мотивации к чему либо сложный и многогранный

процесс, сдача норм ГТО дает приоритетные позиции для граждан мотивируя тем самым развивать физические качества самостоятельно. (Воронина В.Т.; Дугнист П.Я., Колпакова Е.М., Романова Е.В., Назаров О.О.) [3, 4].

У многих детей есть мотивация к тренировке, для того что бы получить золотой знак ГТО (Крамской С.И., Грачев А.С., Крамской И.С.; Романова Е.С., Абушкин Б.М.) [5; 10, 11, 15]. Главной особенностью российского механизма ГТО является региональность и индивидуальный подход (Минаев А.В.; Перова Е.И.) [7, 12]. В СССР ориентация была на массовый подход: охват населения по республикам, трудовым коллективам и массовая пропаганда идеи в плакатах, стендах, знаках и символах.

Всероссийский физкультурно-спортивный комплекс «Готов к труду и обороне»

ЛЕТНИЙ ФЕСТИВАЛЬ
Всероссийского физкультурно-спортивного комплекса «ГОТОВ К ТРУДУ И ОБОРОНЕ» среди обучающихся образовательных организаций
9-10 июня 2017
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Рис.1 Летний Фестиваль ГТО.

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С 2015 года в г. Сочи появились центры для сдачи ГТО, прошли обучение по приему ГТО сотрудники ОО, учителя физической культуры. Проводятся фестивали ГТО не только для детей, но и для сотрудников ОО. Фестивали проводятся два раза в год, где участники могут пройти испытания согласно своей ступени. фестиваль проводится в несколько дней, что бы учащиеся и сотрудники могли подготовиться к сдаче норм ГТО. Экспериментальные исследования показали, что в общеобразовательной школе № 25 г. Сочи 90% детей и сотрудников постоянно участвуют в мероприятиях, связанных с реализацией всероссийского комплекса ГТО. Доказав прежде всего себе, что ты можешь сдать нормы ГТО тебя еще и награждают удостоверением и знаком отличия в соответствии с выполненными результатами. Появляется желание стать лучше, быть сильнее, быстрее. И если ты не смог сдать ГТО с первого раза, то есть возможность для подготовки и прохождения норм ГТО еще в

другой период. Школьники сдают нормы ГТО по пяти ступеням:

- [1 ступень — для 6-8 лет;](#)
- [2 ступень — для 9-10 лет](#)
- [3 ступень — для 11-12 лет](#)
- [4 ступень — для 13-15 лет](#)
- [5 ступень — для 16-17 лет](#)[9].

В г. Сочи фестиваль ГТО для детей проходит в три периода весенний, осенний, зимний. Летний период отведен для учителей и тренеров. Город Сочи по своей спортивной активности и успешности по итогам 2018 года занимает достойное первое место.

Студенты Кубанского государственного университета спорта и туризма активно пропагандируют комплекс ГТО своим личным участием в различных мероприятиях. Валентина Якунина, студентка факультета Спорта, волонтер, обладательница золотого знака ГТО России убеждает каждого подростка проверить свои силы и получить заветный значок.



Рис.2. Знаки ГТО России: серебряный, золотой, бронзовый.

Информационный анализ участия общеобразовательных школ г. Сочи во всероссийском комплексе норм ГТО детей возрастной категории 7-14 лет на период конца

2018 года. Анализ проведен на основании документов предоставленных в Управление образования г. Сочи.

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Таблица 1. Анализ участия общеобразовательных школ г. Сочи во всероссийском комплексе ГТО.

Информация об исполнении приказа УОН от 10.09.2018г. № 1183 на 28.12.2018г. (прием нормативов ГТО в школах)

	1	3	4	5	6
№п/п	Образовательная организация	Число обучающихся в возрасте от 7 до 14 лет в ОО	Должны принять участие (не менее 75 %)	приняты документы	% от плана
1.	Гимназия №1	929	465	471	101%
2.	СОШ №2	636	318	279	88%
3.	СОШ №4	1496	748	274	37%
4.	Гимназия №6	1455	728	242	33%
5.	СОШ №7	1142	571	175	31%
6.	Гимназия №8	1057	529	687	130%
7.	СОШ №10	1165	583	766	132%
8.	8.СОШ №12	1224	612	350	57%
9.	9.СОШ №13	1116	558	366	66%
10.	10.СОШ №14	729	365	88	24%
11.	Гимназия №15	1177	589	0	0%
12.	СОШ №20	672	336	101	30%
13.	Лицей №23	997	499	94	19%
14.	СОШ №24	1584	792	251	32%
15.	Гимназия №44	580	290	206	71%
16.	школа-сад №80	151	76	113	150%
17.	школа -сад №85	152	76	82	108%
18.	ШБ	405	203	0	0%
19.	МОБУ Лицей № 3	870	435	320	74%
20.	МОБУ Гимназия № 5	921	461	301	65%
21.	МОБУ Гимназия № 9	1504	752	749	100%
22.	МОБУ СОШ № 11	723	362	153	42%
23.	МОБУ гимназия № 16	1169	585	149	25%
24.	МОБУ СОШ № 18	1462	731	719	98%
25.	МОБУ Лицей № 22	1384	692	660	95%

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26.	МОБУ ООШ № 44	172	86	0	0%
27.	МОБУ ООШ № 55	91	46	55	121%
28.	МОБУ СОШ №57	224	112	60	54%
29.	МОУ СОШ №25	1636	818	741	91%
30.	МОУ СОШ №26	1442	721	866	120%
31.	МОУ СОШ №27	723	362	515	142%
32.	МОУ СОШ №28	1178	589	283	48%
33.	МОУ СОШ №29	577	289	165	57%
34.	МОУ СОШ №31	384	192	38	20%
35.	МОУ СОШ №38	884	442	439	99%
36.	МОУООШ №43	110	55	97	176%
37.	МОУООШ №48	115	58	38	66%
38.	МОУООШ №49	902	451	248	55%
39.	МОУ СОШ № 53	1639	820	658	80%
40.	МОБУ ООШ 56	117	59	37	63%
41.	МОБУ Лицей №59	1027	514	203	40%
42.	МОБУСОШ № 65	882	441	0	0%
43.	МОБУСОШ № 66	1060	530	244	46%
44.	МОБУ СОШ №67	485	243	243	100%
45.	МОБУСОШ №100	1289	645	1183	184%
46.	МОБУ СОШ № 75	820	410	529	129%
47.	МОБУ гимназия № 76	1383	692	591	85%
48.	МОБУ СОШ № 77	647	324	324	100%
49.	МОБУ СОШ № 78	249	125	94	76%
50.	МОБУ СОШ № 79	105	53	43	82%
51.	МОБУ СОШ № 80	1113	557	556	100%
52.	МОБУ ООШ №81	228	114	102	89%
53.	МОБУ СОШ № 82	996	498	537	108%
54.	МОБУ СОШ № 83	192	96	96	100%
55.	МОБУ СОШ № 84	245	123	156	127%
56.	МОБУ СОШ № 85	292	146	146	100%
57.	МОБУ СОШ № 86	117	59	71	121%
58.	МОБУ СОШ № 87	425	213	210	99%
59.	МОБУ СОШ № 88	251	126	154	123%
60.	МОБУ СОШ № 89	589	295	247	84%

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61.	МОБУ СОШ № 90	120	60	69	115%
62.	МОБУ СОШ № 91	162	81	86	106%
63.	МОБУ СОШ № 92	287	144	146	102%
64.	МОБУ СОШ № 93	130	65	65	100%
65.	МОБУ СОШ № 94	79	40	30	76%
66.	МОБУ Лицей № 95	72	36	50	139%
67.	МОБУ СОШ № 96	61	31	42	138%
68.	МОБУ СОШ № 97	79	40	38	96%
69.	МОБУ ООШ № 99	789	395	410	104%
	ИТОГО	49068	24534	18501	75%

122

В исследовании приняли участие 69 образовательных учреждений г. Сочи Краснодарского края. Это составило 75% от общего объема. Мониторинг позволил выделить три группы участников:

1 группа – не принявших участие в сдаче нормативов (выделено красным цветом);

2 группа - превышение 100% сдачи (выделено зеленым цветом);

3 группа- приблизившиеся к 100 % сдачи (белый цвет).

Проведенный ситуационный анализ показал, что 122 человека сдавали нормы ГТО 2-3 раза на различные знаки ГТО.

Не участие в сдаче норм ГТО объясняется тем, что образовательные учреждения просто не подали во время документы. Превышение 100% нормы объясняется тем, что учреждения приняли повторное участие или некоторые классы выполнили норматив со 100 % участием против

планового 75%.Надо признать, что система менеджмента в общеобразовательных школах развита слабо, созданные структурные подразделения не дают должного эффекта. Для того, что бы детей из Адлерского района не возить в город Сочи планируется открыть на месте центр тестирования. Зарегистрироваться школьник может не только в своей школе, но и на официальном сайте «ГТО России» - <https://user.gto.ru/user/register>.

Комплекс «Готов к труду и обороне России» формирует потенциал здоровья населения(Аристов Л.С.)[1]. Попробовав, сдать нормы ГТО каждый человек может для себя ответить на вопрос: могу ли я прыгать, бегать, плавать и т.д.(Бобровский Е.А.)[2]. Каждый школьник и студент должен осознавать и признавать этот базис для личностного физического и духовно-нравственного развития в регионе, в котором он живет.

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JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	ОАЖ (USA)	= 0.350



Рис.3. Наградные документы участников ФСК ГТО.



Рис.4. Эмблема ГТО

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Фото1. Василий Домбровский с кубком и медалью МОУ СОШ № 25 г. Сочи Краснодарского края

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THE PROBLEMS OF ELECTRIFICATION OF TURKESTAN ON THE STATISTICAL EDITIONS AND LITERATURE (20–50th YEARS OF 20th CENTURY)

Abstract: The article is devoted to the problems of electrification of Turkestan on the base Soviet period's statistical editions and literature (20–50th years of 20th century). The author describes in detail their main content in a historiography perspective. Also are given extensive information about the electrification of the region in the first stages by the Soviet political and economic administration. Economic backwardness and also the industrial stagnation of Turkestan did not make it possible to gain success in the field of electrification of the region.

Key words: Turkestan, electrification, GOELRO plan, Central Asia, industry, economy, statistical editions, literature, engineer, workers.

Language: English

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Introduction

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the development of global science and technology boards, and the acceleration of globalization processes had a positive impact on the accelerated socio-economic development and urbanization. The power industry has provided the necessary conditions for the development of the technical and technical competences of the economic and industrial ties, strengthened by the economic ties.

During this period the Soviet economy were: 1) the patriarchal, i.e. the main part of the natural farmer; 2) the development of small-scale retail products mainly by the farmers' market; 3) private economic capitalization; 4) state capitalization; 5) socialism, described by social-economic forms [1, p. 32].

Materials and methods

At the first quarter of XX century problem economic power and electrification of Turkestan was published by a number of statistical publications, annals and official reports

The report of the First Congress of the Turkestan Economic Council (TurKEKOSO) (1922) contains

both valuable materials and information about the industry and electrification of the country. For example, "Toshtram" has tram electric station and Turkestan is a serious enterprise under conditions of absolute reliability" [2, p. 27].

Statistical editions and official documents, which published in various years provided many information about the state of the electrical industry (1921), economic zoning of the country, the social security of the industry workers and indicators about the industry [3-9, p. 27].

Particularly, the number and structure of the workers in electrotechnical industry in young Soviet Union was behind in 1920 than 1912 industry [10, p. 28]. All workers in 1912 were 400 thousands, but 1920 they number were consisted only 250 thousands.

This situation is typical for Turkestan, and is one of the major obstacles to the development of a highly qualified engineer-technical staff. There were a number of reasons for doing so, first and foremost in the country by a true professional. This was primarily due to unfair wages. In Turkestan the engineer earns 20-40 thousand rubles per month, while the driver of

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the car earns more than twice much in a day [12, p. 211].

“It is not right for the engineer to serve as a coachman for the feed the family. – wrote the author of that period. – Also to work the good locksmith as odd-jobber is very unnatural. Without the participation of businessmen it is impossible to build industry, modernize the economy, also electrification. Engineer, professor, locksmith and in general good specialist must to earn more than is coachman” [12, p. 211].

The order of construction of electric and industrial facilities in Turkestan, the share of industrial and electrical facilities in Turkestan is detailed in the Statistical Bulletin of Central Asian national economy [13, pp. 1-23].

Based on the documents and materials for the 1918–1920 period, the Soviet authorities began to prepare materials for electrification of the national economy, beginning with the first months of the Revolution, which continued during the interventions and the years of civil war and ended with the famous with GOELRO plan in 1920 [14]. The regime of the Soviet Union praised it as a perspective plan of the national economy.

Official Decisions on electrification of Turkestan (April 25, 1922), Central Electrotechnical Council (CEC) Strong Power Section (July 31, 1923), and about Electrification of Khorezm Irrigation work by Commission on Central Asia Bureau of State Planning Committee (February 29, 1924) is also of great importance on the study of the problem [15, pp. 542-547].

The Decision on electrification of Turkestan by April 25, 1922 focuses on the electrification of cultural centers, emphasizing the need to use existing facilities and rebuild old irrigation systems, develop a country electrification plan, and establish a special energy sector under the Turkestan State Planning Committee [16, p. 542].

L.V. Fomina's article dedicated to the implementation of GOELRO plan and the status of industrial electrification during the period of 1921–1925 years based on statistical data, and in 1918–1921/22 electrified 10.6 million rubles in four years. In 1924/25 it was shown that this amount was 117.3 million rubles [17, p. 62].

The statistical collection on the economy of Central Asia states that in 1913 the country produced 5.8 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, but in territory of present Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan the electricity is not produced [18, pp. 67, 70, 74]. In 1913, the capacity of the power of electricity stations were 3,000 kilowatt, the produce were 3.3 million kilowatt-hours, and in 1924/25, these figures

increased by 8,500 kilowatt and 15 million kilowatt-hours respectively.

In total, in 1921–1990, over 5,000 monographs, brochures and articles were published in the USSR on electrification and energy policy of the Soviet state, of which 70 monographs were historical-party and 190 were in historical context; defended more than 100 candidate and doctor's theses [19, p. 9].

Initially, the electrification plan in Turkestan was made and developed by the under the leadership of well-known economists and engineers such as, G.K. Rizenkamf, V.V Aleksandrova-Zaorskaya, V.M. Buzinova, V.D. Jurin, A.M. Estifeev, E.E. Skornyakov and their lectures contain valuable material [20, p. 37].

Also, G.K. Rizenkamf's large work summarizes the results of many years' research by many Russian scientists, engineers, irrigators and hydraulic engineers who studied irrigation in Turkestan in 1910–1918 [21, p. 147].

G.M. Krzijanovskiy, B.A. Alexandrov's works contain detailed information about the contents of two software sections (A and B) of GOELRO plan, electrification of railways, the achievement of pre-war electrification, and the construction of more than 30 district power plants in 10-15 years [22-23, p. 153].

“The science in Uzbekistan during 25 years” (“Nauka v Uzbekistane za 15 let”) issue, published in 1939, also addresses the issues of energy development that mistakenly stated that electric stations coincided with the beginning of the tram route in Tashkent (1914) [24, p. 147].

B.A. Desyatchikov's series of electrification dates back to the late 40's and early 50's that electrification of Uzbekistan is an integral part of the whole Soviet Union's electrification plan. But also to incorporate the whole of the Soviet Union, including all republics, provinces and districts, into a single electrification plan [25-28].

A.V. Vinter's research work describes in detail the history of hydroelectric electric stations in Russia until the 50's. At the beginning of the 20th century (1913), the Russian Empire recorded 17 per person less electricity than the United States and 6 times less than Germany [25-28, p. 4].

Conclusion

Historical historiography, starting in the 1920's and early 50's, compared the general shifts in electrification, not based on historical and socio-economic laws, the statistics of foreign countries advanced in electrification, but was evaluated with the great differences between the empire and the Soviet period.

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master's degree

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THE ROLE OF VOICE DIRECTOR IN TODAY'S UZBEK NATIONAL MULTIPLICATION AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: This article compares 2D and 3D animated films, highlighting both the disadvantages and advantages of both types. In this direction, there are examples from developed countries. In particular, special attention is paid to the work done in Uzbekistan in these areas and the shortcomings. The role of the sound director in today's Uzbek national animation is well illustrated and supported by the necessary evidence.

Key words: 2D, 3D, animated films, voting process, anime cartoons, national multiplexes, sound director, multiplayer industry.

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Introduction

Today, in the world of animation and multiplication, working with 2D is also very popular. This is because the 2D style animated films are much more comfortable and much wider than traditional animation. When we put sound material in the 3D graphics editor known to us, the character can duplicate lab voice actions. In 2D, the lips, mouth and jaw are drawn one by one. Also available in the 2D Editor program is the ability to control the rectangular and lip movements of the drawing, the length and the hip. There are many mistakes in organizing our national 2D multiplayer voting process. For example, there are many artificial or very simple creative approaches in the voting process. We can see these shortcomings when we compare them to other countries' voting processes.

For example, in one of the developed countries, 2D style cartoons are very popular in the United States. They also have the development of television musicals, with the main emphasis being put on them, that is, every word and idea is conveyed to the audience. In contrast, in Japanese anime cartoons, the main focus is on emotions and emotions, that is, we can only understand the ideas and the content in the words without the use of words, with accents and

words. It is also worth noting that the multimedia series they create reflect their national identity and the national spirit of their country. In contrast, our cartoons do not meet either of the two areas mentioned above.

We have every animation of the actor even through the animator, and the finished animation is put into sound. This circumstance limits the capabilities of the character because the artist is not able to adequately describe the actor's innermost thoughts and experiences, no matter how skillful he is. As a result, the harmony becomes distorted and the director cannot produce the image he wants. This is a superficial look at the voting process. Unfortunately, our current 2D-style national cartoons are making the same mistake.

We should try the following to prevent these situations:

First, we draw the actions of the Lab corresponding to our national alphabet;

Second: We need to follow the voting process in one of two ways.

Method 1. The actor gets acquainted with the script and works on the character along with the sound director. Then, depending on the video material, the volume is recorded, and the disconnected audio is then

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returned to the animator. Animator labels on recorded audio. If there is a technical error or a new idea for the director, the material will be revised.

Method 2. Sometimes it is difficult for a professional actor to work without the material. It cannot work without hearing the sound. In this case, it is handled by a semi-professional actor and the material is almost ready. But a professional actor is involved in the voting process. It is in this process that all the cases are reviewed and brought to perfection. The animator is then given the sound material. It makes the necessary adjustments to the finished material. This process can double work, but improve the quality of work.

It is very important that Uzbekistan uses method 1 for the development of its national multiplexes. But in this process, the actor should not only vote, but also play his role. In this case, when the director takes into account both the actor's opinion and the editorial work with the animator, the image becomes even more perfect, and the character's state is more reliable. In this way, we also gain the confidence of our small audience.

In particular, we are not mistaken to say that almost 50% of the success of the Multiplication depends on the work of the sound engineer and the voice director. This is because the expected results cannot be achieved if the sound is whitewashed or there is a mismatch between animation and sound. This is because of the harmony of creativity.

At present, the reforms in all spheres are being carried out in our country. It is not wrong to say that a new era of development and renewal has begun. In particular, we should note that the State Unitary Enterprise "Multiplication Films Studios" under the auspices of the National Agency "Uzbekkino" was established to promote Uzbekkinomotography and multiplication. However, we cannot say that changes are taking place in all areas. In particular, we can mention the work being done in Uzbek multiplication.

In fact, when we talk about the history of Uzbek multiplication and its origins, it has been quite vivid in leaving its mark. Since independence, more than 80 cartoon films have been produced, but unfortunately, few of them are remembered. So let's talk about what we really need to do to develop this industry.

The profession of sound director is one of the most developing professions in the country. While the demand for television and radio, theater and public performances, as well as music and cinema has been growing in popularity, now is the time to develop the multiplayer industry.

Today, on-screen animations are evolving, but its sound, noise, and even music are not coherent with animation. The reason for this is that the Uzbek multiplayer does not work with the actual sound engineer, but instead only the notion of the actor and the voice director. In my opinion, the voice director must be a specialist in a particular field.

I would like to share my thoughts on what a sound director can do in a multiplication.

Have you ever been in a similar situation? Sometimes the TV is turned on and we are busy doing other things, but the pleasant sound coming from the TV, the glare of a serious person, the noise or the like makes us shake our work. Or, when we read something, that hero would appear to his right. Another example is when we listen to the radio, the speaker, the reporter or the actor in the radio play, and we look at the image. There are many examples of this. However, sometimes the opposite is the case. That is, the offensive sounds and noise on the screen are suddenly high, resulting in a loss of proportion and the sounds in our ears are unpleasant. It is the sound engineer who prevents similar disproportions and eliminates such disadvantages. Thanks to its skill, you will not be disturbed by sounds or mismatches in your ears. Also, the sound engineer is in the hands of the sound engineer. For example, a character has collapsed during the film, and the audience cannot feel the pain of the character unless his fall condition is confused. Rotation is available not only on screen but also in voice. All the characters have their own soundtrack. No matter how much original animation can be achieved, if the same speaker does not fit into the acoustic region of the character or the noise invoice does not match. From this we can say that not only images, but also sound, noise and sound are creative solutions.

What is the role of sound director in today's Uzbek national animation?

Although the sound engineer plays a major role in our national multiplayer, there are not enough experts in this area. In the 2010 Guest of Mobility, the first Uzbek 3D cartoon, we can meet other professionals. Or in the 2019 movie Cheerful Chef, the same is true. Especially in the acclaimed movie "The Adventures of Auto," the sound director was not included at all, and instead he was a voice director.

Therefore, the role of sound director in today's Uzbek national animation is almost invisible. This is a sad situation. Without personnel training in this area we will not see any fundamental changes in our multiplayer development.

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DEVELOPMENT AND SPIRITUALITY: LITERATURE IN THE SYSTEM OF FACTORS THAT ENHANCE THE SPIRITUALITY OF A PERSON

Abstract: This article covers the concept of development and spirituality, their interrelationships, the role of literature in the system of factors that develop the spirituality of a person, the essence of the works and views of famous figures of the East in this regard.

Key words: development, literature, spirituality, great scientists, person and society, spiritual factors, spiritual heritage.

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Introduction

The role of spirituality in the life of mankind, which is increasingly specializing in its interests, shows that everything from stone to the universe is incomparable. Moreover, today's development, globalization, integration, achievements in Science, technical development and the need for rational use of democratic values, universal problems associated with demography, ecology and others, are further emphasizing the need for human spiritual values. After all, the human ground, which is spiritually self-conscious, equally responsible for human destiny.

Spirituality teaches a person a lesson – from the property of humanity. As one wise man said: "It is difficult to live as a hero, but you have to live as a person." Unfortunately, in order to obtain a human name, it is necessary to live a lifetime of obedience to humanity and identity[1]. If humanity in this is spirituality, then spirituality is this responsibility.

Spirituality is an incomparable force that distinguishes a person from the common beings, calling him back from evil to goodness. Spirituality for a person is also the understanding of purity, faith, conscience, justice, freedom, truth at the level of reason, wisdom, compassion, harmony, harmony, self-national, regional, universal and reality. Spirituality-turns a person's personality away from being given to the air[2], motivates him to see his

interests in harmony with the interests of Motherland native ground, universal. In short, the persistence of the universal civilization is tied to the level of the scale of the spirituality of mankind.

Spirituality always combines the hands, it does not contradict. He directed his owner to look at the world in the integrity of photography and meaning and to rule in bahamjihat. Spirituality cleanses the human soul from dust mites, gnaws, scattering to it the seeds of goodness. If the body is an example of a tree, then spirituality is its sweet fruit. The spiritual world is in a rich man-the dialect of humanity ustivor. Take from him and the man will find the same satisfaction. Because every work he starts is good, rewarding, Noble demand, nonsense, bezion and beta'ma. One who is rich in spirituality is suitable from the blessings of Alam. The persistence of progress in generalizing words always dictates spiritual maturity. A society rich in spiritually mature individuals always achieves their cherished goals.

Apparently, the issue of spiritual upbringing is a matter of life and Mammoth, an important factor in the achievement of the noble goals of mankind. In our view, an area of spirituality has not embodied the human mind as well as the transferred knowledge. It consists of its embodiment of the combination of Science, Faith, intelligence and transplant. The narration of all spheres of life of society is directly

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related to the development of the sphere of spirituality. We can also find infinite grounds for this in the example of the connection of economics, politics and spirituality. In general, high spirituality is the guarantee of ground prosperity, peace of the Elu-yurts, family idolatry and a great future.

The development of an open and free, legal, democratic civil society based on self-government, which the vast majority of people recognize, is primarily tied to the consciousness, worldview, civil position of each person who is a member of this society, and most importantly to the extent of their spirituality and enlightenment. Therefore, the future of society, people, nation, mankind, which cares about raising their future spirituality, is light.

Due to independence, noble work is being carried out in Uzbekistan on restoration of national and universal values, development of centuries – old cultural traditions, preservation and further strengthening of spiritually healthy environment. The noble purpose of this goal is to further strengthen peace and stability in our country, mutual solidarity, kindness, national harmony, tolerance to religion, rational attitude to natural existence, to bring a healthy generation to an adult, to achieve high development and to fulfill the dreams of every person, to ensure a happy life. In this spirituality is the main educational direction of society, which is directed to the personal perfection of man.

The future-begins with steam. Therefore, first of all, the formation of the spirituality of young people who are the owners of tomorrow, caring about it is a wise act to think about the distant future. Because physically and spiritually harmonious youth is the decisive force of today and tomorrow[3].

The need to educate educated and enlightened individuals who have a high spirituality, freely manifest their opportunities, have their own independent thoughts is a guarantee not only of the present, but also of our long and lasting prospects. Therefore, special attention is paid to the issues of spirituality and enlightenment in the years of independence. " Fundamentals of spirituality " is being taught and studied as a science. The ultimate goal is to bring up competent, competent individuals and adults.

Spirituality is not formed in a person by itself. Rather, it is gradually formed in the processes of mastering the material and spiritual wealth that mankind has achieved throughout his life. "Spirituality is not a gift of fate. In order for spirituality to prevail in the human soul, it must work with the heart and conscience, with the mind and with the hand"[4].

At present, the scientific study of the system of factors and means that humorously educate a person, formulate, enrich, elevate his spiritual world, shows that theoretically and practically it is important. As scientists of our field have recognized, in the system

of factors and means that shape human spirituality and lead to the status of a person, an important role is played by family, living environment, neighborhood, science, educational institutions, literature and art, mass media, state and non-governmental public organizations, cultural heritage, universal values, etc.

We want to emphasize the role of fiction in the system of factors that shape the spiritual qualities of a person in this place. Bugungacha bu borada soha olimlari A.Erkaev, M.Imomnazarov, S.Otamurodov, E.Umarov va boshqalar tomonidan ilmiy asoslarga ega qimmatli fikrlar bildirilgan.

Until today, scientists of the sphere in this regard A.Erkayev, M.Imomnazarov, S.Otamurodov, E.Umarov and others opinions were expressed by in scientific grounds. Especially the first president I.Karimov's views on "attention to literature-attention to spirituality, to the future"[5] are important in our approach to the issue. After all, artistic literature is the soul of a nation, if it is an important tool for the formation and development of the spirituality of a person, then the native language. In each of the words in which it is expressed—the national spirit, spiritual values shine.

Scientists note that in the system of factors that form the spirituality of a person, artistic literature occupies a special important place. That's right. However, in this place we must mean masterpieces of healthy national and world literature, free from any ideology. Therefore, it is worthwhile to formulate the ability and culture of young people to choose masterpieces of literature, to increase their aesthetic taste, to ensure that the specialists of the field give an annotation of the annation, although briefly about the content of each work as much as possible. Because the risk in this is that any thought put forward in the context of the work in the young reader, whose ideological immunity has not yet been fully formed, becomes his idea.

Literary critics divide art into three major types according to the existing form and content of literature, namely lyrics, prose and drama. This is true, but it would be correct in our opinion if the liroepic works were perceived as another kind of literature. Of course, just as the possibilities of influencing the individual consciousness and thinking of each species and species are different, the period of their appearance, formation is also diverse. Without diminishing the possibilities of other literary tours, one can say that the species close to the Sharkana and Uzbek psyche from ancient times was primarily a liroepic species. In general, we can say that this species is one of the products of the cultural discovery of our ancestors, in particular the Ancient East, and Cain has been manifested as an important tool in the upbringing of a person. So, "Alpomish", "Gurugli", "Avaxxon", "Toxir va Zuhra", "Yusuf va Zulayho", "Buzuglon" just like epics belong to the above type. Their profound philosophical meaning and meaning,

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deep lyricism has been spreading over millennia the priceless jewels of the beautiful spiritual world that is unique to the minds and hearts of the people of the society.

We can conditionally divide artistic literature into two parts. Oral and written. Oral literature is very ancient and at the same time richer in taste than written literature. Each spiritual content in the essence of oral literature monuments covers a wide range of activities of our people in the field of spiritual creativity, which they have created for many millennia. This includes narration, story, fairy tale, wisdom, narrator, epic, joke, soldier, deceased, alla, arsiya, riddle, etc. But it is not desirable to put a "Chinese wall" in the middle of written literature with folk oral creativity. Because the retrospective basis of written artistic literature is the oral creativity of the people. In other words, every creative person receives inspiration from the masterpieces of folk wisdom, processing and enriches it. Summarizing, spiritually mature sources of oral creativity of the people served as a school of creativity in written literature. The creators of written literature, using the themes and ideological motives, plot and images of the oral creativity of the people, received education and inspiration from his experiences, glossed over his works with folk proverbs and proverbs.

The most important weapon of artistic literature is this word. Artistic literature through the word art has a direct impact on human consciousness and thinking. However, each literary genre and genre uses its own unique word styles. For example, from the lyrical type-poetic words. If the subtle poetic word in the lyrical round does not have a predominant feature, then the power of influence on the poem will passively and vice versa activate. The following quatrain of Hazrati Alisher Navoi is important about the power of the word linguini:

So'z durki, nishon berur o'lukka jondin,
So'z durki, berur jong'a xabar jonondin,
Insonni so'z ayladi judo, hayvondin,
Bilkim, guhari sharifroq yo'q ondin[6].

In the system of universal spiritual development, the artistic literature created by man is of great importance in leading a person to perfection, increasing his artistic aesthetic taste, and so on today. First President I. Karimov pointed out: "there is another powerful tool that can discover a person, his spiritual world, even if it is, it is the art of speech, artistic literature"[7].

Artistic literature, free from various destructive, violent ideologies, has always served goodness. He is also serving nonsense in the formation of the ability to make contributions in the people of society through artistic emblems, to think about their spiritual world, to idolize their kemitices, to distinguish between good and bad, with good and evil, with Justice, with generosity and happiness, with anger and kindness, with seriousness and ignorance.

The importance of the literary heritage created by the genius of folk thought in the formation of the spiritual world of the human personality can also be overestimated. Among these are folk Proverbs, fairy tales, afsona, narratives, stories, songs-it is from the sentence of the epics Shular. In their profound meaning, honesty and purity are spiritual food for every person, such as integrity and justice, humility and inferiority, decency and morality, loyalty and loyalty, affection, patriotism and humankind, nobility and diligence, faithfulness, honest bite-day vision, respect for parents. Also, the works of such classical creators as Yusuf Khos Xojib, Ahmad Yughnaki, Ahmad Yassavi, Qutub, Durbek, Heydar Khorezmi, Atoi, Sakkoki, Lutfiy, Alisher Navoi, Abdurahman Jami, Zahridin Muhammad Bobir, Mashrab, Muqimiy, Furqat are important in enriching the spiritual world of man.

Spiritual upbringing writer as A. Qodiriy, Chulpan, A. Qahhor, Mirkarim Osim, Pirimkul Qadirov, Adil Yakubov, Said Ahmad, Utkir Hoshimov, Tahir Malik, Mengziyo Safarov, Shukur Kholmiraev, Tagay Murad, Murad Muhammad Dost, Khayridin Sultanov; Poems of poets also important such as Gafur Gulom, Oybek, Quddus Muhammed, Tura Suleiman, Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, Azim Suyun, Usman Azim, Muhammad Yusuf, Ikram Otamurod, Khurshid Davran, Sirojiddin Sayid. Also important is the spiritual upbringing of the works of the world-known creators.

In this regard Sofokl's "Shoh Edip", U. Shekspir's "Romeo and Julietta", "Hamlet", L.N. Tlosto'y's "Urush va Tinchlik", N.V. Gogol's "Revizor", "Ulik jonlar", E. Xeminguey's "Chol va dengiz", Albert Kamyu's "Vabo", G.G. Markes's "Yolgizlik yuz yili", Noadr Dumbaze's "Abadiyat qonuni", E.S. Tompson's "Yovvoyi yurga", Chingiz Aytmatov's "Toglar kulayotgan zamon", "Qiyomat", "Chuqqida qolgan ovchining ohi zori" and others.

Views on the role of fiction in the formation of the spiritual world of a person are formed as in the ancient times of the history of mankind, and have very rich contents and sources. This can be attributed to various literary genres and genres, such as myth, afsona, narration, complication, fairy tale, proverb, parable, song, alla, saga, awake thought, progress and ideas related to takomil, which will also benefit in all periods of the series put forward in the subject and content. So ancestor's "Avesto", "Irq Bitigi", "Kayumars", "Qaldirgoch", "Nuh tugoni" and others. During the creation of these complications, they embodied the elements of the spiritual world of man in a fragmented, discrete, simple stylistic way, even if not yet formed a system of philosophical teachings, specialized types of art, artistic literature. The first examples of artistic literature not only focused on enriching the spiritual world of man and satisfying his aesthetic need, but also performed an important social function, consisting in the formation of the spiritual

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world of the people of society. For example, if the existing life story of our ancestors was the primary basis for the occurrence of the riddle, the ancient mythological worldview, word magic, rituals played an important role in the improvement of the genre. Its genetic root is associated with ancient ritual and magical views. The findings were viewed as an instrument of influence that promotes the awakening of nature from sleep[8]. The moral and aesthetic view of man in his rational attitude to nature was formed as in ancient times. In particular, in the oral creativity of the people is expressed in the form of a pattern of nature - kindness, purity, beauty. This is expressed in the values of our ancestors "Navruz", "Lola Sayli", "Suv Sayli", etc.

"Avesto" is the most ancient unique monument of spiritual culture of the peoples of Central Asia. At the same time, he is not even out of artistry. The appeals were embellished with the complications, narratives, Proverbs, which go back to the most ancient oral creativity. In general, the scientists of the sphere noted that in his text there are "one million poems". In their content, life and the universe, loyalty, love, obligation, honesty, purity, diligence, protection of Nature, Environment, personal purity, living hygiene, honest labor, good thought, good word, good work are glorified. The ideas put forward at avesto now have great theoretical and practical, literary and educational value[9].

A new stream of zoroastrianism the works that characterize the doctrine of monarchy are a specific direction in ancient Turkic literature, and in the "Huastuanift" (repentance of the monies) and in the poems of the spirit of monarchy[10] composed the embodiment of such noble ideas as not to commit excess wealth, not to fast to wealth, not to be humble, moderate, honesty, nobility, generosity, not

How many centuries Yusuf Xos Hojib's "Qutadgu bilig", Ahmad Yassawi's "Wisdom", N.B.Rabguziy "Qissai Rabguziy" of the Lord or, the Sultan of the word property Navoi are carrying out noble work as enrichment of the spiritual world of its reader. In the essence of such works there are many valuable, wisdom artistic-philosophical thoughts about the spiritual existential qualities of man. In particular, Yusuf Xos Hojib said, "a person gets applause with kindness, finds a curse with evil"[11] - saying, eternity with good, he knew how to keep away from the pleasures with evil. Or, A.Navoi says that "This is much higher than the human race, eliminating whoever touches evil morals"[12].

It seems that it is illogical to imagine spirituality in some way from literature, as literature covers literature in the first place[13]. After all, literature forms the essence of spiritual culture and is its reflection[14]. He is the product of human thinking on the one hand, and on the other hand is an important means of influencing him.

In the process of its historical development, fiction has fulfilled such an important social function as raising the spiritual perfection of a person, enriching aesthetic feelings. In this regard, we can meet a lot of valuable points: the Chinese thinker Konfutsiy touched on the useful properties of art in the spiritual perfection of man, emphasizing that the inability to memorize poems leads a person to intellectual poverty[15]. Greek philosopher, speaker Horgi: "art is more trusting people than any other craft... How medicine affects our body, the word also has such an effect on our soul"[16], Aristotle explained that "works of Art cleanse the human soul from negative passions and enrich it spiritually"[17]; Abu Nasr Farabi expressed his valuable views on the emotional impact of the train on the human spirit in his works "The Art of poetry", "the laws of the art Also the writer P.Kadirov "all nature is alive in the sunlight. However, a person is not limited to enjoying the sun's Rays. The human soul also feels a great need for spiritual harm, which is combed from the word, image, creativity of good people. Because both natural light and spiritual light permeated human life will be harmonious"[19]. It turns out that the artistic literature, during its evolutionary development, showed positive and negative characters in the human verb through images, passed the school of patterns for the people of society.

Artistic literature has played an important role in the development of human spiritual thinking, by calling people of society to spiritual awareness, responsibility, by showing earlier positive and negative aspects of the results that can occur due to human activity throughout the history of its development, its development through art-painted emblems. Great thinkers of the development of universal spiritual thinking from Central Asia M.Qoshg'ariy, Ibn Sino, N.Xisrav, A.Yassaviy, Yu.X.Hojib, U.Xayyom, A.Jomiy, M.Lutfiy, A.Navoiy, Z.M.Bobur, B.Mashrab, M.Sh.Maxmur, M.Sh.Gulxaniy, M.A.Muqimiy, Z.H.Furqat va M.R.Ogahiy are the fact that the artistic creative heritage has become a huge contribution is a historical fact. After all, the president Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: Where is the Enlightenment, which enriches the spiritual world of a person – in such miraculous books that our ancestors left us first...[20]

When thinking about it, a person will pass one by one from the sight of an incredibly rich heritage of ancestors. In particular, in the prose works and poems of Abu Ali ibn Sina, such as "Tair", "Solomon va Ibsol", he expressed such ideas as preserving the existence of nature, being kind, not bringing to living things, plants. For example, in the work "Solomon and Ibsol" unconscious lying Ibsol saves the white deer from death. The fact that Ibsol has found from a creature without good intelligence, which a person has never seen, helps the reader to form a deep philosophical mushad, feelings of love for nature.

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A.Jami, A.Navoi's works are works that describe the landscapes of the human spiritual world at a high level in a subtle painting. The work "Bahoriston", which includes the life proverbs and sayings of Jami, is a very valuable resource on the spiritual life of a person. For example, in a story in the work it is narrated that one black widow with a date-bearer, three loaves of bread, given for daily food, threw a hungry dog and fasted on her own[21]. His kindness to nature and creatures, his generosity is described in subtle artistic details, and the fact that every good that is done by man always has a noble reward is brought in the content of the work.

Ideas that relate to the spirituality of man, put forward in the epics and lyrical poems of the Sultan of the word property Alisher Navoi, are of great importance in the minds of mankind for many centuries. For example, "Leyli va Majnun" go out into the wilderness of the Geysir, who is fed up with the concerns of the transient world and the reproaches of his people, "brutality breaks off the ring of eldin ulfat and befriends the savages"[22]. It protects the creatures of the desert from the oppression of hunters, such as Nefal. Although kaysni people call him "mad", the feeling of presence in his soul, nature, the world of humanity, love for living things, compassion, pity is high and unlimited in relation to the people of the society in which he lives.

The M.S.Gulkhani, M.S.Makhmur, M.A.Muqimiy, Z.H.Furqat's works the vices of his time, such as spiritual selfishness, apathy, opacity, intolerance, greed, selfishness, selfishness, are taken under the satirical whip and condemned, play an important role in the development of spiritual thought.

To this can example M.Sh.Gulxaniy's "Zarbulmasal", M.Sh.Maxmur's "Hapalak", M.A.Muqimiy's "Tanobchilar, "Avliyo", Z.H.Furqat's "Sayding qo'yaber, sayyod" works.

Fridrix Nitshe in work "Zardusht tavallosi": "Let the man learn to love himself. Let it be a whole and healthy love...I'm sorry" In the root essence of the phrase "Alo man-the content of the ground", "be faithful to the ground" [21], the need to love natural being, to be in a healthy relationship with him is justified. William Shekspir: "what a wonderful miracle of Nature is man! How noble his mind is; how boundless is the ability in him! The beauty of the universe! Toji, the Lord of the creatures!"praise be to man[22].

In the period of awakening, human nature was discovered inside, and nature was discovered inside man[23] truth. But, another fact is that ayon, not all people are as perfect, intelligent and moral as described. The only force that can bring about world-wide problems is also this person. Realizing this, the British philosopher Francis Bekon said, "We call domination over nature a miracle. However, this "miracle" usually only brings misfortune to our heads " [24], in harmony with which the French philosopher

Paul-Henri Golbach said: "there is no reason for Man to consider himself a privileged creature of nature. Already in the land of his false superiority lies only misguidance"[25] -in the land of his writings lies the struggle against the vices of spiritual awareness, disbelief, selfishness.

In the system of factors that shape the spiritual world of a person, a thoughtful philosophical thought in the treasures of fiction plays a special role. Truly artistic literature, which embodies noble ideas, performs an incredibly complex function as a person enriches the spiritual world of society by reflecting pure human qualities in artistic images. In this respect, the role of individual spirituality in the development of fiction can be analyzed as follows:

-first of all, even from time immemorial, the rich spiritual and educational, philosophical ideas in the samples of oral and written art literature served goodness as enrichment of the spiritual and spiritual world of the individual.

-secondly, in enriching human spirituality, the impact opportunities of artistic literature on the quality of the sub-factor are extremely broad, stable, uninterrupted, effective and cost-effective.

- thirdly, in the artistic literature itself, by expressing the most general aspects of national and Universal artistic and philosophical values, a person has the opportunity to significantly influence his spiritual and spiritual world.

-from the Quaternary, the Society of artistic literature serves to enrich the spiritual world of the individual through the possibility of extensive coverage of the spiritual and intellectual knowledge.

- the masterpieces of artistic thinking in the system of factors that form the spirituality of the individual are of particular importance both with their specific emotional elasticity.

In conclusion, in the course of historical progress, mankind has shown a high artistic image of the healthy spirituality inherent in humanity, artistic literature, which embodied universal ideas free from oppressive, violent ideologies, has encouraged the people of mankind to spiritual and moral perfection.

Based on our comments above, we made the following suggestions:

1. In the current conditions, it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth research and analysis of the scientific and philosophical role of fiction in the formation of the individual spirituality.

2. It is necessary to take into account the corresponding aspects of the interests of national development in the results of the literature of world and national fiction.

3. Considering that the majority of the population living in our country is made up of young people in the formation of the spirituality of a person in the means of artistic literature, it is worthwhile to develop the theoretical, methodological foundations

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of increasing the role of artistic literature in their spiritual life.

4. It is important to create works of art that serve to enrich the spiritual world of youth.

5. The recommendation of literary works on the subject, which are scientifically and philosophically analyzed in the formation of the spirituality of a person, helps the solution of the problem theoretically, practically.

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FORMATION OF SHORT FILMS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article is about origination and development of short films in Uzbekistan and it embraces history of Uzbek cinema in a period of XX century. The first shorts that were made in the art of Uzbek cinema are analyzed.

Key words: the cinema, short films, director, feature, poetic, visual solution, image, main hero, character, fairy tale.

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Introduction

Cinema is one of the few mediums which have managed to successfully depict the true reality of society in general and our lives in particular. As like other art forms, it depicts the multiple realities that one is faced with. It explores one of the most discarded yet eternal truths which every individual experiences and that is isolation. Each individual longs for social ties despite belonging to organized societies; it is what each one of us is ultimately reduced to. [1. P. 1.]

Film matters, among other things, because it has an extraordinary capacity to expand our reality, to deepen our moral sensibility, and to shape our self-understandings, sometimes by moving us closer to cultures, problems, and realities that are distant from those we know well. [2. P. 25.]

Talking about the cinema there is a need to notice that there are two directions: art house and film industry. The most remarkable direction in art house is short film. Short films are a rarified form, which serve to reflect the consciousness of our artists in a purer way than most feature films. With ideas often less diluted or altered by commercial imperatives, short films hold tremendous cultural significance. [3. P. 1.]

Analysis of Subject Matters

At the outset of film being created as an art, all films were short. Indeed, until 1913, all films were 15

minutes long or less. [4. P. xi.] Looking on the history of the cinema it will be obviously that duration of film became longer and longer. And year by year short films lost his value. Afterward, and into the 1940s, they were added attractions, accompanying the main feature and making for a full evening of entertainment. Nowadays, shorts function mainly as a medium for art filmmakers and as showcases for beginning filmmakers` talent. [5. P. 148.] But day by day it is evidently that shorts have become more and more popular. These direction have found more and audiences among the all ages of people. So, shorts have assumed their worth.

Talking to the history of short films in Uzbekistan we noticed specific way of formation and development. A serious incident was taking place on the world stage in 1939. Many were fighting against the evil forces known as fascism. In particular, Uzbekistan, who was in the former Soviet Union was also subjected to war in 1941. However, in the same year, the first short feature films appeared in the Uzbek cinema. "Brave friends" ("Otvajnye druzya") by N.G'aniev and Ye.Brunchugin and Z.Sobitov's "Response to the Leader's Call" were created.

N.G'aniev and E.Brunchugin's "Brave Friends" short film tells about the agility and courage of two soldiers. A russian actor A. Dolinin features the cook Petr Klimenko, the Uzbek actor Sh.Burkxonov created the image of the driver Kamil Akhmedov.

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When two friends take lunch for soldiers, they face the descent of the enemy side. They fight and beat the enemy with a heroic courage. The two brothers deliver the lunch to the soldiers not only in time, but also they held the enemy's officer captive. If you watch this movie, it will have a simplicity and illusoryity. But it was captured in the most difficult period of the war in 1941, reflecting the great confidence of the people of their own army and ordinary soldiers. As you watch this movie, you will notice its simplicity and illusoryity. However, it was captured during the most difficult period of the war, in 1941, reflecting a great deal of confidence of its ordinary soldiers and in the nation's army.

The short story of Z.Sobitov's "Response to the Leader's Call" consists of two parts and expresses the heroism of an uzbek woman. The period of that time is clearly described in it. The heroine develops the agriculture of her region by taking up new jobs. For the first time in this film was a woman's heroism. A woman's heroism was shown in this film for the first time.

Later on, there were made more films about the courage of the nation's people and short films were featured into full-length films.

But soon after, in 1952 there was made another short film named "Pakhtaoy" in uzbek cinema. It was a children's film directed by Kamil Yormatov. In this film, the great director was touched children's topic for the first time, showing great fantasy and great enthusiasm. "Pakhtaoy" has created a modern fairy tale in uzbek cinema. The film tells about the "white gold" of uzbeks, explaining its value and usefulness. As Kamil Yormatov starts working on this project he feels the responsibility. He particularly pays attention to the selection of actors for the creation of characters. As he chooses actors for the children's characters, he emphasizes their vitality. That is why, he attracts simple children - Sh.Ismoilov and S.Tagirova for the main characters - Hasan and Pakhtaoy. For the adult images of Garmsel and Bobo-Mehnat, he invites not only great actors, who are admired by the audience but also actors are respected for their human dignity. Obid Jalilov appears as a Garmsel and Boba-Mehnat is represented by Asad Isamatov.

The Paxtaoy short story is based on the adventures of a boy named Hasan. The film begins with a new fairy tale of the boy has created. In this way, the director managed to create a work of imaginations and the reality.

The epic moment of the movie begins with Garmsel's revival from Hasan's painting. Garmsel deceives the child and releases himself, and Hasan in order to draw a cotton burns Paxtaoy, the one he took from Bobo-Mehnat with his hot breath. He makes Hasan small and in order to get more strength he leaves for deserts. At the same time, Paxtaoy turns into a girl and she becomes disappointed that her dress was burned and she can not attend the festivity.

But the boy reassures his promise that Paxtaoy will be returned to Bobo-Mehnat before the sunset. In this way, Hasan and Paxtaoy face several obstacles and have a lot of adventures. As they overcome obstacles, they will be shown to spectators who will be able to survive. The important point of the short story "Paxtaoy" is that the real story was described as a fairy tale. However, young viewers can find a lot of useful things from life in the film. For example, during the film, the younger part of the audience gets acquainted with materials made from cotton. The film has not only a watchful importance but also pedagogical influence.

Research Methodology

Talking about the short films trends in uzbek cinema, it turns out that every filmmaker has taken something from short films. It is clear that short films are not just a creative search for a particular director and that each film maker will make a contribution to the development of this direction. That is the fact that every creator has brought his own view and style to this genre, which is making even a gradual development and making it more comprehensive. In The Film Encyclopedia, Ephraim Katz notes the multiple functions of short film, as both a 'training and testing ground' where new talent and techniques reveal themselves, and as a vehicle for artistic expression and social commentary. [6. P. 1248.]

The short story "Muxlis", by the talented director Ali Hamraev, also shows how much this direction plays a crucial role in the film-making and it reflects the director's role on the development of short films. The short story "Muhlis" was shot in 1973 and is based on the story of "Muhabbat" by Utkir Khoshimov. The filmmaker wants to portray a man's pure and unanswered love. The hero of the film is a young man called Tirkash, who is in love with an amateur art girl, that he is ready to everything for her. The girl is in love with art, popularity, but she values this brilliant young man. Tirkash decided to go after his love and took his grandfather's blessings. However, will he reach amateurs group or not it will stay a secret.

The director wanted to convey not only the love of a sincere young man, but also his two different lifestyles and the eagerness of people to art. Tirkash lives with the grandfather in the apricot garden. He is likes taking care of his grandfather and also taking photographs. The young man is very excited about the art of amateur performers, who make concerts in the village. He is also in love with the Indian singer Dilor. Dilor likes singing on the stage and being in the spotlight. She likes Tirkash not like a human being, but as a young man who fullfills her wishes. The relationship between them has been exposed by bright scenes by the director. In particular, Dilor asks for a photo camera from Tirkash in the beginning of the event on the stage of the concert. The guy runs towards his house telling him he has forgotten the

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machine. The young man, who has been waiting for the concert, runs to do what she orders. Tirkash run long distances to take the girl's photograph. In this episode, Ali Hamraev increases the effect of the incident by using parallel editing. On the one hand, an exciting event, on the other the young man running served as a revelation of the essence of the film. The young man came up at the end of the event only when Dilor was receiving a bouquet of flowers from spectators and takes her photograph on the stage. He could not listen to his beloved's song. But was happy of taking her picture as she girl wanted. From this situation is shown how strong is the love of the young man, so that he does not demand anything in return.

Speaking about the short story "Muxlis" by Ali Hamroev, it is important to mention that the actors are correctly chosen by their appearance. As talking about the character Dilor, in revealing her character not only the actresses' appearance, but her skills, and especially her eyes played an important role. The characteristic of the actor, Tirkash, his movement and his sensuality played an important role in opening this character. The fact that the characters of Dilor and Tirkash in the film "Muxlis" were interpreted by Dilorom Kambarova and Abdugani Saidov were the cause of the reliable release of the work. The director focuses not only on the artistic solutions, but also on natural execution. The work begins with a long road. And it ends with the same frame. That is, the director assimilates Tirkash and Dilor life to the long way to go, which means that people can meet many people and different people on their path. Especially when the film ends when Tirkash is running after Dilor's car, it means that the boy and the girl will continue their way of life.

In Ali Hamroev's film "Muxlis" is a combination of a funny, poetic, and amazing daily life and high epic flying. Such a mix of poetic elements does not interfere with the integrity of the work, but opens new perspectives of artistic impact to the spectator. [7. C. 228.]

In the 1980s, the creation of short films in Uzbek cinema sharply increased. Shortmeters taken from this period constituted a diversity of subjects and genres. In 1983, film director Timur-Malik Yunusov's "Augur from Galatepa" was created at the same time as the Uzbek shortmeters were reaching their peak. Regarding this film, it is necessary to admit that the need and problems faced by ordinary people in their everyday life are expressed in a comic way. The "Augur from Galatepa" addresses the lives of widows. The hero of the film, Mahsum aka's wife died and he became a widow. He was known by the name of saint among people because he could see the future. He was entrusted to introduce a widow Zubayda to a widower from neighbouring village. Mahsum from his guest from Sho'rquduq comes to Zubaydas house to explain the purpose of his visit. But Zubayda says that she agrees to what her son says. The boy looking at

Mahsum, says "You came to ask my mother for yourself". The guest leaves out with anger. Mahsum tries really hard to return the guest but he will be unsuccessful. Augur, mother and her son stay laughing at the situation. When the adults did not succeed, a little boy solves everything.

The script of "Augur from Galatepa" is written by Murad Muhammad Dost, whose dialogues are very close to the national language, simple and also significant. The story was written according to genre and dialogues temp was chosen appropriately. Choosing the genre of your story is probably the most important decision you'll make before writing your script. [8. P. 35.] And the author managed it successfully. In Zubayda's words "It's hard to be a widow. When you complain they say she wants a comfortable life, and when you laugh they say she wants to get married" reveal all the sorrows of widows. In addition, the conversation between Mahsum and the boy is both fun and effective. Mahsum's response to the boy's words "You came to ask my mother for yourself" is "A boy's ears will grow if he lies" and his reprimand to Mahsum was "A person's back will bend if he lies" added not only laughter to the story but a meaning too. After all, the saint will hold up his waist. That is, it is said that the child's statement is not merely an explanation, but rather to expose Mahsum's secret. Everything in the story helps to reveal the character of the personages and their goals.

Timur-Malik Yunusov was able to express a dramatic way of life of people in a funny way in the "Augur from Galatepa". Sometimes the story describes a small child's ability to clarify the matter in situations where it is unlikely that adults cannot solve ordinary work. In this way, the director wants to explain how adults are making their lives more complicated. Even a good example of a saint acknowledged throughout the whole village is that he does not know how to deal with heart problems as a little boy does.

In the impressiveness of this film the performance of actors played an important role. The character of Mahsum aka was interpreted by H.Umarov, the widow - Zubayda, S.Isoyeva, H.Sharipov a widower from neighbor village, and M.Rakhimova played a childhood's image. The heroes of the work are shown naturally and closely by skilled actors.

When the images of the movie "Augur from Galatepa" are analyzed, it will be clear that the essence of the work is related to the image of the main character. The best short films generally make it clear from the start whose story they are telling. Once we as viewers know that, we have a "home-base" within the film, a means for keeping our bearings and for knowing how to gauge the relative importance of anything that happens. [9. P. 2.] Mahsum is a clever, long-sighted person, who knows the future well,

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because he knows people well. For this reason, people refer to him as an augur. He is not an augur, but merely shared his experience and conclusions that he had seen and experienced in his life. He tries to help people by giving them advice. His character reveals when he tells the truth, correctly expressed things as they are, his responsibility and courage. It can be seen when he asks to get married a woman whom he likes for another person. Although he is against his own heart, he feels responsibility to his work. Also he finds the strength to admit that the boy is a real augur not him. Because it takes courage to band a head in front of a small boy.

Analysis and results

As we look at the history path of short meters of Uzbek cinema, it appears that its development history is not the same. Nevertheless, it has its own way of development and covered various aspects of social life

at different times. In 1980s, short films were widely shot in Uzbek cinema.

As we looked above, shorts have become a great exercise and test ground to express the views of creators. This has developed a lot in the new era. One of the experts view on this specifies our point of view: "... What's behind it? Is the effect of modern style or is it really enjoyable? Some interesting and positive aspects of this art are identified by its fans. A short film is not just an animated painting, but the fact that the plot is enriched with colors, heroes and events. Because it is necessary to convey the idea to the viewer within 5 to 20 minutes, which is sometimes a very difficult task. Secondly, the speed, fast changing slots, and the unexpected plot never make the audience feel bored. Moreover, But full-bodied colors serve as an indication of describing the movie's main idea."

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THE IMPACT OF EXTERNAL TRADE PRICES OF THE WORLD MARKET ON FOREIGN TRADE PRICES OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article studies the influence of external trade prices on the world market prices of Uzbekistan's foreign trade. It also considers the various factors influencing the formation of world prices, the state regulation of prices, the method of price regulation and the gold standard system.

Key words: economic growth, world prices, the growth of exports of goods and services, inflation, prices and tariffs, the gold standard.

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Introduction

In the conditions of modern economic relations, sustainable economic growth is gradually being formed and approved from year to year, and to date, the reforms introduced in our republic cannot be called ineffective.

Even in developed countries, sustained economic growth cannot show all the important sectors of the economy. In Uzbekistan the development model has been of strategic importance since the first days of independence, the "Uzbek model" developed by the Head of our republic has five tactical directions for its implementation.

Already 25 years later, fulfilling the set goals, the republic, being a state which development depended on the agricultural sector, has turned from an ordinary supplier of raw materials to an industrial state. It should be emphasized that the "Uzbek model" in turn created the conditions for the sufficient use of reserves and necessary resources for the possibility of successful and uninterrupted development of enterprises in the economic real sector, as well as the implementation of a rational policy of external public debt, a stable policy of external salary arrears, population incomes, to prevent uncontrollable growth of consumer price index in the market factors,

introducing the consistent implementation of measures on preventing significant impact of the global financial and economic crisis.

Prices set on world markets in relation to our manufactured goods can be determined by expressing the value of the currency. The product can be compared with world prices if it meets international requirements:

1. Major contracts are always consistent with international trade;
2. The agreements must be commercial;
3. Agreements should be made in freely convertible currency;
4. Deal with export or import
5. All operations on the market must be carried out in free order. [1, p.304]

In practice, any changes in the dynamics of the price level and, in particular, production, distribution, exchange and consumption of certain types of goods will be affected by the changes. World prices are formed under the influence of various the most important factors such as:

- the impact of value and consumption;
- the ratio of supply and demand;
- the impact of the exchange rate (nominal and real);

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- the influence of large enterprises and government agencies;

- specific aspects in the preparation of given conditions of agreements.

The ratio of supply and demand. Increased competition between suppliers of products increases the need for supply, which leads to lower product costs. Price reduction, in turn, leads to increase in demand that influences supply and demand. As a result, competition among buyers intensifies, prices begin to rise. This, in turn, leads to lower consumption. Supply starts to exceed the demand. Through effective evaluation, the lower production boundary determines the cost per unit of output; The upper limit of active producers - the unit value. This defines the "principle of oscillation". [2, p.191]

Characteristics of price fluctuations cause the changes in raw material prices in a range higher than the range of price changes in the manufacturing sector.

The effect of the exchange rate. The growth of exports of goods and services in some countries abroad, at the same time, increases the demand for the national currency, that contributes to the supply of foreign currency in the country. The growth of imports of goods and services in a particular country with existing need for foreign currency contributes to the demand for the national currency in other countries.

Factors contributing to the emergence of inflation. Rising prices on the world market in the second half of the 20th century are associated with the so-called "supply inflation". In this case, the general increase in prices is associated with an increase in prices for natural resources: the rising costs of extracting oil and other energy sources, as well as in connection with the use of more expensive energy sources, exceeded their cost.

According to the classical theory, inflation is manifested as a result of the state budget deficit, and has less impact on world market prices in dollars. [3, p.560]

The factor holding back inflation – is increase in production efficiency. "Supply inflation" is fluctuating due to reduction in the volume of materials production and energy consumption. Classical inflation due to a reduction in labor and capital costs.

The influence of large business entities and government agencies. The international community is interested in stable prices in the global market, which is characterized as follows:

- Stable prices contribute to the formation, balancing and rapid (intensive care unit) development of the global economy and give opportunities for creating and maintaining favorable inflationary conditions;

- A sharp change in prices transforms the social relations of producers and buyers.

Prices for goods and services produced in the world are regulated nationally and internationally.

Prices will be sorted by economic and administrative methods.

State regulation of prices means that prices are regulated taking into account the development of the entire system: legislative, administrative and financial, and budget. The price will have various forms of state regulation of prices and is carried out in the following ways:

Production and trade in the country with the direct participation of the state;

- Impact on the balance of supply and demand in the market;

- With the help of antitrust laws;

- Introduction of income policy;

- Settlement of market conditions through money circulation;

- Taking into account the state of money circulation through combination of these methods;

- Regulation of prices by direct and indirect methods.

Direct regulatory control of public service sectors is used in the following areas (energy, transport, communications, water supply, etc.).

Prices and tariffs in accordance with antitrust rules must comply with the established standards of normal income of the population and income from sales.

As a method of direct regulation of prices (USA, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and other countries), the method of setting administrative expenses is used.

This method of price regulation is very attractive for large monopolies; they buy goods and services at a lower price, receiving great benefits.

With an indirect method of price regulation, the influence of factors determining the values is taken into account. First of all, the regulation of supply and demand for fiscal and monetary policy is provided. This should stimulate production and employment, as well as regulation of the consumer market. In addition, public investment, depreciation, rents, wage policies and price control should be shared indirectly.

State regulation of prices is especially widely used in the production and sale of agricultural products. The regulation of product prices by the state contributes to the preservation of certain level of income, which provides cost savings. This, in turn, will ensure the production process. Thus, when the market value of the guaranteed level of agricultural prices in the United States falls, the government provides farmers with subsidies from the federal budget.

State or large enterprises can affect global prices through dumping. It was aimed at selling a product or a certain group of goods cheaper compared to prices in the domestic market and, thus, covering the foreign market. These losses can be recovered by higher prices of foreign markets.

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The above analyzes factors affecting prices in the world market and can be considered by the example of the dynamics of changes in gold prices in the world market.

The international monetary system is a dynamically developing system of the global economy. The system in its evolutionary development undergoes constant changes and development. Its evolutionary development took place at four stages in the development of the international monetary system known as the gold standard in the international monetary system. The first uncontrolled system formed at the end of the nineteenth century. The currencies of a number of states in their domestic market were equated to gold.

The gold standard system was distinguished by the following requirements:

- the monetary unit is valued by a certain amount of gold;
- convertibility of currency into gold is feasible both inside and outside the country;
- gold can be freely replaced with currencies, possibility of free export and import of gold, sale of gold on the international market;
- a strong ratio of the national gold reserve and the domestic situation of money;

Gold shows the rate based on the international standard of the mechanism. Gold coins, gold bars, the golden motto are the gold standards. The transition from one Gold Standard to another took place during the evolutionary development of the international capitalist system. The increasing complication of capitalist economic activity contributed to the expansion and deepening of world economic relations, in fact, crises of economic regulation that occur from time to time. Government intervention has become a necessity in strengthening the management of economic processes. The increase in government intervention in the economy contributed to the development of competitive capitalism.

The second system, the David Gold Standard (1922), emerged as a result of the decisions of the Genoese Conference. [5] Later it was recognized by most capitalist countries, then banknotes were not exchanged for gold, but for other state mottos (banknote, banknote, check), which could be replaced with gold. Dollar and pound sterling were chosen as the currency of choice. The system of Davis-currencies has become a transitional stage to the system of the gold exchange standard. The gold and currency standard system was formed in the 30s and fully formed in the late 50s. With this system, already paper money stopped changing to gold. In 1944, in Bretton Woods (USA), in an international conference

acquired international legal status. The Bretton Woods currency system has the following advantages:

- Gold retained its interstate final settlement function;
- Along with gold, the US dollar has become a reserve currency, as a means of payment of international loans;
- The dollar was exchanged in governments and central banks of other countries, for 1 troy ounce of gold (31.1 g), which at that time in 1944 was \$ 35. In addition, local authorities and individuals could buy gold in the private market. Gold did not undergo significant changes until 1968;
- Each currency pair, their mutual exchange is carried out on the basis of the official parity of the exchange rate of gold and the dollar;
- Each country had to keep a stable exchange rate of its currency relative to other currencies.

Exchange rates on the market should not have changed by more than 1% with respect to the parity of gold or the dollar. A change in parity was permitted when the balance of payments was constantly deteriorated.

At an IMF meeting in 1976 in Kingston (Jamaica), the fundamentals of interstate currency systems were introduced. [4, p.12] As a result of the meeting in Jamaica, mechanisms were introduced to create interstate currencies:

1. The starting point function for calculating the measure of exchange rates and value is canceled. Gold has become a free trade tool. In other words, gold can be sold, but if necessary, can be used in exchange of payment.

2. Due to the establishment of the main reserve currency and in order to reduce the roles of other reserve currencies, a new SDR standard has emerged - a special right to occupy a place.

3. States were given the right to choose the exchange rate regime. The relations between the currencies of the two countries agree on principles based on a floating rate. Changes in international financial law courses are determined by two main factors:

- a) the ratio of the real values of currencies in the domestic markets of countries;
- b) the demand and supply of national currency in international markets

Studying the dynamics of growth and decline in gold prices, when and to which investor to put the money, all this is taken into account aimed to obtain greater benefits. Gold is a commodity directly influencing the global economy and its market movement attracts attention.

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SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE AND ACTIVITIES OF ABU JASSOS

Abstract: *The article embraces information about the life and scientific journeys of Abu Bakr Jassas, and his maters and students.*

Key words: *fiqh, hadis, tarojim, usul, hanafiy, furu'.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Trips in quest of knowledge were prevalent in the era of Abu Bakr Jassas and it made scholars renowned and big-hearted. Observing the life and career of famed scientists of the 10th - 12th centuries, we can witness to fruitful journeys, which reflected their raging thirst for knowledge, to further education under the tutelage of prominent figures abroad. Long-lasting travels granted them the possibility of acquiring new practice and applying diverse scientific manuscripts. Those journeys could normally last for several years.

Abu Bakr Jassas also went to a few cities, which were the hearts of science, to sharpen his knowledge via the expertise of famous scholars. He went on his initial journey from Ray – his Motherland to Baghdad, one of the scientific and cultural capitals of Islam, in 325 AH when he was 25 years old. At that time, Baghdad had become scientific focal point for many commentators (scholars of tafseer), scholars of Hadith and experts in fiqh (Islamic jurists), whom Abu Bakr tried his utmost to take advantage of. Especially, he learned fiqh inside out under the guidance of mostly renowned Hanafi scholars. He journeyed to Akhwaza in 335 AH when Baghdad was badly hit by a low standard of living. After a full recovery, he returned to the city[8].

In Baghdad, he partook in scientific consultations of his master, Abul Khasan Karhi. He managed to learn fiqh thoroughly from his teacher which made him a perfect scholar in piety and

asceticism. Clearly, booming erudition of Abu Bakr created mutual reverence between him and his master. As a man of bright intellect, Abu Bakr Jassas ascribed his achievements to Karhi, his master, whose teachings had a remarkable impact on his works. Later, Karhi decided to send him to Nishapur – the hub of science, as he believed in the promising future of his student.

Heeding master`s suggestions, Abu Bakr headed off to Nishapur in the company of Hakim Naysaburi, a prominent scholar of Hadith. Sadly, his teacher left this world in 340/952 AH, when Jassas was in Nishapur. Abu Ali Shashi temporarily carried on Karhi`s affairs till Jassas came back to Baghdad. Soon, Abu Bakr held the position of his master[8].

Hafiz Imam Zahabi recounts Abu Bakr`s visit to Asfakhan: “Abu Bakr Jassas had an impressive command of Hadith. In Nishapur, he met with Abul Abbas Asamm and his peer scholars, in Baghdad with Abdulbaqi ibn Qanee and Daalaj ibn Ahmad and the scholars ranking with them, and in Asfakhan he conversed with Tabarani and many other scientists”[18]. However, the exact date of his trip to Asfakhan is not provided in sources.

To conclude, Abu Bakr availed himself of every moment of his journeys efficiently. Long and arduous years away from home granted him the title of an eminent Hanafi scholar in fiqh.

It should be noted that, masters have a pivotal role in conducting a research into the life and activity of famed scholars. Since, a student`s horizon, mindset,

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religious convictions and scientific credentials take shape in harmony with teacher's admonition and guidance. As mentioned above, during his journeys, Abu Bakr Jassas received teachings of several scholars, which honed his scientific and cultural competence.

Rendered sources and historical founts mention nine of Jassas's mentors. However, Dr. Safwat Mustafa's carried out a deeper investigation in this regard. Relying on Abu Bakr's works, he enumerated eighteen of Jassa's masters: "Ahkam al-Quran" and "Al-fusul fi-l-usool" have reference to fifteen of them, two from "Sharh Muhtasar at-Tahawi", and another one form "Al-jami al-kabir". The Doctor discovered the list of the teachers by sourcing from Abu Bakr's reported speeches starting as "He narrated hadith...", "He informed us...", "As he recounted us...", "He recounted me..." and "He said..."[8].

The scholar's masters can be categorized into two. First, those who are mentioned in the translations and historical sources:

1. The most acclaimed master of Abu Bakr, was a great and pious imam, (a religious leader), Abul Hasan Ubaidullah ibn Husayn ibn Dallal ibn Dalham Karhiy (260-340 AH). He lived in Baghdad and learned the fiqh of the Hanafi school of thought inside out. He acquired the science of Hadith from Ismail ibn Iskhaq Qathiy and Muhammad ibn Abdullah Hazramiy. Ibn Shahin, Abu Amr ibn Haywa, Qathi Abdullah ibn Muhammad Akfaniy, Abu Bakr Jassas and other scholar are considered to be students of Karhiy. Alongside with being a famous scholar in Islamic Jurisprudence, Karhi was a man of letters and well-informed of usool and fooru. He then presided the Hanafi board and scholars were arriving there from different corners of the world to get the tutelage of Abu Bakr who had already won worldwide recognition. Karhi was a devout person – fasting and offering prayer profusely, destitution and deprivation had a zero impact on his perseverance. He authored "al-Muhtasar" on fiqh and "Risala" on usool (principles). Likewise, the scholar wrote a commentary on "al-Jami al-kabir" and "al-Jami as-saghir", works by Muhammad ibn Hasan Shaybani. Ibn Kamal Pashsha Imam mentioned him in the third level of the Hanafi scholars. In default of solutions from the leader of madhab (school of thought) to certain matters, those jurists had ability to make rulings relying on their independent reasoning. However, Karhi's unique stances in terms of usool ranked him above the third level. Approaching to final moments of his life, illness made him bedridden. As he was unable to cover treatment expenditures, his disciples decided to send a message to Sayfuddawla ibn Hamadan requesting for financial assistance.

When Karhi found out about that, he prayed to the Almighty: "Oh, Allah! Send my sustenance by the way I used to receive!". Imam Karhi passed away prior to the arrival of help. His students distributed ten

thousand dirhams given by Sayfuddawla to the impoverished on behalf of the deceased. Undoubtedly, Imam Karhi's piety, deep knowledge and experience hugely impacted on Abu Bakr's life and works. The scholar frequently cites his master's statements in his works, like: "My mentor, Abul Hasan, says that...", "As my mentor says...". Similarly, Abu Bakr Jassas narrated some hadiths through Karhi[19-35].

2. Abdulbaqiyy ibn Qane. He was Abul Husayn al-Umawiy (265/878–351/96), authored "Mu`jam as-sahaba", and he was a skilled hadith narrator (hafiz), scholar. Abdul Husayn travelled a lot. The inhabitants of Baghdad considered the hadiths he learned by heart trustworthy. Dariqutniy remembered the moments he memorized hadith and narrated them correctly and with occasional errors[9-12].

3. Abu Umar Ghulam Saalabiy – Muhammad ibn Abdulwahid ibn Abu Hisham al-Baghdadi al-Mutarraz al-Bawardiy was a linguist, also known as Ghulam Saalab. However, scientific experts doubted his credibility in terms of science of lexicon, but trusted him as a hadith narrator. Honoured figures, clerks and scholars attended Saalab's lectures to learn his books[13-15].

4. Abul Abbas Naysaburiy. Abul Abbas Muhammad ibn Yaquub ibn Yusuf ibn Maaqal Ibn Mannan al-Umawiy Naysaburiy (247/861-346/957) was a stalwart man who carried the epithet "al-Asam". But he did not like this nickname. He was a well-known scholar of hadith in his time. Abul Abbas collected hadiths in Isfakhan, Mecca, Egypt, Asqalan, Beirut, Damascus, Hims, Tursus, Riqqa, Kufa and Baghdad. Dependability of his narrations is not questioned[8].

5. Abdullah ibn Jaafar ibn Faris Asfakhaniy. Abdullah ibn Jaafar ibn Doorstwaykh al-Farisiy (258/871-374/958) was a scholar-grammarians and authored instructive and precious works. According to Al-Khatib Baghdadi, some mentioned him as a da'eef (weak) hadith narrator. However, several prominent scholars of Hadith and faqihs (Islamic jurists) exonerated him of the foregoing accusations. Ad-Daruqutniy and others received Abdullah ibn Jaafar's education. He wrote many books on grammar and literature[37-39].

6. Sulayman ibn Ahmad Tabaraniy. Imam al-Allama al-Khujja Abul Qasim Sulayman ibn Ahmad ibn Ayyub ibn Muteer ash-Shamiy al-Lahmiy at-Tabaraniy (260/873 – 360/970) was born in Bayt al-lahm. He tripped to Sham, Mecca, Medina, Yemen, Egypt, Baghdad, Kufa, Basra, Isfakhan and many other cities to get knowledge and to hear hadiths. He narrated some thousands of hadiths through his master, and created "al-Mu`jam al-kabeer", "al-Mu`jam as-sagheer", "al-Mu`jam al-awsat" other works. Sulayman ibn Ahmad died at the age of hundred[18].

7. Hakim Naysaburiy. Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Hamaduya ibn Naeem Zabbiiy Tahmaniyy

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Naysaburiy, aslo known as Abdullah Hakim was a famous hadith narrator. He journeyed to Iraq, Hijaz, Khorasan and Mawarannahr in search of hadith. He played a central role in establishing ties between Banu Buwayh and Samanids. As the historian Ibn Kasir depicts, Hakim was a pious man with a deep sense of fiduciary duty, honest, energetic and a self-restraint scholar. “al-Mustadrak ala as-sahihayn”, Hakim’s work, still retains its importance in the science of Hadith. As mentioned above, Abu Bakr Jassas was in his company when Hakim was headed for Nishapur. Despite Jassas was younger than him, Hakim acquired the science of Hadith from Abu Bakr[8].

8. Daalaj ibn Ahmad Daalaj Sijistaniy Baghdadiy. In his time, he was imam, faqih and muhaddith in Baghdad. Sijistan is Daalaj ibn Ahmad’s hometown and he spent considerable part of his life in Khorasan, Baghdad, Basra, Kufa and Mecca. Similarly, the scholar is known as the teacher of Hakim Naysaburiy and Imam Daraqtuniy. Abu Bakr Jassas narrated hadith through Daalaj ibn Ahmad in his book, “Sarkh Mukhtasar at-Tahawiy”[8].

9. Abu Sahl Zoujajiy. His name and death date are not mentioned in the rendered sources. Certain historians suggest that Zoujjajiy was a student of Abu Bakr Jassas, while some believe that he was Jassas’s peer. But, Doctor Safwat Mustafa, relying on the early books on the Hanafi school of thought, such as “al-Fawaeed al-Bahiya” and “al-Jawaheer al-mouziya”, asserts that Abu Sahl Zoujajiy was the teacher of Abu Bakr[8].

Second category of the scholar’s masters are mentioned in “Ahkam al-Quran” and other works. They are:

1. Abu Bakr Ali Farisiy. Hasan ibn Ahmad ibn Abulghaffar Nahwi was admired for his impressive level in the Arabic language. He was born in Fasa, Iran and later moved to Baghdad. Abu Bakr Ali Farisiy tripped to many cities. He authored many books related to the Arabic grammar, namely “at-Tazkeera”, “al-Izah” and “at-Takmila”. Some of Abu Bakr’s works make reference to him[8].

2. Muhammad ibn Bakr Basriy. He carried honorable titles as a sheikh (leader), a trustworthy scholar, muhaddith (hadith narrator), muhaddith of Basra. Likewise, he narrated “Sunan”, a work by Abu Dawood. His name is frequently mentioned by Abu Bakr Jassas in his work “Ahkam al-Quran”. He always remembered his master in his narrations from “Sunan Abi Dawood” and in other chains of narrations[8].

3. Abdurahman ibn Siyma. Abu Husayn Mujbir Baghdadiy educated Abu Bakr in Baghdad.

Similarly, as Abu Bakr Jassas says in his works, he had been under the tutelage of several masters like Jaafar ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad Wasitiy, Abul

Qasim Abdullah ibn Muhammad ibn Iskhaq Marwaziyy, Abu Bakr Moukram ibn Ahmad Cadiy, Cadi Abu Jaafar Nasafiy and Abu Jaafar Ustrushaniy. However, their biographies are not provided within sources[8].

As Ibn Abulwafa enumerated Abu Bakr Raziyy’s students: “Prominent scholars learned fiqh from him, namely Abu Bakr Ahmad ibn Musa Khorezmiy, Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Yahya ibn Mahdiy Jourjaniy who was the teacher of Quduriy, Abulfaraj Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Umar, also known as Ibn Maslama, Abu Jaafar Muhammad ibn Ahmad Hasafiy, Abul Husayn Muhammad ibn Ahmad Zaaфарaniy, and Abul Husayn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Tayyib Kammariy who was father of Ismail, the cadi of Wasit.” And there are other students of the scholar who have not been included in sources[1].

1. Abu Bakr Ahmad ibn Musa al-Khorezmiy (d.403/1012). Muhammad al-Khorezmiy, one of the faqihs of Baghdad, was peerless in terms of making rulings (fatwa) and teaching. He was several times offered the post of cadi and he did not accept it. Al-Qaatiy considers him a reformer of the fourth centennial. As-Saymiriy acquired foundations of the fiqh science from him. When Abu Bakr Ahmad died, his body was washed by as-Samiy, his disciple[2-4].

2. Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Yahya ibn Mahdiy, Qoudriyy’s* master (d. 398/1007), was one of the famed faqihs. The author of “Hidaya” mentions him as a man who was able to make ruling relying on the Quran and Hadith. He narrated hadiths. In the final days of his life, he suffered from paralysis and was buried adjacent to Abu Hanifa’s grave[36].

3. Abulfaraj Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Umar, also known as Ibn Maslama (377/948 – 415/1024). He lived in Baghdad, and was a far-sighted, trustworthy man who performed acts of worship a lot[36].

4. Abu Jaafar Muhammad ibn Ahmad Nasafiy (d.414/1023), was a celebrated Hanafi scholar of fiqh. He led an ascetic life and was a pious, morally pure, uncomplaining and a materially poor man with a lot of knowledge. He was not far from poetry. He has a famous work named “at-Taaliqa fi al-hilaf”[16-17].

5. Abul Husayn Muhammad ibn Ahmad Zaaфарaniy (d.393/1002). His real name was Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abdus ibn Kamil Abul Hasan. There some references to him in “Hidaya”. Zaaфарaniy was a scholar of fiqh who was a righteous and loyal man. Al-Hatib narrated the hadith “Whosoever deliberately fabricates a lie on my behalf...” through Zaaфарaniy[36].

6. Abul Husayn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Tayyib Kammariy, father[5] of Ismail who was the

* Al-Qouduriy: Imam Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad Abul Husayn al-Bagdadiy al-Qouduriy (362/973 – 428/1037), he was trustworthy, honest, and a prominent hanafi scholar of his time.

He authored a famous work “Mukhtasar al-Qouduriy, Sharkh mukhtasar al-Karhiy” and many others. He died in Baghdad.

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cadi of Wasit, also known as Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Tayyib ibn Jaafari ibn Kammar Kammariy Wasitiy Tahhan Abul Husayn (d.417/1023). He was a fair faqih (jurist) who lived in Iraq. Later, his son ascended to the post of cadi of Wasit [6-7].

Similarly, relying on Saymiriy's suggestion, Abu Bakr Jassas had many other students who were not mentioned in records[1].

Clearly, Abu Bakr Jassas's both masters and students provided him a huge assistance in being a celebrated hanafi scholar. In other words, his scientific

journeys and unwavering support by those mentors made Abu Bakr a highly-relied faqih. As he made trips, the number of his masters and students kept increasing. Later, further efforts to preserve teachings and principles of the scholar were made by his students and disciples. It is safe to say that Abu Bakr Jassas's exemplary attitude and treatment towards his masters and students can determine the norms of "master-student" ties. And this very fact corroborates the importance of studying his life and scientific career.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE IMAGE OF THE VIRGIN MARY IN THE POETRY OF ALISHER NAVOI

Abstract: The given article illustrates the artistic interpretation of the image of the Virgin Mary in the poetry of Alisher Navoi. It assesses the views on the personality of Maryam in the Qur'an and other religious sources. In Uzbek literature, in the poetry of Sufism, in particular in the lyrics of Alisher Navoi, the poetic functions of the image of Maryam are revealed.

Key words: Religion, fiction, classical and Sufi poetry, historical personality, artistic image, artistic interpretation, the image of Maryam, the holy woman, the sacred mother, artistic detail, the theme of love, humanism, universality.

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Introduction

The poetry of Alisher Navoi is considered to be a unique event in world literature with its diverse themes and genres, artistry and authenticity of craftsmanship, originality of style and fascinating interpretation. The poet drew attention to the artistic depiction of Sufi religious views throughout his work. Alisher Navoi in this subject has created separate lyrical and epic works. The Thinker also portrayed in his lyrical heritage universal human ideas, humanistic views and good feelings of religion and Sufism. In the poet's lyrics, these motifs are extensively interpreted both as separate themes and as poetic images. Personality Lady is one of a peculiar hydrochloric theme illustrated as artistic image in poetry Navoi. It is known that in the works and in the personal views of Alisher Navoi there is a noticeable feeling of deep respect for women. In the work of this poet, historical, legendary, mythological, literary and real female images are depicted in large numbers. Consequently, the poet, put it on the chaste woman: "pokdoman zaufokim etaklaridin yurunni eranlar sajjodasi mehrobig'a tiroz qilsa sazodur va ul mehrobda namoz qilsa ravodur" (Contents: Men should read the prayer on the dress of neat women,

when they make him part of a mean bedding, a string altar) (BV.1.685). The poet with a peculiar look fits the artistic images of women in their epic and lyrical works. Depicted in the poetry of a thinker, one of the groups of "tidy women" consists of women associated with the history of the motive of prophecy. In particular, such artistic female images as Eva, Zuleikha, Bilkis, Sarah, Asiya, Maria, Fatima, Hadicha, and Aisha are interpreted with a special spirit and others. In this place, Eve, in the story of Adam, is interpreted as the first woman and a symbol of beauty. Zuleikha is considered one of the main characters of the story about Joseph. Also mentioned are Bilkis in the story of Suleiman, Sarah in the story of Ibrahim, Assiya in the story of Moses, Mary in the story of Jesus, Fatima, Khadicha, and Aisha in the story of the Prophet Mohammed. The most intelligent and great women in Islam are: 1. Imran's daughter Maria. 2. The wife of Pharaoh Assiya. 3. The wife of the prophet Mohammed Hadic. 4. Daughter of Mohammed Fatima. Among them, especially honored and respected is the holy woman Mary. She is the only woman mentioned in the Quran and a separate sura is dedicated to her. In the Holy Qur'an 19 surah is called by her

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name "Maryam" which consists of 98 verses. At the same time, in the third sura "Ol-Imron" ("Imran's Family") consisting of 200 ayahs, the story of Mary is also mentioned. In addition, there are a number of ayahs about the Virgin Mary in the Quran. According to scientific research in the Quran, the name Maryam is found 33 times. This turn indicates that she is mentioned 8 times more than his son Jesus. In particular, in Sura-ol and Imron there verse: "Angels of Mary: "O Maryam, verily, All crystals chosen you (among women), (from all Sinful deeds) and cleaned Upland s power over women wins the world. O Maryam, bud s smerennoy before your Lord, prostrate and bow with those who clans" - remember these words" (6,216). The image of virgin Maria has a special place in the Uzbek classical literature. For example, in XIII century created a separate epic work, which is called "Bibi Maryam" ("Virgin Mary"). The author of this work is a Sufi poet, a native of Khorezm, Suleiman Bokirgoni, a pupil of Khodzha Ahmad Yassavi. A prominent writer of Turk-Uzbek literature, Burkhanuddin Rabguzi, in his epic work "Kissasi Rabguzi" led a story and tradition about the Virgin Mary. Also, Alisher Navoi in the work "Tarihi anbiyo va Khukamo" ("The History of the Prophets and Scholars") presents historical news about her. The personality of the Virgin Mary is mentioned with respect in Sufi literature and poetry. It is interpreted in Sufi literature in the form of a disciple, which has reached to holiness. It is known that in Sufism there is a tradition of a mentor and a student. Against this background, Mary is interpreted as the disciple of the prophet

Zechariah. Zechariah, being her mentor, gives the doctrine of the Torah. The person of Mary is the sacred mother of Jesus in Uzbek classical poetry. In Sura "Tahrah" ("forbidden") says, "And Maryam, the daughter of Imran, who guarded their member s and We breathed into her of H ashego spirit (Jabrayil peace be upon him). And she considered her words to be true of the Lord and His scriptures, and was from among the pious" (6.447). According to Islamic sources, the honor of Mary is associated with the event of her secret pregnancy. This event is dedicated to his glory and greatness. That is, "the Almighty blew her from His spirit." Alisher Navoi in his couch "Badoe ul-Wasat" ("Rarities beginning") in a lyrical kita genre (from arabic "part", "piece", "snippet") writes: "O'g'ulg'a ano haqqi atodin ko'proq ekan bobda andoqki, durg'a daryo tarbiyati bulutdin ortuqroqdur" (Contents: As in bringing up pearls, the contribution of the sea is more than clouds, so the son has more contribution from the mother than from the father). The poet, for example, cites the events of Mary and Jesus:

Ano o'rnin ato tutmas o'g'ulg'a,
Ki mumkindur o'g'ul bo'lmoq atosiz.
Masiho birla Maryamdin qiyos et,
Ki imkon yo'qturur bo'lmoq anosiz (BV.1.12).

(Content: For a son, a father will not be able to take the place of a mother; he can become a son without a father. You can give an example to Mary and Jesus; a child cannot be born without a mother). The birth of Jesus without a father serves to various slanders. About these events in the Quran are given ayahs. In particular, in verses 16-34 Maryam tells in detail about the history of this event. She is referred to as a neat and holy woman. In the Quran: 16-17. "(O Muhammad), in the Book (the Qur'an): remember Maryam: About to left from his family, in the direction of the east as and when hid from them. We sent to her of our Spirit (Jabrail). He appeared before her in the guise of a beautifully built man. 18. (Maryam said to him): "I seek refuge in the Beneficent (Allah) that He may protect me from you. If you are God-fearing (Do not harm me). 19. (Jabrail) with Kazal: (Do not be afraid), "Verily, I am sent by your Lord to give you a pure boy". 20. (Maryam) said: "How can I have a son, when no man has touched me, and I have not been unchaste?". 21. (Jabrail) said: "That's it! Your Lord said: "It is easy for Me. We will make it a sign for people and mercy from Us. This case has already been decided!» 22. She bore him (became pregnant) and went with him to a remote place. 23. Labor pains brought her to the trunk of a palm tree (and she gave birth leaning toward a palm tree), (Maryam) said: "I wish I had died before that and was forever forgotten!" 24. Then a voice cried out to her from under her (palm tree): "Do not be sad! Your Lord made a stream beneath you. 25. Shake the trunk of a palm tree, and fresh dates fall on you. 26. Eat, drink and rejoice! If you see any of the people (and if they ask you about this boy's father), say: "I gave the Gracious a vow to keep silence and I will not talk to people today". 27. She came to her relatives, carrying him. They said: "Oh Maryam! You have committed a serious misconduct!". 28. Oh, sister Haruna! Your father was not a bad man, and your mother was not a harlot. 29. Then about on (Maryam without opening her mouth) pointed at him (told them to ask him himself). Oh no they said, "How can we speak with a baby in the cradle?" 30. (Then the baby, that is, Jesus began to speak) He said: "Verily, I am the servant of Allah. He gave me the Scriptures - the gospel and made me a prophet. 31. He made me blessed wherever I was, and commanded me to perform namaz and distribute zakat while I was alive. 32. He made me respectful of my mother and did not make me arrogant and unhappy. 33. Peace be upon me on the day when I was born, on the day when I cease, and on the day when I will be resurrected to life. 34. Such is Isa, son of Maryam! (The word of Allah is on him) This is the true Word in relation to which they (Jews and Christians) bicker" (6,216). The Qur'an speaks of three types of manifestations of the angel Djibril. Firstly, there is as the sound of bells, in a second, in the form of a man, in the third, in his

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heavenly form (6.361). In the aforementioned verses it is noted that the angel Jabrail comes to Maryam in the form of a man. It should be noted that the angel Djibriil is considered the Messenger of Allah only to the prophets. Other people besides the prophets are not able to see or hear the angels. According to Islamic interpretations, the prophets are chosen from among men, as they have a personal will. In religious views, the manifestation of the angel Djibriil is interpreted in various images related to the status of the prophecy (nabi – the prophet, rasul - envoy). In the verses of the Koran it is said that the appearance of the angel Jabrail in the form of a man to Maryam and transmitting the will of Allah to him. In this it should be noted that the angel Jabrail is sent to the prophets to convey the message and instructions of the Most High, and to Mary reminds us of the will of the birth of Jesus. Therefore, according to Islamic views, although Maryam talked with angel Jabrail, she is interpreted not as a prophet, but as a great and holy woman.

Alisher Navoi glorifies Maryam's personality as a neat and holy woman, a gracious and sacred mother. In the sofa of the poet “Badoi ul-vasat” (“Rareness of the Beginning”), the Virgin Mary is described as the mother of a man created by the spirit of the Lord:

*Pokdoman zuafodin neki zoyanda bo 'lur,
Ruhparvardur-u jonbaxsh, zihi xilqati pok.
Ko 'rki, Maryamg 'a o 'g 'ul Isoi Ruhulloh erur
Ursa bu holg 'a nopok ulus ta 'n ne bok?!*
(BV.4.29)

(Content: In tidy women, spiritual purity, animating spirit and beautiful behavior is always manifested. Look, despite the slander of the people to Mary, her son Jesus, is created by the spirit of the Lord).

In the lyrics of Alisher Navoi, the image of the Virgin Mary is depicted mainly in the gazelle genre and is used together with the widely used artistic image of Jesus. At the same time, the poet will result in various symbolic meanings related poetic details with these images. For example, it forms various poetic pictures of the “needles of Jesus”, the “stitched string of Maryam”. The Koran and other religious books do not mention the “needle of Jesus” and the “string of Maryam”. In our opinion, these details are considered the result of artistic interpretation. As is known, the sources marked the departure of Jesus to the fourth layer of the sky. This event in artistic interpretations, including in the literary and aesthetic views of Alisher Navoi, acquires a unique poetic world. It is known that the image of the seven-layered sky and earth is repeatedly mentioned in the interpretations of the literature of the Islamic East. It depicts the layers of the sky as divine purity, and the layers of the earth as a bad villainous place. Consequently, in the poetry of the East, the sky is interpreted as spirituality, and the earth is a symbol

of passion. According to Alisher Navoi, the fourth layer of the sky is considered the galaxy of the sun. The poet wrote a lot about the fact that Jesus precisely stayed on this galaxy. In them, in the symbolic and metaphorical meaning, the Sun is displayed as “beloved”, and Jesus - in the image of a lover. For example, in the sofa of the poet “Badoi ul-Bidoya” (“Rareness of the Beginning”) depicts “the shelter of Jesus in the sun”: //Sariq' libos aro ul no 'shlabki xandondur, Erur Masihki xurshid ichinda pinhondur (BB.4.160). (Content: As if the sweetheart is smiling in a yellow dress, it looks like the shelter of Jesus inside the sun). Or, in the couch “Navodir ush-shabob” (“The rarity of youth”) notes “the sun shines like Jesus in the fourth sky”: //Ohkim, biz rub 'i maskundin chiqib, ko 'p bo 'lg 'usi, Jilvagar to 'rtinchi toramdin Masihoso quyosh (NSh.2.246). (Content: coming out of this world, Jesus, in the fourth heaven shines with the sun).

According to artistic interpretations, the needle stuck into the hem of Jesus while leaving the earth. He will take this needle with him to heaven. In Sufi poetry, this needle is interpreted as earth property. Therefore, Jesus cannot rise further than the fourth layer of heaven. And Mary's thread in the poetry of Sufism is interpreted as a rope of love, connecting the lover with her lover. Thus, the needle and thread display a variety of symbolic values. The poet in his couch, “Garoyib us-sigar” (“Ingenious of childhood”), says the beloved, “dressed in a reviving robe, stitched with a needle of Jesus and a thread of Maryam,” “If the dua of Jesus revives the dead, and cursing at the beloved will resurrect the dead”:

*Masih ignasi Maryam igirgan ip bila go 'yo
Chigilib, engniga jonbaxshlig ' to 'ni tikilibdur.
Agar Masih duosi o 'lukni tirgizur erdi,
Ne nutq erurki, so 'kunchung bila o 'lug tirilibdur*
(G'S.3.146).

(Contents: The beloved is wearing a reviving robe, stitched with the needle of Jesus and the thread Maryam. If the dua of Jesus revives the dead, what is this speech, that cursing it resurrects the dead)

In the couch of the poet “Favoyid ul-kibar” (“Useful tips of old age”), the image of Mary performs the function of appeal. In it, the lyrical hero refers to Maryam:

*Ko 'ngulda xori g 'amidur – o 'larman, ey
Maryam,
Masih ignasi birla chekay desang tikanin*
(FK.5.447).

(Contents: Oh, Mar Yam, a thorn pierced my heart, if you pull out a thorn with a needle of Jesus, then I will die of grief) Beit has internal and external values. According to the external meaning of the poem, in the heart of the lyrical hero there was a quiver in it. He hopes for Maryam's treatment with the needle of Jesus. On the basis of the internal value of the spike, it reflects love, and grief - love suffering. His taking out the needle of Jesus leads the

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lover to death. According to the poet, water is the source of life for fish, and love is considered to be in love with a form of life. The purpose of the lover is to create love in the heart. Removing it with the needle of Jesus will lead to disaster. Thus, the lyrical hero says "if you pull out a thorn with a needle, then I will die. "The poet continues this idea in a different way on the couch "Navodir ush-shabob" ("The rarity of youth"):

*Tikmagaymen tig'i zaxmin o'lsam ul ozor ila,
Bo'lsa Iso ignasi Maryam igirgan tor ila
(NSh.2.522).*

(Contents: Let me die from the wound in my body. I will not sew the wound even if I have the needle of Jesus and the thread of Maryam)

In this beat, according to an external interpretation, the lyrical hero is tormented by a wound in his body. However, he wants to sew this wound with the needle of Jesus and the thread of Maryam. A value for the internal in love this situation not mounts and happily benefit.

To conclude, in the poetry of Alisher Navoi, the image of Maryam serves to display various themes and symbolic meanings. The poet shows through the image of Mary that neat women are considered a symbol of mercy, love and devotion. At the same time, the interpretation of the image of Mary manifests humanistic foundations and universal values in the work of Alisher Navoi.

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IMPROVING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM CONTRACTING FIRMS

Abstract: Current study sets to find out how construction firms are structured for organizational the purpose of development. Main purpose of this article is research development models of small and medium construction firm's organizational structure on this basis of economic issues and to improve the organizational and economic mechanism for building the potential of a construction enterprise, the effective use of which ensures economic growth and sustainable development. This process can be described as cyclical, since periods of recovery in the economy are inevitably replaced by periods of various management systems in production or service area with different frequencies and durations. Economic growth is expressed in an increase in output over a certain period of time and in other economic indicators, both in absolute volume and relative to the base period of time. This approach allows to really evaluate the results of the economic system - a construction firms management bases - and to trace the presence or absence of positive dynamics in its development.

Key words: Construction industry, small and medium firms, organizational structure, economic efficiency.

Language: English

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Introduction

The construction industry covers a wide range of industries. Integrated organizations that create transform and collaborate and repair of a wide range of different types of construction and citizenship engineering structures. This area has its own characteristics. Traits that are mainly derived from physical nature construction products and their demand. The projects are similar, but the functions of the site are different. The construction industry is basically a collection industry that collects other products on the site networks. Describes the intentions of designers photographs, quantities and specifications of calculations and skilled operatives carry out construction work and collect details on the site. Construction works depending on weather and gender uncertainty. This is influenced by a number of economic factors. These include: general economic climate, interest rates, credit availability and level of public sector management to spend. Small and medium activities reflect community state of the construction industry in a particular area.

Medium construction firms undertake quite large contracts and are often prepared to undertake civil engineering as well as building works. There is evidence of some degree of polarization towards large and small firms. These firms survival requires good management, and sound management is based on effective training, knowledge, skill and hard work. They employ fewer operatives than large construction firms and are better financed and equipped -3 than small construction firms. Small construction firms employ few operatives compared to large and medium construction firms and prefer to operate within a reasonable distance of their offices and travel further afield only under special circumstances.

Construction work undertaken by small firms comprises mainly of extensions to existing buildings, refurbishment, repairs and maintenance, and small new building projects of low monetary value compared to those works undertaken by large and medium construction firms. An individual or individuals starting a construction firm must be aware of all factors which will affect the business at the start

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and in the future. Among these factors are the organizational structure of the firm in relation to the type of work the firm performs, and its legal and financial structure. The relevance of the alternatives available to the firm's structure is equally important throughout the life of the firm. Whereas one form of structure may be appropriate for the starting of the firm, another structure may be appropriate as the firm grows in size and its operational capacity [1].

Literature review

There are many different opinions and definitions on organizational structure. Walton (1986) [2] tied structure to effectiveness, asserting that management restructuring is designed to increase not only the efficiency but also the effectiveness of the management organization. Mintzberg (1983) [3], says that Organizational structure defines how individuals and groups are organized or how their tasks are divided and coordinated. He defines the organizational structure as; "...the sum of total in which its labour is divided into distinct tasks and then its coordination is achieved among these tasks." There is no such thing as a best organizational structure. E.C. Ubani (2012) [4], stated that organizational structure is the management framework adopted to oversee the various activities of a construction project or other activities of an organization. A suitable organizational structure assists the project management team to achieve high performance in the project through gains in efficiency and effectiveness. Tran & Tian (2013) [5], regarding the purpose of the organization's founding, they can be described as successful (profitable) or failure (non- profitable) ones. To achieve these goals organizations create inner order and relations among organizational parts, that can be described as organizational structure. D. Wolf 2002 [1], says that in an- other sense, "structure is the architecture of business competence, leadership, talent, functional relationships and arrangement. Underdown (2012) [6], said that organizational structure "is the formal system of task and reporting relationships that controls, coordinates, and motivates employees so that they cooperate to achieve an organization's goals". Ganesh 2013 [8], the manager determines the work activities to get the job done, writes job descriptions, and organizes people into groups and assigns them to superiors

Results

The importance of the considered problem for ensuring small and medium stable functioning construction firms are increasing the competitiveness of enterprises predetermined the purpose and objectives of the modern construction industry. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set and solved, which necessitated:

- identify the features of the processes of growth and development of a construction enterprise in conjunction with the development of science and management practices in construction;
- substantiate the relevance of the problems of improving the development management of a construction enterprise in a complex relationship with economic potential and the intensification of growth processes at the current stage of management;
- summarize the theoretical and methodological aspects of scientific approaches to the formation of the conceptual foundations of the economic growth of a construction enterprise;
- substantiate the methodological principles of the application of the cost approach to the formation of the growth potential of a construction enterprise;
- substantiate the priority areas for the development of the mechanism for building the potential of a construction company that provides sustainable economic growth for the long term;
- develop a system of indicative indicators to assess the growth potential of a construction company;
- offer a set of practical measures that stimulate the formation of the growth potential of a construction company.

Classification of organizational structures' types Montana and Charnov (1993) [9-10], stated that the primary formal relationships for organizing, as discussed earlier, are responsibility, authority, and accountability. They enable us to bring together functions, people, and other resources for the purpose of achieving objectives. The framework for organizing these formal relationships is known as the organizational structure. It provides the means for clarifying and communicating the lines of responsibility, authority, and accountability. Thus, Organization management structures can be classified into four major structures as shown in Fig (1).

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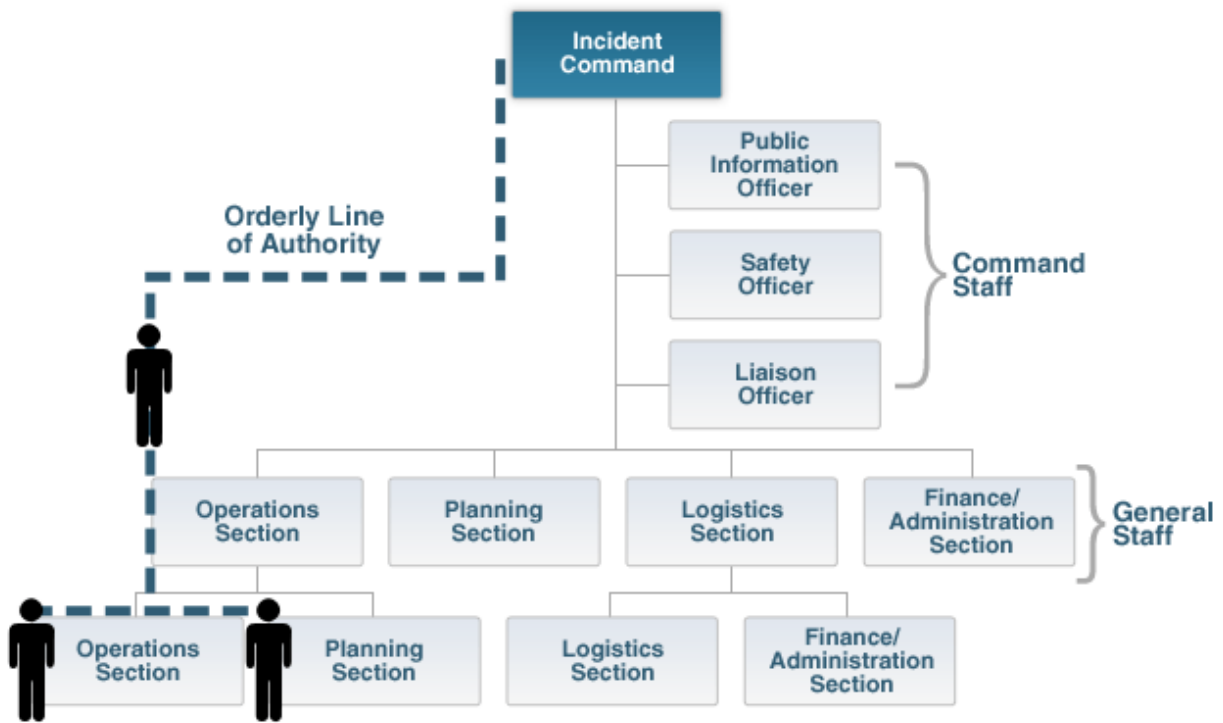


Figure 1. Organizational structure of medium construction firms

Traditional structure: This type was satisfactory fifty years ago, when companies had only one or two product lines for organization control and conflicts

were minimal. Fig (2) shows an example for the traditional organizational structure for a construction company.

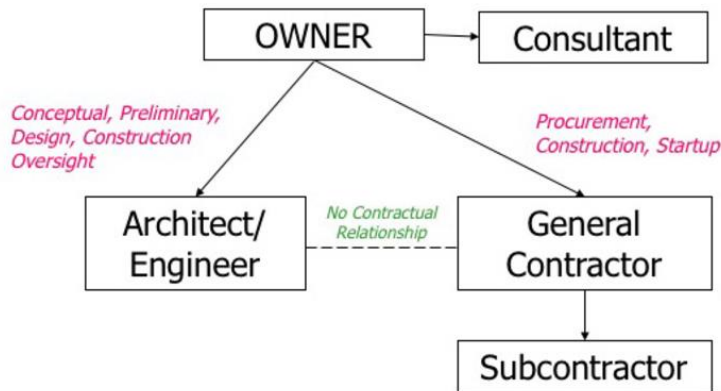


Figure 2. Traditional structure of medium construction firms

Main objectivity of the above figure is with the small scale organizational structure could also create

competitive producing and services in construction industry.

Table 1. Advantages and disadvantages of Traditional Organismal structure of construction firms Ganesh [11]

Advantages	Disadvantages
Team easier budgeting and cost control are possible.	No one is directly responsible for the total project.
Quick reaction capability exists, but may be dependent upon the priorities of the functional managers.	Does not provide the project-oriented emphasis necessary to accomplish the project tasks.
Continuity in the functional disciplines; policies, procedures, and lines of responsibility are easily defined and understandable.	Coordination becomes complex, and additional lead time is required for approval of decision

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Good control on personnel, since each employee has only one person to report

Ideas tend to be functionally oriented with little regard for ongoing projects.

A conservative approach to the formation of growth potential provides not only the full satisfaction of the current demand for all types of resources that ensure the normal course of economic activity, but also the creation of high reserves for unforeseen difficulties in providing the construction company with raw materials, deterioration of the internal conditions of production, and delays collection of receivables, etc. This approach guarantees the minimization of operational and financial risks, but negates the efficiency of potential use. If the construction company does not impose any restrictions on capacity building, has significant amounts of cash, has significant reserves of raw materials and finished products and, stimulating buyers, inflates accounts receivable - these are signs of an aggressive approach to the formation of growth potential. An aggressive approach is able to remove from the agenda the issue of increasing risk of insolvency, but cannot provide an increase in economic profitability.

An aggressive approach to the formation of growth potential is to minimize all forms of insurance reserves for certain types of working capital of a

construction company. A moderate approach to the formation of growth potential is aimed at ensuring full satisfaction of the current needs of the construction company in all types of resources and the creation of normal insurance sizes in case of the most typical failures in economic activity. With this approach, the average ratio between the level of risk and the level of efficiency of use of all resources, as well as an acceptable level of financial stability of a construction company, is ensured for the real business environment.

Currently, the practice of managing the resources of a construction company is aimed at increasing its market value. In addition, managerial influences are more focused on those resources that practically do not differ in their characteristics at enterprises of the same industry (for example, fixed production assets, used natural resources, working capital). In the medium and long term, they can undergo significant qualitative changes that can lead to significant qualitative changes in production and sales.

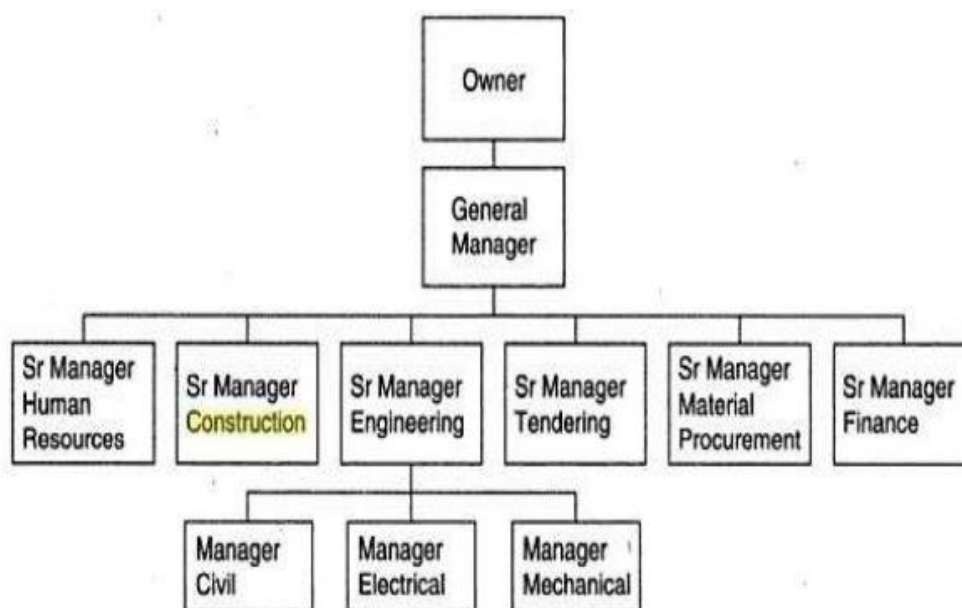


Figure 3. Medium construction firms organizational structure [12].

Chester Bernard, viewed communication as the means by which people are linked together in an organization to achieve a common purpose, indeed group activity is impossible without communication because coordination and change cannot be effected. The purpose of communication in organization includes:

1. Establishing and disseminating goals of an enterprise;

2. Developing plans for their achievement;
3. Organizing human and other resources in the most effective and efficient way;
4. Selecting, developing and appraising members of the organization;
5. Leading, directing, motivating and creating a climate in which people want to contribute;
6. Controlling performance.

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Discussion

Downward communication flows from people at higher levels to those at lower levels in the organizational hierarchy. Both oral and written communication is used. These include commands and work instructions, fed down the chain of authority emanating from the strategic apex or a middle-line position, and elaborated as they flow downwards. Upward communication travels from subordinate to supervisors and continues up the organizational hierarchy. Upper management needs to know specifically about production performance, market information and functional data. Upward control system exists as a "management information system" or MIS that collects and codes data on performance, starting in the operating core. As this information passes each level in the hierarchy, it is aggregated until finally, it reaches the strategic apex as a broad summary of overall organization performance.

This includes the horizontal and diagonal flow. This kind of communication is used to speed information flow, to improve understanding and to coordinate efforts for achievement of organizational objectives. This is communication flow between line and staff, made for the purpose of feeding staff information and advice into line decision making. Horizontal communication is between the line managers in the middle and the technocratic and support staff on the other side. Typically, the techno structure design and operate the management information system for the line managers. In addition, certain staff groups are specialized in the collection of intelligence information for the line managers.

That is information external to the organization. An economic analysis group may collect information on the state of the economy for the managers of the strategic apex, while a research group may feed data on consumer buying habits to the marketing managers. The very existence of the organization depends upon the coordination of activities through communication. Coordination and integration can only be achieved through effective communication.

Formalization of behavior is the design parameter by which the work process of the organization is standardized. This can be done in three ways as follows:

1) Formalization by job, the organization attaches the behavior specifications to the job itself, typically documenting it in the formal job description. The incumbent may be told what steps to take, in what sequence, when and where.

2) Formalization by work flow - instead of linking the specification to the job, the organization can instead attach them to the work itself.

3) Formalization of rules - the organization institutes rules for all situations - all jobs, all work flows, all workers. These may specify who can or cannot do what, when, where, to whom and with whose permission [13].

It is through the process of grouping into units that the system of formal authority is established and hierarchy of the organization built. Grouping is a fundamental means to coordinate work in the organization. Grouping medium construction firms has four important effects:

1) Establishes a system of common supervision among positions and units. A manager is name for each unit, a single individual responsible for all its actions. Unit grouping is the design parameter by which the coordinating mechanism of direct supervision is built into the structure.

2) Grouping typically requires positions and units to share common resources.

3) Grouping creates a common measure of performance to the extent that sub-units of a unit contribute to the production of the same product or service, their output can be measured jointly. Joint performance measures further encourage them to coordinate their activities.

4) Grouping encourages mutual adjustment [14].

To a certain extent, in our opinion, the value concept of business management, which has spread in the practice of countries with developed market economies, allows us to develop an analytical system of strategic management of growth potential. The management focused on the value of the enterprise is characterized by the fact that the results of operations are evaluated not only taking into account internal resources, but also taking into account environmental factors by applying methods of measuring economic added value, added market value. The accumulated market experience suggests that this approach makes it possible to timely identify problems and activate the reserves of economic growth that traditional analytical systems do not provide.

The advantages of the cost approach to measuring the efficiency of potential use are that not only internal resources, but also environmental factors of the construction enterprise are taken into account. It is advisable to take the value of a construction enterprise as a measure of economic potential, but the type of value and the methodology for its determination should be offered depending on market positions. The peculiarity of using market value as an indicator of growth potential is that market value is based on the expectations of the investor, and not only on the actual results of operations. If the market expects improvements in the activities of the construction company, then the market value of its resources (assets) will be higher than the book value. The same thing happens if a construction company takes measures to restructure its business. Effective cost management means that all analytical methods are focused on helping the construction company maximize its value, by directing management processes to key factors of economic growth. In this case, the management constantly initiates changes

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aimed at the restructuring of the construction company, its capital and management structure.

In our opinion, this concept makes it possible to simultaneously take into account the long-term prospects for sustainable development and the need to manage the potential of a construction company.

Conclusion

In conclusion proposed organizational system of small and medium size firms indicates the growth potential as an integrated object of strategic management, which allows us to use an integrated

method of making managerial decisions in the field of growth rates of sales, assets, equity and key quality indicators of the production and financial activities of a construction company. Identify and eliminate the inconsistency of various indicators that shape economic growth, as well as the imbalance of various characteristics of economic growth. Thus, it is possible to achieve more targeted adoption of rational decisions to ensure the target indicators of the growth strategy of construction enterprises and their implementation of well organizational structure of the firms as for the best economic efficiency in this sector.

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ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF ACTIVITY OF GOVERNMENTAL HIGHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENT

Abstract: In this research paper, the author explores the organizational and legal aspects of public higher education institutions, the etymological origins of the word institution, and the laws governing institutions' activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It also examines the views of prominent scholars on institutions, foreign legislation.

Key words: institutions, non-profit organizations, higher educational institutions, non-governmental non-profit legal entities, private enterprises, businesses, operational management.

Language: English

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Introduction

Nowadays, the changes in the socio-economic life, the deepening of the market-economy relations have intensified the participation of institutions in civil-law relations. These include government agencies, law enforcement agencies, educational institutions, hospitals, museums and theaters.

However, public institutions of higher education are more specific and show their economic abilities more clearly, leading to a broader study of its property rights, general and special legal capacity. An institution is an organization established by an owner to carry out functions that are not related to management, social, cultural and (or) business activities. Our legislation clearly specifies that institutions are fully or partially funded by the owner.

Research methods.

As a rule, institutions, founders or founders are established to carry out non-production activities, ie non-production activities, and this type of nonprofit organization is divided into two public and private institutions. As a general rule, government agencies include governing bodies, medical institutions, educational, educational and cultural institutions, law enforcement and judicial bodies. If the founder of these institutions is a state or an authorized body, it is subdivided into private institutions with the

participation of state institutions, non-state legal entities or citizens. These organizations, by their very nature, carry out internal and external functions of the state and their activities are directly related to security, defense, law enforcement, judicial and public administration.

Zakirov believes that, as a legal entity, institutions can carry out non-production activities, such as administrative or public administration, including hospitals, universities, theaters, prosecutors and other organizations. highlights [1, p.46]. By examining the etymological origins of the word institution, we can see that it has a broader understanding of what the laws mean.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the institution is the Arabic word, which includes notions of enterprises, organizations, institutions. It is understood as an organization that has a well-known staff and administration that manages a particular area of economic business or so on [2, p.14].

If we differentiate the activities of institutions in the Arabic-language sense, then the current institutions (higher education institutions) can be seen not only in non-profit activities, but also in commercial activities. Article 76 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "an institution established by an owner and fully or partially

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financially provided for management, socio-cultural or other non-commercial functions" is an institution. Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations" states that "an NGO established by individuals and legal entities to carry out social, cultural and other non-commercial functions shall be recognized as an institution".

Legal analysis of the concepts of the Tax Code of the Organization, Article 17 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On NGOs" and Article 76 of the Civil Code shows that there is no uniformity in the notions of institutions. In particular, when comparing the content of these norms, we can see that there are some other rules that exclude each other from institutions. Including:

- Article 17 of the Tax Code states that non-profit organizations are understood as legal entities, which do not make profit as the main purpose of their activities and do not distribute the received income among their participants (members). However, the non-profit organizations are not provided with any information about the owner's property and its legal status, which is transferred on the basis of business or operational management.

- The Civil Code stipulates that institutions are created to carry out administrative, socio-cultural or other non-commercial functions, while the Law on Non-Governmental Organizations is an organization created exclusively for the purposes of social, cultural and other non-commercial functions. - acknowledged. This regulation does not provide for the management functions of a non-profit organization;

- The Civil Code stipulates that the state may be the subject of the establishment of institutions, and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Non-Governmental Organizations stipulates that the institution be created exclusively by individuals and legal entities;

- The essence of Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations" means that if the institution is a non-governmental organization, then it is a public prosecutor, interior, defense, customs, tax, education, and health. misconceptions about whether we can be recognized as an institution.

As a rule, in the event of a conflict between documents that are equally legally binding, the most recent document is crucial. It is well-known that the revised Tax Code is adopted after both laws, and it follows that the principles of this law apply to clarification of institutions' understanding.

In our opinion, while the current Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Non-Governmental Organizations" does not dispute the notion that institutions are non-profit organizations, the recognition of them as nongovernmental organizations is quite vague. This makes it even more difficult to determine the legal status of institutions

and what organizations they are. If we consider that the law is intended solely to regulate the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations, then the law referred to in Article 1 as the purpose of the law must be amended by the legislature.

Naturally, this raises the question of what specific legislation will govern the activities of state-owned nonprofit organizations. Certainly, there is no separate law governing the activities of state-owned non-profit organizations in our country.

Therefore, we propose to find a solution to this problem in the law itself. In this regard, it is expedient to rename the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations" and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Non-Governmental Nonprofit Organizations". Only then, by separating the non-commercial and non-commercial words with a single comma, and removing the letter "i" at the end of their organizations, we will state that this law applies to both public and non-governmental organizations. It is worth noting that the analysis of the views of institutions is evidence of this. We can see that the laws of these countries have different legal status.

In our view, according to Article 54 of the Civil Code of Azerbaijan, the failure to grant legal status to institutions is unclear, which limits the participation of state bodies in civil law relations. This is because state-owned non-profit organizations are always involved in civil law relations as institutions.

Article 183 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Moldova states that institutions are organized by public law entities and private owners to carry out non-commercial, social, cultural, educational and other non-commercial functions, which are of two types: public and private [6]. In accordance with Article 105 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, institutions are required to carry out other functions that are not administrative, socio-cultural and commercial. adid muassisshilar highlighted by the organization [7].

Although the foreign jurisdictions where the institutions studied have the status of a legal entity (and not only the legal entity in the Civil Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan), they are non-profit organizations, their legal status is not uniform.

It should be noted that although the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan does not provide for the separation of state and private forms, legal literature provides for the interpretation of institutions as public and private. Academician H.Rahmankulov explained this notion, regardless of what form of property it was founded in, but in the same legislation, if the institution was based on private property, it would be used only with the terms "institution" and "state institution". stress is expressed [8]. It is also worth noting that the inconsistent provisions in the institution's law are often misunderstood as long as the

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concept of institutions is not clearly and explicitly stated in civil law.

The state organizes the establishment of higher education institutions in the form of an institution to carry out non-commercial activities, to fulfill its internal functions, as well as to guarantee “the right of everyone to education” as provided for in Article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The constituent documents may be a constituent agreement, charter or charter. In practice, the natural question is whether charter and charter are anything or different. In our view, there are differences between the two documents. Although both documents are acts that regulate or regulate the activities of a legal entity, the charter is for commercial legal entities and is registered with the local government (district, city) authorities. The statute is also available to non-commercial legal entities, including public higher education institutions, which is approved by an authorized state body (for example, the charter of political parties that are legal entities is approved by

the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan). The charters differ in these aspects.

In the legal literature, there is an opinion that the institution is a constituent document, and, as a general rule, it is only its Charter and that certain types of institutions may organize and carry out their activities according to the order of the competent authority [9]. The constituent documents of the institutions may vary depending on the organization's future functions, the goals of its founders, and the type of activity [10].

Conclusion.

In short, public higher education institutions are legal entities that are part of non-profit organizations. Therefore, the institution is provided by the owner with sufficient property, ie operational management, to carry out its activities. The purpose of this is to establish that the founding institutions operate only for the purpose for which they have been established. They can also engage in other activities only if they are statutory and do not interfere with their core activities.

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RESEARCH OF THE ULTIMATE BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND IN THE PRODUCE WATER OF OIL DEPOSITS IN THE ABSHERON PENINSULA OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

Abstract: The object and purpose of this study was to determine the total biological oxygen consumption (BOD) of the formation waters of the oil fields of the Absheron Peninsula of the Azerbaijan Republic and also finding out the rate of decomposition of components in water of petroleum origin.

The biological oxygen consumption (BOD-total) in the sample was determined using the method of measuring the dissolved cell for a certain period of time. Also, for the accuracy of the measurements, an analysis of chemical oxygen consumption (COD) was carried out, which is equal to the total biological oxygen consumption.

It was found that within 90 days more than 98% of the organic substances contained in the reservoir waters of the Absheron Peninsula, completely decompose and when discharged in diluted form does not adversely affect the environment.

Key words: biological oxygen demand, produced water, ultimate biological oxygen consumption (BOD-total), petroleum products, industrial water.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПОЛНОГО БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ КИСЛОРОДА В ПЛАСТОВЫХ ВОДАХ НЕФТЯНЫХ МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИЙ АБШЕРОНСКОГО ПОЛУОСТРОВА АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Аннотация: Объектом и целью статьи является определение полного биологического потребления кислорода (БПК_{полн}) пластовых вод Апшеронского полуострова, а также выяснение скорости разложения компонентов в воде нефтяного происхождения.

Были определены биологическое потребление кислорода (БПК_{полн}) в пробе методом измерений растворенного кислорода за определенный промежуток времени. Также для точности измерений был проведен анализ химического потребления кислорода (ХПК), которое равно полному биологическому потреблению кислорода.

Было выяснено, что в течение 90 дней более чем 98% органических веществ, содержащихся в пластовых водах Апшеронского полуострова, полностью разлагаются и при выбрасывании в разбавленном виде не оказывают отрицательное влияние на окружающую среду.

Ключевые слова: биологическое потребление кислорода, пластовая вода, полное биологическое потребление кислорода (БПК), нефтепродукты, промышленная вода.

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Введение

За последнее столетие загрязнение воды становится все более опасным, так как все больше отходов утилизируется в океанах, реках и озерах. Загрязнение воды вызвано преднамеренным или непреднамеренным высвобождением токсичных химических веществ/материалов, загрязняющих веществ и вредных соединений в водоемы. Высокий уровень жизни связан с высоким спросом на воду и в то же время вызывает гораздо большее загрязнение этого существенного элемента жизни. Антропогенные добавки, такие как пестициды, сточные воды могут потреблять такие большие количества кислорода, что загрязняют водные ресурсы. Чтобы предотвратить угрозу возможной опасности для здоровья или само существование определенных видов, необходимо определить качество источника воды до того, как вода будет отведена для потребления. В потоке сточных вод концентрация органических загрязняющих веществ могут быть измерены или охарактеризованы анализом такими как биохимический или химический спрос на кислород (БПК или ХПК).

Бурное развитие экономики вызывает ряд экологических проблем, связанных с загрязнением окружающей среды. Большое количество отходов выбрасываются в водные бассейны, которые отрицательно влияют на флору и фауну. Нефтедобывающая промышленность наносит огромный вред на окружающую среду. Поэтому, нефтепродукты и пластиковые воды являются основными загрязнителями окружающей среды. Выброшенные на поверхность пластиковые воды изменяют микрорельеф территории [1, с. 9-11].

Чтобы избежать опасных последствий, нужно контролировать выбросы и минимизировать их влияние на окружающую среду. Одним из экологических методов контроля является метод определения биологического потребления кислорода (БПК), с помощью которого определяется скорость разложения органических соединений с участием биологических организмов [10, с.6-9].

Чрезвычайную важность в последние годы получила проблема сохранения экологического состояния уникального природного объекта, каким является Каспийское море. Каспийское море – уникальный водоём, его углеводородные ресурсы и биологические богатства не имеют аналогов в мире. Каспий — старейший в мире нефтедобывающий бассейн. В Азербайджане, на Апшеронском полуострове, добыча нефти началась более 150 лет назад и туда же впервые в нефтедобычу направлялись иностранные инвестиции. Главным загрязнителем моря, безусловно, является нефть. Нефтяные загрязнения подавляют развитие фитобентоса и

фитопланктона Каспия, представленных сине-зелеными и диатомовыми водорослями, снижают выработку кислорода. Увеличение загрязнения отрицательно сказывается и на тепло-, газо-, влаге обмену между водной поверхностью и атмосферой. Из-за распространения на значительных площадях нефтяной пленки скорость испарения снижается в несколько раз. Загрязнение Каспийского моря ведёт к гибели огромного числа редких рыб и других живых организмов. Наиболее наглядно влияние нефтяного загрязнения видно на водоплавающих птицах. Неуклонно сокращаются запасы осетровых [2, с.72-77]. В настоящее время экологическое положение Каспия находится в очень сложном состоянии. В шельфовой зоне моря ситуация более тяжелая, на этих территориях образовались мертвые зоны. В некоторых местах оценка загрязнителей в 10-20 раз превышает норму. Вместе с тем, их можно сгруппировать следующим образом:

- 1) загрязнители, поступающие вместе с впадающими в Каспий реками;
- 2) загрязнение от городов и промышленных объектов, расположенных в прибрежной зоне;
- 3) загрязнение в связи с морской нефтедобычей и транспортировкой;
- 4) загрязнение от оставшихся под водой источников в прибрежной зоне в результате поднятия уровня Каспийского моря.

Биологическое потребление кислорода (БПК) – показатель качества воды, который характеризует суммарное содержание в воде органических веществ. В естественных условиях находящиеся в воде органические вещества разрушаются бактериями с образованием двуокиси углерода. При этом на окисление потребляется растворенный в воде кислород [4, с. 63-64]. Таким образом, в процессе биохимического окисления органических веществ в воде происходит уменьшение концентрации РК, и эта убыль косвенно является мерой содержания в воде органических веществ. Величина БПК увеличивается со временем, достигая некоторого максимального значения – БПК полн.

Чтобы избежать опасных последствий, нужно контролировать выбросы и минимизировать их влияние на окружающую среду. Одним из экологических методов контроля является метод определения биологического потребления кислорода (БПК), с помощью которого определяется скорость разложения органических соединений с участием биологических организмов [6, с.4-8].

Биохимический спрос на кислород (БПК) считается одним из более обширно применяемых критериев для оценки качества воды [5, с. 5.2-5.9]. Биохимическая потребность в кислороде (БПК) представляет собой меру растворенного

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кислорода (ПК), потребляемого микробами при окислении восстановленных веществ в водах и отходах [7, с. 559-570]. БПК и РК считаются 2-мя ведущими параметрами свойства воды, важными для оценки отходов прибрежных вод. РК, он в значительной степени поглощается отходами органических твердых частиц, что приводит к истощению РК в процессе органического разложения.

БПК используется как общая мера потенциала потребления кислорода сточных вод. Усваиваемая емкость варьируется в зависимости от изменений гидродинамических условий и других экологических процессов [11, с.62-63]. Конечная биохимическая потребность в кислороде (ПБПК) является параметром, который количественно определяет кислород, необходимого для общей биохимической деградации органического вещества водными микроорганизмами. ПБПК и скорость потребления кислорода часто используются в математические модели для прогнозирования воздействия сточных вод на принимающие тела, такие как озера и рек. Поэтому скорость потребления кислорода часто определяется вдоль со значением ПБПК в аналитическом тесте. Различают спрос на углеродистый кислород УБПК и потребность в азотном кислороде АБПК во время измерения, а также во многих моделях качества воды. Как УБПК, так и АБПК способствуют общему ПБПК, но значения и скорости окисления различаются:

1) Углеродный спрос на кислород (УБПК)

УБПК - это кислород, потребляемый при окислении углеродистых соединений до диоксида углерода (CO₂) и другие окисленные конечные продукты. Уменьшение органического углерода меняется в форме от лабильных (сильно биodeградируемых, например, сахаров) до почти огнеупорных (например, целлюлозы). В действительности окисление органического углерода состоит из ряда биохимических реакций, опосредуемые различными микроорганизмами, питающимися либо субстратом или другие микроорганизмы, участвующие в процессе окисления.

Формулировка, однако, распада УБПК описывается с использованием упрощенной кинетики окисления. Конечный УБПК можно оценить, проведя эксперимент, пока весь органический углерод окисляется. Однако это может занять от 20 до 50 дней или в некоторых случаях дольше.

2) Азотный спрос на кислород (АБПК)

АБПК - это кислород, потребляемый при окислении азотистых соединений (в основном NH₃) для нитрата, когда нитрит является нестабильным промежуточным продуктом. В отличие от УБПК, считается, что только два класса бактерий ответственны за окисление

восстановленного азота. Эти бактерии (нитрификаторы) являются поверхностными (связанными с суспендированными веществами) и, следовательно, обычно присутствуют только в воде в низких концентрациях. Стандартный аналитический тест может привести к неправильным результатам, поскольку рост нитрификаторов на поверхности образца бутылки, известная как эффекты бутылки, может искусственно улучшить нитрификацию. По этой причине, для оценки АБПК предлагается краткосрочное измерение (от 1 до 3 дней). Точный метод измерения АБПК, заключается в отслеживании аммиака (или общего азота Kjeldahl, TKN, как суррогатная) концентрация в течение 1-3 дней. (АБПК) (и скорость кислорода потребление) оценивается с использованием стехиометрического значения 4,57, хотя ниже значение также использовалось, поскольку часть азота потребляется для обслуживания клеток [8, с. 91-95, 9, с.452-459].

Материал и методы исследования

В ходе выполнения работы применялись методы, позволяющие достаточно надежно количественно и качественно проводить анализы (измерение концентрации растворенного кислорода (РК), биологическое потребление кислорода (БПК), химическое потребление кислорода (ХПК), измерение нитритов (NO₂), измерение аммония (NH₃) [3, с.37-44].

В качестве пробы для уничтожения полного биологического кислорода была взята промышленная вода нефтяного происхождения.

Для начала приготовили 10 литров питательной воды для разбавления. Для этого взяли дистиллированную воду добавили 1 мл каждого фосфатного буфера, MgSO₄, CaCl₂ и раствора FeCl₃ /л в приготовленную исходную воду, поставили на аэрацию.

Для аэрации морские используется аквариумный насос и одноразовые пипетки приведена Пастера. Далее измерили растворенный кислород. Концентрация растворенного в воде кислорода (РК) должна быть не менее 7.5 мг/л.

Для растворения суспензии и насыщения воды кислородом, разбавленная вода в течение приблизительно 30 мин. перемешивалась в контейнере.

Конечный тест БПК представляет собой расширение 5-дневного величину разведения БПК как описано в стандартном методе [12, с. 165 – 173] 5210В, но с рядом конкретных тестов требуются и различия в применении.

Хранение разбавляющей воды в течение более 24 часов после добавления питательных веществ, минералов и буфера не рекомендуется.

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Метод определения биохимического потребления кислорода основан на способности микроорганизмов потреблять растворенный кислород при биохимическом окислении органических и неорганических веществ в воде. Наблюдается потребление кислорода измеряемую количеством кислорода в мг/дм³, которое требуется для окисления находящихся в воде углеродосодержащих органических веществ, в аэробных условиях в результате биохимических процессов.

За полное биохимическое потребление кислорода (определите БПКполн.) принимается окончательная минерализация биохимических окисляющихся органических веществ до начала процесса нитрификации (появление нитритов в исследуемой пробе в концентрации 0,1 мг/л).

По разности содержания растворенного после кислорода в обогащенной растворенным кислородом и зараженной аэробными микроорганизмами исследуемой воде до и после инкубации в стандартных условиях устанавливается значение БПК. Разбавлением исследуемой воды обеспечивается достаточное содержание кислорода для его потребления микроорганизмами.

Растворенный кислород (РК) (с зондами) изначально и с перерывами измеряется во время анализа. Из ряда сравнений значений РК, полное БПК вычисляется с помощью соответствующего статистического метода.

Степень окисления азотистых соединений в течение предписанного периода инкубации зависит от наличия микроорганизмов, способных осуществлять это окисление. Такие организмы могут отсутствовать в сточных водах в достаточном количестве для окисления значительных количеств восстановленного азота.

Эта ситуация может быть обращена вспять в естественных поверхностных водах. Ошибочные результаты могут быть получены при использовании ингибитора нитрификации, поэтому указанный метод исключает использование ингибитора азота, крышками если только предварительные экспериментальные данные по конкретному образцу не предполагают, что они приемлемы.

Рекомендуется начать анализ в течение 24 часов. В исключительных случаях (когда образцы доставляются из моря) образцы анализируются в течение 48 ч (<4 °C).

Измерение РК проводится в каждой бутылке, закрытой пробкой сверху парафином, создавая герметичное уплотнение. Инкубация проводится при 20 ° C в темноте.

Для измерения растворенного кислорода в образцах был использован РК метр фирмы HANNA, который был калиброван перед каждым использованием.

При использовании заливки разбавляющей воды высчитывается РК поглощения заготовки из общего количества потребляемого РК. Высококачественная вода-реагент без питательных веществ обычно будет потреблять максимум 1 мг РК / л в период от 30 до 90 дней. Если концентрация поглощающей воды РК превышает 0,5 мг/л в течение 20-дневного периода или 1 мг / л в течение 90-дневного периода, с целью о величине коррекции и получается более качественная вода для разбавления с целью для использования с последующих испытаний ПБПК.

Эти методы испытаний охватывают определение количества кислорода, которое некоторые примеси в воде будут потреблять на основе уменьшения раствора дихромата при определенных условиях. Следующий метод испытаний включает: Метод испытания В-Микро ХПК с помощью герметичного расщепления и спектрометрии. Большинство органических и окисляемых неорганических веществ присутствующие в воде, окисляются стандартным дихроматом калия раствора в 50% -ной серной кислоте.

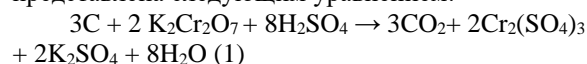
Дихромат-реагент, серебряный катализатор и часть образца вводятся в пробирку с винтовым затвором, так чтобы образец накладывается поверх ранее введенных реагентов и оставался там до тех пор, пока пробирка не будет закрыта.

Определение значения ХПК производится непосредственно из соответствующих калибровочных кривых.

Результат образца показал – 7057 мг/л ХПК, на основе которого было определено приблизительно на сколько необходимо разбавить пробу для БПКп.

В качестве стандарта для анализа химического потребления кислорода была взята глюкоза-глютаминовая кислота (300мг/л) которая показала значение 298 мг/л кислорода.

Углерод, который взаимодействует с бихроматом, окисляется до оксида углерода(IV), что достаточно сложно обнаружить количественно, но легче найти количество прореагировавшего всего “С” по убыли концентрации бихромата ($\lambda = 350$ нм), или по прибыли ионов хрома(+3) при $\lambda = 540$ нм, т.е. соответственно по изменению цвета кислого водного раствора при $\lambda = 620$ нм. Химическая реакция окисления всех форм “С” может быть представлена следующим уравнением:



Построение градировочного графика выполняется с использованием фотометрирования в кювете толщиной 1,0 см окисленных растворов бифталата калия с величиной ХПК 100, 250, 350, 500 мгО/л относительно контрольного раствора при $\lambda = 620$ нм.

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После 5-ти дней инкубации при каждом измерении РК, измерялась концентрация аммония в пробах в течение всего анализа. Потребление кислорода рассчитывали в течение каждого интервала времени и производились соответствующие поправки для потребности в азотном кислороде, используя 3.43 превращения NH₃-N в NO₂ -N плюс 1.14 превращение NO₂ -N в NO₃ -N, чтобы отразить стехиометрию окисления NH₄ до NO₂ или NO₃.

$$\text{БПК}_{\text{полн}} = [(\text{PK1} - \text{PK2}) - (\text{Vo} - \text{Vi}) \cdot (\text{PK3} - \text{PK4})/\text{Vo}] \cdot \text{Vo}/\text{Vi} \quad (2)$$

где PK1 – концентрация растворенного в воде кислорода, мг.л в одном из разведений в предыдущий день измерений; PK2 – концентрация РК, мг.л в той же самой колбе, но на следующий день измерений; Vo – общий объем пробы, взятого для анализа; Vi – объем исходной пробы, мл, взятого для приготовления пробы данного разведения; PK3 – концентрация РК в воде, мг/л, в образце для контрольного опыта в начальный времени суток; PK4 – концентрация РК в воде, мг/л, в образце для «контрольного опыта» следующий день измерений; кроме определения БПК₅ вычисляется статистическая погрешность результатов.

Конечный БПК равен сумме УБПК и АБПК как показано ниже:

$$\text{БПК}_{\text{полн}} = \text{УБПК} + \text{АБПК} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{БПК}_{\text{полн}} - \text{УБПК} = \text{БПК}_5 \times (1 - e^{-kt}) \quad (4)$$

Где УБПК это кислород, потребляемый при окислении углеродистых соединений до диоксида углерода, АБПК - кислород, потребляемый при окислении азотистых соединений до диоксида углерода.

$$d[\text{PK}]/dt = d[\text{УБПК}]/dt = -k[\text{УБПК}] \quad (5)$$

где [УБПК] - остаточная углекислотная биохимическая потребность в кислороде, обычно в мг O₂ L⁻¹, k - константа скорости реакции первого порядка, обычно d⁻¹ и [PK] - концентрация растворенного кислорода в мгO₂ 1L. Это уравнение можно интегрировать, в результате чего

$$[\text{УБПК}] = [\text{УБПК}]_0 \times e^{-kt} \quad (6)$$

где [УБПК]₀ является начальной концентрацией УБПК, а t - временем в днях.

Величина константы скорости реакции k определяется экспериментально или из табличных значений. Легко разлагаемые отходы (например, бытовые сточные воды) будут иметь более высокие (более быстрые) коэффициенты (от 0,3 до 0,7 д⁻¹), тогда как менее легко разлагаемые источники (например, речная вода) будут иметь более низкие показатели (от 0,1 до 0,2 д⁻¹). Предположение, когда оценивается предельное значение УБПК, заключается в том, что азотистые соединения ингибируются и не вносят вклад в общее потребление кислорода.

$$d[\text{PK}] = 4.57 \times d[\text{NH}_3] = 4.57 \times k_n[\text{NH}_3] \quad (7)$$

где k_n - скорость нитрификации (обычно д⁻¹). Интегрирование и решение вышеуказанного уравнения приводит к значения ПБПК которое должно быть выражено и рассчитано как сумма [АБПК] и [УБПК]:

$$d[\text{PK}]/dt = d[\text{ПБПК}]/dt = 4.57 \times k_n[\text{NH}_3] + k[\text{УБПК}] \quad (8)$$

В таблицах (1- 3) показаны результаты углеродистого и азотистого биологического потребления кислорода сумма которых дает полный БПК, также показаны значения Бланка, ГТК стандарта, NH₃ в течении 90 дней.

Таблица 1. Результаты углеродистого и азотистого биологического потребления кислорода образца 1

Образец 1							
Сутки	Бланк БПК (мг.л)	PolySeed Control (мг.л)	ГТК (мг.л)	ПБПК Пласт. вода (мг.л)	NH ₃ , мг.л	АБПК, мг.л	УБПК, мг.л
0					-	-	-
3	0.29	0.84	167	1469	-	-	1469
9	0.48	1.29	275	3707	38	174	3533
14	0.72	1.6	287	4584	49	224	4360
35	0.79	1.81	298	5319	53	242	5076
49	0.86	1.86	308	5790	53	242	5548
65	0.94	1.89	311	6064	53	242	5822
80	0.96	1.91	313	6832	53	242	6590
90	0.98	1.94	314	6887	53	242	6644

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Результаты углеродистого и азотистого биологического потребления кислорода образца 2

Образец 2								
Сутки	Бланк (мг.л)	БПК	PolySeed Control (мг.л)	ГГК (мг.л)	ПБПК Пласт. вода (мг.л)	ННЗ, мг.л	АБПК, мг.л	УБПК, мг.л
0						-	-	-
3	0.13		0.82	167	1820	-	-	1820
9	0.42		1.33	275	4079	34	155	3924
14	0.58		1.59	287	4639	48	219	4419
35	0.73		1.72	298	5450	51.5	235	5215
49	0.78		1.79	308	6009	51.5	235	5774
65	0.84		1.85	311	6273	51.5	235	6037
80	0.91		1.91	313	6656	51.5	235	6421
90	0.95		1.96	314	6876	51.5	235	6640

Таблица 2. Результаты углеродистого и азотистого биологического потребления кислорода образца 3

Образец 3								
Сутки	Бланк (мг.л)	БПК	PolySeed Control (mg/L)	ГГК (мг.л)	ПБПК Пласт. вода (мг.л)	ННЗ, мг.л	АБПК, мг.л	УБПК, мг.л
0						-	-	-
3	0.27		0.87	167	1711	-	-	1711
9	0.48		1.24	275	3981	34	155	3825
14	0.56		1.52	287	4496	47	215	4281
35	0.63		1.7	298	5286	51	233	5053
49	0.75		1.78	308	6064	51	233	5831
65	0.82		1.86	311	6273	51	233	6039
80	0.89		1.93	313	6525	51	233	6292
90	0.93		1.97	314	6810	51	233	6577

По стандартному методу полное биологическое потребление кислорода приблизительно равно значению химического

потребление кислорода и на рис 1. даны результаты ПБПК и ХПК пробы.

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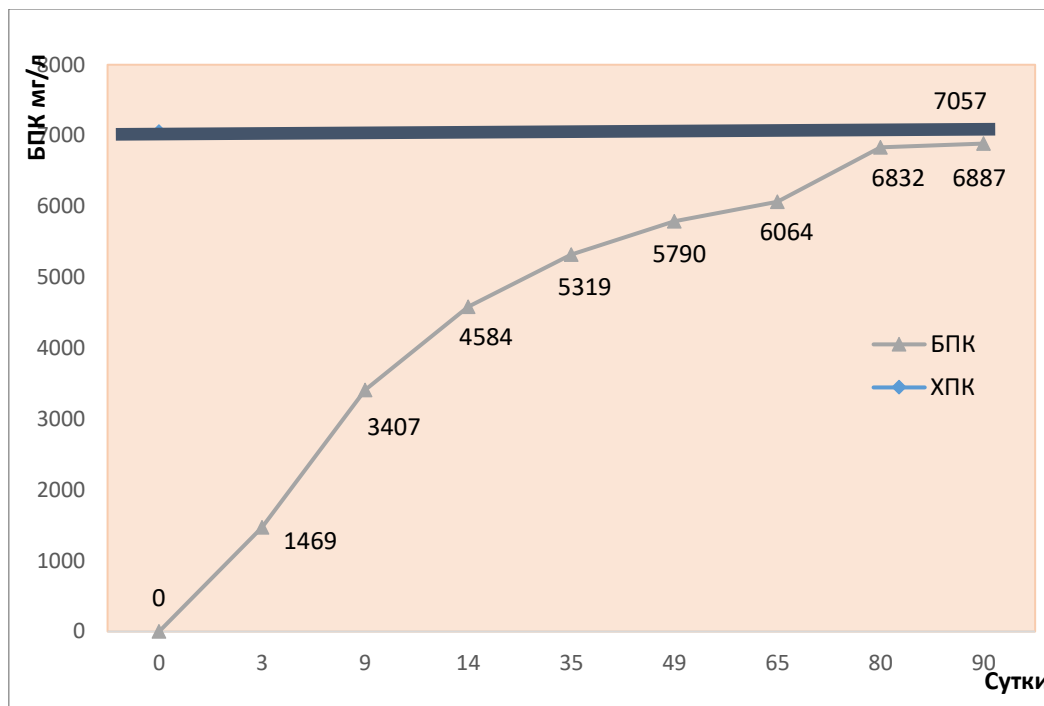


Рис.1. Зависимость ХПК пробы от конечного БП

Используемый для ПБПК анализа стандарт глюкоза глютаминовой кислоты (ГГК) показал

результат (рис.2), соответствующий стандартному методу.

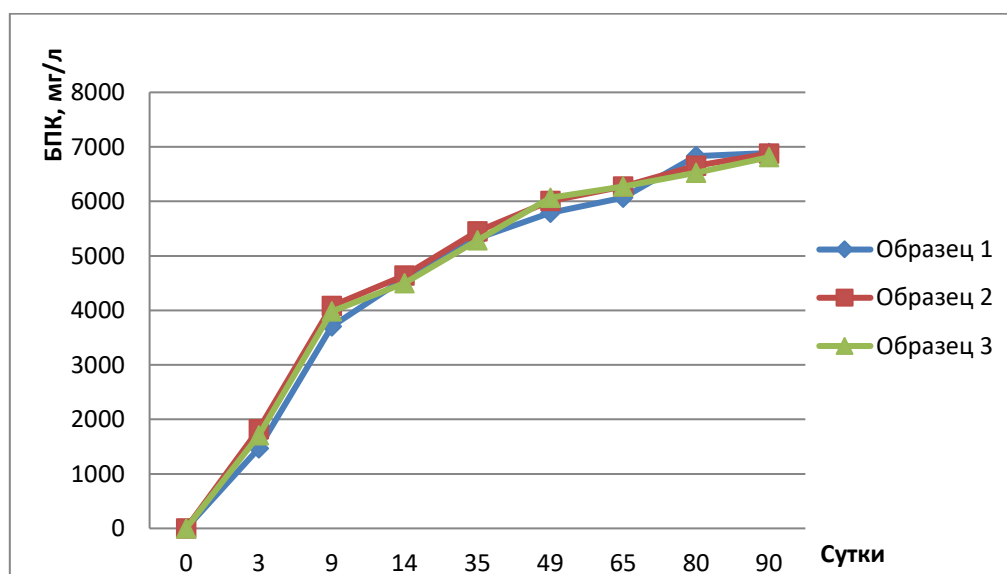


Рис.2. Значение БПКполн в трех образцах за 90 дней

Используемый для ПБПК анализа стандарт глюкоза глютаминовой кислоты (ГГК) показал результат, соответствующий стандартному методу.

Полученные проценты значения ПБПК от ХПК показали, что в составе пластовых вод содержится вещества, 98% которых разлагаются в течение 90 дней.

Выводы

Впервые было исследовано полное биологическое потребление кислорода пластовых вод нефтяных месторождений Апшеронского полуострова Азербайджанской Республики. Определен уровень загрязнения водоема пластовыми водами, и степень опасности на окружающую среду.

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Таким образом, стандартным методом определения химического потребления кислорода было израсходовано 7057 мг/л кислорода для

разложения органических соединений бихроматом калия в пластовой воде.

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PRIORITY ORIENTATIONS OF ENTERPRISE FINANCING UNDER UNCERTAINTY AND RISK

Abstract: In article the priority directions of financing of enterprise structures in the conditions of uncertainty and risk are investigated. The different risks, their influence causing uncertainty factors are considered. The relevance questions of assessment and accounting of financial risks in the conditions of the market relations is noted. Are also investigated importance of development of measures for their minimization in activity of enterprise structures in the conditions of financial crisis and uncertainty. Problems of the state and enterprise structures in optimization of financing of enterprise structures in the conditions of uncertainty and risk are defined. It is prepared classifications of risks in the enterprise sphere. Questions of development and introduction of the advanced methods of management of risks in enterprise structures are considered. The priority directions of financing of enterprise structures in the conditions of uncertainty and risk in Azerbaijan are generalized. A number of recommendations and offers on the considered problems is given.

Key words: risk management, enterprise structures, financial risks, financial crises, system of a risk management, enterprise risk.

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Introduction

Under present-day conditions, the problems of risk management are of great importance for all subjects of market economy and especially enterprise. The reason is that in the midst of the dynamically changing internal and external environment, the strengthening of globalization tendency and influence of the global crisis to the national economics, any economic activity and especially the business field of activity faces many risks. These risks are different in place and time of origin, internal and external factors generating them, levels and methods of their identification, measurement, analysis, management and prevention.

The remarkable thing is that the risk carries the uncertainty factors. These factors can be landmark in the business activities of any economic subject.

Enterprises also run many kinds of risks. It should be emphasized that no one of these risks can be mastered completely. Under market relations, the issues of assessment and financial risks considerations become topical. In addition, these problems assume special, independent theoretical and applied meaning as an important principle of the theory and practice of financial and risk management. Risk-taking is an integral part of business corporation activities. They can carry on successful business only in case when the risks they take are rational, and fall within their financial and resource capacity [1]. The assets of enterprise have to be quite liquid to cover any variety of resource outflow, expenses and losses, and also to provide at least a medium profit level for the shareholders. In order to achieve these goals the

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enterprises should find not so easy balance between the capacity for risks operations and aiming for them.

Material and Methods.

Under the existing circumstances with the aim of studying the features and methods of effective risk management in the context of financial crisis and elaboration of the measures aimed at their minimization in their activity the enterprises should accomplish the following tasks:

- To conduct a deep analysis of the modern condition of the risk management methods for determination of the effective risk management principles;

- To explore the international practices of risk management and expose the possibility of its implementation in Azerbaijan;

- To analyze the factors influencing the formation and development of the risk management policy of enterprises and organizations;

- To elaborate recommendations on assessment of the financial risks level and decrease of it.

Realization of these tasks will let improve the financial management quality and to provide optimization of the risk management processes. As it is known all varieties of risks are interdependent and interconnected to each other, and usually in summation they influence the enterprises. One of the most important element of the market risk is a currency market. In an enterprise the level of market risks, increase much in the period of staggers on the currency market [2]. Now such kind of situation is reviewed in the Azerbaijani business activity sphere. The reason is a dramatic US dollar exchange rate in comparison with local currency. Since February 2015, the real exchange rate for Azerbaijan manat decreased almost 2.18 times in comparison with the USD.

The analysis, systematization and generalization of the national and foreign scientific literature on classification of risks emerging in the enterprise process shows that in present the uniform classification of these risks does not exist. The complexity of risk classification is explained by the risk variety first of all and formation of their new types with the development of the market relations and increase of their interdependence. There is also no scientifically grounded recommendations on determination of a specific risk level acceptability in a specific situation [3;4;5;6;7]. In our opinion, the most concrete of all existent risks classifications is its division on the types in accordance with the following criteria:

- For the formation reasons: a) subjective; b) objective;

- For the formation level: a) level of a separate employee; b) level of management; c) external level;

- For the formation time: a) retrospective; b) current; c) perspective;

- For the risk degree: a) low; b) medium; c) high;

- For the type of client: a) corporate customer; b) governmental organization; c) private sector person;

- Depending on prediction method: a) scale assessment; b) probabilistic assessment;

- Depending on risk distribution in time: a) constant; b) periodical; c) short time;

- Depending on present of ability and risks management facilities: a) controllable; b) low controllable; b) non-controllable;

- Depending on development nature: a) risk of no profit; b) default risk and etc.

In current times the issues of development and implementation of the progressive risk management methods hold a valuable place in the enterprise [8;9]. Confirmation of this is the in-depth development of regulatory documents in regards of the issues of risks management, financing, credit facility, provision of short-term and long-term liquidity [10]. But along with this it is early days to talk about the fact that the methodology of risk assessment and risk management in enterprise of our country is at the appropriate level. Both the normative base and the procedures of risk management are very often not effective in real conditions, and this forms obstacles on the way of creation of the practical mechanism of enterprise management in a whole.

It should be noted that the notion of 'entrepreneurial risk' occurred in the activity of Azeri enterprises in the beginning of 90-ies of the previous century in the result of transition to the development of market relations in the country. However even now many books on enterprise do not cover the issues of risk management despite of the critical importance of this problem. But it is also worth to note that many western risk management methods meant for the management by the classic characteristics of pursuit of activities of economic entities are not effective in conditions of our country. There is also an urgent problem of absence of the ready human resources and the generally very low level of use and culture of risk management in enterprise and organizations. Of course, we cannot say that the notion of risk management is unknown for the management activity of our enterprisers. There exist the systems of monitoring and assessment of the risks in enterprise, but they are not brought to a common denominator, which is based on creation of risk management technology.

Besides, it have to be noted that the risk management concerns the activity of small, medium and large business. These aspects are strongly marked in financing of entrepreneurial activity. There are different characteristic features of the small, medium and large enterprise development. Thus, the size of the enterprise, their scope of activity also influence the role of these structures in the market economy.

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Reviewing the development factors and main tendencies of the small business abroad the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. State and non-state support for small business in most countries of the world dominate in economic policy, and with this the decrease of risk level is reached by means of division of the enterprise risks. Azerbaijan should use the world experience, and should use the successful models by developing the small business and analyzing its support. They should be accepted taking into consideration the national, area, climatic, economy, infrastructure characteristics in accordance with the gathered knowledge and skills.

2. The experience of European Countries, USA, Canada, and also the samples of constantly developing economy in Japan, China and Taiwan is more fruitful for Azerbaijan.

3. To our opinion the more preferable directions to support small businesses in Azerbaijan can be as following:

- Involvement of small enterprises in the implementation of government orders; maintaining a list of specific tasks (services) for small businesses; involvement of small business in the state conversion program;

- Focus on the franchising and subcontracting development and integration of small, medium and large businesses;

- Support of the scientific researches of small enterprise, return of the mechanism of concession to the scientific research and development activity, for the purpose of decrease of the innovation risks here, including the scientific researches of small companies to the discounted credit institutions and production of science-intensive products;

- Support and development of the venture mechanisms of the enterprise financing;

- Educational activities in the field of small business. Creation of training centers, educational institutions under state and commercial structures;

- Support of the export activity of the small enterprise;

- In support of the small enterprise forming the conditions for using the alternative budget sources while financing, such as implementation of resources use to the practice by forming of privileged conditions for activity of social organization, large enterprise and successful businessmen;

- Formation of the state and nonstate mutual aid funds, mutual insurance society and mutual activity companies;

- Development of the modern information technology, formation of the inequilateral information base for different level users, research of the small enterprise activity on the local and foreign market for business and its support;

- Regional development of small business, decentralization of support and development of the enterprise.

There is another attitude to financing and financial risks management in the large enterprises. Usually the same tools are implemented to finance the large operators for taking control over the companies and to attract the financing. But there is fundamental difference between their use. Thus, under the classical attractiveness of the finance in production it is understood that from the point of view of organization of any production process the investment are needed the company [11;12]. For example to develop the manufacturing of a new product the enterprise needs to conduct the acquisition of intellectual property right, bring and set the equipment, construct a new plant and carry out the organization of manufacturing. The structure of joining and acquisition operation can radically change the business of the company: this competitive acquisition operation can be directed on horizontal or vertical integration by the fundamental change of the production nomenclature. At the time the fundamental changes can take place in the assets and stock value of the companies, and as a result the new financial risks generalized with the funds market mechanisms can occur. It means that such companies also base on the new principles of the risk management system.

The development of enterprise activity in Azerbaijan, the realization of their economic potential depends on capability to meet the demand for money and financing terms. The formation and development of the enterprise activity is be funded through the extra-budgetary resources such short-term and long term credits, non-budget funds and etc. Determination of the priority directions in the national enterprise development, provision of target financing from the state budget of the reasonable perspective projects, creation of the juridical base in the enterprise development, formation of the advantageous business environment creates conditions for economical growth [13;14;15;16]. Generally while approaching this issue from the point of view of the enterprise relations it can be assessed as the result of improving of the state- entrepreneur relations development and cooperation relations (between the finance and other types of enterprise). The basis of additional finance for enterprise development is determined by the funds by the State Budget allotted to the enterprise development (National Fund of Enterprise Support), funds allotted to stimulation of the labour power and main resources of the enterprise profit, and capital investments of legal body and private entities of the foreign countries directed to the production.

The legality between the credit resources and enterprise is regulated by the requirement and offer laws. Financing of the enterprise development by the State Budget is determined by the funds allocated by the budget expenses. The income increase of the State Budget plays a role of real resource for increase of state funds to help in enterprise financing. From this point of view the effect strength between the growth

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rate of the country economy and increase in budget revenues is determined namely by the funds allocated to the different enterprise type and the level of its rational use. As the country's economy develops, it will be possible to increase the funds allocated from the State Budget to the Enterprise Support Fund. The credit policy being one of the main directions of the state regulation of an enterprise plays a large role.

It is worth to note that the current situation in the field structure of the enterprise do not meet the requirements of the economic development of Azerbaijan. The tendency of entrepreneurship development is observed mainly in the oil and food industry. It seems fair to say that the light industry is away from the enterprise activity. Thus, the demand in products of this field in Republic is satisfied mainly due to the imported products. The potential of private enterprises in mechanical engineering, chemical and other industries is not realized. The analysis shows that the enterprise is mainly formed in Baku, Sumgait and Absheron in general. 99% of foreign companies are located in Baku. Last years the enterprises in Baku grow rapidly. The wrong location of the enterprises, impractical and irrational use of raw materials, labor and financial resources affect adversely the regional enterprise. Upon main indications of the enterprise the level achieved in the country is falling behind the developed countries. The trade, public catering, and construction have been remaining to be the main fields of small enterprises activity in Azerbaijan for long years. The large and medium enterprises are concentrated in the fields where industrial production requires large capital investments. The number of private enterprises in science and education, new technologies production field is very low.

The analysis shows that in 2005-2014 years the was observed a growth in credits invested into economics and investment volume as a whole. But since 2015, there has been a downward trend in these indicators. The 56% of the original capital are formed by internal resources, and 44% by means of foreign resources. Today in Azerbaijan the main mechanism of state support of the enterprise is the issue of credits on easy terms by way of National Fund of Enterprise Support). During last 4 years this Fund granted to the enterprises a credit for more than 1 billion manats. In order to provide and improve the enterprise development under current conditions it is necessary to switch the processes to the more effective regulation methods. Within this context special opportunities and differences should take into account the priorities of the social-economic development of the country, region and population as a whole, as well as of the social-demographic groups. In many countries the enterprises use government support as a special form of economic activity to create employment and open new work places. The economic organizational mechanisms of the enterprise support is possible with the regulation

mechanisms and unions which they created as an economic subject. Being the main aim of the regulation, GDP growth is formed by rational organization of economics and in terms of the role of enterprise in meeting the demand of the population for goods and services. The organizational structure of the state regulation of the enterprise is more wide notion than state administrative regulation of the enterprise. The tax economic mechanisms of regulation are also the method or form of enterprise activity regulation. The enterprise activity which underlies the economy based on the free market principles is directly related to the state political, economic, legal and material support in all countries. The economic literature often refers to the creation of favorable conditions for small and medium-sized enterprises when it comes to government support for enterprise development.

Not depending on the forms of enterprise activity the solution of issues demanding such regulations as encouraging investment in all areas, ensuring employment of the population, maintaining the overall level of prices, provision of the economic growth, and redistribution of income is considered to be the direct responsibility of the state. The aim of the state support is characterized by the measures on three definite directions: 1) advisory monitoring of the process in the early years of the formation of new enterprises; 2) financial support to the new created enterprise structures or implementation of any privileges (especially in tax system) and 3) provide technical, scientific-technical or technological assistance to the enterprise structures with the small finance. According to business structures, the state support continues until their transition from small to large enterprise.

Conclusion

Thus, the enterprise development support will become more important as one of the priority directions of the economics policy of the country in Azerbaijan in the nearest future, and all these are reflected in many state programs, alongside with the strategic roadmaps [17;18;19;20]. The development of enterprise, increase of state support for it, protection of the rights and legitimate interests of enterprises, elimination of artificial barriers to the development of enterprise are always in the center of interest. For this reason with the aim of development of the enterprise in the country and further expansion of the measures taken in the field of state support for enterprise during last years the special State Programs and Decisions were accepted and significant work has been done to improve the legislation, create an infrastructure, increase of the preferential financial support, and protect of the rights of entrepreneurs. As the result the role of entrepreneurs in the country increase, and they become one of the leading power of our society. Alongside with this it is important to pay more attention to a number of issues:

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• Raising the state financial support for enterprise development in Azerbaijan to a qualitatively new stage, the necessity to increase the rationality of consecutive actions in this area, and also the current level of the investment demand of the enterprise subject requires more development of the present mechanisms in this filed;

• prevention of risks arising in the field of financing, decreasing of their affect, risk divisions on

the innovation projects and reorganization of the insurance system should be completed;

• it is necessary to clearly determine the priority directions of financing of the enterprise in condition of indeterminacy and risk taking into consideration the acceptance of adequate long-term measures and etc.

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NATURAL EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF THE BEHAVIOR OF UNDERGROUND SHELL CONSTRUCTIONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SEISMIC EXPLOSION WAVES. PART 2. METHOD OF EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF DYNAMIC BEHAVIOR OF UNDERGROUND PIPELINE DESIGNS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SEISMIC EXPLOSION WAVES

Abstract: The paper presents the results of full-scale experimental studies on the pattern of propagation of seismic blast waves in the soil and the behavior of the underground cylindrical thin-walled shell under seismic effects of underground instantaneous explosions. It was established that the rise time of the maximum of the underground structure in the waveform does not correspond in value with the time of the rise of the maximum of the soil environment surrounding the underground structure. From the above it follows that, with moderate attenuation, the logarithmic decrement is the ratio of the energy scattered in one cycle to the doubled maximum potential energy of the cycle. The results obtained are important in engineering analysis and prediction of the behavior of underground thin-walled structures.

Key words: soil vibration speed, static load, source, D'Alamberts principle, stiffness, vibration, amplitude, equations.

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ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПОВЕДЕНИЯ ПОДЗЕМНЫХ ОБОЛОЧЕЧНЫХ СООРУЖЕНИЙ ПРИ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИИ СЕЙСМОВЗРЫВНЫХ ВОЛН. ЧАСТЬ 2. МЕТОДИКА ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ДИНАМИЧЕСКОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ ПОДЗЕМНЫХ ТРУБОПРОВОДНЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ ПРИ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИИ СЕЙСМОВЗРЫВНЫХ ВОЛН

Аннотация: В работе приведены результаты натурных экспериментальных исследований по изучению картины распространения сейсмиковзрывных волн в грунтовой среде и поведения подземного цилиндрического тонкостенной оболочки при сейсмических воздействиях подземных мгновенных взрывов. Установлено, что время нарастания максимума подземного сооружения в осциллограмме по значению не соответствует с временем нарастания максимума грунтовой среды, окружающего подземного сооружения. Из выше указанных вытекает, что при умеренном затухании логарифмический декремент есть отношение энергии, рассеянной за один цикл, к удвоенной максимальной потенциальной энергии цикла. Полученные результаты имеют важное значение при инженерном анализе и прогнозировании поведения подземных тонкостенных конструкций.

Ключевые слова: скорости колебания грунта, статическая нагрузка, источник, принципом Даламбера, жёсткость, вибрация, амплитуда, уравнения.

Введение

Исследование кинематических параметров колебания грунта экспериментальной площадки при подземных взрывах.

Интенсивность сейсмического воздействия или степень колебания грунтовой среды определяется по сейсмическим шкалам. Подразделение землетрясений по баллу основано на разных критериях: по величине ускорения смещения грунта; величине смещения грунта; скорости колебания грунта; по плотности энергии сейсмических волн и др.

Существуют немало количество шкал, в которых интенсивность землетрясения определяется по инструментальным данным, характеру повреждений зданий, возводимых без антисейсмических мероприятий, остаточным деформациям поверхности земли, поведению людей и животных, а также устойчивости различных предметов.

До настоящего времени у нас в стране пользуются сейсмической шкалой [1,2,3,4,11,12] практически наиболее важная часть, которой в диапазоне от 6 до 9 баллов утверждена в качестве Государственного стандарта.

Для оценки последствий землетрясений при подземных взрывах С.В. Медведевым предложена шкала сейсмической интенсивности [5,6], учитывающая меньшую продолжительность сейсмических колебаний и повторяемость сопоставимых между собой по величине волн, а также высокую частоту колебаний при подземных взрывах в сравнении с естественными тектоническими землетрясениями.

По СНиПу оценка сейсмического действия природных тектонических землетрясений на сооружение производится по величине ускорения

смещения грунта, вызываемого землетрясением. В зависимости от величины ускорения производится оценка интенсивности землетрясений в баллах. При расчете зданий и сооружений на действие естественных землетрясений полагают, что действие последнего силам инерции, действующим на сооружения при землетрясении. Величина этих сил по закону Ньютона принимается равной массе рассматриваемого элемента, умноженной на ускорение колебаний грунта.

Действительное ускорение колебаний сооружения заменяется ускорением землетрясения. При сейсмических колебаниях, вызванных подземными взрывами, разрушения или повреждения не будут иметь места до тех пор, пока энергия, получаемая сооружением при действии сейсмиковзрывных волн, не достигнет значительной величины, достаточной для разрушения или повреждения сооружения, независимо от того, какие численные значения приобретает величина ускорения.

При изучении сейсмического воздействия подземных взрывов особое значение имеет прогнозирование ожидаемых амплитуд скорости смещения частиц грунта, научные основы которого разработаны в М.А. Садовским [8]. В дальнейшем проведенные многочисленные исследования сейсмического действия подземных взрывов, лишь подтвердили основные закономерности скорости колебаний от веса заряда и расстояния до них, предложенном М.А. Садовским. Кроме того, вопрос оценки сейсмического эффекта подземного взрыва изучался Д.Д. Барканом, Ф.А. Кирилловым, С.В. Медведевым и другими, которым предложены ряд эмпирические зависимости вышесказанного параметра от веса заряда расстояния [4,6].

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Формула М.А. Садовского для определения скорости колебаний частиц грунта получена с использованием закона динамического подобия Ньютона для упругих сил (или критерий Коши):

$$V = \dot{u} = k \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{C}}{R} \right)^n \quad (1)$$

где, C - общий вес заряда ВВ (кг), k - коэффициент пропорциональности, R - расстояние от места взрыва до пункта наблюдения, n - показатель степени.

Величина показателя степени ($n=1,5$), приведенного веса заряда, в этой формуле определяет степень ослабления интенсивности колебаний с расстоянием, зависящий от акустических свойств горных пород от точки взрыва до пункта наблюдения.

Для определения скорости смещения частиц грунта Д.Д. Барканом предложена следующая зависимость:

$$V = \dot{u}_0 = \omega \rho \sqrt{C} \left[\frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{C_1}{R} + \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{R}} \right] \quad (2)$$

где: C_1, C_2 - эмпирические постоянные, мало зависящие от свойств среды (численные значения C_1 и C_2 определяется экспериментально); C - вес заряда ВВ; R - расстояние от точки взрыва до пункта наблюдения; ρ - коэффициент пропорциональности. $\omega = f / \lg R$ здесь: f - частота главной фазы сейсмозрывных волн.

На основе экспериментальных данных С.В. Медведев предложил следующую формулу

$$V = \dot{u}_0 = 7,5 * 10^4 \sqrt{\frac{g}{\gamma \mathcal{G}_p T R_{np}^3}} \quad (3)$$

здесь: \mathcal{G}_p - скорость распространения волны (м/сек);

R_{np} - приведенное расстояние; γ - объемный вес грунта, кг/м³; g - ускорение силы тяжести, м/сек²; T - период колебания грунта, сек.

Американские исследователи Л.Д. Лит, Ф.И. Крэнделл и др. предложили при практических расчетах использовать коэффициент энергии взрыва, пропорционального:

$$ER = 10,8 A^2 f^2$$

где, ER - коэффициент энергии взрыва; A - амплитуда смещения, см; f - частота колебаний, Гц.

Ими установлен, что для разнообразных подземных зданий и сооружений критическим является коэффициент энергии 20-40. Учитывая, что скорость колебаний грунта и коэффициент энергии зависят только от амплитуды и частоты колебаний, можно для сравнения сделать взаимные пересчеты этих величин:

$$ER = 0,274 \mathcal{G}^2, \quad \mathcal{G} = 1,91 \sqrt{ER}$$

Критическим величием $V=12-14$ см/с и 2-3 см/с соответствуют коэффициенты энергии $ER=39-54$ и $ER=1,1-2,5$. Критическим коэффициентом энергии $ER=20-40$ соответствуют скорости $V=8,5-12,1$ см/с.

Как указывалось, выше, кинематические параметры колебания грунта были зафиксированы в двух пунктах, которые расположены на расстоянии 100 м друг от друга (в направлении к точке взрыва).

Экспериментальных данных можно аппроксимировать в виде зависимости от веса взрываемого заряда C и эпицентрального расстояния R и установить эмпирическую формулу в следующем порядке:

Используя вышеназванного метод аппроксимируем кривую приведенной на рис. 1 которая получена на контрольной точке в грунт. Эмпирическая формула зависимости скорости смещения грунта от веса заряда ВВ и эпицентрального расстояния имеет следующий вид:

$$\mathcal{G} = 325,24 R_{np}^{-1,45553}$$

или

$$\mathcal{G} = 325,24 \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{C}}{R} \right)^{1,46} \quad (4)$$

Сравним экспериментально полученных результатов с соответствующими значениями, полученными по эмпирическим формулам.

Надо отметить, что расшифровка картины колебаний грунта при взрывах, понятие об отдельных волнах, особенно на близких расстояниях от точки взрыва, является условным.

Оно включает в себе тот смысл, что под волной понимается некоторая фаза движения (максимум или минимум), которая прослеживается на осциллограммах (эпюрах) в некотором диапазоне расстояний и характеризуется определенными признаками. Эти фазы часто являются результатом наложения нескольких волн, различных по природе, причем выделить эти волны в чистом виде и, в частности, определить моменты их вступления не всегда удается. На несколько больших расстояниях, где волны разделяются между собой из-за различия скоростей распространения, понятие волны приобретает более определенный смысл. Поскольку в нашем случае число экспериментальных точек невелико, (их всего 2) расшифровать картины колебаний различные типы на эпюрах колебаний различные типы волн (продольные, Рэлеевские и т.д) оказалось затруднительным. Судя по результатам исследований Харина, Рулева максимальные значения скорости в ближней зоне соответствует продольной волне, а на дальних расстояниях Рэлеевской.

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На рис.1 и 2 приведены серии записей скорости сейсмозрывного колебания грунта для разных приведенных расстояний ($R_{np}=14,5\div 24,54$). Приведенные здесь осциллограммы относятся к продольной составляющей скорости. Если рассмотреть записи скорости колебания грунта, то заметим, что первоначальный, относительно простой по форме сигнал, наблюдается при малых приведенных расстояниях.

Приведенное описание движения грунта при больших приведенных расстояниях от точки взрыва подтверждается в сложный цуг колебаний, который содержит несколько пиков и впадин разной амплитуды и дальше плавно затухает [8,9].

Пик, по значению соответствующий максимуму, на записи колебания наблюдается

спустя некоторое время после начала колебания, т.е. изменение скорости в таких колебаниях является плавным, а не ударным. Если рассмотреть колебания грунта на различных приведенных расстояниях, то можно заметить, что максимальный пик, как в записи смещения, с увеличением приведенного расстояния перемещается к концу записи. Так при опытах №3 и №4 в контрольной точке пик наблюдается первом движении, а в последующем оп № 2 в контрольной точке уже не середине и при больших приведенных расстояниях оп №3 и оп №2, основном пункте наблюдений максимальный пик перемещается к концу записи.

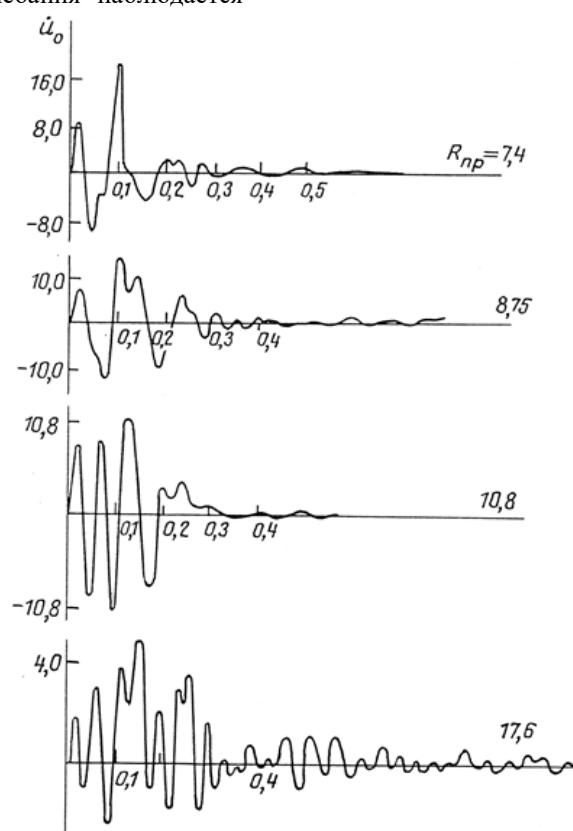


Рис.1.Скорость частиц грунта на различных приведенных расстояниях(зафиксирован в контрольной точке, ближняя точка взрыва).

Таким образом, первоначальный простой сейсмозрывной сигнал, который наблюдается по форме сложный цуг колебаний, где видны несколько пики и впадин разной амплитуды.

На записях-осциллограммах, кроме первых вступлений, можно заметить развитие отдельных характерных фаз. По этим данным на основе значений скорости и перемещений были построены годографы.

Кроме того, с увеличением приведенного расстояния, наблюдается нарастание продолжительности колебания.

Если сравнить записи разных приведенных расстояний, то заметим, что при больших приведенных расстояниях продолжительность больше, чем при остальных. Обратим внимание на «плотность» записей, т.е. число пиков на головной части. Здесь видим, что при разных приведенных расстояниях число пиков различно, с увеличением приведенного расстояния

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«плотность» число колебания увеличивается, а затухание становится более плавным.

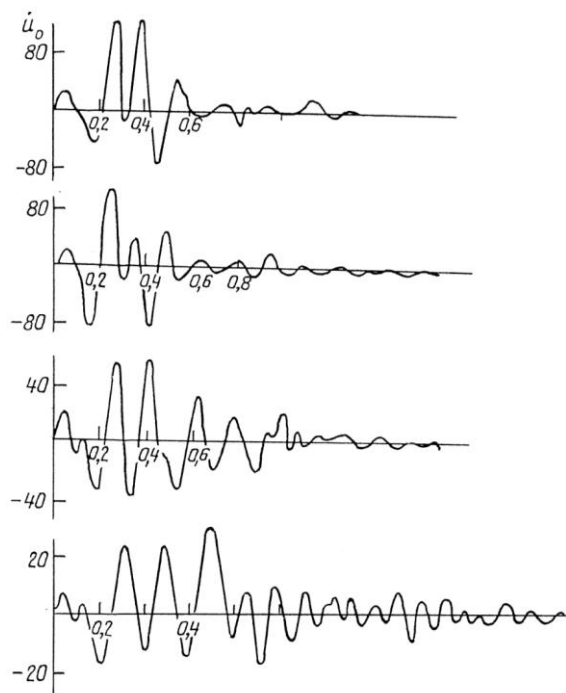


Рис.2. Скорость частиц грунта на различных приведенных расстояниях (зафиксирована на основном пункте наблюдения).

Результаты вычисления логарифмических декрементов затухания показывает, что затухание в контрольной точке, т.е. в близком расстоянии к точке взрыва, больше, чем в основном пункте наблюдения. Отсюда следует, что с увеличением

приведенного расстояния величины логарифмических декрементов затухания уменьшаются.

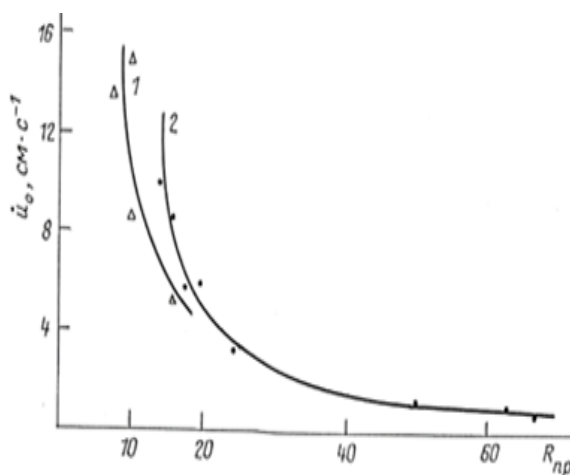


Рис.3. Зависимость скорости смещения грунта в продольном направлении от приведенного расстояния: 1-для контрольной точки; 2 - на основном пункте наблюдения.

Амплитуда скорости движения грунта при малых приведенных расстояниях характеризуются значительными величинами. С увеличением расстояния эти амплитуды являются быстро затухающими.

Анализ осциллограмм смещения и скорости (рис.1 и 2) показывает, что максимальные значения скорости по времени не согласуются с максимумом смещения той же точки грунта, во всех опытах смещение достигает своего максимума раньше, чем скорость. Кроме того,

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диапазон головной части скорости шире, чем смещения грунта той же точки, а амплитуда скорости не всегда пропорциональна максимуму смещения в грунте.

При оценке сейсмического воздействия подземных взрывов на подземные сооружения существенную роль играет спектральный состав колебаний, одного спектральная обработка сейсмограмм требуют применение вычислительной техники и специальных алгоритмов.

На рис.3 приведен зависимости скорости смещения частиц грунта от приведенного расстояния. Здесь кривая-I показывает изменение вышеназванного параметра для контрольной точки, а кривая II-для основного пункта наблюдения. Отсюда можно заметить, что особе кривые при малых приведенных расстояниях имеют резко убывающий характер, а с увеличением приведенного расстояния эта кривая более плавно затухает. Интенсивное затухание,

которое наблюдается при малых приведенных расстояниях свидетельствует о большой диссипации энергии этой зоне. Это связано с пластическими и упругопластическими деформациями в грунте, т.к. эта зона примыкает к зоне упругопластической деформации здесь диссипация энергии больше, чем в зоне упругого колебания, что подтверждает кривая II.

Таким образом, здесь были определены интенсивность колебания сейсмического воздействия при каждом подземном взрыве по трем параметрам: амплитуде смещения, скорости смещения и по средним значениям плотности энергии протекающей в грунте. Установлена зависимость скорости смещения от величины заряда ВВ и эпицентрального расстояния. Оценена точность формул (для данного условия) других авторов и сделан анализ записи осциллограмм скорости колебания (см. табл.1).

Таблица 1. Анализ записи осциллограмм скорости колебания.

№ опытов	Вес заряда ВВ, кг	Эпицентр. расстояния от точки взрыва	Экс. знач. скорости смещения см/сек	Продольное перемещение мм.	Плотность энергии эрг/см ²	Интенсивность в баллах
1	890	350	1,2	0,4	0,6 *10 ⁶	4
2	2900	350	3,05	0,8492	3,3 *10 ⁶	5
3	6540	300	5,42	1,3922	18,9 *10 ⁶	6
4	5140	250	10,04	1,6604	85,8 *10 ⁶	7
5	2520	200	8,5	1,2492	88,9 *10 ⁶	7

Экспериментальные исследования колебания подземных сооружений при сейсмозрывных воздействия.

Разрушительное действие сейсмозрывных волн в значительной мере определяется количеством энергии, передающейся подземным сооружениям колебаниями грунта. Надо отметить, что энергетический критерий относится к ситуациям, в которых существует потенциальная возможность повреждения подземного сооружения.

Ниже приводим некоторые экспериментально полученные записи

сейсмических колебаний подземного сооружения, а также его абсолютные смещения

Если затухание колебания в горизонтальном направлении (по оси Ox) в большей степени обусловлено податливостью грунта или, другими словами, в этом направлений затухание происходит за счет взаимодействия или преодоления энергии сцепления на контакте тела сооружения и грунта, то на вертикальной составляющей затухание колебания сооружения обусловлено рассеиванием энергии из-за значительных деформаций грунта.

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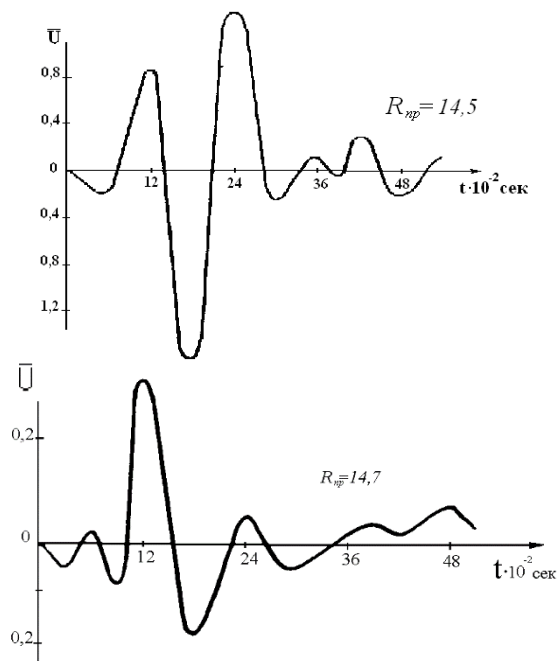


Рис.4. Изменение относительного смещения грунта и сооружения в продольном направлении по времени.

Отсюда видно, что каждая составляющая изменяется по разным законам и они численно соизмеримы между собой. Получено подтверждение существования относительных

перемещений подземного оболочечного сооружения и грунтовой среды в трех взаимно перпендикулярных направлениях.

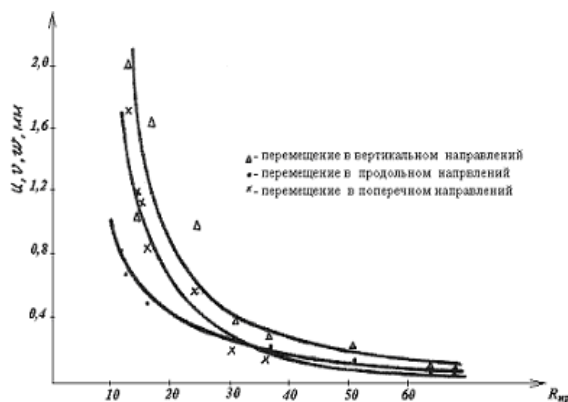


Рис.5. Зависимости абсолютных максимальных перемещений сооружения в трех взаимно перпендикулярных направлениях от приведенного расстояния.

При этом заметим, что максимальные значения продольных и поперечных горизонтальных перемещений сооружения по значению меньше, чем грунтовой среды.

На основе экспериментально полученных результатов, были построены зависимость относительного смещения грунта и сооружения от абсолютного смещения грунта (рис. 4-6).

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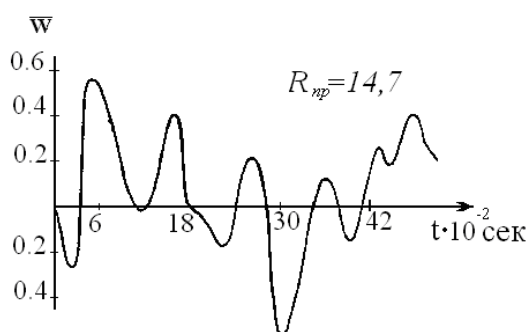
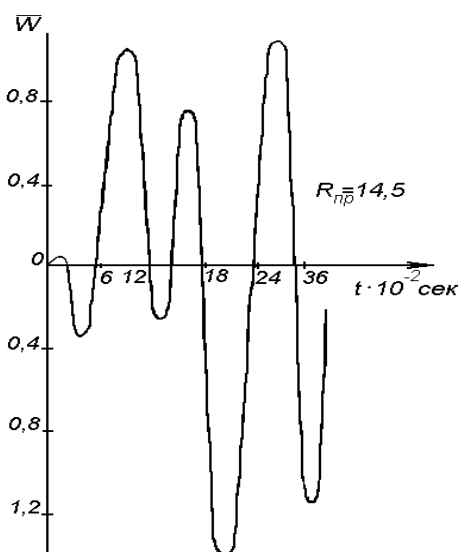


Рис.6. Изменение относительного смещения грунта и сооружения в вертикальном направлении по времени.

Отсюда нетрудно заметить, что численное значение относительного смещения грунта и сооружения в продольном направлении до некоторого значения абсолютного смещения

($U \approx 0,7$ мм) имеет убывающий характер, после чего значение этого параметра возрастает (рис.7).

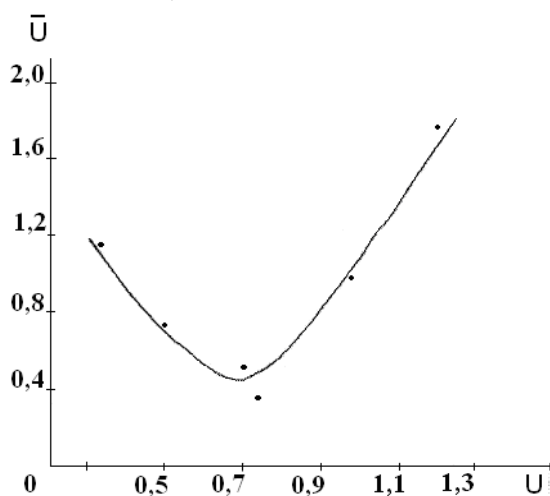


Рис.7. Зависимость относительного перемещения сооружения от абсолютного перемещения грунтовой среды в продольные направления.

На рис.8 приведен зависимость относительного перемещения сооружения от

абсолютного перемещения грунтовой среды в вертикальные направления.

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Здесь, даже визуально наблюдается та картина как в продольные направления. Но в этом случае диапазон, где происходит убывание численное значение относительное смещение более узелок чем, в продольные направления [7,10].

На рис.7 и рис.8 приведены зависимости относительного смещения сооружения от абсолютного перемещения грунтовой среды в продольном и вертикальном направлениях

относительно к оси сооружения. Как следует из этих графиков численные значения относительных перемещений имеют убывающий характер, продольное смещение и вертикальное соответственно равны 0,7 и 0,8. Уменьшение значения этих параметров начиная с этих значений прекратятся и дальше начиная со значений $u > 0,7$ и $w > 0,8$ зависимость данных графиков имеют возрастающий характер.

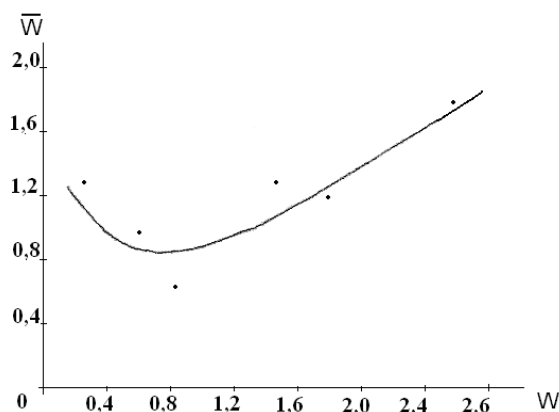


Рис.8. Зависимость относительного перемещения сооружения от абсолютного перемещения грунтовой среды в вертикальные направления.

Вследствие взаимодействия между грунтом и сооружением наблюдается, изменение смещения подземного сооружения во всех направлениях в сторону уменьшения, т.е. во всех направлениях существует относительное смещение грунта и сооружения, характер которого зависит от многих факторов: физико-механических свойств грунтов, особенностями конструкции и материала подземного сооружения, условиями контакта и взаимодействия грунта и сооружения, а также от значения сил взаимодействия в контакте двух сред. Все компоненты, относительного смещения грунта и сооружения, по численному значению близки между собой. Вышеприведенные кривые зависимости параметров от интенсивности сейсмического колебания грунта были аппроксимированы по методу наименьших квадратов. К аппроксимации подверглась каждая кривая в отдельности и получены следующие выражения зависимости относительного смещения от интенсивности сейсмического колебания грунта:

- для смещения в продольные направления

$$\bar{U} = 0,31I^2 - 2,61 + 6,02; \quad (5)$$

- для смещения в поперечные направления

$$\bar{V} = 0,052I^2 - 0,431 + 1,0; \quad (6)$$

- и наконец, для смещения в поперечные направления

$$\bar{W} = 0,07I^2 - 0,51 + 0,93. \quad (7)$$

Колебания среды здесь не имеют явной формы и даже в некоторых приведенных расстояниях форма движения теряет колебательных характер ($R_{np}=24,5$; $R_{np}=36,5$).

Впервые были получены эмпирические формулы зависимости абсолютного смещения подземного сооружения от веса заряда ВВ и эпицентрального расстояния в трех взаимно перпендикулярных направлениях для каждого компонента смещения:

- для смещения в продольные направления

$$U = 9,2R_{np}^{-0,988} = 9,29(\sqrt[3]{C}/R)^{-0,988}; \quad (8)$$

или

$$U = 2,16e^{-0,069R_{np}}; \quad (9)$$

- для смещения в вертикальные направления

$$W = 141(\sqrt[3]{C}/R)^{-1,67}; \quad (10)$$

или

$$W = 4,11e^{-0,067R_{np}}; \quad (11)$$

- для поперечного смещения

$$V = 700(\sqrt[3]{C}/R)^{-2,44}; \quad (12)$$

или

$$V = 7,8e^{-0,13R_{np}}. \quad (13)$$

Таким образом, на основе результатов экспериментальных исследований в натуре, получены эмпирические выражения для количественного определения максимальных значений абсолютных перемещений подземного

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сооружения, взаимодействующих с грунтовой средой.

Выводы.

1. Процесс взаимодействия подземного сооружения и грунта является суммарным результатом действия прямых, отраженных от границы раздела полупространства энергии волн: при этом участие первых заключается в создании в разрушаемой среде определенного пред разрушении её по имеющимся микро и макротрещинам, которое в последующем под действием вторичных волн.

2. Получено подтверждение существования относительных перемещений, сооружения типа оболочки и грунтовой среды в трех взаимно перпендикулярных направлениях. При этом установлено, что максимальные значения продольных и поперечных горизонтальных перемещений сооружения по значению меньше, чем у грунтовой среды.

3. На основе экспериментальных данных получены эмпирические формулы для вычисления максимальных значений перемещений сооружения.

4. Анализ осциллограмм в трех взаимоперпендикулярных направлениях показал, что каждый составляющий достигает своего максимума в разное время процесса колебаний.

5. Установлено, что время нарастания максимума подземного сооружения в осциллограмме по значению не соответствует с временем нарастания максимума грунтовой среды, окружающего подземного сооружения.

6. Из выше указанных вытекает, что при умеренном затухании логарифмический декремент есть отношение энергии, рассеянной за один цикл, к удвоенной максимальной потенциальной энергии цикла. Основываясь этих соображениях можно сказать, что в случае $n=1$, т.е. логарифмический декремент $\lambda = const$.

Полученные результаты имеют важное значение при инженерном анализе и прогнозировании поведения подземных тонкостенных оболочечных сооружений при действии сейсмозрывных волн.

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THE GREAT POWER OF LITERATURE TO AWAKEN NATIONAL SPIRIT

Abstract: The article scientifically analyzed the impact (role) the creativity of Aitmatov and R. Gamzatov national literature of Uzbekistan.

Key words: Dagestan, Leyli and Majnun, Omar Hayam, Alisher Navoiy.

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Introduction

The understanding of the national identity has a profound effect on every nation and people as a national movement, a flag that unites them for a great purpose. In this regard, each nation learns from each other's achievements and positive experiences, thus enriching its national identity.

National literature has also influenced one another for thousands of years. "If literature lives, the nation lives". The great Uzbek poet Chulpon's these meaningful words prove how the literature and expressive words are on the formation of independence spirit, the moral maturity of the nation. The basis of any national literature is its inspiring history and language, national values and traditions.

"... Word is human, word is destiny, and word is nation. That is why oppression against a society, a nation, or a particular person begins with violence towards freedom of speech" said Q.Yuldashev, an Uzbek literary scholar. Those who have always spoken the truth, and lead the people, will bring the nation to the rank of nation. Undoubtedly, the sympathy at the heart of the artist towards his country and the nation, his knowledge and skills, his high moral character are, in a word, are of great importance. In the words of a famous Uzbek scientist I.Gafurov, "Words are, except uttering emotion, and excitement, of great importance only when they are mobilized to protect human beings". It means that

literature, first and foremost, fights for the protection, life, pleasure, and well-being of the individual.

Tiriksan, o'lmagansan,
Sen-da odam, sen-da insonsen,
Kishan kiyma,
Bo'yin egma,
Ki sen ham hur tug'ulg'on sen!
(Alive you are, not dead,
You, a human, you are a man,
Do wear handcuffs not,
Do bow down not,
Since, born you are free!)

It is clear that repression in the former Soviet Union also influenced literature. In fact, first of all, the great maples of literature that give the nation a sense of survival and freedom, the patrons of literature were repressed. In the years following the repression, to some extent intellectuals and creators have been silenced in the process of national self-awareness. Shukrullo, the People's Poet of Uzbekistan, who suffered the repression, wrote in his poem "Destiny": "To live in fear is death." In this poem, Shukrullo stresses that your life without your own free will is more difficult than not to live.

"After the sharp criticism of the worshipping a certain person in 1956, there was a change in the lives of the former Soviet republics, albeit insignificant. The climate of ideology has warmed a bit, "wrote the Hero of Uzbekistan, a prominent literary scholar

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O.Sharafiddinov.- It was immediately apparent that people all over the country were roused and depressed, and this awakening showed that there is a great need in life, for new breath, and for spiritual renewal”.

During this period, the literal process of self-identification of nations in the multinational literature of the former Soviet Union was re-fueled in millions of souls. In the Baltic republics Eduardas Mejelaytes, Rasul Hamzatov and Kaysin Kuliev in the Caucasus, Mustay Karim and David Kugiltinov in the Volga and Siberian plains, and in Central Asia, such as Chingiz Aytmatov and Shukrullo, the writer creating works in their national languages came to existence. One of the great poets, Rasul Hamzatov from Dagestan, was one of the great poets, who ignored the barriers and threats in this regard and began to speak out in his own way and style. His passionate and passionate poetry, in spite of his ethnicity and nationality, in every heart of his creativity, gave rise to love and devotion to his motherland, and encouraged him to sing his national pride and kudos.

The poet, who has created unique works in his time, enjoying world literature and the bust of Oriental literature, in particular, Alisher Navoiy, has had a significant impact on the perfection of national self-consciousness in Uzbek literature and the creation of works that glorify free literature.

Literary scholars claim that, based on Rasul Hamzatov's acknowledgment, he had developed a poetry and mastered poetic traditions not only in the peoples of Daghestan, but also in the fraternal peoples in Oriental literature.“The translators have given me the opportunity to read, first of all, the writings of poets by Hayne, Burns, Sa'diy, Navoiy, Servantes, Goethe, Dickens, Longfellow, Whitman and many others. If I had not read their writings, I probably would not have grown up as a poet”.

The poet also notes that in addition to his avar literature, he grew up under the influence of Hafiz Sherozi, Sa'diy, Firdavsiy, Omar Hayyam, Abdurahman Jami, Alisher Navoiy poems, Layli and Majnun, Yusuf and Zulaykho, fairy tales Tohir and Zuhra. In particular, the name of Alisher Navoiy is frequently repeated in his works. He writes in one of his poems:

Qachonlardir aytgandi buyuk Navoiy,
“Ishq davolar asli dil yarasini”.

Dog'istonda senla tuzolsak edi,
Ishqni asrovchilar idorasini

(Once said by great Navoiy,
“Heals love the heart wound”.

In Dagestan if only we could establish,
The office of love guardians)

The poet has great respect for Turkish poetry by the creator of its founder Alisher Navoiy and the people of Uzbekistan. “Each nation shapes itself and gives itself its own name. It is useless to insult the nation here. In their time demolished mosques and ancient architectural monuments, they tried to destroy

the history and culture of the people. I am skeptical of anyone who is indifferent to the history of other nations. Uzbekistan has a long history ... Could it be denied? Let's learn each other's history. It is good if nations learn to respect one another's history!” His father, the first national poet of Dagestan, Hamzat Tsadasa had a great influence on R. Hamzatov's love of Alisher Navoi's works and personality. Hamzad Tsadasa was an expert on Oriental literature and could read books in Arabic and in Arabic scripts.The fact that Hamzad Tsadasa arrived in Uzbekistan in 1948, attended events dedicated to the jubilee of the great Uzbek poet and thinker Alisher Navoiy in Tashkent and Samarkand, as well as the fact that the Hamzat Tsadasa home museum in Tsada village in Hunzakh district, Dagestan has been exhibited.

The image of the bird, the nightingale, always praises the birth of Rasul Hamzatov and reflects the extreme views of national identity. In his famous work, Dagestan, he writes:

“The bird is caught and caged. The bird kept in the cage kept repeating only one word night and day: Homeland, Homeland, Homeland, Homeland, Homeland, and Motherland. It is probably a prosperous country with paradise birds and trees of paradise. It's best to let the bird go and see where it goes. A bird will show me the way to a miraculous country. He opened the hole of the golden cage and the bird was released”. The bird flew about ten feet away and landed on the cliff horn, which grew among the smooth stones”.

This great poetry emphasized that every heart should have its own flower, its own nightingale. After all, as the poet says, every nightingale has its own song and can sing in different continents, countries and countries of the world. Wherever it is at any time, it sings about the most sacred feeling - the Motherland.

Bulbul qo'shig'ini tinglayapsanmi,
Unda yangrayotgan tantana tinmas.
Nima haqda kuylar angalayapsanmi.
Ammo noma'lumdir hech kimsa bilmas.

Iymonim komildir ishonchla aytgum,
Vatan haqidadir bu qo'shiq bonglar.
Agar o'zga mavzu bo'lganda shaksiz,
Joniga tegardi allaqachonlar.

(Do you listen to Nightingale,
The triumph of the music continues.
Do you understand what the music is about?
But the unknown, no one knows it.

I am confident, I can say with confidence,
This song is about the motherland.
If there is a different subject, no doubt,
Already touched.)

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Rasul Hamzatov did not want to be a bird in the golden cage while the former USSR was the most powerful state in the world, where the idea of a single state, one language and one culture was widely promoted by the ideology of millions of peoples. He was trying to break the cage spiritually and sing his own song. The immortal spirit of this immense essence was later echoed in the work of the people's poet of Uzbekistan, Shukrullo:

Menga oltin qasr bersalar,
Bor ne'matni qilib muhayyo,
Lekin shunda bir shart qo'ysalar:
"Odamlarsiz yashaysan tanxo,
O'z nafsingni o'ylasang agar
Oltinlardan qo'yarmiz haykal"
Yo'q! Yo'q! Sendan xoli bo'lganim,
Baxtsizligim, tirik o'lganim!
(If they give me a golden castle,
Be prepared for everything you have,
However, if they make a condition:
"You live alone without people,
If you think of your own self
Statue of gold
No! No! I have been free from you,
My tragedy, the dead!")

Obviously, although the words change, the essence remains the same. Even though the poet has put his heart and soul into the words of the poem, the meaning is, "If you build me a golden fortress and provide all your blessings, forget your identity, live off your people, and live in silence, we will give you a golden statue!" is standing. The poet concludes the poem with the same nightingale, the nightingale cry of joy in the heart: "No! No! I have been free from you, My tragedy, the dead!"

As with all great poets, writing an eternal song about his homeland was his whole life and purpose. That is why Rasul Hamzatov, who is famous for his book title and the flag of the nation, is unanimously wise:

"Mountains often give their son the name of his grandfather. My book is my child. I am a child of Dagestan. So, the title of my book is DOGISTON. Could it be a more appropriate, more beautiful, more accurate name? The ambassador knows the flag on his car, my book is my homeland. The name is that flag."

It was as if Rasul Hamzatov had broken the dam of thoughts in the hearts of the peoples of the republics for a while, in fear, insecurity, and opened the way for free speech from their ancestors. In his famous work, My Dagestan, he proved that man is firmly attached to his native language and national values, without which he could lose not only his identity but also his human image, both in terms of impressive and instructive, Eastern wisdom and logic. The ideology of the regime was astonished by the reality of this life.

Released in 1967, the book quickly translated into the languages of the peoples of the world and has become a priceless resource for readers. Inspired by

his global success, the poet presented his second book "Dagestan" in 1971 to fans of literature. With his fiery and struggling works, the poet has taken a worthy place in the history of artistic perfection of mankind, whose works have been translated to 80 languages around the world.

This work has had a tremendous impact in terms of national identity, love of the native language and respect for ancestors. In his work, he has great respect for the heroes of the nations, who have been born for the sake of national liberation. At the time, writing and even talking about the personality of Amir Temur in the territory of the USSR was dangerous. He wrote in his book Dagestan:

"A soldier who died after a battle with Timur's soldiers near the Komu aoul found a book in his pocket. Sheets of book pages. But among the mountaineers, no one could read this book. So the mountaineers tore up the book and tried to blow it up or burn it. Wise and brave Partu-Fatimat came forward and said:

- Let him keep it like a weapon!
- What do we need? But none of us can read it.
- We can't read the book, but the time will come when our children and grandchildren will read it. We do not know what is written in it. Maybe this book is about our future."

"Dagestan" was the first in the territory of the former Soviet Union to translate into Uzbek by the well-known poet E.Vahidov and published in the journal "Gulistan" (1968).

The world-famous civilizations of Avicenna, Beruni, Farabi, Bukhari, Nakshbandi, Moturidi, Ferghani, Navoiy, more than 3000 thousand years of national statehood, great personalities such as Sultan Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek and Babur have a long history. It was a threat to the dominant ideology of the nation, which had made an enormous contribution to its development. Therefore, the publication of the work in the journal is prohibited.

At that time, every Uzbek person who read Rasul Hamzatov's book "Dagestan" seemed to whisper in his heart Chulpon, who, in his last breath, had longed for the liberation of the nation from the world, and whose hope for tomorrow's future was dying.

Tilingan tillarga qon yugurgusi,
Bo'shalgan inlarga jonlar kirgusi.
Tikanli boqchalar chechak ko'rgusi,
Haq y'oli, albatta bir o'tilgusi!..
(Blood thirst for tongues,
The souls enter the empty nests.
Thorny orchards
The Path of Truth is truly a Transient!)

Rasul Hamzatov's creative prowess and high literary skills have in turn influenced the processes of national self-consciousness in Uzbek literature. We can see this by famous Uzbek writers, Shukrullo, ErkinVakhidov, Abdulla Aripov, Rauf Parfi, Oman Matchon, Halima Khudoyberdieva, Anvar Obidjon,

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Matnazar Abdulhakim, Azim Suyun, Usman Azim, Hurshid Davron, Sirojiddin Sayid, Muhammad Yusuf, Shavkat Rahman, Mirzo Kenjabek We can see many examples of artists such as Agzam Uktam and Eshkabil Shukur.

When any self-awareness of any nation, its honor, dignity, honor and dignity fall to the ground, its native language is destroyed, its faith is violated, its values are crushed, humiliated and humiliated as a nation, There is strong opposition when actions contrary to its national interests become public, and in other words, their freedom, the freedom to live freely is violated by others.

Rasul Hamzatov's spiritual courage is on the agenda of the former Soviet Union to explore the history of the motherland, its light and sad pages, and the heritage of great thinkers and grandfathers who shed light on the past. In his book *My Dagestan*, the poet says of his native language: You are my treasure, you are my wealth. I am the protector of the black day. You are a healing ointment that saves me from every kind of pain. If a person has the heart of a poet and is dumb, then he should not be born. My heart is full of singing and my voice is happy. You are my voice, my dear avar! You took me out of my arms as a child and carried me out of my little village into the big world, and I sang to the world about my native people, my homeland. You have made me close to Great Russian. This language led me around the world with my other hand. I am always grateful for this great language. She is as dear as my sister who gave me that milk. But I'll never forget that I have my own mother. After all, you can ask your neighbor for matches to start a fire. But you can't take fire from friends to burn your heart.

During this period, the movement of the people of Uzbekistan to the illumination of the iron curtains of the history of the Uzbek people, their efforts for freedom and liberty were in the forefront. In the poem

“Mother soil” written in 1959 by E. Vakhidov, “Man is blessed with his blessed soil, every breath, soul embraces him, his soul has sacrificed his blood”. On the chessboard and on the poem, the struggle for ideas will continue.

Shukrullo's poem “Ikki Tosh”, E. Vahidov's poem “Nido” (1964), “Uzbegin” (1968), A. Aripov's “Ona tilimga” (1965), R.Parfi's “Luis Moran” (1964), “Ona tilim” (1965) poems glorify Uzbek soil, Uzbek people and Uzbek language. In fact, they called for self-awareness, appreciation, and preservation. As a result, burned nationalist poets were left with a black mark of “nationalist”.

We are fascinated when we read the poem by Abdulla Aripov in his native language, the spirit of direct nationalism, which is hidden in his layers, which touches the heart and awakens in the process of action. The poet appeals directly to the totalitarian system: “I am a millennial boy who has been singing in his own language for a thousand years. In the essence of the poem, you can never make me happy,” said the stubborn poet.

Undoubtedly, the national spirit, which has spawned works of national self-consciousness in literature that began in the mid-twentieth century, has been instrumental in gaining national independence from the former Soviet Union.

As the great writers have said, there is no Word without Motherland, but without Motherland, without words, there is no peace, peace, prosperity or tomorrow. In this sense, Literature, the Word serves the noble purposes of mankind, and the good of humankind. Poets are honored with the right word, and the poets bring honor to the nation.

Rasul Hamzatov, as a great poet who was able to create literary literature in the 20th century, took a worthy place in the world literature and, therefore, on the hearts of the peoples of the planet.

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INFLUENCE OF VIRTUAL THREATS ON THE OUTLOOKING OF YOUTH IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

Abstract: In this article has been investigated influence of virtual threats on the outlooking of youth in the information society. Besides in the ever-increasing vertebrate world, the increasing of information that has a negative impact on human psychology, spirituality, and culture has led to even more suicidal consequences for adolescents.

Key words: information era, virtual threats, worldview, youth, Internet, global community, suicide.

Language: English

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Introduction.

In today's information era, the population of the world cannot live without information and communication networks. The Internet, which is becoming a daily demand of humanity, has been expanding day by day and increasing the number of its users. According to the International Observation Institute Daily Afisha, by the beginning of 2018, for the first time in the history of the world, the number of Internet users has exceeded 4 billion. The number of Internet users increased by 250 million compared to 2017. The internet penetration rate is growing at least 20% every year, with Africa becoming the fastest growing region in the world.

Research methods.

According to experts, one of the reasons for the rapid increase in the number of Internet users is the development of new, comfortable and affordable smartphones. Also according to research, in 2017, more than 200 million people received such phones for the first time. As a result, these devices are now used by two-thirds of the world's population [1].

As the number of Internet users in the world of public opinion grows year by year, in Uzbekistan as part of the global community, the number of Internet users has increased by 20 million in the first

quarter of 2018. This indicates a 5.3 million increase in the number of Internet users in the country over the year, a growth rate of 36%. Another contributing factor in the growing number of Internet users is 104.1 Gbps, while the overall connection speed from Uzbekistan to international networks is 104 per cent, with a growth rate of over 58 per cent [2].

It is good that the number of Internet users in Uzbekistan exceeds 20 million, because the role of information and communication technologies in the fast-paced world is changing. However, if you take a knife that plays a major role in your daily business, then you can use it to separate the knife from your products to meet your needs, but also to hurt someone by using cold weapons. So, with the use of the Internet, which is becoming increasingly popular in today's information society, we are also exposed to corrupt practices and ideals in the vertical world. While freedom and human rights and interests are above all else, there are many extremist and terrorist forces that seek to exploit these freedoms for their own evil purposes. The fight against extremist and terrorist organizations in Uzbekistan has made it harder for them to use the vertical in their activities.

The President Shavkat Mirziyoev, who noted the negative impact of information attacks on the

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development of the state and society, especially on the youth's outlook, has made the following points.

“... As we all know, the world is experiencing increasing economic competition, information attacks, and terrorist threats. Bloody conflicts and conflicts continue throughout the world, especially in the Middle East. Unfortunately, these foci of tension are increasing instead of diminishing.

Given this dangerous situation, we must strengthen our efforts to strengthen peace and security in the country and to respond to various threats and challenges. This is a requirement of time. In particular, the chairmen of mahallas, inspectors of prevention, imams-khatibs, religious and ethical consultants, youth and women's organizations - all of us must work together.

It is necessary to create separate subdivisions within law enforcement agencies to prevent destructive ideas disseminated through information resources” [3, p.73-74].

Indeed, in the ever-increasing vertebrate world, the increasing information of information that has a negative impact on human psychology, spirituality, and culture has led to even more suicidal consequences for young white people.

Consequently, someone who has anxiety about the idea that the activities of the "death squads", which some people regard as "mass temptation", is really a lie or simply a rumor spread among people. However, the incredible number of suicides that are happening in our neighborhood, in neighboring countries, is a shock to all well-wishers. Unfortunately, in 2017 alone, around 720 teenagers around the world became victims of deadly groups and ideas.

These games, forcing teenagers to kill not only themselves but also their loved ones, are different. Not everyone has heard the name of the game The Blue Whale, The Sea of Whales, The Home of Peace, F57, WinX, You Walk or Die. In particular, an eighth-grader from the Vostok-5 suburb in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, jumped from the fifth floor. According to witnesses, the tragedy occurred between 4 and 5 am [4].

Consequently, suicides among adolescents worldwide are increasing every year as a result of games that threaten life in the virtual world, especially leading teenagers to suicide. As a result of a study of the nature and causes of such cases, the following conclusion was made. In particular, according to the WHO, most suicides occur in the age group of 14-19 years. According to the World Health Organization, one person commits suicide every 40 seconds. An average of 11,000 per 100,000 people die each year. And 75% of all suicides in the world occur in the Peshawar countries [5].

Protecting young people from information dangers means, first of all, keeping young people exposed to the effects of the vertebrate world from mental retardation and illness. According to doctors,

sitting in front of a computer and playing online games for more than two hours a day can pose a serious threat to his or her mental health. In the global community, including in Europe, there is an increasing number of specialized hospitals that treat the disease of internet slavery.

According to a survey conducted by 471 people on the impact of Internet connectivity on social relations, researcher Hilmy Hidir Sori found that social and psychological loneliness in people, especially in young people, has increased due to excessive internet abuse. The 28-year-old young man, who became a slave to the military-strategic games in South Korea, was reluctant to play the game for three days. This in turn led to the death of the young man. Sitting on the computer for hours and days, they can really make a difference for someone who "prizes" in various vertical quotes. Unfortunately, these helicopter games are based on cruel games, such as killing people, animals, and killing. Such sad scenes have a profound effect on the minds of young people and even adults. The fact that some of those addicted to games like GTA, Snape, Killer, and so on can later become human zombies will be a huge blow to the development of the state and society.

Who can guarantee that our young people, who are the owners of tomorrow, will not do so when they hear in the media the scandal that high school students, teenagers and teenagers are killing their parents, teachers and peers? After all, such horrific events are a sad part of the upbringing that not only gives Western children, but also our children [6].

In Uzbekistan, where more than 50% of the population is young people under 30 years of age, access to information verticals has become an increasingly important problem. In addition to ensuring freedom of information and freedom in the country, laws, decrees and orders have been developed and adopted to protect information and communications from the attacks on the peace and development of the state and society. Article 29 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is our Constitution, is dedicated to the freedom of speech and belief that citizens have the right to: “Everyone shall have the right to seek, obtain and disseminate any information, except that which is directed against the existing constitutional system and in some other instances specified by law.

Freedom of opinion and its expression may be restricted by law if it concerns state secrets and other secrets” [7, p.12].

It is clear from the words in our Constitution that everyone has the legal right to freely distribute it. However, there is no right to disseminate information through social networks, to give false information to the public, to sell the state secrets, to the public, to create a false sense of trust in the government.

Currently, the Center for Information Security Center under the Ministry of Development of

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Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Measures for Further Development of National Information and Communication System of the Republic of Uzbekistan” in The resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from May 27, 2005 of PD-1989 Established under the State Committee for Communication, Informatization and Telecommunication Technologies of September 16, 2013, No. 250. Maintaining a person's responsibility for information security is essential to ensuring information security. Therefore, in 2007 the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On introducing amendments and addenda to some legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the increased responsibility for illegal actions in the field of informatization and data transmission” was adopted [8].

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev No. PD-5349 [9] "On measures for further improvement of information technologies and communications" dated February 19, 2018 of the Ministry of Communications and Information Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No.8, Article 138 [10].

In conclusion, in today's information age, many adolescents fall into the deceptive trap of the vertical world, despite numerous laws and decrees, decrees and decrees to keep up with the negative aspects of the ever-expanding information war. The real reason is that parents do not understand the communication networks. Because we live in an information society, everyone should be responsible for adapting to that society. Today, a boundless, region-free vertical world attracts young people to its entourage, with the use of these networks for its own purposes - some computer hackers - to prevent the spread of violent, violent, and violent games for young people, especially teenagers. .

To fight against it first; The general public should also struggle not only with information, laws, decrees, and decisions adopted in our country.

Secondly; it is necessary to revitalize the concept of community, family, school collaboration and focus on education and upbringing of children, adolescents and young people. After all, one child is not told the parable of the seven makhallyas.

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Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami,
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AN ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PHEROMONES

Abstract: This article describes the essence of the concept of “pheromones” and their biological significance. The variants of their application in agriculture to struggle against insects-pests are presented in the article. The definition of interpretation is given and two classifications of pheromones and their types are presented: pheromones of insects, pheromones of vertebrates, sexual pheromones, pheromones “anxiety”, trace pheromones, epidemic pheromones and their functions and significance for the representative’s organism and for the environment as a whole.

Key words: ambivalence of chemical matters (pesticide), pheromone, volatile chemo signals, biological markers, communication, insect-pests, dispensers, specific response, behavioral response, pheromones of insects, pheromones of fish, pheromones of vertebrates, pheromones of human, pheromones of plants.

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Introduction

The 21st century has become a representative stage in the achievement of mankind on high indicators in various fields: in the economy, politics, and health care. However, these achievements could not affect negatively to the change in the ecological situation of our planet. Gradually, it began to change and there is a destruction of natural processes in various ecological systems at present and subsystems. Questions of environmental safety within one or several regions have undergone a transformation and have become global problems, not only in one country, but for all mankind now.

In this situation, the problems of coordinating of human impact on the biosphere are actual, finding safer and more natural alternative means of pest control, creating favorable environmental conditions, and achieving harmony in the “man-environment” system are becoming increasingly relevant. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, speaking at a meeting of the heads of state of the founders of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, noted that it is necessary to begin to introduce environmentally friendly technologies, to lay the foundation for the comprehensive introduction of a green economy, environmentally friendly,

energy- and water-saving technologies. The head of state also have become as an initiator of the organization of a conference next year with the support of the UN, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Global Environment Facility, which will hold talks on practical issues of creating a zone of environmental innovation and technology in environmentally disadvantaged regions of the world [1]. In the strategy of action on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 years in subparagraph 3.3. The modernization and intensive development of agriculture refers to the implementation of investment projects for the construction of new ones, reconstruction and modernization of existing processing enterprises, the widespread introduction of intensive methods in agricultural production, primarily modern water and resource-saving agricultural technologies, the use of high-performance agricultural equipment; expansion of research work on the creation and introduction into production of new breeding varieties of crops that are resistant to diseases and pests, adapted to local soil, climatic and environmental conditions, and animal breeds with high productivity [2].

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One of the main factors that have become the root of the destruction of the environmental situation is chemical intervention. The role of chemicals is ambivalent. In other words, in addition to their function in controlling pests, diseases and weeds of crops, one should not forget that they are organic compounds that are toxic not only to harmful organisms, but also to human. In this regard, much attention is paid to the development of the agricultural sector, the means and methods that are used here. New approaches are needed to protect plants and food supplies from pests, which would be safer in relation to humans, to protect object and the environment. It is an essential to note the role pheromones [7]. Pheromones are chemicals released into the environment by some organisms and cause specific reactions in other organisms that perceive them [3].

Pheromones are one of the types of external stimulus that affect the behavior and physiological state of human and animals, a complex of special olfactory signals. These are biological markers of their own kind, volatile chemo signals that control neuroendocrine behavioral reactions, developmental processes, as well as processes related to social behavior and reproduction. Pheromones contribute to a change in the behavior, physiological and emotional state or metabolism of other individuals of the same species. A group of German researchers led by Adolf Butenandt discovered pheromones first. Today, pheromones are widely used in agriculture [4]. In combination with traps of various types, pheromones that lure insects can destroy significant amounts of pests. Classifications of pheromones are very diverse. One of the most common classifications is the following: insect pheromones, plant pheromones.

Pheromones of insects. Pheromones are used by insects to deliver a wide variety of signals. Ants, for example, use pheromones to indicate the distance traveled. Separate odors are used by ants to signal a danger, which provokes either flight or aggressiveness in individuals.

Human pheromones. Pheromone production is associated with the apocrine glands (AG) of the skin, with the secrets of other glands and with the micro flora of the skin. A high concentration of AG was found in the axillary region, which is considered an important organ for the production of human odor [4]. The sense of smell of a person is able to solve the problem of distinguishing and recognizing people by individual smell and, in particular, allows you to recognize genetically close relatives by smell. The possible role of the individual smell of a man in expressing a woman's spouse or sexual partner is expressed. Smells can control mood and performance, and their impact on the work of programmers is of particular importance. The second classification of pheromones is represented by a group of the following pheromones: sexual pheromones, aggregation pheromones, "alarm" pheromones, epidemic

pheromones, and territorial pheromones. Sexual pheromones are a means of communication between sexual partners. Being isolated individuals of one gender, they evoke behavioral responses in individuals of the other gender that promote mating [8].

Pheromones of aggregation determine the concentration of both genders for various purposes. Pheromones of "anxiety" cause a reaction of flight, harboring, or, conversely, an aggressive reaction and a collective attack on the enemy. Trace pheromones, which are a kind of "path". Epideictic pheromones differ from territorial pheromones when it comes to insects. Fabre observed and noted that "the females that lay their eggs in the fruit also precipitate mysterious substances in the immediate vicinity of the eggs, which serves as a signal for other females of the same species that they should lay their eggs in another place" [5]. Some plants give off anxiety pheromones when animals graze on them, which lead to the formation of tannin in neighboring plants. These tannins make plants less appetizing for herbivores. Many wild plants emit pheromones at a time when pests begin to damage their leaves. These substances attract the natural enemies of insects - even we can smell these smells at a time when our neighbors are cutting their lawn. Some plants attract pollinating insects not with delicious nectar, but with cunning. These include, for example, orchids. The bizarre shapes of the petals and sepals of some species resemble the pollinators themselves - bees, butterflies or flies. So, an orchid flower from the genus of *Ophrys* resembles a bee, a bumblebee or a fly sitting on it, and also emits pheromones of female insects. Having noticed such an orchid, the male pollinator tries to mate with the flower. Of course, it cannot do this, but pollen adheres to it, which the male then transfers to another flower [3]. There are two main ways to use pheromones against insects. The essence of the first is that it is possible to attract an insect with the help of a pheromone and destroy it before it can detect a natural source of pheromone. The second way is to saturate the air with synthetic pheromone and thereby prevent the insect from finding natural sources of pheromone [5]. Another side of the possible use of pheromones is the establishment of the species composition of insects in a specific field. This can be most clearly seen with the scoop.

The analogues of sexual pheromones of many species of scoops were synthesized. The synthesis sample was used in the research institute of Uzbekistan. The observations were carried out in the cotton crop rotation of three farms in Yangiyul district of Uzbekistan, as well as on the fields of the Research Institute of Vegetable and Melon Crops of Tashkent region. We used pheromones of winter scoops of two- and three-component, an exclamation scoop, black scoops, bindweed scoops, cotton scoops, meadow scoops. Dispensers with pheromones were placed in

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trihedral traps made of laminated paper, which were placed in the fields at the rate of 1 trap per 1 ha at a height of 25 cm above the plants. Every 10 days, dispensers are updated. The observations were carried out for three years in the fields of cotton, kenaf, corn, alfalfa, red pepper, tomatoes, pumpkin. In the examined fields of cotton crop rotation (cotton, kenaf, corn, alfalfa), the scoop complex determined using the available pheromones is generally of the same type [8]. However, in some years there were differences that related mainly to small species. So, in all areas, the dominant species was the bindweed scoop, subdominant - exclamation and winter. On the cotton field, bindweed, winter, exclamation, cotton, meadow (*Mythimna unipuncta*) scoops, as well as gamma scoop, S-black scoop, ipsilon scoop, were identified. The species diversity of the scoop on the corn field was slightly less: there was no cotton scoop and ipsilon scoop. On the alfalfa field, all types of scoops were identified whose pheromones were used. On the fields of vegetable crops were also found all types of scoops, pheromones of which were used during observations, except caradrian and leaf corn scoops. On vegetable crops in Tashkent region, the number of scoops was generally higher than the fields of cotton rotation in Yangiyul district.

According to available data, catching an average of one trap per day (night) of 5 or more moths of winter moths is considered to be a generalized

economic threshold of severity, which corresponds to a density of tracks of 2.6 - 4.0 individuals per 1 m². With the help of pheromones of other scoops, a high number of other species was also established that are as harmful as the winter scoop; the total number of identified scoops far exceeded the generalized threshold of severity established for only one species [4].

Thus, the use of analogues of sexual pheromones makes it possible to establish the species composition of scoops in the fields of various crops, as well as to identify the total number of pests in a separate field and signal the need for protective measures to regulate their numbers [6]. In both cases, the vital functions of the insect will be impaired, especially reproduction.

Recently, an adaptive agricultural system has become increasingly relevant, which will reduce the consumption of anthropogenic energy and activate the vital activity of all beneficial organisms that make up the agro ecosystem.

A large role we can count the useful insects as entomophages. They will help reduce the use of technogenic pollutants to the required minimum, and therefore, maintain equilibrium in nature.

The data in the article will increase students' professionalism and overall environmental culture, which in the future, in the process of teaching them biology, will affect the formation of the worldview of the younger generation.

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ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION UNDER INFLUENCE OF FORMS OF SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Abstract: The article discusses the phenomenon of public opinion, which is a product of the form of public consciousness, its place in public life, its role in the system of public relations between a person and the country, expressed consideration on the driving forces of the factors of science, art and religion, which has strong motivating importance. From a scientific and theoretical point of view, the influence of forms of public consciousness on the organization of public opinion for a specific purpose is revealed.

Key words: public opinion, public consciousness, levels of public consciousness, relations between public opinion and society, social progress, mechanism of action of public opinion, organization of public opinion, the importance of public opinion in accordance with historical genesis, control of public opinion, the need to manage public opinion.

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО МНЕНИЯ ПОД ВЛИЯНИЕМ ФОРМ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО СОЗНАНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается феномен общественного мнения, являющегося продуктом формы общественного сознания, его место в общественной жизни, его роль в системе общественных отношений между человеком и государством, высказаны соображения о движущих силах факторов науки, искусства и религии, которые имеют сильное мотивирующее значение. С научно-теоретической точки зрения раскрыто влияние форм общественного сознания на организацию общественного мнения для определенной цели.

Ключевые слова: общественное мнение, общественное сознание, уровни общественного сознания, отношения между общественным мнением и обществом, социальный прогресс, механизм действия общественного мнения, организация общественного мнения, значение общественного мнения в соответствии с историческим генезисом, контроль общественного мнения, необходимость управления общественным мнением.

Введение.

Общественное мнение по своему содержанию представляет собой сложную структуру, по сути, получающую энергию от влияния каждого элемента. Однако предметы, которые в собственной эволюции имеют свои законы и механизмы, могут влиять на определение его курса. В частности, уместно выделить науку, искусство и религию из конкретных форм

общественного сознания, которые успешно прошли испытание историческим временем.

Цель исследования.

В жизни общества формирование общественного мнения, организовано независимо от потребностей, целей и интересов, и которое управляется и контролируется в соответствии с

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уровнем его проявления,. Это его основная закономерность.

Факты, раскрывающие смысл и содержание исследования.

Проблема организации общественного мнения на всех этапах была в центре социально-философских исследований. Ведь невозможно управлять обществом и государством без организации общественного мнения. То есть логически это невозможно. Если совершить это принудительно появится управление в форме хаоса, это в конце концов приведет к упадку государства. Этому можно привести много исторических примеров.

Необходимость обращения внимания на общественное мнение в организации общества и государственного управления встречается в источниках всех периодов истории народов Востока. В частности, зороастрийское учение заключается в следующем:

– Эй, люди! Слушайте слова человека, который мудр и знает истину (*здесь имеются ввиду личности говорящие от имени общества, приносящие пользу как человеку так и обществу*).

– Прислушайтесь к старцам и тщательно обдумывайте их слова, сами постарайтесь различать хорошее и плохое – говорится, что мнения наиболее опытных людей в обществе, имеют важное значение в системе формирования взглядов, организации управления.

– Там, где две личности поддерживают друг друга, там работа продвигается[1, 154-156.]. То есть, когда идея лидера (*правителя*) сообщества и членов этого сообщества объединяется для общей цели, когда общественное мнение формируется для общего блага, в обществе может быть достигнута гармонизация социального прогресса, единство доброй воли, добрых слов и хорошей практики, в таком обществе кризиса удастся избежать, и будет достигнуто процветание государства[2, 33.]. Зороастрийское учение, продвигаемое почти три тысячи лет назад, является одним из конструктивных принципов, на которые опирается каждая наука занимающаяся обществоведением.

В целом, с точки зрения мыслителей, проводивших исследования во всех направлениях науки, можно увидеть, что существует в той или иной мере обращение на феномен общественного мнения. В частности, Абу Наср Фараби первым разработал классификацию знаний о происхождении общества и управления государством в средние века, в своей работе «Фозил одамлар шахри». По мнению мыслителя, для политического, экономического, материального и духовного развития государства сначала руководитель определяет организацию общественного мнения о государственных

реформах и преемственность реформ. Он говорит, что общественности необходимо знать истинную причину и следствие проводимых в государстве реформ (правильно организовать) и обеспечении, чтобы мэр города мог убедить людей в их благополучии[3, 166-167.].

Фароби обращает особое внимание на лидера (*правителя, губернатора, руководителя*) в организации, управлении и контроле общественного мнения. По его мнению, лидер воплощает в себе ряд качеств, которых нет в других людях, эти качества определяют его превосходство над другими.

Важные теоретические и методологические основы для организации, управления и контроля общественного мнения также занимают особое место во взглядах Абу Мансура Мотуридий. В частности, концепция «компромиссного равновесия» Мотуридий не являясь суммой положительных аспектов в процессе понимания ислама, но также является источником, который регулирует человеческие отношения. Ученый уделяет особое внимание символизации реальности коллектива и общества.

Мотуридий о целевой организации системы взглядов в обществе выдвигает следующую идею: он научно-теоретически обосновывает тот факт, что добровольный выбор человека не направлен против общества, как личность ответственна перед государством также государство ответственно перед личностью. Наряду с демонстрацией роли общественного мнения, Мотоуридий также подчеркивает необходимость подчинения свободы выбора и свободы воли личности коллективной воле. В целом, в учении Мотуридий были высказаны следующие идеи систематической организации общественного мнения:

– при организации общественного мнения необходимо учитывать его уникальность, обеспечивать сознательное и добровольное присоединение людей к общему мнению;

– единство добровольного мнения должно служить как исламской вере, в жизненно-нравственных сферах, так и в идеологической политике, направленной на содействие единству людей (*для организации общественного мнения с определенной целью*);

– стабильность социальной среды (общественного мнения), обеспечение полноценной духовности в обществе, необходимостью организации и обеспечения существующего образа жизни, традиций, ритуалов и обычаев, национального менталитета и этнической идентичности обосновывается степень значения общественного мнения с точки зрения исламской философии.

Амир Темур, великий командующий централизованной империей в Центральной Азии,

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он был личностью-предпринимателем, который понимал важность опоры на общественное мнение в государственном управлении и понимал его роль в повышении эффективности управления. Он никогда не решал ни один важный вопрос без консультаций, и придерживался этого правила на протяжении всей своей жизни, считая необходимым знать, формировать (*организовывать*) и управлять обществом.

Подтверждение внимания Амира Темура к общественному мнению можно найти в нижеследующих советах:

– несмотря на то, что исход дела скрыт за завесой судьбы необходимо выслушать мнение об этом от здравомыслящих людей;

– король должен услышать мнение каждого в королевстве. И все что окажется полезным необходимо сохранить в памяти для своевременного использования[4, 3-15.]. Вообще, великий полководец остался в истории как правитель государства, которому в свое время удавалось формировать общественное мнение по конкретной проблеме и, при необходимости, противопоставлять (*организовывать*) новое общественное мнение.

В любом процессе научного исследования сравниваются результаты, полученные в истории различных альтернативных представлений о сущности, функции и значении объектов и явлений, и такое сравнительное изучение формирует более общее и универсальное научное понимание. В частности, целесообразно проанализировать взгляды общественного мнения в учениях западных прогрессивных людей. В частности, взгляды греческого философа Платона имеют большое историческое значение.

Мыслитель подчеркивает, что мудрости правителя недостаточно для правильной организации общественного мнения на пути к социальному прогрессу государства. У Платона спросили, как вы думаете, в чем заключается самая важная задача правителя? Он ответил: «Обучать своих подчиненных правильному поведению»[5, 79.]. То есть, чтобы поддерживать стабильность социальной жизни общества, кроме мудрого и справедливого правителя необходимо иметь общественную группу, которая понимает (*организовывает*) общественные настроения, взгляды, мнения и точки зрения.

Аристотель, один из мудрецов, разработавший теоретические и методологические основы общественного мнения как социального явления, выступал за поднятие вопроса до государственного уровня и представление его в форме народного собрания (*ныне референдума*), для поиска решения. По его мнению, это в первую очередь означает масштаб проблемы; во-вторых, появляется возможность для выработки противоположных общественных

взглядов по этому вопросу; в-третьих, можно будет контролировать, является ли проблема территориальной или региональной.

В творчестве Аристотеля его отношение к общественному мнению осуществлялось в двух основных направлениях: во-первых раскрыта необходимость эффективной организации и управления всеми направлениями форм социального сознания (наука, религия, этика, культура, искусство, литература, музыка и т. д.); во-вторых продвигается концепция, что люди должны использоваться в качестве консультантов в вопросах государственной важности. Идеи Аристотеля во втором направлении были логически развиты итальянским мыслителем Н. Макиавелли, который в своей работе «Правитель» пытается объяснить общественное мнение с политической позиции и старается понять его суть. В основе учения Макиавелли лежит тезис, что правитель при создании национального государства и управлении политической властью должен обладать способностью управлять общественным мнением в правильном направлении (*организации*). Впервые в истории ученый описал политическое сознание и политическое действие [6, 82.].

По мнению Макиавелли, каждая работа, проводимая в государстве (*реформы*), должна проходить с участием народа. То есть влияние мер (*реформ*) с учетом мнения граждан является эффективным, и формируется широкое общественное мнение (*организация*). Он определяет его продолжительность жизни (например, разработанный закон) и объясняет, что он обладает силой народной власти, и говорит, что «Царям, которые боятся людей больше, чем врагов извне, нужны крепости; Царям, которые больше боятся внешних врагов, чем людей, не нужны крепости. Лучшее из всех крепостей - избегать враждебности по отношению к людям».[7, 672.].

Роль представителей немецкой классической философии в формировании концепции общественного мнения на Западе также была значительной. В частности, немецкий философ Г. Ф. Гегель первым разработал целостную теоретическую концепцию. Его взгляды на сущность общественного мнения, с одной стороны, проявляются в диалектическом отношении субъекта и объекта. С другой стороны, он также уделяет особое внимание условиям появления и формирования общественного мнения. Например, в своей книге «Философия права» существование свободы в обществе позволяет каждому свободно выражать свои взгляды и мысли (*в качестве субъективной свободы*), которая создает общественное мнение. То есть, когда общественное мнение по любой точке зрения свободно (*добровольно*)

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организовано, оно позволяет ему сохранять свою объективность. Для этого ученый рекомендовал рассмотреть следующие необходимые элементы:

- условия для существования общественного мнения;
- сущность (объект);
- носитель общественного мнения;
- характер обратной связи, которая появляется в качестве общественного комментария;
- при определении истины и обмана выражающих собой гармонию и противоречия необходимо учитывать взаимосвязь общих и индивидуальных мнений[8, 336-337].

Достаточно большой была роль Гегеля в раскрытии сущности диалектических противоречий в общественном мнении. Он на всех этапах времени смог увидеть, что это явление (общественное мнение), было мощной силой, и правильная его организация в раскрытии сути проблемы, управление - в обеспечении эффективности реформ, осуществление контроля является ключом к успеху дальнейших реформ.

В ряде своих работ французский философ Габриэль Тард, сыгравший особую роль в выводе понятия общественного мнения на новый уровень, изложил свои взгляды на социологические и психологические механизмы этого явления. Тард утверждает, что перед радикальными социальными изменениями в обществе, общественное мнение должно быть правильно и последовательно организовано[9, 107].

С точки зрения Тарда общественное мнение должно быть основным инициатором любых изменений в обществе. Действительно, для этого в новый исторический период был целый ряд оснований. То есть, во-первых, частная собственность стала главной движущей силой в социальном и политическом развитии в стабильном капиталистическом обществе как социальное явление с особым статусом. Во-вторых, невозможно было демократизировать общество без этого феномена во время деления на классы. В-третьих, стало ясно, что ни одно общество не может развиваться без учета общественного мнения. Поскольку нет общества без его институциональной системы, нет развития без общественного мнения и посреднического механизма в государственном управлении.

Вообще, сформированное на Востоке на протяжении веков социальное единство – как принцип коллективизма и система индивидуалистических взглядов, ставшее западным менталитетом, в той или иной форме влияли на развитие человечества. Однако тот факт, что общественное мнение основано на механизме «коллективных действий» по своей сути, остается фактом, который исторически не требует доказательства. Яркий пример тому -

известный британский историк и философ Арнольд Тойнби, изучая историю западных (*живых цивилизаций*), приходит к следующему выводу: Запад способен стимулировать и отделять друг друга (*другие цивилизации*), однако он не может стабилизировать жизнь или объединять людей (*не может организовать общественное мнение*), человечество не может достичь политического и духовного единства, следуя западному курсу[10, 3.]. Посредством этой мысли, ученый указывает, что социальная организация, то есть стабильность общественного мнения, имеет важное значение для развития человеческой жизни, общества и государства. Кроме того, говорится, что такая точка зрения играет особую роль в общественном мнении на Востоке.

Заключение исследования.

Формы общественного сознания, получившие толчок от системы взглядов Востока и Запада в частности наука, в рамках своего влияния привели к появлению организации общественного мнения следующими возможностями:

- каждая наука по своей сути обладает эмпирическими и теоретическими свойствами, и значима своей мерой научных доказательств (*научных знаний*) которыми она выражает общественное мнение. По этим двум направлениям в общественных интересах появляется интегрированная система организации общественного мнения. Например, эмпирический уровень научного знания можно наблюдая этапы формирования общественного мнения, в результате чего создается исходная абстрактная база данных, и переходит на этап конкретизации (*научного доказательства*) теоретической сферы. В этом процессе эмпирические данные обобщаются, систематизируются в соответствии с функциональными возможностями системы, а также разрабатываются методы организации общественного мнения для достижения конкретной цели.

При эмпирических, то есть в процессе наблюдений-экспериментов для организации общественного мнения необходимо обратить внимание на следующие факторы:

- при наблюдении должна быть обеспечена объективность (*объективность, справедливость, прозрачность, свобода, честность*). Так как ошибка в исследованиях допущенная по субъективным причинам понижает ценность научной теории. Это, в свою очередь, приводит к снижению эффективности концепции общественного мнения на практике, то есть в реальной общественной жизни;

– Во время исследований, то есть во время процесса мониторинга необходимо обеспечить широкий общественный контроль. Потому что,

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общественный контроль осуществляет одновременную интеграцию как законов государства так и законов общества и предотвращает (*хотя и относительно*) несправедливости при участии государственных органов и неправительственных некоммерческих организаций. Примером этого являются многочисленные реформы в мире, особенно в нашей стране. Например, в Указе Президента Республики Узбекистан от 5 июня 2018 года (ПК-3775) определены дополнительные меры по повышению качества образования в высших учебных заведениях и их активному участию в масштабных реформах в стране;

– требуется чтобы наблюдатель лично участвовал в эксперименте в качестве «участника субъекта» сообщества. Так как, важно обеспечить реальность информации и это является важным «узлом» в организации общественного мнения и без этого невозможно обеспечить эффективность общественного мнения. Как отметил президент Узбекистана Шавкат Мирзиёев, каждый руководитель должен общаться с людьми, быть среди людей, изучать и решать их проблемы, дышать одним воздухом с людьми, после чего они могут достичь своих намеченных целей;

– В процессе исследования наблюдатель должен чувствовать, что он находится под присмотром общественного мнения (*это может быть исследовательская группа, сообщество, специально организованный общественный совет и широкая общественность с возможностью свободного участия*). В Узбекистане проводятся широкомасштабные реформы. Например, в Послании Олий Мажлису о важнейших

приоритетах развития страны в 2019 году Президент делает следующее заявление: С нового года мы внедрим еще одну практику в нашей политической жизни.

В общем, золотое правило каждой науки состоит в том, что он собирает данные полученные в действительности и приводит в действие интерпретируя их, после этого системно анализирует события и явления и раскрывает законы развития их взаимофункционирования. Поэтому организация общественного мнения, основанная на категориях науки, считается относительно более важной, чем другие формы общественного сознания. По этому поводу Огюст Конт утверждает, что «взаимозависимость в обществе зависит от политических, экономических, духовных и биологических закономерностей, а наука устанавливает необходимые нормы взаимоотношений между всеми слоями общества» [11, 26.].

В качестве заключения можно отметить, что социальное развитие в обществе зависит от интеллектуального потенциала сообщества, что достигается посредством правильной и последовательно, функциональной интеграции, то есть организации общественного мнения. Потому что, ситуация в других сферах нашей жизни неразрывно связана с эффективностью наших реформ, прежде всего через возрождение духовности людей, всестороннее изучение нашего богатого исторического наследия, сохранение наших национальных ценностей, развитие культуры и искусства, науки и образования.

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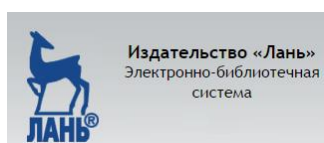
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