

**SOI: 1.1/TAS**

**DOI: 10.15863/TAS**

**Scopus ASJC: 1000**

**ISSN 2308-4944 (print)**

**ISSN 2409-0085 (online)**

**№ 10 (78) 2019**

**Teoretičeskaâ i prikladnaâ nauka**

---

**Theoretical & Applied Science**



---

**Philadelphia, USA**

**Teoretičkaâ i prikladnaâ  
nauka**

---

**Theoretical & Applied  
Science**

**10 (78)**

**2019**

# International Scientific Journal

## Theoretical & Applied Science

Founder: **International Academy of Theoretical & Applied Sciences**

Published since 2013 year. Issued Monthly.

International scientific journal «Theoretical & Applied Science», registered in France, and indexed more than 45 international scientific bases.

Editorial office: <http://T-Science.org> Phone: +777727-606-81

E-mail: [T-Science@mail.ru](mailto:T-Science@mail.ru)

### Editor-in Chief:

**Alexandr Shevtsov**

Hirsch index:

**h Index RISC = 1 (78)**

### Editorial Board:

1	Prof.	Vladimir Kestelman	USA	<b>h Index Scopus = 3 (38)</b>
2	Prof.	Arne Jönsson	Sweden	<b>h Index Scopus = 4 (21)</b>
3	Prof.	Sagat Zhunisbekov	KZ	-
4	Assistant of Prof.	Boselin Prabhu	India	-
5	Lecturer	Denis Chemezov	Russia	<b>h Index RISC = 2 (61)</b>
6	Senior specialist	Elnur Hasanov	Azerbaijan	<b>h Index Scopus = 7 (11)</b>
7	Associate Prof.	Christo Ananth	India	<b>h Index Scopus = - (1)</b>
8	Prof.	Shafa Aliyev	Azerbaijan	<b>h Index Scopus = - (1)</b>
9	Associate Prof.	Ramesh Kumar	India	<b>h Index Scopus = - (2)</b>
10	Associate Prof.	S. Sathish	India	<b>h Index Scopus = 2 (13)</b>
11	Researcher	Rohit Kumar Verma	India	-
12	Prof.	Kerem Shixaliyev	Azerbaijan	-
13	Associate Prof.	Ananeva Elena Pavlovna	Russia	<b>h Index RISC = 1 (19)</b>
14	Associate Prof.	Muhammad Hussein Noure Elahi	Iran	-
15	Assistant of Prof.	Tamar Shiukashvili	Georgia	-
16	Prof.	Said Abdullaevich Salekhov	Russia	-
17	Prof.	Vladimir Timofeevich Prokhorov	Russia	-
18	Researcher	Bobir Ortikmirzayevich Tursunov	Uzbekistan	-
19	Associate Prof.	Victor Aleksandrovich Melent'ev	Russia	-
20	Prof.	Manuchar Shishinashvili	Georgia	-

ISSN 2308-4944



© Collective of Authors

© «Theoretical & Applied Science»

# International Scientific Journal

## Theoretical & Applied Science

---

**Editorial Board:**

**Hirsch index:**

21

Prof. Konstantin Kurpayanidi

Uzbekistan **h Index RISC = 8 (67)**

**International Scientific Journal**  
**Theoretical & Applied Science**

---



ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 10 (78), 780.  
Philadelphia, USA



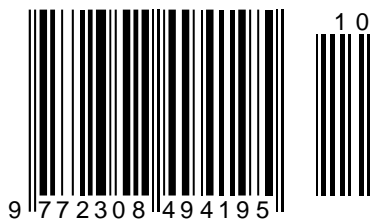
**Impact Factor ICV = 6.630**

**Impact Factor ISI = 0.829**  
based on International Citation Report (ICR)

**The percentage of rejected articles:**



ISSN 2308-4944



## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 25.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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

**Lyubov Suvorova**  
Vladimir Industrial College  
Student, Russian Federation

**Evgeniy Knyazkov**  
Vladimir Industrial College  
Student, Russian Federation

**Nematullo Karimov**  
Vladimir Industrial College  
Student, Russian Federation

**Ivan Mochalov**  
Vladimir Industrial College  
Lecturer, Russian Federation

**Artem Gorechnin**  
Vladimir Industrial College  
Student, Russian Federation

**Vadim Maximov**  
Vladimir Industrial College  
Student, Russian Federation

## INFLUENCE OF A MOLD MATERIAL AND PERCENTAGE OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS IN MELT ON SHRINKAGE OF CASTINGS MADE OF NONFERROUS METALS ALLOYS

**Abstract:** The analysis of calculated shrinkage of aluminium, brass, bronze, zinc, magnesium cylindrical castings made in steel, ceramic and sand molds was carried out in the article.

**Key words:** alloy, a casting, shrinkage, a crystallization time, a mold.

**Language:** Russian

**Citation:** Chemezov, D., et al. (2019). Influence of a mold material and percentage of chemical elements in melt on shrinkage of castings made of nonferrous metals alloys. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 401-406.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-74> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.74>

**Scopus ASCC:** 2506.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	ОАЖ (USA) = 0.350

### ВЛИЯНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА ЛИТЕЙНОЙ ФОРМЫ И ПРОЦЕНТНОГО СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ХИМИЧЕСКИХ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ В РАСПЛАВЕ НА ВЕЛИЧИНУ УСАДКИ ОТЛИВОК, ИЗГОТОВЛЕННЫХ ИЗ СПЛАВОВ ЦВЕТНЫХ МЕТАЛЛОВ

**Аннотация:** В статье проведен анализ расчетной величины усадки алюминиевых, латунных, бронзовых, цинковых, магниевых цилиндрических отливок, изготовленных в стальной, керамической и песчано-глинистой литейных формах.

**Ключевые слова:** сплав, отливка, усадка, время кристаллизации, литейная форма.

#### Введение

Литье цветных сплавов осуществляется под высоким давлением, в кокиль, и в случае изготовления крупногабаритных отливок – гравитационным литьем. Величины линейной и объемной усадок отливок, изготовленных из некоторых марок сталей, чугунов и цветных сплавов, представлены в работах [1-10]. Усадка является естественным физическим процессом. По расчетным значениям усадки сплавов выполняют проектирование литейных форм. Цветные сплавы при кристаллизации имеют большую усадку, чем чугуны и стали. Гравитационное литье, например, в песчано-глинистую форму, сопровождается длительным по времени циклом изготовления отливки, средней плотностью литья и малой величиной усадки. Литье под давлением в металлическую форму сопровождается коротким по времени циклом изготовления отливки, высокой плотностью и усадкой материала. В статье приведены прогнозируемые значения усадки отливок, изготовленных из основных цветных сплавов в металлических и неметаллических литейных формах.

#### Материалы и методы исследования

Значения усадки отливок, изготовленных из сплавов цветных металлов, во время процесса кристаллизации определялись по неравновесной модели расчета. Кристаллизуемая отливка имела форму цилиндра радиусом 10 мм. В качестве материалов отливок были приняты:

- никелевые сплавы (ВЖЛ12У, ХН77ТУЛ);
- никель-кобальтовые сплавы (п.п.1);
- латуни (ЛС40СД, С85700, Л60, Л68, Л70, Л85);
- оловянные бронзы (БрО5Ц5С5Л, БрО10);
- безоловянные бронзы (СС330G, БрА5, БрА9Ж3Л, БрА10Ж4Н4Л, БрА11Ж6Н6);
- силумины (356, 390, АК6М2, АК8М3, Ак12, АК12М2МгН, АК12ММгН, Ак7ч, АЛ2, АЛ4, АЛ9, АЛ34, АК21М2.5Н2.5, DIN 226, МАНЛЕ138, СвА85Т);
- магниевые сплавы (Mg-5, МЛ3, МЛ5пч);
- цинковые сплавы (No.2, No.3, ЗА-8, ЗА-12, ЗА-27).

Литье осуществлялось в металлической (4Х5МФС), керамической и песчано-глинистой литейных формах. Все литейные формы имели следующие свойства: степень черноты – 0,93, жесткость – 1, газопроницаемость –  $1.53 \times 10^{-6} \text{ м}^2/\text{Па} \times \text{с}$ .

Противопригарное покрытие литейных форм отсутствовало. Теплоперенос на границе выполнялся воздушным зазором. Температура литейных форм до выполнения процесса литья составляла 20°C.

#### Результаты и их обсуждение

Результаты расчетов представлены минимальными и максимальными значениями времени кристаллизации и линейной усадки отливок, изготовленных из сплавов цветных металлов.

**Таблица 1. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки никелевых сплавов.**

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	4Х5МФС	Кварцевый песок	Керамика
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	18.559 (ХН77ТУЛ)	90.899 (ХН77ТУЛ)	29.907 (ХН77ТУЛ)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	19.192 (ВЖЛ12У)	92.121 (ВЖЛ12У)	30.327 (ВЖЛ12У)
Мин. усадка, %	6.5833 (ХН77ТУЛ)	4.5744 (ВЖЛ12У)	5.4775 (ВЖЛ12У)
Макс. усадка, %	6.7703 (ВЖЛ12У)	4.7434 (ХН77ТУЛ)	5.6143 (ХН77ТУЛ)

В скобках в таблице указана марка сплава.

**Impact Factor:**

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>РИИЦ (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>ОАЖ (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

Таблица 2. Химический состав никелевых сплавов.

Марка	Химический элемент, %												
	Ni	Cr	Al	Co	Ti	W	Mo	B	C	Fe	Si	Mn	Ce
ХН77ТУЛ	74.32	20.5	0.95	-	2.7	-	-	-	0.06	1	0.06	0.4	0.01
ВЖЛ12У	62.785	9.5	4.4	13.5	5.3	1.4	3	0.015	0.1	-	-	-	-

Таблица 3. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки никель-кобальтового сплава.

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	4Х5МФС	Кварцевый песок	Керамика
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	13.053 (num.1)		
Макс. время кристаллизации, с		66.451 (num.1)	
Мин. усадка, %		7.7938 (num.1)	
Макс. усадка, %	9.3678 (num.1)		

Таблица 4. Химический состав никель-кобальтового сплава.

Марка	Химический элемент, %												
	Ni	Cr	Al	Co	Ti	W	Mo	B	C	Fe	Si	Mn	Ce
num.1	80	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Таблица 5. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки латуней.

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	4Х5МФС	Кварцевый песок	Керамика
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	4.047 (Л85)	40.717 (Л85)	8.669 (Л85)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	5.538 (ЛС40СД)	66.208 (С85700)	12.436 (С85700)
Мин. усадка, %	5.6411 (С85700)	4.9861 (С85700)	5.2753 (С85700)
Макс. усадка, %	9.4873 (ЛС40СД)	7.9069 (ЛС40СД)	8.7189 (ЛС40СД)

Таблица 6. Химический состав латуней.

Марка	Химический элемент, %						
	Cu	Zn	Al	Fe	Ni	Sn	Pb
Л85	85	15	-	-	-	-	-
ЛС40СД	59.5	37.5	0.2	0.5	1	0.3	1
С85700	61.7	35	0.4	0.3	0.6	1	1

Таблица 7. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки оловянных бронз.

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	4Х5МФС	Кварцевый песок	Керамика
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	4.321 (БрО5Ц5С5Л)	76.427 (БрО5Ц5С5Л)	12.806 (БрО5Ц5С5Л)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	7.132 (БрО10)	115.328 (БрО10)	20.164 (БрО10)
Мин. усадка, %	5.7556 (БрО5Ц5С5Л)	4.9954 (БрО5Ц5С5Л)	5.1284 (БрО5Ц5С5Л)
Макс. усадка, %	5.8395 (БрО10)	5.1793 (БрО10)	5.3224 (БрО10)

Таблица 8. Химический состав оловянных бронз.

Марка	Химический элемент, %			
	Cu	Sn	Zn	Pb
БрО5Ц5С5Л	85	5	5	5
БрО10	91	9	-	-



<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>ОАЖ (USA) = 0.350</b>

**Таблица 9. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки безоловянных бронз.**

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	4Х5МФС	Кварцевый песок	Керамика
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	52.556 (БрА10Ж4Н4Л)	149.822 (БрА9Ж3Л)	76.417 (БрА9Ж3Л)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	55.719 (СС330G)	181.518 (СС330G)	87.273 (СС330G)
Мин. усадка, %	8.0377 (СС330G)	5.1522 (СС330G)	6.5785 (СС330G)
Макс. усадка, %	12.5261 (БрА10Ж4Н4Л)	9.7968 (БрА10Ж4Н4Л)	11.1828 (БрА10Ж4Н4Л)

**Таблица 10. Химический состав безоловянных бронз.**

Марка	Химический элемент, %				
	Cu	Al	Fe	Mn	Ni
БрА10Ж4Н4Л	81	10	4.5	-	4.5
БрА9Ж3Л	87	9	3	-	1
СС330G	90	9	0.5	0.1	0.4

**Таблица 11. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки силуминов.**

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	4Х5МФС	Кварцевый песок	Керамика
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	2.456 (СвА85Т)	55.014 (СвА85Т)	8.195 (СвА85Т)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	6.821 (АК21М2.5Н2.5)	220.95 (АК21М2.5Н2.5)	33.359 (АК21М2.5Н2.5)
Мин. усадка, %	6.6596 (АК21М2.5Н2.5)	5.9785 (АК21М2.5Н2.5)	6.1306 (АК21М2.5Н2.5)
Макс. усадка, %	9.9022 (АК6М2)	9.1182 (АК6М2)	9.4027 (АК6М2)

**Таблица 12. Химический состав силуминов.**

Марка	Химический элемент, %										
	Al	Si	Mg	Mn	Cu	Fe	Zn	Ti	Ni	Pb	Sn
СвА85Т	99.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
АК21М2.5Н2.5	72.25	21	0.45	0.3	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.5	-	-
АК6М2	90.89	6	0.4	0.1	2	0.5	0.06	-	0.05	-	-

**Таблица 13. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки магниевых сплавов.**

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	4Х5МФС	Кварцевый песок	Керамика
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	2.033 (МЛ3)	35.816 (МЛ3)	5.239 (МЛ3)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	3.577 (МЛ5пч)	67.781 (МЛ5пч)	9.26 (МЛ5пч)
Мин. усадка, %	6.2976 (МЛ5пч)	5.6345 (МЛ5пч)	5.8346 (МЛ5пч)
Макс. усадка, %	6.8123 (Mg-5)	6.2302 (Mg-5)	6.4085 (Mg-5)

**Таблица 14. Химический состав магниевых сплавов.**

Марка	Химический элемент, %					
	Mg	Al	Zn	Cu	Fe	Mn
МЛ3	95.4	3.1	1	-	-	0.5
МЛ5пч	90.98	8.1	0.7	-	-	0.22
Mg-5	94.68	5	0.3	0.01	0.01	-

**Impact Factor:**

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>РИИЦ (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

**Таблица 15. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки цинковых сплавов.**

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	4X5MΦC	Кварцевый песок	Керамика
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	4.107 (No.3)	119.383 (No.3)	16.716 (No.3)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	6.143 (ZA-27)	247.6 (ZA-27)	37.207 (ZA-27)
Мин. усадка, %	5.1649 (No.3)	4.585 (No.3)	4.7765 (No.3)
Макс. усадка, %	7.1988 (ZA-27)	6.747 (ZA-27)	6.836 (ZA-27)

**Таблица 16. Химический состав цинковых сплавов.**

Марка	Химический элемент, %							
	Zn	Al	Mg	Cu	Fe	Pb	Cd	Sn
№.3	95.85	4	0.04	-	0.1	-	-	-
ZA-27	72.65	25	0.01	2.25	0.07	0.01	0.01	-

Минимальное время кристаллизации сплавов цветных металлов было определено при охлаждении отливок в стальной литейной форме 4X5MΦC, максимальное время – при охлаждении в песчано-глинистой литейной форме. Процесс кристаллизации протекает медленно в безоловянных бронзах. Магнийевый сплав МЛЗ кристаллизуется за 2 с в металлической форме.

Усадка сплавов цветных металлов может достигать 12.52% от изначального объема расплава (безоловянная бронза БрА10Ж4Н4Л). При кристаллизации сплавов цветных металлов в песчано-глинистой форме усадка может уменьшаться на 10-30%. На увеличение усадки никелевых сплавов влияет высокое содержание алюминия и низкое содержание кобальта и хрома, добавление титана, латуней – высокое содержание цинка и железа и низкое содержание меди, оловянных бронз – высокое содержание меди и

олова, безоловянных бронз – высокое содержание железа и никеля и низкое содержание меди, силуминов – высокое содержание алюминия и низкое содержание кремния, магниевых сплавов – низкое содержание цинка, цинковых сплавов – высокое содержание алюминия и низкое содержание цинка.

#### Заключение

Усадка сплавов цветных металлов больше, чем усадка сталей и чугунов. Безоловянные бронзы имеют высокую усадку после охлаждения в металлической литейной форме. Кристаллизация в песчано-глинистой форме снижает усадку безоловянных бронз на 30%. Изменение процентного содержания основных элементов (алюминий, медь и цинк) и легирующих элементов в сплаве позволяет минимизировать величину усадки отливки.

#### References:

1. Chemezov, D., Pavluchina, I., Komissarov, A., & Kanishchev, I. (2019). Properties research of grey cast iron in condition of gravity casting into a metal mold. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 07 (75)*, 1-4.
2. Chemezov, D. (2018). Condition of a casting material of a cylinder block of a car after crystallization in a sand mold. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 07 (63)*, 145-147.
3. Chemezov, D., Smirnova, L., & Bogomolova, E. (2018). Metal mold casting of cast iron and aluminium pistons. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 05 (61)*, 132-141.
4. Chemezov, D., Bayakina, A., & Lukyanova, T. (2017). Residual stresses in silumin after high-pressure die casting. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 11 (55)*, 1-8.
5. Chemezov, D. (2017). Convective heat transfer when cooling of metallic melts. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 09 (53)*, 1-7.

**Impact Factor:**

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

---

6. Chemezov, D. (2017). The mathematical models of shrinkage formation in metallic alloys. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (53), 23-42.
7. Chemezov, D. (2017). The degree of shrinkage porosity in the castings after solidification. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 07 (51), 1-6.
8. Chemezov, D., Bakhmeteva, M., Bayakina, A., Polushin, V., Lukyanova, T., & Igumentseva, A. (2017). Analysis of the manufacturing process of the case-shaped casting in the sand mould. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (50), 14-52.
9. Chemezov, D. (2017). Shrinkage of some metal alloys after solidification. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (50), 87-89.
10. Chemezov, D. (2017). Stress fields in a steel casting. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 05 (49), 165-172.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 27.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



**Feruza Raximjonovna Abdieva**

Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
Senior Research Fellow,  
Department of the administration civil society institutions  
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

## THE PROCESS OF SERVING, CARRIER PATH AND BARRIERS OF LEADING WOMEN IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AFFAIRS

**Abstract:** The article considers the problems of the process of serving, carrier path and barriers of leading women in public administration affairs. The article is included with analyses of women in this field and also provides relevant recommendations for increasing involvement of women in the state and public administration sphere in Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** public administration, participation, civil servant, leading women, capability, career.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Abdieva, F. R. (2019). The process of serving, carrier path and barriers of leading women in public administration affairs. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 407-409.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-75> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.75>

**Scopus ASCC:** 3321.

### Introduction

The democratic principles require directly or indirectly participation of every citizen in managing affairs of society and public, but not all citizens are ready to conduct public administration affairs. In particular, the issue of improving the efficiency of public administration should be considered with the ongoing human resource policy in the country. Because raising the social activeness of the citizen not only means the fastest solution to demands of modern society, but it implies to prepare cadres as well as send them in proper places and also prepare human resources that capable of managing the state and society.

It should be noted that social-active women do not mean that they are part of public service. Perhaps they are activities who are involved in managing public and state affairs on a public basis or through civic institutions, non-governmental organizations, whose efforts and initiatives are active in promoting public administration.

However, they do not want to be a lifelong activist, but when time comes they are eager to be part of society and continue their social-political activities as civil servant. It means that social-political active

women might be considered as the reserve for preparing civil servants. [1;179]

The participation of women in political sphere is considered as part of social-political activeness. The involvement of women in political affairs is a way of forming political culture, their role in governance, political capacity and ability to show their capabilities. Moreover, it is considered as indicator of democracy in society. Therefore, it is desirable to settle the socio-political, economic, cultural interests of women in the socio-political life of the state on the principle of equality. It is important to consider the rights, interests, capabilities and capacities of women.

According to the report of Financial Research institute in UK, men earn more wages than women, but employers stated that they provide the same amount of salary for both genders. If there are considerations how long genders work and types of work, the male gender, as half a century ago, they still work in high positions, while women work in ordinary positions. This, in itself, leads to difference. Analysis of the occupied women and men showed that the average of occupied male gets more salary than female. The national traditions also play a crucial role in women's wage-earning jobs. In other words, in some countries women do not conduct jobs that are

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

relevant to men and male gender as well to [2;118-120].

Therefore, it is important to emphasize the role of women in society in globalization period. Because, the skills and initiatives of women play an important role in raising the country to a new level.

Women try to restrict the functional characteristic of the executive public administration system only to their performance. It is not a bad, because of the main function of executive power is to fulfill the laws and decisions of the higher authorities. However, the social situation leads to manage process taking over unusual methods, decisions, risks and responsibilities.

According to 86 percent, the results of expert respondents chose the option "In process of administrative decision making, I rely on only the decrees of the President and Oliy Majlis". The respondent's 11 percent indicated "relevant Ministries decisions" and "instructions of regional governors". Only three percent expert respondents indicated, "sometimes I make independent decisions". The most interesting thing is that almost 96 percent of women in senior government positions prescribed the Presidential Decrees and the laws of the Oliy Majlis as the programe and only 3 percent (1 percent did not answer), "Based on my experience and knowledge." [3]

There are various opinions based on these. Firstly, women that working in the highest positions in public administration system, do not forget that there is a procedure for strict adherence to hierarchy, subordinate relationships in office. Second, personal initiatives cannot be supported every time, therefore it requires to consult with upper administrative organs. It makes them to be careful. Thirdly, they have a tendency to follow and consider the advice of male gender. It shows that female gender is observed the absolute lack of performance.

These ideas do not deny that our women can operate in the highest public administration system and that they can address the challenges of executive power. Even though they are only 3.4 percent in the executive positions, they have the ability to conduct and manage public-political processes on an official basis, according to official data. [1; 119-120]

A director is a person who exercises organizational or individual executive functions in accordance with law and other normative legal acts or founding agreements. [4]

In Uzbekistan, there are opportunities for women in public administration and entrepreneurship sphere. However, so far, the term "executive" is often expressed to male gender, executive women positions cannot go beyond fields such as health, education and other social spheres.

Indeed, occupation of women for authority positions in particular is dependent on the question whether the female is suitable or male.

The studies have shown that when men and women work together in a mixed group male shows himself as the leader of this group. According to experiment of researcher E. Hollander, men can find the most optimistic way of solving the tasks in fixed the group and men try to get priority in such groups [5]. According to the scientist, men's behavior is largely due to the norms set by the society and the behavioral attitudes of men. These device-based standards also have a major impact on the perception of the surrounding events.

There are barriers for women if she is nominated for well-paid and suitable job that considered as men's. The respondents' 79 percent cited "yes" for cases in which women were obligated to conduct affairs that were not relevant to their professional duty and sexual harassments at work. Indeed, there are scenarios in which female gender is not accepted as the authority but the superiority is weak gender, sometimes unwilling situations in women's dominations over men and other examples might be reason [6]. Moreover, the high level of women's response to this question can be the result of their own life experiences of leading women. The confirmation of men for this question was 53 percent (yes) which cited was not so high. Probably, it is relevant to the idea that is natural.

The respondents' 82 percent of male and 90 percent of female chose the option there are artificial barriers for women who want to have carrier. Probably, it might be reason in many cases the position of father over mother in family [7; 93-96].

The results of observations show that women's social-political activeness and ability managing NGO activities rely directly on women's skills and knowledge. According to A.A.Huseynova question on "Does your social-political knowledge enriched due to participation non-governmental organizations' activities?" 73 percent respondents of women chose "yes" and the rest of respondents, in particularly, 14 percent chose "somehow", 9 percent "so far, I cannot say anything" and only 4 percent "No". The respondents 42 percent, who chose "yes", have higher education and 38 percent hold secondary education [8]. All those who answered "no" are women with high education but from humanitarian field. It can be seen that women with higher education are not only widely involved in the NGO's activities, but also have a high demand for their work. But most of women with moderate education express low wages in the organization.

In interviews revealed that these women are not familiar with social-political activities, therefore they rarely come up with initiatives. The knowledge, education level, values, ideals and ideas that formed in mind of women influence to their activities [9; 67].

The democratic developments put forward a number of demands for women's social activeness. First, women's socio-political activeness should not

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

jeopardize their psychophysiological development. First of all, it should not be allowed to engage in activities that impact to health of women and threaten their reproductive function. Second, social-political activeness of women do not restrict from fulfilling their family responsibilities. The historical traditions adapted our women to family affairs management; therefore, they conduct instinctively family affairs. It is not accepted as discrimination, but a commitment to the family and natural obligation of them. Thirdly, the woman is considered as successor of the nation [10]. This is proof that woman's inclination to the upbringing of her child and readiness for difficulties for her bright child's future. The social-political activeness should not prevent a woman from fulfilling these duties.

It might be hard to find women who are active, political mature and able to establish theoretical concepts that will help the process of modernizing the country in which the socio-political processes taking place in Uzbekistan and covered widely in terms of democratic principles. Moreover, among female deputies that have been elected by the political parties as deputies of the Oliy Majlis, do not possess scientific concepts in order to cover problems facing modernization of civil society, the development of society and the state. Therefore, it is important to increase activeness of women and create conditions for their active participation in public administration. The creation of conditions for the participation of women in the state and public life would be the basis for the elimination of the aforementioned problems.

## References:

1. Nishonova, N.R. (2013). *Public-political activity of women in the public administration system (philosophical analysis)*. (p.179). Tashkent.
2. Sultanova, S. (2017). *Actual problems of increasing women's social and political activities*. scientific-practical conference. (pp.118-120). Tashkent.
3. Asyanov, S.M., Bakaeva, F.X., Gasanov, M.Y., Ismoilov, B.I., & Inakova, M. (2008). *Improvement of organizational and legal framework of women's rights in Uzbekistan*. (pp.21-22). Tashkent.
4. Nurdinova, S. (n.d.). *Human Development and Women Employment in Uzbekistan: Situation and Problems*.
5. (1998). *Dictionary of labor law*. / Rev. - Prof. Yu.P. Orlovsky. (p.3). Moscow: BEK.
6. (n.d.). *Ibid*, Asyanov Sh.
7. Gaffarova, M.G. (2017). *Women's position in the socio-political life of Uzbekistan*. (pp.94-96). Tashkent: New Book.
8. (n.d.). *Informational and analytical report of "Ijtimoiy Fikr" Center*.
9. Huseynova, A.A. (2009). *Civil society and women*. (p.67). Bukhara: Agro-Print.
10. Turaeva, R. (n.d.). *Gender and changing women's roles in Uzbekistan: from Soviet workers to post-Soviet entrepreneurs*

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 25.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



**Nodira Baxtiyor qizi Egamqulova**

Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi

Researcher

[nodiraegamkulova@gmail.com](mailto:nodiraegamkulova@gmail.com)

## LITERARY PROCESS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY: BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF “OYINA” MAGAZINE

**Abstract:** This article covers the problems of jadid literature, especially prose in the beginning of XX century and the materials of “Oyina” magazine, which was published in 1913-1915. The influence of Western literature reflects the place of new literary genres in the press, their improvement, the landscape of literary criticism in the literary process of the 20th century.

**Key words:** jadid literature, “Oyina” magazine, Literary Criticism, advertising-criticism, controversy, felyeton, letter, genre synthesis

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Egamqulova, N. B. (2019). Literary process at the beginning of the XX century: based on the materials of “Oyina” magazine. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 410-416.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-76> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.76>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1208.

### Introduction

At the beginning of the XX century Uzbek literature began a very complex literary process. During this period, views, ways of expression, the goal changed, sharpened. Artistic thinking and aesthetics have been renewed [1;2;3;4]. Under the influence of Western literature and publicistics, narrative, novel, drama genres and critical articles and literary fields such as essay, review, review, felyeton were mastered. The more drastic the turn of the “Navoi century” in classical literature, the more rapid the role and impact of the new Uzbek literature is not less significant. The actual evaluation of Jadid literature is carried out not only by in-depth study of the literary heritage belonging to this period. In the literary environment of this period, important updates, artistic discoveries were taking place in prose more than in Nazm. For this reason, many of the peculiarities of jadid literature are discernible in the samples of prose in it. This can also be seen on the example of new genres, which began to enter the literature.

The jadids recognized criticism as the greatest achievement of century literature [5;6;7;8;9;10;11;12;13]. Almost all the educators began to talk about criticism. Behbudiy also threw his

views on the field with his article “Criticism is a sort of criticism” and literally recognized as the theorist of Uzbek literature of the XX century. The first simple definitions of criticism we can often meet in the press of the beginning of the XX century. In particular, definitions such as “the eyes of the second person to what one writes” [14], “for reasons of reform” [15, 621-623] motivate the writer to work on himself and “educate him as a writer worthy of standing on his finger” [16, No. 49] show the attitude of the jadids to criticism and how they perceive it. It should be noted that examples of initial criticism can not be called in pure literary form. In them, confusion and inexperience are felt. Only after 10-ies of the XX century “criticism” began to be used in the sense of literary criticism as an invasion [17,103].

### Analysis of Subject Matters

The penetration of the theater, the works of the stage and the reviews written on them, brought about the literature of criticism in the real sense. The review, an important genre of criticism, was the direction in which the most hands were struck. The jadids accepted the theater as an appearance of culture: “One of the first reasons and basis for progress is theatres, they say,” [18,550]. Behbudiy gives an indication of

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

three types of drama in his views on the theater: “On the scenes of the theater, the works are shown as a tragedy, that is, sorrow, sect, that is, laughter, drama, that is, the hangover is an event and the event is a haloyyugga as an image” [18,550]. Gradually, drama became the leading sphere of jadid literature. And the reviews written on the works of the stage opened up new possibilities of literature, literary studies.

“Oyina” had her own school of criticism. In this journal regularly Behbudiy, Haji Muin, Fitrat, Rasuliy, Nashiravan Yavushev, Mirmuhsin Shermuhamedov, S. By the way, intellectual creators of his time, like Vasily, take part and express their attitude to the events of the period. In the journal, the flying prose materials can be classified as follows:

1. Review.
2. Literary-critical article.
3. Dispute.
4. Felyeton.
5. Anecdote.
6. The letter.
7. Advertising-criticism.

### Research Methodology

**Circulars.** It is also recognized as the “thorny flower of criticism”, which gives the true evaluation of the work and is considered a “lively measure of critical evaluation in action”. In the dramaturgy of the XX century, reviews became such an active genre, which formed the basis of criticism. During this period, it is possible to meet mainly the types of review-review and message-review. In Uzbek literary criticism, the initial review is attributed [20;21;22;23]. This review, written in 1890-th year, expresses the attitude of one of the Russian poets (the author of which is not mentioned) to the poem in a free translation, which turned into Uzbek. The first Uzbek review published in the press can be cited as an example of the article “On the textbook of the new alphabet” [24] published in the “Turkiston viloyatining gazeti” [25,85]. The news and reviews in the magazine “Oyina” were written mainly for the drama “Padarkush” [26;27;28;29]. In 1913 issue 10 of the journal “Theatre in Samarkand” was given a small Report-review. It is also the message that “Padarkush” drama, along with the Uzbek drama, will see the face of the first stage. It is reported that Padarkush, together with Uzbek and tatar progressives, as well as “Oldaduk ham” oldanduk”, are being prepared to put the work in Samarkand and staged in Kokand, Tashkent: “Padarkush” is also training to put the tragedy on stage in Khokand and Tashkent” sucking” [26,234]. In the 12-th issue of the same year, the continuation of the message was announced. In the message it is possible to get a brief information about the permission of the Samarkand governor for the play of the drama, from whom tickets can be purchased. In the January 25 14 issue of the magazine there was a review called “the first National Theater in

Turkistan”, which included a comprehensive review of the extent to which the Padarkush was played, how it was welcomed by the people, the performers of the drama, achievements and shortcomings.

This review-the author of the article is shown in different sources in different ways. In particular, if literary critics Begali Kasimov, long-time jurists are limited to saying that the author is “unknown”, then orientalist Salih Kasimov will include him among the series of Behbudiy articles. In the monograph “The Jadid drama”, an approximate idea of the author of the article, Haji Muin, is put forward. The same thing aniqi, every four reviews written on “Padarkush” belong to one author. The reason is that the continuation of the article” the first National Theater in Turkistan “is called” Theater in Samarkand”, and the reviews given in 10-12 of 1914 are also titled In the same way. Thoughts about the language of the drama presented in the reviews can not be attributed to the author of the drama [27,285] sentences “the editor from the Samarkand volyse of High Rank also received permission” (it is also likely that Behbudiy wrote on behalf of another person). And this leads to the pause that the reviewer is not vain. Setting the author of the articles as Haji Muin is closer to reality. This article “the first National Theatre in Turkistan” combines both interpretation and interpretation with the fact that it is the first review written on the first work of the Uzbek stage. In addition to the reviews on the works of the theater, the reviews on which literary works and poems are analyzed are also three. One of such reviews is Noshiravon Yavushev (Noshiravon Yavushev is a tatar Traveler, editor, poet, publicist who worked in the madrasas of Turkestan. His a number of critical, publicistic articles and poems are published in “Turkiston viloyatining gazeti”, “Sadoyi Turkistan”, “Oyina” and other publications. The author of the play” Genghis Khan”) is the article “attention to poetry writers” [30,68]. In it, opinions are expressed to the musaddah [31,10-11], which was published in the first issue of the journal. Yavushev finds that the poem is written without spending and following the rules of nahv. He tries to prove by the example of some Egypt that it is difficult to understand the meaning from him. Munakkid (N. Yavushev) brings the creativity of Russian and arab poets as an example. Yavushev himself drew attention to the expression of his poems in a simple way and mainly on the finger. In its place, the Office expresses its reverence to Yavushev's thoughts and defends the poem “Prayer” as written in accordance with the rule.

The relatively perfect of the reviews in ayina is the review “criticism, not reproach” [32, No.3], written on the play “Wedding”. Initially, the author of the “Wedding” nusratilla Kudratilla expressed gratitude to the pen and noted that he was delighted to read the play “contents a useful work for society. After that finds it necessary to say a word or two for “cleaning up all sorts of shortcomings” in these plays



## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

and other works through it. This means that the "media opponent" is aware of the culture of criticism. The author, speaking about the influence of Stage culture and criticism, writes that some "who does not fit in education" words and actions in the play are not suitable for the stage and cause "blush" of the audience, and such words in the play are listed by Page. For example, "donkey" (13-page), "dendy" (18-page), "trite" (31-page), "padar..." (35-page), "jurni başdan" (44-page) Raydi three of the words. But these words can not be called "shameful and shameful" to the extent that the critic is at fault. At the same time, the profession of the Heroes Of The "Wedding" is called curry (beetroot, poppy, quail, chitfurush, etc.) and judging by their personality, the fact that they give such words in their speech is much closer and more natural to reality. The reviewer calls on (Milliy). And on the way "Padarkush", as well as above, showing the places where it is necessary to pay attention, wishes "afvi marju" from both authors. This review did not remain unanswered. But not Milliy, Hadji Muin wrote the answer. He himself explains the reason for this: "More than half of this brochure "wedding" is written with my traumatic pen, and the rest is arranged with my own reform and correction, so that this correct literary responsibility falls on me" [33,152]. According to Muin's answer, the reason for the defects in the work is two: the first is the presence of such words in the Turkish, tatar theatrical treatises as "not inspected"i, and the second says that he voluntarily wrote these words "intentionally to show his ugliness". Again, Haji Muin hopes that his embroidery at the time of writing the play will be gradually corrected. It should be noted that somewhere in the article the name of the Milliy (Nusratilla Kudratilla) is not mentioned. The owner of the defects is also Haji Muin, even if someone should be to blame, he is also the one who re-edits the play. If we look at the words of Haji Muin, it is understood that the role of Milliy in writing the "wedding" was not at all. Was it actually so? Opinions and announcements about the "Wedding" in the works and in the press of the munakkids of that period tripled. In particular, it is said that the Play "Wedding" of the "Turkiston viloyatining gazeti" came to editorial office in 1914 and was authored by Nusratilla Kudratilla (Milliy). In the M.B.Solihov study, too, when it comes to this play, only the national name was mentioned [34,111]. In the same "Oyina" itself was also given an announcement titled "Wedding". The announcement is described as "editor and publisher Nusratilloh Milli ibn Kudratilloh, the second treatise written out of the Turkestan household" [35, 30]. The response article by Haji Muin was written after his national death, and perhaps he came to the office as editor of "Oyina". But this thing does not give him the right to claim authorship.

**Literature-critical articles.** In 1913 year 9 issue of "Oyina" published the article "Muhtaram

shuaromizga" by Haji Muin. The main problem raised in it is a question of the increasing number of took-fled poems. The author cites the definition of may and jom, calls for writing "scientific, national and moral poems", avoiding dirty poems consisting of satire and praise. And he sees this as a modern pronoun. As an example of national poems, tatar brings the creativity of Azerbaijani poets. This article goes through a thorough explanation of how to describe Haji Muin broad or: "... the poem was also abused, and alalkhusus, the description of the poem in this time consisted of a letter and a syllable, the description of May and ham, and the tasting praise of May and ham". Calls for poets to write poetry in the national spirit in a lion, in accordance with the modern demand, in naflī were raised as an important issue in other publications such as "Oyina" and others.

**Argue.** Behbudy in his application to the military governor of the Samarkand region promised to provide 16 different materials on the pages of "Oyina" [36, 230]. The most recent topic on the list was the satire (satire and mixed). "Oyina" announced quarrels under different names. By reading these fragments, one can feel the "breath" of criticism inherent in the magazine. And the literary pseudonyms and satirical works, identified from them, do not overlook their influence on the numerous views that exist to this day. For example, we encounter new names in it, such as "Mushmirzo", [37] "Pishak so'fi", "Gumnom", [38] "Some", [39] "Xushyoqmas", [40] "Mullo Hokiro" [41], "Go'rbe" [42]. The nickname at first glance shows his satirist "clothes". There is no unanimous opinion on who they belong to. Relying only on the information given by Salih Kasimov [43] and Boybuta Dostqorayev [44,198], it was believed that the signature of "Xushyoqmas" and "Mushmirzo" belonged to Behbudiy. However, as a result of his observations by the Behbudish scientist Sirojiddin Ahmad came to the conclusion that the real "holder" of these nicknames is Haji Muindir. That is, he pointed to the origin of the nickname Mush by combining the letters "mim" and "shin" in the name of Haji Muin ibn Shukurullo. Both in our opinion and in satires belong to the pen of Haji Muin. The reason is that in the pen of Haji Muin the tendency to satire is more noticeable than in Behbudiy.

Mushmirzo (Sichqonmirzo) is one of the most used literary nicknames in satirical works published in the magazine "Oyina". His association with the nicknames "Gumnom", "Some" [45] appears in the interview "Musohiba yoki mubohasa" [46, 845-846]. The author of the dispute is Some'. Gumnom and Hokiro are persons who enter into conversation. There is such a saying from the language "Gumnom" in it: "What Shall I do, Jura! I named myself Mushmirzo, and the Mirzas honored that you would mock us... If I say Mullo Mush put a horse, I think that mulloes will certainly support the mani as "you have saved the printer". ...even from my soul, dear believers are

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

dark." (As it turned out, Mushmirzo and Gumnom belong to one person. The author "Some" also stands in line with Mushmirzo and Gumnom, as they say, proceeding from the style.) In truth, critical opinions about such a likely hypothesis of the author, that is, the pseudonym "Mushmirzo", found its confirmation in the article "Mushmirzoga ochiq maktub" [47, 280].

Mushmirzo's "Otingni sot, to'nungni sot, do'qur bo'!" the controversy is small in size. In it, the idea of spreading knowledge, leaning on enlightenment is taken as the main goal. The main heroes are the image of Mushmirzo and the servant. As an episodic image, the patient (buxorolik janob) can be shown. The situation that matured in the interview is used as a problem; the main problem was the struggle against ignorance, the auxiliary problem was the patient's condition. All the details in the work are unsurlari fully focused on solving the main problem. Bunda used a method that is characteristic of samples of jadid literature, that is, the problem is not solved, but the way to solve it is indicated.

In the story "Mubohasa", Mushmirzo and Pishak sufi enter into a dialogue. The curd Souf is an artistic tissue, it is selected in a counter-way, looking at the image of a mouse. Unlike the previous story, in which there is a conversation about a difficult situation that you will encounter in everyday life. The story "Mubohasa", which was published in the "Samarkand" newspaper, is logically linked to the story "Suhbat" [37]. Dialect is given by pure Samarkand expression. In the story, the episode of mullo Hokiro is also threeraydi. However, his points related to Mushmirzo's personality were not analyzed. In this regard, it is permissible to mention one dispute about mullo Hokiro, which was published in the magazine "Oyina". The main participants of this "Suhbat"[41] were Hokiro and namakfurush. During the conversation, Hokiro himself tells the interlocutor of a situation in which he is a witness. According to him, several Muslim young men and girls dressed up in a Russian costume, putting on themselves such a Russian name as Ivan Petrovich, Feodr Kirpich, but seeing that they themselves are neither Muslim letter nor Russian can not read, ironically denounces this situation as "the monkey of youth without knowledge". And he calls them "creature photo yoinki pattern monkey". It can be said that the local people's worldview, their consciousness and standard of living, through household themes that seem simple in such disputes, is revealed by way of sarcasm and metaphor.

**Felyeton.** By the twentieth century, Uzbek literature began to be used as a test for many genres. It should be noted that the jadis often did not specify a specific genre to what they wrote. In the press, too, works of several genres (story, novel, critical articles, travelogues, poetry) will be published on the rink of felyeton. However, the situation is such that tripping them a specific genre also creates a strain on the researcher. Another aspect of the issue is that in the

time press, felyeton soy has been used both as a genre and as a genre. The following prose excerpts we are going to call felyeton see in many ways the closeness to the requirements of the essay genre. Relying on the existing definitions of the essay to this day, the volume is small, the principles of "free composition, dedicated to a special topic, based on personal reasoning and impressions" [48, 895] prove our opinion in this respect. In particular, the article "Xushim kelmaydur" by the author of the signature "Xushyoqmas", which is presented in the journal, was written as a criticism of works that do not correspond to Sharia and humanity. The author's style is unique. As if he did not want to write down what he was going to write ("I want to, let him write..... but do not be flattered") and frighten. However, with this "prudence" "they mean" in the sleeve:" I want to write: one of the rich does not give a donation of 5 soums iona for our student, but welcomes Russian ladies at every feast, costs 100 soums-100 soums, and considers himself to be the most holy and considerate man, oh, do not sympathize " [40, 262-263]. In the 34-th issue of 1914 year in the article "Orzu yoki xayol" written under the pseudonym "Gumnom" one can feel the style of "Xushim kelmaydur". In the first article "I want to write..." in his style, he gives his own feedback: "I want to write: that in the near future, when one of our great men made a big wedding and spent several thousand rubles on the alarm, calling statesman from several cities to saturate, the poor people and the benavo students did not even make a memorial. But I do not like..." We read In "Orzu yoki xayol": "If I had a prestige and belief, I would punish all schools and madrasasahs according to the time reformed and education forced the Genesis and did not teach his son, and in 25 years I would enlighten the whole Turkestan with the light of education and culture. But oh! Chi koraki...." [45] The article continues in the same style. From this it is possible to notice the resemblance in the style of Xushyoqmas and Gumnom.

**Anecdotes.** In 1915, anecdotes were given in the issue 9-16 of the journal [49]. Anecdotes of a different topic, small in size, are imitated by satire, irony, irony. For example, it is intended to show in them the presence [50,295], vocabulary [51,264], condemnation of ignorance [52,354-355]: The debtor knocks on the door of the debtor. Remove the head from the debtor grate (window), saddle deb bering consideration yashirinmoq. Says out servant: the boss is not at home! Went outside. Say: if it comes out again, do not forget to grill your head, because those who see will suspect in the house " [49].

Among the anecdotes, the anecdote "Ota ila o'g'ul" is of great importance with its satirical spirit, richness of cynicism, relevance of the raised topic. In it, illiteracy, which caused an outbreak among the Commons, is condemned. In the typical image of a father who himself was an ashamed. During the

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHII (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

persecution of his son because of his own calmness, the whole nation “greet” their father with laughter. Of course, from this there is an idea that other anecdotes also want to represent all their own burden. These anecdotes and satirical works in the magazine can be said to evoke a light mood in the customers, calling them to avoid illusions that they should know and pay attention to themselves around them.

**Letter and advertisement-criticism [17].** In the press pages of the beginning of the XX century to repeat “Idoraga”, “...dan maktub”, “Ochiq xat”, “Idoraga maktub” known as Chapter. Such letters are significant in that they cover a wide range of topics and also apply to an overseas assessment of office-client relations. In these letters, thinking about a work, describing the impressions of the play, or letters written in the manner of reference to the authors [51], we can also find them as related to the genre of a literary-critical letter [52]. One of the letters on the topic of literature is “Mushmirzoga’ ochiq maktub”. In it, the author first touched upon the pen of Mushmirzo and then on the pseudonyms “Mushmirzo” and “Pishaksofi”, and since the phrases “mirzo” and “suf” in them are “touched by several people”, they are pronounced as to change and please continue in anecdote again”. Another consideration in the article is the position that should be paid. The owner of the letter reported that letters were sent to the office in the name of Mushmirzo from Khokand and his steam colleagues, fans. It follows that it can be assumed that Mushmirzo is from the Samarkand literary circle, and not from Khokand or Bukhara. The office is obliged to change his nickname to Mushmirzo so that he can announce these letters. And if we follow “Oyina”, then the pseudonym Mushmirzo

will not continue to return after this article. From the 35-th number of 1914 year begins to participate as “Gumnom”. This letter is authorless and is given in the name of” Oyina ” [47,280].

The editors of the press were giving small announcements about them when a new work was written or before a play was put on the stage. From such announcements, the reader had preliminary information about the work and it was also possible to get acquainted with the editor's brief attitude. This is advertising-criticism. Through them, “not only did they get acquainted with new literature, but also from the first evaluation given to them, from the first critical point of view” [17,83] became aware. It is possible to meet advertising-criticism in “Turkiston viloyatining gazeti”, “Ulug Turkistan”, “Sadoyi Turkiston” mainly in the “Yangi kitoblar” section.

Advertising “Wedding”, published in “Oyina” aesthetics-criticism [35,30] is written by the office, the author of the brochure “Wedding”, the value of the brochure, the address, the brief content of which is illuminated. There were also new works that came to the office, textbooks written for the method jadid schools, similar announcements were made about the works of the stage.

### Analysis and results

The above comments are a general overview of how the literary environment is reflected in the magazine “Oyina”. Small satirical pieces and satirical essays and letters can not only give an opportunity to discover them as a dynamic pilgrimage of the 20th century, but also to create an idea of the literary and critical atmosphere in the “Oyina” pulpit.

## References:

1. Maxmudova, G.T. (1996). *Turkistonda jadidchilik harakati va uning axloqiy-estetik fikr taraqqiyotiga ta'siri*. Falsafa fan. nomz. diss... – Toshkent.
2. Rajabova, D.N. (2003). *Turkiston jadidlarining qarashlarida yoshlar va xotin-qizlar masalalari* (XIX asr oxiri – XX asr boshlari). Tarix fan. nomz. diss... –Toshkent.
3. Amriddinova, D.T. (2006). *Samarqand jadidchiligining ijtimoiy-falsafiy asoslari*. Falsafa fan. nomz. diss... –Toshkent.,;
4. Muhammadjonova, L.A. (2007). *Jadid mutafakkirlarining axloqiy-estetik qarashlari*. Toshkent: Universitet.
5. Gasprinskiy, I. (n.d.). Mezon (adabiy-maishiy va tanqidiy bahslar). *Tarjimon*. 1906. №58,106. 1907, №14.
6. Muin, H. (1913). Muhtaram shuaromizga. *Oyina*, №9.
7. Behbudiy, M. (1914). Tanqid – saralamoqdir. *Oyina*, №32, pp.621-623.
8. Fitrat, A. (1915). Himmat va saboti bo'lmagan millatning haqqi hayoti yo'qdir. *Oyina*, №7.
9. (1914). Mirmuhsin. Shoir janoblariga iltimos. *Turkiston viloyatining gazeti*, №14.
10. Haybullo, A. (1914). Tanqid. *Sadoyi Turkiston*. 1914. 19 noyabr.

## Impact Factor:

**ISRA (India) = 4.971**  
**ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829**  
**GIF (Australia) = 0.564**  
**JIF = 1.500**

**SIS (USA) = 0.912**  
**PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126**  
**ESJI (KZ) = 8.716**  
**SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667**

**ICV (Poland) = 6.630**  
**PIF (India) = 1.940**  
**IBI (India) = 4.260**  
**OAJI (USA) = 0.350**

11. (1915). Rasuliy. Shoir va milliy she'rlarimiz. *Oyina, №9*.
12. Muhibi, M. (1915). Tanqid emas tanbeh. *Oyina, №3*.
13. Mahmud, V. (1924). *Adabiy tanqidga bir nazar*. Turkiston. 1924. 22 yanvar – 7 fevral. Zarafshon.1924, 10 aprel.
14. Haybullo, A. (1914). Tanqid. Sadoyi Turkiston. 1914. 19 noyabr.
15. Behbudiy, M. (1914). Tanqid – saralamoqdir. *Oyina, №32*, pp.621-623.
16. Zohiriy, A. (1914). Sadoyi Turkiston. №49.
17. Tojiboyev, R.Q. (1993). *XX asr boshlari o'zbek adabiy tanqidi tarixidan*. Filol. fan. nomz. diss... (p.103). Toshkent.
18. Behbudiy, M. (1914). Tiyotr nadur. *Oyina, №29*, p.550.
19. Nashri, Z., & Behbudiy, M. (2007). *Tanlangan asarlar*. (pp.175-177). Toshkent: Ma'naviyat.
20. Boboyev, T. (2002). *Adabiyotshunoslik asoslari*. Toshkent: O'zbekiston.
21. Abdug'afurov, A. (1976). *Furqatning nasriy merosi*. (p.64). O'zbek adabiyoti masalalari.
22. Nazarov, B. (1979). *O'zbek adabiy tanqidchiligi*. (pp.14-15). Toshkent: Fan.
23. Valixo'jayev, B., & Xolmatov, S. (1983). *O'zbek adabiy tanqidi tarixi*. (p.44). Samarqand.
24. (1987). *O'zbek sovet adabiy tanqidi tarixi. Ikki tomlik*. (p.67). Toshkent: Fan.
25. (1903). Yangi alifbo darsligi haqida // Turkiston viloyatining gazetisi. 1903. 13 sentabr.
26. Tojiboyev, R.Q. (1993). *XX asr boshlari o'zbek adabiy tanqidi tarixidan*. Filol. fan. nomz. diss... (p.85). Toshkent.
27. (1913). Muallifi ko'rsatilmagan. Samarqandda tiyotr. *Oyina, №10*, p.234.
28. (1914). Muallifi ko'rsatilmagan. Samarqandda tiyotr. *Oyina, №12*, p.285.;
29. (1914). Muallifi ko'rsatilmagan. Turkistonda birinchi milliy tiyotr. *Oyina, №14*, pp.227-231.
30. (1914). Muallifi ko'rsatilmagan. Samarqandda tiyotr. *Oyina, №15*, pp.262-263.
31. Nun, Y. (1913). She'r yozuvchilar diqqatiga. *Oyina, №3*, p.68.
32. (1913). Milliy. Iltijo. *Oyina, №1*, pp.10-11.
33. (1915). Matbuot muhibi. *Taqid emas, tanbeh, №3*.
34. Shukrullo, H.M. (1915). Tanbehga tashakkur. *Oyina, №7*, p.152.
35. Buzruk, M. (1935). *O'zbek teatr tarixi uchun materiallar*. (p.111). Toshkent: O'z SSR Davlat nashriyoti.
36. (1914). To'y. (e'lon). *Oyina, №54*, p.30.
37. Abduazimova, N. (2008). *Milliy jurnalistika tarixi*. (p.230). Toshkent: Sharq.
38. (1913). Mushmirzo. Suhbat. *Samarqand.1913.№33*.
39. (1913). "Otingni sot, to'nungni sot, do'q tur bo'1!". 1913.№5.
40. (1913). Mubohasa.1913.№7.
41. (1914). Gumnom. Orzu yoki xayol.1914.№34.
42. (1914). Qiziq o'zgarishlar.1914.№37.
43. (1914). Javonbozlikni kim man' etar? 1914.№38.
44. (1914). Xushyoqmas. Xushim kelmaydur. 1913. №11.
45. (1914). Mullo Xokiro. Shia va suniy.1913.№10.
46. (1914). Islohi rasm lozim ast.1914.№18.
47. (1914). Ibrat.1914.№23.
48. (1914). Suhbat.1915.№15.
49. (1914). Go'rbe. Javob ba Mush. 1914.№11.
50. (1914). Some'. Munozarai qadimiy ba jadidiy.1914.№34.
51. (1914). Musohiba yoki mubohasa.1914.№35
52. (1913). Xushyoqmas. Xushim kelmaydur. 1913. №11.
53. (1913). Mullo Xokiro. Shia va suniy.1913.№10.
54. (1914). Islohi rasm lozim ast.1914.№18.
55. (1914). Ibrat.1914.№23.
56. (1915). Suhbat.1915.№15.
57. (1914). Go'rbe. Javob ba Mush. 1914.№11.
58. Qosimov, S. (1990). *Behbudiy va jadidchilik*. O'zbekiston adabiyoti va san'ati. 19-26 yanvar.
59. Do'stqorayev, B. (2009). *O'zbekiston jurnalistikasi tarixi*. (p.198). Toshkent: O'zbekiston.
60. (1914). Gumnom. Orzu yoki xayol.1914.№34.
61. (1914). Gumnom. Qiziq o'zgarishlar.1914.№37.
62. (1914). Gumnom.Javonbozlikni kim man' etar? 1914.№38.
63. (1914). Some'. Munozarai qadimiy ba jadidiy.1914. №34.
64. (1914). Some'. Musohiba yoki mubohasa.1914.№35.
65. Some'. Musohiba yoki mubohsa. *Oyina.1914. №35*, pp.845-846.
66. (1914). Idora. Mushmirzog'a ochiq maktub. // *Oyina.1914. №12*, pp.280.
67. (1968). Short literary encyclopedia. – Moscow,1968. T.5, p.895.
68. (1915). Tabib ila sangtarosh. 1915. №9, pp.231-232.
69. (1915). Qarzxoh ila qarzdor. 1915. №9, p.232.
70. (1915). Amir ila bir ko'zlik. 1915. №10, pp.264-265.
71. (1915). Ikki qarzdor. 1915. №12, p.330.
72. (1915). Kasal ila hakim. 1915. №13, p.354.
73. (1915). Shoir ila vazir. 1915. №11, p.295.
74. (1913). To'lagan Xo'jamiyoruf. Turkistonli qardoshlariya ochiq xat. 1913.№6, pp.137-138.
75. (1913). Mushmirzo. Ho'qanddan maktub. 1913.№7, p.165.
76. (1913). Idorai Oyina. Muhtaram o'quvchi va yozuvchilarimizg'a ochiq maktub. 1913.№8, pp.187-188.
77. (1913). Idoraga maktub. 1914.№14, p.231.
78. (1914). Quyon. Andijondan maktub. 1914.№17, p.306.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHII (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

---

79. (1914). Xat yuborguchilarga.1914.№24, p.380.  
80. (1915). Idoradan.1915.№16, p.442.  
81. Axmedova, S.N. (2010). *O'zbek adabiy tanqidining janrlar tarkibi*. Filol. fan. dokt. diss... Toshkent.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 26.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



A. Juraev

Namangan State University  
teacher

## THE STATE AS A GUARANTEE OF PRESERVING NATIONAL VALUES AND TRADITIONS

**Abstract:** This article concerns about the state as a guarantee of preserving national values and traditions, and confirms this notion with the life examples taken from the past.

**Key words:** global process, traditionalism, Eastern civilization, national-ethnic values, political governance, government structure, theory of alienation, socio-cultural, moral values.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Juraev, A. (2019). The state as a guarantee of preserving national values and traditions. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 417-419.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-77> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.77>

**Scopus ASCC:** 3316.

### Introduction

While appreciating the attitude of all peoples and civilizations around the world to their spiritual heritage, it would be fair to pay special attention to the role of our region in this global process. No matter how some interpret it, the idea that traditionalism has a special place in Eastern civilization seems to us to be quite grounded in modern times. In particular, Indian philosopher Krishnamohan Banerjee, one of the prominent figures in the great cultural process known as the “Renaissance of Bengal”, said, “Civilization actually began with the ancient light and glory of Asia. The emergence of writing and correspondence, the promising forms and methods of public administration, the imposition of laws, and the manifestation of the power of the state in relation to the abominable, and other attributes of the East, were rooted in the East. The idea of “knowledge and research, first of all from the Oriental world,”[1] is also found in the scientific heritage of Rammohan Ray, another famous Indian thinker. It is important to note that in this or that form (because each nation chooses its own form), it is common to speak of the preservation of national-ethnic values and traditions in the emergence of state, political governance and structures. The chain of past, present and future is preserved only by a unified society, thus creating a solid basis for the welfare, cultural and spiritual development of generations.

Indeed, this is the humanistic aspect of the state, and it is an axiom that it is immanent for all regions. But this process is deeply rooted in the East, including our region. Nearly 2,500 years ago, scholar Kun Futszy (Confucius in the West) came to the truth, saying, “Whoever honors and saves the series of ancestors is a real person. Whoever gives due respect to his ancestors is fair.[2]” According to the Chinese direction of thinking, such efforts must be borne only by the wise ruler and the government structure he controls. It is clear that the integrity, evolution, i.e. moral and spiritual strength of the nation's values and traditions, is not only weakened by the state, but is transmitted to the present generation.

The universe and all social elements in existence are interconnected, and only through their interdependence will preserve their eternity. It is in this context that it is clear that its origin, ability, potential, identity and certainty are inextricably linked to other social dimensions, and that the creation of this “world of connection” is primarily a task and responsibility of the state.

The scientific community, operating in this field in various countries today, has come to some or all the same conclusion: individuals, groups, societies, or morals, adhere to the whole system of creative values, traditions and skills of a nation. He can't save it all alone. After all, this process - there is a need for some sort of organized, regulating power to solve the

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

problem. In order to find answers to such a specific sequence, it is necessary to refer to the “theory of alienation” already in science. In the social process, “alienation” means that a part of the social potential of each individual is limited to the other top actor (subject). This, in turn, requires a subordinate relationship, a key element of the social system.[3] This means that the higher subject is the state, which has its own peculiar and socio-political, spiritual and spiritual power and deserves it.

Reflecting on this immanent general trend, Martin Heidegger, one of the leading philosophers of the 20th century, clarifies the issue: “This connection,” the scientist continues, “is the only way of living in a social setting, and the ‘alienation’ of everyday work and in the environment of aspirations, dehumanization of a person becomes one of the functional parts of society. Here, a particular human existence (everyday life) resembles that of another as a result of the combination of social behavior and thinking.”[4]

If this idea is to be simplified, it is because of the biogenetic nature of human life that the social ladder becomes part of the general organism as a result of the restriction of its socialization in favor of the state, and thus demonstrates its potential as a normal participant in the social activities of others.

At the same time, we are talking about the full realization of the potential of each and every one of them, not the separation between the individual and the state. After all, it is a common principle that citizens and the state clearly define, understand and then integrate their duties, goals and tasks towards one another. However, each nation, people and ordinary citizen understands this general principle differently because of the internal and external circumstances and the daily tasks that need to be accomplished.

The need for the preservation of creative values, traditions, customs that are unique to the nation has always been relevant to the state. A state that is directly responsible for the fate of the people, as a rule, must quickly and deeply understand such a need in their history. However, in the history of our country there are many times like this, but the moments of national independence are of special importance. At that time, tragic years, which have been firmly established in the pages of our history, clearly show that, no matter how difficult or unpleasant they are, it is important and vital for people to grasp.

Indeed, our great ancestor Abu Rayhan Beruni wrote about this: “Qutayba had killed and completely destroyed those who knew the people of Khorezm and taught others how to learn their stories. Because Qutayba killed the scholars and the educated, and burned their books and notebooks, they became illiterate and relied on their ability to memorize their own needs.”[5] Apparently, there is a point in the scientific heritage of our great countryman that is very

relevant from the point of view of today, which is always worth remembering.

Apparently, our people had socio-cultural, moral values that spanned thousands of years before the Arab invasion. However, it is well known that in the legends they created records that reflect the culture of our people. The invaders were well aware that the easiest way to weaken the indigenous people, to keep them in complete captivity, was to simply cut off the heads of their owners in order to destroy their writing, letters, books, and notebooks. The scriptures and writings have always been a reflection of the people's power and wisdom. These unique writings which were live witnesses proving who they are and who they will be in the future have come to us in this way.

Although not all of our past ancestors, starting with Avesto, displayed great creative power, it is still important to know and analyze the findings that reflect the inner aspirations of our ancestors. It is noteworthy that there are many other remarkable opinions about them, not only by scientists in our country, but also by other specialists in the world.[6] The invader and the looter gangs came up and carried out the massacres in our country - but as the great Beruni said, they could not erase the historical memory of the people. It has come all the way to this day.

It is well-known that no state in the world has any independent basis, separating from the events taking place in far and near places, its national values and traditions. Ground, history, glorious and tragic events are an endless source of spirituality for the state. From past experience it is clear that the Sultan, in particular, felt his responsibility in this regard. However, the moral and spiritual factor, to be honest, has been given more attention during the years of independence: a new attitude to national traditions has become public policy. Everyone knows that the top political leadership of the country has a deep understanding of it. In these perverse moments, the call to “revive the traditions of our ancestors and to be worthy successors to them is no greater and more honorable task in the world”.[7]

Obviously, while adherence to tradition and their approach to the needs of today are politically relevant to all nations and peoples, its awareness is not the same across all nations. This is a huge social problem. It is true that in some nations, the conditions necessary to bring an advanced idea into practice can be somewhat limited. But even the difficult times and the tragic times cannot justify neglecting this sacred duty.

Usually a particular nation is given a historical opportunity not only to rebuild their state, but even to join the ranks of modern nations. However, if he remains indifferent to this possibility, he will be deprived of his right to own his country. While we understand that it is not our duty to delve deeper into this matter, our aim is to emphasize whether or not it will be achieved, and only to the extent that the people understand this world. In any case, the “issue of

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

equality continuity among the most developed countries in the world community is based on universal values, based on its own strength and protection,”[7] has been raised.

Naturally, the authority of today's Uzbek state: our identity was known to many thousands of years ago: it is important to feel it today. Throughout history, Uzbeks have been helping the people around them, and they have also responded to our people. In this regard, we draw our attention to the conclusions made by President Sh.Mirziyoev in terms of time, but at the same time, but at the most influential political

levels. In particular, at the international conference on Afghanistan on “Peace Process, Security Cooperation and Regional Solidarity 2018” the head of our state made an important statement. “From ancient times, people living on both sides of the Amu Darya River have been united by language similarity, common sacred religion and the same spiritual values. The Amu Darya was a source of livelihood for us, but it has never interfered with the free movement of people, the strong trade links, the sharing of our scientific achievements and the cultural solidarity,”[8] said President Sh.Mirziyoyev.

## References:

1. Skorokhodova, T.G. (2017). Problema «Vostok-Zapad» v sotsial'noy mysli Bengal'skogo Vozrozhdeniya. *Voprosy filosofii*, №12, p.149, 151.
2. (2018). Uderzhanie Iznachal'nogo (Chzhun Yun) / Perevod s kitayskogo I.Kanaeva. *Voprosy filosofii*, №8, p.131, 132.
3. Rizoiev, S.K. (2018). K voprosu o sotsial'noy prirode vlasti. *Voprosy politologii*, №8, p.33.
4. Toshchenko, Z.T. (2015). Sotsiologiya zhizni kak teoreticheskaya kontseptsiya. *Sotsis.*, №1, p.108.
5. Beruniy, A. (1968). *Qadimgi xalqlardan qolgan edgorliklar*. (pp.100-102 ). Toshkent: Fan.
6. Maydanov, A.S. (2018). Mif kak sredstvo sakralizatsii zhiznennogo mira cheloveka. *Voprosy filosofii*, №9, pp. 207-214.
7. Karimov, I. (1996). *Buyuk maqad yilidan o'zishmaylik // Ўzbekiston: milliy istiklol, iqtisod, siesat, mafkura*. T. 1. (p.200). Tashkent: “Ўzbekiston”.
8. Mirzieev, S. (2018). Vystuplenie na mezhdunarodnoy konferentsii po Afganistanu 27.03.2018. *Narodnoe slovo*. 2018, 29 marta.
9. Isaev, I.A. (2018). Spravedlivost' i suverenost' // *Istoriya gosudarstva i prava*, №4, p.3.
10. Miroslavskaya, E.Y. (2018). osobennosti patriarkhal'no-bogoslovskoy kontseptsii proiskhozhdeniya drevnerusskogo gosudarstva. *Istoriya gosudarstva i prava*, №1, p.72.



## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 28.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Begzod O'ralovich Usarov  
Termez State University  
Teacher, Uzbekistan  
[usarovbegzod@mail.ru](mailto:usarovbegzod@mail.ru)

## «RECTANGLE» METHOD AND «MODULE REPLACEMENT» FOR UNKNOWN FIRST-ORDER COMPARISONS

**Abstract:** This work is one of the important factors of development of numbers theory, rectangular method and module replacement have been explained for comparisons  $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$  in depth, examples have been shown and new results have been proved. Methods have not been explained in textbooks and manuals. Therefore, new method of finding integer solutions of some Diofant's equations was dessinated.

**Key words:** Comparison, discount module, unknown, equation number, matrix, solution.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Usarov, B. O. (2019). «Rectangle» method and «Module replacement» for unknown first-order comparisons. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 420-424.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-78> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.78>

**Scopus ASCC:** 2602.

### Introduction

It is clear that, IF  $a$  and  $b$  are integers, therefore,  $m$  is natural number, and when  $a$  divides to  $m$  as well as  $b$  divides to  $m$ , the residues are equal to each other, then  $a$  and  $b$  are comparable numbers according to module  $m$  and written as  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ . As well as, comparison  $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$  is called an unknown first-order comparison. Here  $x$  is unknown number [1, 2, 4].

### Analysis of Subject Matters

There are several methods of solving comparison like  $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$  and we will analyze each of them with examples.

1. *Method choice.* The essence of this method is that instead of  $x$  in the  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$  comparison, all discounts in the complete system,  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, m-1\}$  discount system on the module  $m$  are consecutive. Which is the solution if any of them make the comparison right. However, when the module is much older the method becomes less efficient [1, 3, 4, 8].

Exercise-1  $7x \equiv 2 \pmod{9}$  solve the comparison.

Solving. Because of  $(7; 9) = 1$  in comparison  $7x \equiv 2 \pmod{9}$ , the solution is unique.

There is a complete system of discounts on 9 modules  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ . We will sure that  $x \equiv 8 \pmod{9}$  by checking directly.

Answer  $x \equiv 8 \pmod{9}$ .

2. *Replacement coefficients* method. the coefficients of the given comparison are adjusted until they are multiple exclusive and are resolved by the unknown by using the properties of comparisons [1, 2, 3, 8].

Exercise-2  $7x \equiv 5 \pmod{9}$  solve the comparison.

Solving.  $7x \equiv 5 + 9 \pmod{9}$   $7x \equiv 14 \pmod{9}$  because of  $(7; 14) = 7$  and  $(7, 9) = 1$ , solution  $x \equiv 2 \pmod{9}$ .

Answer:  $x \equiv 2 \pmod{9}$ .

Exercise-3.  $17x \equiv 25 \pmod{28}$  solve the comparison.

Solving.  $17x + 28x \equiv 25 \pmod{28}$   $45x \equiv 25 \pmod{28}$

From this  $9x \equiv 5 \pmod{28}$

$9x \equiv 5 - 140 \pmod{28} \equiv -135 \pmod{28}$

$9x \equiv -135 \pmod{28}$   $x \equiv -15 \pmod{28}$

$x \equiv -15 \equiv 13 \pmod{28}$  the solution is found.

Answer:  $x \equiv -15 \equiv 13 \pmod{28}$ .

3. *Method of using Euler's theorem.* It is clear that, If  $(a; m) = 1$ , then  $a^{\phi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$  comparison is acceptable. From this, it might be

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 PIIHII (Russia) = 0.126  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

written comparison  $a^{\phi(m)} \cdot b \equiv b \pmod{m}$ . We will sure that  $x \equiv a^{\phi(m)-1} \cdot b \cdot (\text{mod } m)$  by comparing the last comparison with comparison  $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$ . When solving exercises, expression  $x \equiv a^{\phi(m)-1} \cdot b \cdot (\text{mod } m)$  should be come into the smallest positive discount according to module  $m$  [1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 8].

Exercise-4.  $3x \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$  solve the comparison.

Solving.  $x \equiv 3^{\phi(m)-1} \cdot 7 \pmod{11}$ , because of  $\phi(11) = 10$   $3^2 \equiv 9 \equiv -2 \pmod{11}$

$$3^4 \equiv 4 \pmod{11}$$

$$3^5 \equiv 12 \equiv 1 \pmod{11}, \quad x \equiv 3^9 \cdot 7 \equiv 28 \equiv 6 \pmod{11}$$

solution is equal  $x \equiv 6 \pmod{11}$ .

Solution  $x \equiv 6 \pmod{11}$ .

4. Method of using uninterrupted fractions.  $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$  spread the  $m$  and  $a$   $\frac{m}{a}$  in the comparison to continued fractions, then define as  $\frac{P_k}{Q_k} (k = 1; n)$ . Because of  $\frac{P_k}{Q_k}$  is irregular fracture  $P_n = m, Q_n = a$ . As a result,  $x \equiv (-1)^{n-1} \cdot b \cdot P_{n-1} \pmod{m}$  comparison appeared. [1, 2, 3].

Exercise-5.  $22x \equiv 34 \pmod{38}$  solve the comparison.

Solving.  $(22,38) = 2$ , because of  $34 : 2$ , we divide into 2 module and both two parts of comparison. Then appear this comparison

$$11x \equiv 17 \pmod{19}$$

now, we separate  $\frac{19}{11}$  to several accordant fractions.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{19}{11} &= 1 + \frac{8}{11} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{11}{8}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{8}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{8}{3}}} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{2}{3}}} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$q_1 = 1, q_2 = 1, q_3 = 2, q_4 = 1, q_5 = 2$$

Then make a table for accordant fractions

$q_k$	-	1	1	2	1	2
$P_k$	1	1	2	5	7	19

So,  $P_{5-1} = P_4 = 7$ . From this  $x \equiv (-1)^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 17 \pmod{19}$  or  $x \equiv 5 \pmod{19}$ .

In this case solutions of given comparison are:

$$x \equiv 5, 24 \pmod{38}$$

solution:  $x \equiv 5, 24 \pmod{38}$ .

5. Method of using inverse class. In this method, we find the linear distribution of 1 to the numbers  $a$  and  $m$ .  $1 = au + mv$  number  $u$  is an opposite to number  $a$  for  $a$  module  $m$  in distribution. [2, 6].

We find solution for module  $m$  by multiplying both parts comparison to found unknown number.

Exercise-6.  $5x \equiv 7 \pmod{8}$  solve the comparison.

Solving. We find the linear expression of the largest common denominator of numbers 5 and 8 by using the Euclidean algorithm:

$$8 = 5 \cdot 1 + 3; \quad 3 = 8 - 5 \cdot 1;$$

$$5 = 3 \cdot 1 + 2; \quad 2 = 5 - 3 \cdot 1;$$

$$3 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1; \quad 1 = 3 - 2 \cdot 1;$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{From this } 1 &= 3 - 2 \cdot 1 = 3 - (5 - 3 \cdot 1) \cdot 1 = \\ &= 3 - 5 + 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \cdot 2 - 5 = (8 - 5 \cdot 1) \cdot 2 - 5 = \\ &= 8 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 2 - 5 = 8 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 3 \\ &= 5 \cdot (-3) + 8 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $1 = 5 \cdot (-3) + 8 \cdot 2$  number 5 is opposite number to -3 according to module 8 or  $-3 \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$

$5x \equiv 7 \pmod{8}$  we find the solution by multiplying both parts of comparison 5 which is an opposite number for 5 according to module 8:

$$5 \cdot 5x \equiv 5 \cdot 7 \pmod{8} \quad 25x \equiv 35 \pmod{8}$$

$$x \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$$

Answer:  $x \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$ .

Consequently, when it comes to the solution of the comparison  $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$ , it is clear from the above statements that when the coefficients of the comparison are large enough, the application of these methods is not practical. In this regard, let's look at the most effective and also the most useful «Rectangle» method and «Module replacement».

### Research Methodology

«Rectangle» method. The essence of this method is «Solving equations for given unknowns», «Replacement of class discounts by module  $m$  in comparison». The result of these comparisons,  $ax - m = mx_1 + b$  is made using the equation to make comparisons much simpler, where the solutions are interrelated. The following theorem is relevant here. [7, 8, 9].

**Theorem.** IF

$$ax \equiv b \pmod{m} \quad (1)$$

is given,  $(a; m) = 1$  va  $a > 0$ , then

$$ax - m = mx_1 + b \quad (2)$$

**Proof.** Based on the theorem about the linear form for comparison, and let us describe the form  $x$  and  $ax \pm m$  in the Descartes coordinate system as follows. (Graph 1).

In this graph  $x$  is base and  $m$  is height of rectangle placed inside to the second rectangle in which  $ax$  is height.  $S$  is the size of large right strangle while  $S'$  is size of small right strangle. [11].

Now we check  $S$  and  $S'$  that they are comparisons according to module  $m$ :

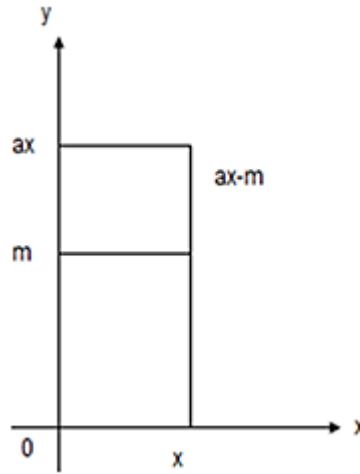
$$\{ S = ax \cdot x = ax^2 = (mq_1 + r) \cdot x$$

$$\{ S' = (ax - m) \cdot x = (ax - m) \cdot x = (mq_2 + r) \cdot x$$

**Impact Factor:**

<b>ISRA (India)</b> = 4.971	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = 0.912	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = 6.630
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = 0.829	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b> = 0.126	<b>PIF (India)</b> = 1.940
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = 0.564	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = 8.716	<b>IBI (India)</b> = 4.260
<b>JIF</b> = 1.500	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 5.667	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = 0.350

Here, it comes to  $S$  vs  $S'$  are comparisons according to module  $m$ . Then pay attention to ratio of  $S$  vs  $S'$



**Graph 1**

$$\frac{S}{S'} = \frac{ax^2}{(ax-m) \cdot x} = \frac{(mq_1+r) \cdot x}{(mq_2+r) \cdot x} = \frac{mq_1+r}{mq_2+r}$$

from this. We will have  $\begin{cases} ax = mq_1 + r \\ ax - m = mq_2 + r \end{cases}$ . Thus,

from first equation (1) we can write this equation  $ax - m = mq_2 + r$  as  $ax - m = mx_1 + b$ . Theorem was proved.

From this theorem it comes to this conclusion:

By using (1) and (2) as well as this  $x = \frac{mx_1+b+m}{a}$  also,  $mx_1 + b + m \equiv 0 \pmod{a} \Rightarrow mx_1 \equiv -(b+m) \pmod{a}$ . By continuing these replacements  $n$  times, we can make simpler comparison form of solutions of first equation (1) linking to each other:

$$\begin{aligned} ax &\equiv b \pmod{m}, \quad ax - m = mx_1 + b \Rightarrow x = \frac{mx_1+b+m}{a} \\ mx_1 &\equiv -(b+m) \pmod{a} \Rightarrow (m+at_1)x_1 = at_2 - (b+m) \pmod{a}, \\ (m+at_1)x_1 - a &= ax_2 + [at_2 - (b+m)] \Rightarrow \\ x_1 &= \frac{ax_2 + [at_2 - (b+m)]}{m+at_1} \\ &\dots \dots \dots \\ x_n &= 0 \quad (t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots \in Z). \end{aligned}$$

Exercise-7.  $983x \equiv 991 \pmod{997}$  solve the comparison.

Solving.

- 1).  $983x \equiv 991 \pmod{997}$ ,  $983x - 997 = 997x_1 + 991$ ,  $x = \frac{997x_1 + 998}{983}$
- 2).  $997x_1 \equiv -1988 \pmod{983}$ ,  $14x_1 \equiv 961 \pmod{983}$ ,  $14x_1 - 983 = 983x_2 + 961$ ,  $x_1 = \frac{983x_2 + 1944}{14}$
- 3).  $983x_2 \equiv -1944 \pmod{14}$ ,  $3x_2 \equiv 2 \pmod{14}$ ,  $3x_2 - 14 = 14x_3 + 2$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{14x_3 + 16}{3}$

$$4). \quad 14x_3 \equiv -16 \pmod{3}, \quad 2x_3 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, \quad x_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, \quad x_4 = 0.$$

$$x_4 = 0, \quad x_3 = 1, \quad x_2 = 10, \quad x_1 = 841, \quad x = 855$$

Answer:  $x \equiv 855 \pmod{997}$ .

Thus,  $x \equiv 855 \pmod{997}$  solution of given comparison.

$$\text{Check: } 983 \cdot 855 - 991 = 840465 - 991 = 839474 : 997$$

The above properties of the surfaces of the module  $m$  are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= ax \cdot x = ax^2 = (mq_1+r) \cdot x \\ S' &= (ax-m) \cdot x = (ax-m) \cdot x = (mq_2+r) \cdot x \\ \frac{S}{S'} &= \frac{ax^2}{(ax-m) \cdot x} = \frac{(mq_1+r) \cdot x}{(mq_2+r) \cdot x} = \frac{mq_1+r}{mq_2+r} \Rightarrow \frac{ax}{ax-m} = \frac{mq_1+r}{mq_2+r} \\ &\begin{cases} ax = mq_1 + r \\ ax - m = mq_2 + r \end{cases} \quad m = mq_1 - mq_2 \quad | : m \Rightarrow \\ q_1 - q_2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, it must be  $q_1 - q_2 = 1$ .

Now for the comparison (1) we will consider «Module replacement»:

Make a matrix for comparison  $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$

$${}_m^a M(b) = (amb)$$

Here,  $a$  -decisive module,  $m$  -main module,  $a$  and  $m$  interchangeable modules,  $b$  -residue (discount),  $(amb)$ -interchangeable matrix, signalize it as  ${}_m^a M(b)$ ,  $(amb + m \cdot t_n)$ -decisive replacement of module. [9].

$ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$  -module replacement for comparison.  ${}_m^a M(b) = (amb)$

Replacing the module means the following replacements:

- 1). Reciprocal replacement of modules and change residual gesture in the matrix;
- 2). Multiply the main module to nonzero number and add to decisive module or residue;

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 PIIHII (Russia) = 0.126  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

3). In the matrix replace modules, switch to each other until the residual is zero.

Exercise-8.  $11x \equiv 13 \pmod{17}$  solve the comparison.

Solving: Make a interchangeable matrix in order to replace module:

$$\begin{aligned} {}_{17}^1M(13) &= (111713) \\ {}_{17}^1M(13) &= (111713) \sim (111730) \sim (1711 - 30) \sim (6113) \sim (61114) \sim (116 - 14) \sim (564) \sim (5610) \sim (65 - 10) \sim (150) \end{aligned}$$

Here: 11, 6, 5 – are decisive modules, 17-main module, 11 and 17, 6 and 11, 5 and 6 – are interchangeable modules, 13, 30, -30, 3, 14, -14, 4, 10, -10, 5, 0 – residue (discounts), (111730), (61114), (5610), (150) - are decisive module replacements.

- 1).  $(6 \cdot 0 + 10): 5 = 2;$
- 2).  $(11 \cdot 2 + 14): 6 = 6;$
- 3).  $(17 \cdot 6 + 30): 11 = 12.$

So:  $x = 12$

Check:

$$11 \cdot 12 - 13 = 132 - 13 = 119: 17$$

Answer:  $x \equiv 12 \pmod{17}$

Now we will do some exercises related to using of theorem that mentioned above.

### Analysis and results

#### Finding integer solutions of some Diophant equations

It is well known that finding the whole solution of equations is one of the most important and interesting issues of mathematics, in particular, the theory of numbers, Mathematicians Pythagoras (VI century BC) and Diophant (III century BC) were engaged with simples of these types exercises. Therefore, such equations are called «Diophantic equations». Many scientists have always wondered how to find a complete and rational solution to all coefficients. The classical mathematicians P. Ferma, L. Euler, J. L. Lagrange, K. F. Gauss, P. L. Chebishev and others were employed. Especially in this regard Yu. V. Nesterenko's work deserves admiration. [5, 10].

It should be noted that the Diophant equations have a great theoretical and practical significance. Many problems of physics and technology, many practical and economic problems are solved using the Diophant equations. Therefore, in recent years, such equations and exercises that solved by them have been incorporated into the curriculum of special schools and in the Olympics. From this point of view, learning and teaching of Diophant equations is one of the most important and actual issues of today.

There is no common way to solve such equations. It is very interesting to solve equations in integers. Since ancient times, many ways to solve certain Diophantine equations have been accumulated, but there are no common ways to test them. It was appeared only in our century. In particular, Russian mathematician Yu. V. Nesterenko

outlined to find and solve the whole solution of the unknown equation in the form  $ax + by + cz = d$  in his book Theory of Numbers using matrices. [5].

Exercise-9.  $17x + 13y + 8z = 89$  find the integer solutions of equation.

Solving.  $17x + 13y + 8z = 89$  we solve equation related to z:

$$z = \frac{89 - 17x - 13y}{8}$$

$$1). \quad 89 - 17x - 13y \equiv 0 \pmod{8}, \quad x + 5y \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, \quad x + 5y - 8 = 8k + 1, \quad y = \frac{8k - x + 9}{5}$$

$$2). \quad 8k - x + 9 \equiv 0 \pmod{5} \quad k \equiv 2x + 2 \pmod{5} \Rightarrow k = 2x + 2.$$

Then, we find integer value of y and z:

$$1). \quad k = 2x + 2 \rightarrow y = \frac{8(2x+2) - x + 9}{5} = 3x + 5, \quad y = 3x + 5$$

$$2). \quad y = 3x + 5 \rightarrow z = \frac{89 - 17x - 13(3x+5)}{8} = 3 - 7x, \quad z = 3 - 7x$$

$$\text{Answer: } x, y = 3x + 5, z = 3 - 7x \quad (x \in Z).$$

Check:  $x = 1, y = 8, z = -4.$

$$17 \cdot 1 + 13 \cdot 8 + 8 \cdot (-4) = 17 + 104 - 32 = 89.$$

Exercise-10.  $3x + 5y - 7z + 11d = 36$  find solutions in integers.

Solving. Do linear replacements:

$$3x + 5y - 7z + 11d = 36 \quad 3x + 3y + 2y + 4z - 11z + 11d = 36$$

$$3(x + y) + 2(y + 2z) - 11(z - d) = 36$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = x_1 \\ y + 2z = x_2 \rightarrow 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 11x_3 = 36 \quad x_3 = \\ z - d = x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3x_1 + 2x_2 - 36}{11}$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 - 36 \equiv 0 \pmod{11} \quad 3x_1 + 2x_2 \equiv 36 \pmod{11} \quad 3x_1 + 2x_2 \equiv 3 \pmod{11}$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 - 11 \equiv 3 \quad 3x_1 + 2x_2 = 14 \quad x_1 = \frac{14 - 2x_2}{3} \quad 14 - 2x_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

$$2x_2 \equiv 14 \pmod{3} \quad x_2 \equiv 7 \pmod{3}$$

$$x_2 = 7 \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{14 - 2 \cdot 7}{3} = \frac{0}{3} = 0$$

$$x_3 = \frac{3 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 7 - 36}{11} = \frac{14 - 36}{11} = \frac{-22}{11} = -2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 7 \\ x_3 = -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y = x_1 = 0 \\ y + 2z = x_2 = 7 \\ z - d = x_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -y \\ y + 2z = 7 \\ z - d = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2z - 7 \\ y = 7 - 2z \\ d = z + 2 \end{cases}$$

Answer:  $x = 2z - 7, y = 7 - 2z, z, d = z + 2$

Check:

$$z = 1 \rightarrow$$

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 PIIHII (Russia) = 0.126  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
 PIF (India) = 1.940  
 IBI (India) = 4.260  
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \cdot 1 - 7 = 2 - 7 = -5 \\ y = 7 - 2 \cdot 1 = 7 - 2 = 5 \\ z = 1 \\ d = 1 + 2 = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -5 \\ y = 5 \\ z = 1 \\ d = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \cdot (-5) + 5 \cdot 5 - 7 \cdot 1 + 11 \cdot 3 = -15 + 25 - 7 + 33 = 36$$

Exercise-11. Find solutions of linear system of equations in integers.

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 19 \\ 5x_1 + 6x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 = 23 \end{cases} [5].$$

Solving. Find the equation that links equations in a given system:

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 19 \\ 5x_1 + 6x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 = 23 \end{cases} \cdot 2 \\ \begin{cases} 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 19 \\ 10x_1 + 12x_2 - 2x_3 + 6x_4 = 46 \end{cases} + \\ \Rightarrow \frac{13x_1 + 10x_2 + 8x_4 = 65}{13x_1 + 10x_2 + 8x_4 = 65}$$

$13x_1 + 10x_2 + 8x_4 = 65$  Solve the equation related to unknown  $x_4$ :

$$x_4 = \frac{65 - 13x_1 - 10x_2}{8}$$

$$1) 65 - 13x_1 - 10x_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{8}, \quad 13x_1 + 10x_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8},$$

$$13x_1 + 10x_2 - 8 = 8k + 1 \quad x_1 = \frac{8k - 10x_2 + 9}{13}$$

$$2) 8k - 10x_2 + 9 \equiv 0 \pmod{13}, \quad -5k \equiv 10x_2 + 30 \pmod{13},$$

$$k \equiv -2x_2 - 6 \pmod{13} \Rightarrow k \equiv -2x_2 - 6$$

Then, find integer values of  $x_1$ ,  $x_3$  and  $x_4$ :

$$1) k \equiv -2x_2 - 6 \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{8(-2x_2 - 6) - 10x_2 + 9}{13} = -2x_2 - 3, \quad x_1 = -2x_2 - 3;$$

$$2) x_1 = -2x_2 - 3 \rightarrow x_4 = \frac{65 - 13(-2x_2 - 3) - 10x_2}{8} = 2x_2 + 13, \quad x_4 = 2x_2 + 13;$$

$$3) \begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_2 - 3 \\ x_4 = 2x_2 + 13 \end{cases} \rightarrow x_3 = 5(-2x_2 - 3) + 6x_2 + 3(2x_2 + 13) - 23 = 2x_2 + 1, \quad x_3 = 2x_2 + 1.$$

$$\text{Answer: } x_1 = -2x_2 - 3, \quad x_2, \quad x_3 = 2x_2 + 1, \quad x_4 = 2x_2 + 13 \quad (x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\text{Check: } x_1 = -3, \quad x_2 = 0, \quad x_3 = 1, \quad x_4 = 13$$

$$3 \cdot (-3) - 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 13 = 19$$

$$5 \cdot (-3) + 6 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 13 = 23$$

## References:

- Nazarov, R. N., Tashpolatov, B. T., & Doumbetov, A. D. (1995). «Algebra and number theory». Section II. (p.57, 70-72). TASHKENT: «TEACHER».
- Yunusov, A., & Yunusova, D. (2007). A series of examples and exercises based on the module «Algebra and Number Theory». (pp.237-243). TASHKENT.
- Allakov, I., & Usarov, B. O'. (2017). Educational-methodical complex on the theory of numbers. (pp.12-15). Termez.
- Vinogradov, I. M. (1995). «Fundamentals of the theory of numbers». Translation from the sixth Russian edition. (pp.50-53). Tashkent: «TEACHER».
- Nesterenko, Y. V. (2008). «Theory of numbers». (pp.18-29). Moscow: Publishing Center «Academy».
- Malik, D. S., Mordeson, J. N., & Sen, M. K. (1997). «Fundamentals of abstract algebra». (pp.12-13).
- Usarov, B. O'. (2018). «Actual challenges of modern science». *Collection of scientific papers. Issue 5 (25). Part 2.* (pp.107-111). Ukraine.
- Usarov, B. O'. (2019). «Modern problems of mathematics and informatics». Materials of Republican scientific-practical conference. Section II. (pp.49-53). Fergana.
- Usarov, B. O'. (2019). «Actual problems of analysis and their application». Proceedings of the scientific conference. (pp.314-316). Qarshi.
- Kurbanov, N. H. (2008). «Special algebraic problems». Tutorial. «The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan». (pp.39-41). Tashkent: State Scientific Publishing House.
- Pogorelov, A. V. (1990). «Geometry». Textbook for High School Year 7-11. Seventh edition of the Russian edition of the eighth edition. Translation. (pp.209-211). TASHKENT: «TEACHER».

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 24.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



#### Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Nesterov

GBOWO Kuban state University of physical culture, sport and tourism  
a student of the faculty of Sport, profile "table tennis", candidate master of sports, multiple champion of Krasnodar Krai, the prize-winner of the southern Federal district, winner of the Cup of the Governor of Krasnodar region on table tennis, is an accredited judge in table tennis, held competitions on the territory of the Russian Federation under the auspices of FNTR.

#### Yuri Dmitrievich Ovchinnikov

GBOWO Kuban state University of physical culture, sport and tourism  
candidate of technical Sciences, associate Professor, associate Professor of biochemistry, biomechanics and natural Sciences.

## TABLE TENNIS AS AN ELEMENT OF CORPORATE CULTURE IN SOCIETY

**Abstract:** table tennis was known as a means of leisure in society among aristocratic circles. In the era of the USSR was popular in enterprises as a physical workout and as a yard leisure. With the Seoul Olympics received the status of an Olympic sport. It should be noted that this is an inexpensive and safe sport available to both individuals and groups. This type of sports leisure will allow to develop motor activity in the team in an aesthetic form. Biomechanics of movements will show how a person can control his body and train his eye after hours of sitting in a computer or smartphone. Table tennis is a good prevention of osteochondrosis and strengthen the muscles of the lumbar region.

**Key words:** table tennis as an Olympic sport, history of table tennis, biomechanics of movements, corporate culture in society.

**Language:** Russian

**Citation:** Nesterov, V. M., & Ovchinnikov, Y. D. (2019). Table tennis as an element of corporate culture in society. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 425-431.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-79> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.79>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1202.

### НАСТОЛЬНЫЙ ТЕННИС КАК ЭЛЕМЕНТ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ В ОБЩЕСТВЕ

**Аннотация:** Настольный теннис был известен как средство проведения досуга в обществе среди аристократических кругов. В эпоху СССР был популярен на предприятиях в качестве физической разминки и как дворовое проведение досуга. С сеульской Олимпиады получил статус олимпийского вида спорта. Следует отметить, что это недорогой и безопасный вид спорта доступный как индивидуальной личности, так и группам. Данный вид спортивного досуга позволит развить двигательную активность в коллективе в эстетическом виде. Биомеханика движений покажет, как человеку управлять своим телом и тренировать глазодом после многочасового сидения в компьютере или смартфоне. Настольный теннис хорошая профилактика остеохондроза и укрепления мышц поясничного отдела, а также объединения интересов коллектива.

**Ключевые слова:** настольный теннис как олимпийский вид спорта, история настольного тенниса, биомеханика движений, корпоративная культура в обществе.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

### Введение

В настольный теннис играют по всему миру. Китайцы и англичане спорят, кто придумал этот вид досуга, пришедший из далеких времен в наше время и получивший статус вида спорта. Но вначале своего развития это был досуг аристократов (рис.1).

Настольный теннис (пинг-понг) – олимпийский вид спорта, в котором два игрока или две команды по два человека (парная игра) соперничают между собой, пытаясь перекинуть ракетками специальный мяч (через сетку на игровом столе) на сторону соперника таким образом, чтобы соперник не смог его отразить. При этом мяч должен коснуться половины поля соперника не менее одного раза (Афанасьев В.В., Щербаченко В.К.) [1]. МОК включил настольный теннис в программу летней Олимпиады 1988 года в Сеуле. Более 190 национальных федераций работают над продвижением игры в мире.

Федерация настольного тенниса России пропагандирует этот вид спорта имеющий богатые исторические корни..

Нестеров Владислав Михайлович, студент факультета Спорта, профиль «Настольный теннис», кандидат в мастера спорта, многократный чемпион Краснодарского края, призер ЮФО, призер Кубка губернатора Краснодарского края по настольному теннису, является аккредитованным судьей I категории по настольному теннису, проводимых соревнований на территории Российской Федерации под эгидой ФНТР пропагандирует этот вид спорта и досуга для развития двигательной активности детей и взрослых. Настольный теннис является одним из эстетических направлений помогающих заботиться о своем здоровье.

### МАТЕРИАЛЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ.

### НАУЧНЫХ



Рис.1. Зарождение настольного тенниса в России

Анализ информационных источников показал исторические вехи развития настольного тенниса в России:

С 1860 года пинг-понг стал популярен в частных домах гг. Москвы, Петербурга, Одессы, Ялты и других городов. Это было одно из модных салонных увлечений российских аристократов.

До 1914 года играли резиновым мячом в домашних условиях на больших раздвижных обеденных столах. первой мировой война ликвидировала модные увлечения, а

произошедшая Октябрьская революция внесла изменения в этот вид проведения досуга.

1927-го и в последующие годы регулярно проходили командные и личные соревнования.

Широкую популярность настольный теннис приобрел осенью 1927 года, когда в нашу страну на празднование 10 годовщины Великого Октября приехала делегация английских рабочих и были организованы показательные игры.

В феврале 1948 года были утверждены новые правила соревнований, в соответствии с

## Impact Factor:

**ISRA (India) = 4.971**  
**ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829**  
**GIF (Australia) = 0.564**  
**JIF = 1.500**

**SIS (USA) = 0.912**  
**РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126**  
**ESJI (KZ) = 8.716**  
**SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667**

**ICV (Poland) = 6.630**  
**PIF (India) = 1.940**  
**IBI (India) = 4.260**  
**OAJI (USA) = 0.350**

международными. С этого момента высота сетки снижена до 15,25 см.

Стол расширен до 152,5 см, а длина уменьшена до 274 см.

Прежний теннисный счет заменен на международный с набором 21 очка в каждой партии. Длительность каждой партии не более 20 минут.

В феврале 1950 года была организована Всесоюзная секция настольного тенниса, а осенью того же года в Москве был проведен первый Всесоюзный турнир. В ноябре 1951 года в Вильнюсе состоялось первое личное первенство СССР, в котором приняли участие сильнейшие теннисисты (64 мужчины и 32 женщины).

В 1954 году советские спортсмены вступили в Международную федерацию настольного тенниса и стали участвовать почти во всех чемпионатах Европы и мира.

В том же году состоялась первая международная встреча в Москве с командой ГДР. Наши женщины победили, а мужчины проиграли остро атакующему немецкому теннисисту Шнайдеру. Это наглядно показало, что чисто защитный стиль игры отжил свой век.

В 1957-58 годах возникли большие разногласия по вопросам дальнейшего развития настольного тенниса.

Только в 1961 году в Пекине советская сборная команда впервые приняла участие в чемпионате мира, и сразу же удивили всех, показав хорошие результаты: женщины – 4–6 место, мужчины – 11 место, так как никто не ожидал от дебютантов такого упорства и спортивной настырности. Однако уже на следующем чемпионате мира 1963 года – женщины завоевали 9–12 место, а мужчины – 13–16 место.

За период участия в чемпионатах мира 1965–1979 годов и мужская и женская сборные команды добивались высоких результатов и постоянно были в десятках лучших команд мира. Прекрасного успеха в 1969 году добилась женская сборная команда под руководством заслуженного тренера страны С.Д.Шпраха ставшая чемпионом мира в составе: Зоя Руднова, Светлана Гринберг, Рита Погосова, Лайма Балайшите. А в женском парном разряде З.Руднова-С.Гринберг завоевали звание чемпионки мира. В 1975 году золотые медали чемпионата мира в смешанном парном разряде завоевали Т.Фердман и С.Гомозков, обыграв советский дуэт Э.Антонян-С.Сархоян, которым достались медали серебряного достоинства.

В 1973 году женская сборная команда впервые вошла в четверку сильнейших команд, завоевав бронзовые награды командного чемпионата мира. Такого же высокого результата

женская команда добивалась в 1979, 1981 и 1983 гг.

В чемпионатах Советского Союза многие спортсмены России достигли отличных результатов: Андрей Мазунов (Н.Новгород) завоевал 16 медалей, из них 7 золотых, 4 серебряные и 5 бронзовых; Дмитриий Мазунов (Н.Новгород) – 9 медалей, из них 5 золотых, 3 серебряные и 1 бронзовая; Игорь Подносков (Краснодар) – 13 медалей (7 золотых, 3 серебряные, 3 бронзовые). 7 золотых медалей у А.Амелина (Москва) и т.д. Среди женщин наибольших успехов добилась заслуженный мастер спорта Татьяна Фердман (Свердловск) – у нее 9 медалей, из них 4 золотых, 4 серебряных, 1 бронзовая; у Елены Комраковой (Горький) 6 медалей; у Оксаны Куш (Н.Новгород) – 5 медалей; 4 медали у Людмилы Бакшутовой (Свердловск).

В начале 90-х годов активизируется деятельность ветеранского движения. И в 1991 году создается Ассоциация ветеранов настольного тенниса под председательством В.Ф.Иванова, которая в 1992 году проводит первый чемпионат России среди ветеранов. На I личном чемпионате России среди ветеранов (Пермь, 1992 г.) отличились Г.Стрельников, В.Сбродова, С.Федорова, В.Шеянов, С.Степанов, Г.Миляев, В.Морозов и другие.

### Результаты исследований.

Корпоративная культура является сводом правил и принципов, которые распространены в определенной фирме, вне зависимости от количества сотрудников объединенных определенными целями и задачами. Корпоративная культура не должна возводиться в ранг элитарности, неприступности или недоступности. Общество не должно воспитывать группки снобов. Любая организация имеет устав и стиль поведения, направленный на ее имидж и в этом тоже есть функциональное назначение корпоративной культуры. Миссия образовательного учреждения направлена на воспитание, привитие имиджа школьников, студентов и преподавателей как коллективной общности с разными спортивными интересами. Настольный теннис вполне доступная форма развития корпоративной культуры в образовательных учреждениях.

Внутренняя имиджология организации может развиваться по нескольким направлениям, чтобы показать ее практико-ориентированность и практическую дееспособность. Развитие спортивного направления в организации, предприятии, фирме показывает элементы корпоративной культуры, ее практическую дееспособность и доступность для сотрудников. Руководству трудно подобрать вид спорта, который был бы доступен для каждого сотрудника



## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>РИИЦ (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

вне зависимости от численности фирмы и зарплаты сотрудников. Полезность движений важна для здоровья каждого человека вне зависимости от социального статуса.

Настольный теннис позволяет играть в любом возрасте, группировать мышцы тела, таким образом, телу ощущать движения мышц, подвижность суставов, улучшение

кровообращения. Настольный теннис – спорт, учитывающий индивидуальные особенности человека и позволяющий проследить движения другого человека как альтернативные движения. Представленная научная тема интересна и актуальна в общественном понимании, но недостаточно изучена в научной литературе.



**Фото 1. Главное начинающим игрокам научиться правильно, держать ракетку в руке.**

Биомеханика движения руки: работают плечо, предплечье и кисть. Необходимо чувствовать ракетку пальцевыми фалангами для правильной подачи или отражения удара (Иванова Г.П., Биленко А.Г.; Индин А.А.) [2,3,10]. Офисным работникам полезна разработка кисти и пальцев в естественном движении без специальных физических упражнений по принуждению. Происходят наклоны туловища вперед назад, вправо, влево, так это обусловлено реакцией тела игрока на полеты мяча. Каждый игрок выстраивает свою стратегию и тактику игры, но руководствуется правилами, принятыми в настольном теннисе (Чиченьова О.Н.) [11]. Не каждый человек может играть в паре, именно важна согласованность движений. Сотрудники

могут быть объединены в компании именно такими игровыми интересами, как и происходило в эпоху СССР 20 столетия. Сотрудники отдела, предприятия играли в перерыв, после работы в настольный теннис. Простота и доступность этого вида досуга объединяла разных по вкусам, привычкам и политическим взглядам людей, но в тоже развивала логическое мышление с помощью игровых комбинаций, например присчитывания рациональности удара. Более того прививалась потребность в общении, физической и психологической разгрузке. Иначе говоря, развивалась стрессоустойчивость и естественная двигательная активность человека с индивидуальным учетом времени.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	ПИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350



**Фото 2. Поза ног и рук в игре меняется (перемещающиеся движения)**

Ноги расставлены, придавая телу устойчивое положение, рука ощущает ракетку, глаз следит за траекторией мяча для отбивания его. Биомеханические качества: развитие глазомера и быстрота реакции. Начинающим игрокам можно не бегать за мячом, но двигать корпусом тела и рукой. Играть могут как левши, так и правши.

Способ работы ног игрок выбирает в зависимости от конкретной игровой ситуации и своих индивидуальных возможностей. Центр тяжести при перемещении должен находиться в одной плоскости, т.е. мы избегаем лишних перемещений вверх вниз. Игроки вырабатывают имитацию передвижений (Дюбина Т.В., Завьялов А.И.; Рудаков Р.Н., Подгасц Р.М.) [4,10].

Почему такая форма двигательной активности важна человеку? Она естественна психологически и не травмоопасна. Сидя за столом 8-10 часов возникает не только депрессивное состояние и боль в мышцах, хроническая усталость [5]. Модное увлечение потребление антидепрессантов приводит к зависимостям разного рода, бессоннице. Снять напряжение в теле поможет движение, но бегать некогда и негде, на фитнес-клуб не хватает времени, надо следить за питанием и кардионагрузками. Организация игр в настольный теннис в учреждении, фирме хорошее средство в профилактике остеохондроза, онемения пальцев и регулирования общего физического состояния

организма. Настольный теннис тренирует устойчивость ног и их выносливость.

Исследования показали, что корпоративные занятия проводит клуб настольного тенниса «Лужники», проводятся корпоративные соревнования. В результативной корпоративной культуре главная задача заключается в том, чтобы найти оптимальное соотношение между жесткой субординацией и предоставлением самостоятельности нижестоящим менеджерам.

**Заключение.** Корпоративная культура на высоком уровне перестала быть чем-то необычным. Сегодня сотрудники обсуждают ее так же часто, как и зарплату [6,7]. На самом деле, корпоративная культура должна быть на должном уровне, наравне с другими преимуществами компаний. Ваша корпоративная культура не должна ограничиваться играми в настольный теннис и другими бонусами. Необходимо просто дать сотрудникам понять, что они в безопасности и все могут положиться друг на друга. Азы спортивной культуры формируют с детства в рамках проведения домашнего досуга семьи, родных и друзей. Не знаете, что подарить друзьям, ребенку на день рождения – подарите ракетки и теннисный мяч. Это хорошая мотивация не только к воспитанию привычки активизации движений, но и культурного проведения досуга, объединенных общими спортивными интересами,

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

которые у человека будут присутствовать в разные возрастные периоды. Двигательная задача и двигательная память формируется у человека в

детском периоде жизни, которая влияет на развитие движений и двигательных действий.



Фото3. Фирмы Kingnik, XuShaofa выпускают пластиковые мячи, не имеющие швов.

## References:

1. Afanas'ev, V.V., & Shcherbachenko, V.K. (2009). *Nastol'nyy tennis v NTUU «Kievskiy politekhnicheskyy institut»*. *Fizicheskoe vospitanie studentov*, № 1, pp. 3-11.
2. Ivanova, G.P., & Bilenko, A.G. (2014). *Modelirovanie traektorii poleta tennisnogo myacha*. *Trudy kafedry biomekhaniki universiteta imeni P.F. Lesgafta*, № 8, pp. 22-27.
3. Indin, A.A. (2006). *Atakuyushchee udarnoe deystvie v nastol'nom tennisе*. *Fizicheskaya kul'tura: vospitanie, obrazovanie, trenirovka*, № 1, pp. 28-29.
4. Dyubina, T.V., & Zav'yalov, A.I. (2009). *Metodika otsenivaniya urovnya podgotovlennosti yunnykh tennisistov*. *Pedagogika, psikhologiya i mediko-biologicheskie problemy fizicheskogo vospitaniya i sporta*, № 5, pp. 80-83.
5. Kuznetsova, Z.M., & Ovchinnikov, Y.D. (2018). *Uсталost'-biomekhanicheskaya kategoriya. Pedagogiko-psikhologicheskie i mediko-biologicheskie problemy fizicheskoy kul'tury i sporta*, T. 13. № 1, pp.178-183.
6. (2018). *Modernizatsiya kul'tury: tendentsii i vyzovy XXI veka*/ Volkova V.B., Konina E.A., Kunafina D.F., Ovchinnikov Yu.D., Pimenova N.B., Pogrebnaya Ya.V., Podkopaev O.A., Ryzhkova O.I., Stoylov A.Yu., Shilova V.S. *Povolzhskaya nauchnaya korporatsiya*. Samara.
7. Palevskaya, S.A., & Bobrova, M.V. (2019). *Korporativnaya kul'tura v meditsinskikh organizatsiyakh: ot teoreticheskikh zadach k prakticheskomu primeneniyu*. *Sanitarnyy vrach*, № 2, pp. 70-75.
8. Rudakov, R.N., & Podgaets, R.M. (2005). *Udar po sportivnomu myachu*. *Rossiyskiy zhurnal biomekhaniki*, T. 9. № 4, pp. 67-75.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHII (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

---

9. Tarasenko, A.A., Ovchinnikov, Yu.D., & Nesterov, V.M. (2019). Pedagogicheskaya biomekhanika: keys-stadi. *Mezhdunarodnyy nauchnyy zhurnal, № 3*, pp. 129-135.
10. Chichen'ova, O.N. (2017). Kontrol'nye normativy dlya razvitiya fizicheskikh kachestv studentov otdeleniya nastol'nogo tennisa. *Aktual'nye nauchnye issledovaniya v sovremennom mire, № 11-3 (31)*, pp. 138-143.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 28.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Elyor Abdulvokhidov  
Namangan State University  
Independent researcher

## PEDAGOGICAL THOUGHTS REFLECTED IN THE STORY OF CH. AITMATOV “WHITE STEAMBOAT”

**Abstract:** This article deals with the pedagogical views of the great Kyrgyz writer Ch. Aitmatov. Cognitive and didactic statements of Ch. Aitmatov are inexhaustible wealth both in spiritual and in pedagogical sense. In journalism and artistic creativity of Ch. Aitmatov, one also traces the desire to educate a highly moral person. It is these aspects that have become the object of analysis.

**Key words:** pedagogical concept, fiction, moral education, pedagogy and literature, the role of a teacher, artistic knowledge, spirituality, self-awareness, self-realization.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Abdulvokhidov, E. (2019). Pedagogical thoughts reflected in the story of Ch. Aitmatov “White Steamboat”. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 432-434.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-80> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.80>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1208.

### Introduction

The hero-child or teenager in the works of Ch. Aitmatov occupies a special position, becomes the center of the story. This is clearly manifested in the novels “The White Steamboat” (1970), “The Early Cranes” (1975), “The Pinto Dog Running Out of the Sea” (1977). The teenager appears here as an independent person, capable of his own views and judgments, ready to stand up for them. And Ch. Aitmatov, realizing that good comes from childhood, claims that a child’s conscience in a person is like an embryo in a grain, without an embryo the grain does not germinate. Aitmatov’s boy hero in the “White Steamboat” is alone, therefore he is only fed by the magical world and the real world, which only in adulthood seem to be separated from each other. And it is only necessary to destroy his magical ideas, as he himself becomes doomed to death. Let us pay attention to how the narrative begins: “He had two tales. One of its own, about which no one knew. The other one that was told by the grandfather. Then not a single one remained. We are talking about this” [1].

In the work, the author contrasts the outside world with the inner world, mythologized. In the “White Steamboat” the pedagogical principle was designated by a myth, fairy-tale, national, and author. The boy believes in the tales of Grandfather Momun

about the horned Reindeer Mother, the savior of their family, and dreams of meeting her. Adult society is alien to him; he chooses the natural world inhabited by stones, ponds, and mountains. Loneliness is overcome by friendship, conversations with the real world: “There was also a stone “Wolf” - very similar to a wolf, brown, with gray hair, with a powerful scruff and heavy tearing. He crawled towards him and took aim. But the most favorite stone is the “Tank”, an indestructible block near the river itself on the washed bank ... Among the plants, too, are “loved ones”, “bold”, “fearful”, “evil” and all sorts of others. The prickly butting, for example, is the main enemy.” [1].

These lines show how close the child’s soul is to nature, to communication with it. After all, everyone in childhood is not something that fantasizes, but creates in their thoughts entire scenes in collaboration with nature. Why? First of all, due to the lack of communication with adults, the lack of understanding of adults of those pressing problems of the young generation that very much concern the latter.

As you know from teaching practice, the answers to those questions that children do not receive from adults, they are looking for precisely on the basis of their ideas. And often here the sensitivity of adults who fail to provide the necessary and reliable

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

information to the child, does not pay due attention and time to him.

Everyone has their own way of dealing with loneliness, resentment and failure. And these methods are formed precisely from childhood. Children's psyche is able to preserve many impressions that subsequently accompany a person throughout his life.

By the way, about the impressions. What is the idea of a boy having a new friend - a briefcase, about school and about studying? Aitmatov, who is also a publicist, as if inadvertently makes a remark in one description of the school, which gives us an idea of the attitude of society to the cause of education: "Immediately, not far from the farmsteads, a scanty street — a village of livestock breeders — settled down. The street descended from a gentle hillock. At the very edge of it stood a small house, uninhabited in appearance. This was a four-year school. High school children went to study at a state farm, at a boarding school. And kids studied in this "[1]. The small, non-residential premises of the school conveys to us not only the attitude towards education, but also the dilapidated infrastructure as a whole. Indeed, the real tragedy lies precisely in the attitude of adults to pedagogy in general and its components. So, Boy's grandmother, lost in daily everyday problems, categorically does not accept his fantasies and the dream of a white ship: "I found myself some fun. To fail, damn steamer! So that he burns, that he drowns! .. "[1]. She does not even imagine that such harsh statements can cripple the child's sensitive psyche: "The boy took the binoculars from his eyes, sadly lowered his head ... The boy felt very small at that moment, very lonely, completely lost. Only he and mountains, mountains, everywhere high mountains "[1] - this is how this scene ends, which once again proves the negative impact on the child of harsh remarks addressed to him. Often we encounter a similar problem in everyday life, when instead of encouraging, stimulating initiatives and good intentions of the younger generation, parents try to extinguish their feelings of desire. But it is with fantasies that the path to real achievements and exploits begins.

Here he is, a white steamer that replaces the Boy with his parents and friends at the same time, because "he did not remember either his father or his mother. He had never seen them. None of them had ever visited him. But the boy knew: his father was a sailor in Issyk-Kul, and his mother, after they separated from her father, left her son with his grandfather, and she left for the city "[1]. This is where the essence of all the problems lies, the true tragedy of the Boy. Parental divorce has become the primary cause of child misfortune. The problem of migration, the search for a "long ruble," which still makes people leave their homes and wander around foreign countries those who are actually looking for ways to ensure their wealth growth.

There are many who go to work just to improve the condition of their family, so that their children live better. But few people understand that this separation is much more expensive in terms of raising a child, forming his ideas about life and people. Indeed, many questions of the Boy remained unanswered, the child's psyche did not accept the fact that adults went for it in search of a better life, but lost it.

The fact that the searches for the boy's parents were unsuccessful can be seen from the following description: "Grandfather Momun once went to this city to sell potatoes. He disappeared for a whole week and, returning, told his aunt Bekey and grandmother at tea that he had seen his daughter, that is, his boy, his mother. She worked at some large weaver factory. She has a new family - two daughters, whom she passes to kindergarten and sees only once a week. He lives in a large house, but in a small room, so small that there is nowhere to turn. And in the courtyard no one knows anyone, as in the bazaar. And everyone lives like that - they will go in and immediately have the doors to the lock. They are locked up all the time, as if in prison. "

This description draws a true picture of the life of migrants who leave their homelands and succumb to the temptation of urban life, although they themselves do not have education and skills, and therefore are forced to agree to any working conditions. And the child left in the wrong hands is doomed at best to be unfairly treated by "relatives", constant reproaches addressed to his parents. Therefore, in his thoughts he often punishes those who do not perceive him properly.

The final tragedy is predetermined by the invasion of the "adult world" in the person of Uncle Orozkul. C. Aitmatov's attitude towards nature is built in contrast to the child's attitude to it. Orozkul - a kind of materialization of social evil, the personification of corruption, he is a man without roots, "without myth", and therefore without any education. The author gives Orozkul all possible vices: he is cruel to his wife, scoffs at Momun, takes bribes, cuts down the forest, and kills rare animals. No one can argue with him, only a child decides to confront this worldly evil. Also, note that Ch. Aitmatov continues that line in literature, the beginning of which can be found in the Enlightenment, in the educational books of J.-J. Russo, S. Chesterfield. In Russian literature, this line is continued in the works of L.N. Tolstoy, V.G. Rasputin, V.P. Astafieva. This is the literature in which the natural, "internal" man is opposed to the breach, "external" man. Conflict attitude is predetermined by the fact that the very presence of the child, the good that he carries, serves as a living reproach to Orozkul, he cannot intuitively feel calm while the boy is nearby. All this predetermines both Orozkul's behavior and his disgusting act - killing a deer by someone else's hands. Murder and the subsequent feast are the "ultimate situation"

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

characteristic of Aitmatov's works, by which the essence of a person is exposed.

Why is the nameless Boy in the story? It seems that this is a collective image of children from an inferior family, children who were abandoned by their parents for one reason or another. And today the problem of divorce, disagreement between husband and wife, a frivolous approach to such values as family, on the part of the young, is becoming very acute. Modern society cannot yet find optimal solutions, and this topic remains topical. The hardships of life associated with unemployment, lack of moral education, psychological instability and the unwillingness of young people to start a family lead to early divorces. And children who are born and remain in the care of the older generation do not always receive the parental warmth, which is so necessary for the formation of a real person first of all. And the search for the so-called "substitutes for one's own family, its foundations and customs" does not always give the expected results. So, in our case, the Boy found with whom to communicate and share his impressions: these are mounds in the form of a "camel", "wolf", "tank", this is also binoculars with a briefcase. But this "family" is far from being able to give what parents, brothers and sisters could give. The tragedy of the boy once again urges adults to reassess and reconsider approaches to relations between family

members, and, above all, between parents and children, and requires increased responsibility of elders to younger ones.

Yes, the work is addressed to the general reader - mostly young, whose literary tastes and preferences have been formed or are still only being formed under the influence of modern literary traditions. Ch. Aitmatov's novels, as it were, reported a new creative charge to this genre. The influence of a high-ranking master on the development of the genre lies in the fact that the writer takes a stricter approach to the selection of events and the depiction of details, generally begins to give less importance to the event canvas of the work, tries to better understand and reveal the reasons for what is happening, psychologically more accurately motivate the actions of his characters, observe the logic of character development their characters. The spiritual dominant of Aitmatov's novel is palpable in the acuteness and topicality of moral conflicts, in the way of revealing characters, in the desire to psychologically and convincingly explain their actions. And also in the moral tension of the spiritual search for harmony between the personal and the public, in that moral lesson that is almost never declared, but is always assumed, because it was laid in the very fabric of the work, the essence of characters and artistic conflict from the beginning.

## References:

1. Aitmatov, C. (1988). *White ship. A story*. Moscow: Children's literature.
2. Kuzmichyov, I. (1957). *Literature and moral education of the individual*. Moscow: "Education".
3. Aristotle. (1957). *On the art of poetry*. Moscow.
4. Navoi, A. (1968). *Sobr. Op. : In 10 volumes. V.7*, Tashkent.
5. (1983). Aitmatov Ch. *Sobr. Op. : In 3 volumes. T. 3*. Moscow: "Young Guard".
6. Aitmatov, Ch. (1979). *In collaboration with land and water*. F: Kyrgyzstan.
7. Gachev, G. (1982). *Chingiz Aytmatov i mirovaya literatura*. Frunze: Kyrgyzstan.
8. Vakulenko, V. (1986). *Povesti: Dlya yunoshestva*. Frunze: «Mektep».
9. Gachev, G. G. (1982). *Aytmatov i mirovaya literatura*. Frunze.
10. (n.d.). Retrieved 2019, from <http://kunalab.ru/stati/zolotaja-biblioteka/chingiz-aitmatov-slovo-ob-uchitele.html>
11. Aytmatov, Ch. (1979). *V soavtorstve s vodoyu i zemleyu*. Frunze: «Kyrgyzstan».
12. Aytmatov, Ch. (1984). *Sobranie sochineniy v 3 t*. Moscow: «Molodaya gvardiya».
13. Belinskiy, V.G. (1976). *Polnoe sobranie sochineniy*. Moscow.
14. Aytmatov, Ch., & Shakhonov, M. (1998). *Plach okhotnika nad propast'yu* (Ispoved' na iskhode veka), Tashkent: «Shark».
15. Kuz'michev, I. (n.d.). *Literatura i npravstvennoe vospitanie lichnosti*. Moscow: «Prosveshchenie».
16. Aristotel'. (1957). *Ob iskusstve poezii*. Moscow.
17. Navoi, A. (1968). *Sobr. soch.: V 10 tomakh. T.7*, Tashkent.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 26.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



R.R. Duschanov

National University of Uzbekistan  
Junior lecturer,  
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

## PROBLEMS AND CONSEQUENCES OF TAXATION IN UZBEKISTAN AFTER WORLD WAR II

**Abstract:** *The Soviet state, whose tax policy was interpreted as an integral part of the capitalist economy under a "socialist economy" mechanism, was considered a weapon of additional exploitation of workers. Soviet Union forgot that taxes are the main source of revenue for the state budget. The article analyzes the tax policy of the Soviet state and its implications, the irresponsibility of local officials and tax officers, and the lack of interest in the state property on the basis of publications and sources.*

**Key words:** *alliance, customs, economy, commodity, money, socialist economy, national property, capitalism tuberculosis, personal interest, need, finance, tax, free market economy.*

**Language:** *English*

**Citation:** *Duschanov, R. R. (2019). Problems and consequences of taxation in uzbekistan after world war II. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 10 (78), 435-438.*

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-81> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.81>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1202.

### Introduction

After the end of World War II, there was a need for taxes and difficulties in the budget required a comprehensive approach to taxation. As it is known, the problems that began in the Second World War also affected Uzbekistan, and the national budget was reduced to 273,044 rubles in 1941 [1]. That is why scientific institutions, newspapers and magazines were abolished, and the state cut short of paying for salaries. Nevertheless, the tax administration was carried out with certain errors. It is known that the basis of the USSR budget structure was established by the Constitution of the USSR, May 25, 1927 and SNK was approved by the Constitution of the USSR and the budgetary rights of the USSR, approved by the USSR in December 2, 1931, and the Republican and local budgets of the USSR Soviet Socialist Republic of 21 December 1931. [2, P. 246], and others.

### Materials and methods

axation also applied to centralized regulations. Tax inspections, established in 1930, were carried out by territorial tax authorities, structural subdivisions of district and municipal finance departments. In the country, city tax inspectors had taxpayers that were

involved in calculating and deducting taxes in a particular region. In 1937, taxpayers were set up in rural areas after the task of collecting collective farmers' taxes and taxation of taxpayers from the district departments of finance. At that time tax inspectors and tax agents were considered officials at tax inspections of district and city financial departments. Tax agents engaged in the accounting of taxpayers and taxable items, calculating the amount of payments, accounting of receipts, distribution of payment notification to citizens. Tax inspectors were engaged in supervision, and tax agents received tax and insurance payments from the rural population.

Registration of taxpayers was carried out by tax authorities, state and non-state bodies, justice, statistics, civil registry office, notary office, state bank, its divisions, customs authorities, etc. Taxpayer registration was carried out by district financial divisions 1 times in 2 years on the location of enterprises and organizations. Finally, the finance divisions accounted for the consolidation of enterprises, organizations, and organizations in the event of a debt burden on the budget [2, P. 238].

It should be noted that the task of the state is to compulsory registration of taxpayers and taxable



## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

items. In 1937, the tax savings office consisted of structural subdivisions of the district financial department, accepting tax and insurance payments from the rural population. Tanks were opened directly at the district financial divisions and received tax payments in the district center, and mobile cash registered in the villages and collective farms. In rural areas, far from the district centers, there were cash savings offices, with the exception of payments from the population, and the execution of cash budgets of the towns. Later, since 1938, as a tax agent, the offices were closed, and cash dispensers were closed, and in 1939, the offices of the district financial department were closed down [2, P.225].

However, these measures did not strengthen the public interest in people. The lack of material interests and the devastation of the state property continued to focus only on the implementation of the center's plans. In this regard, the tax system continued to do so regularly. For example, the Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers of March 2, 1949 states that there was a large amount of debts in the country's rural population [3]. Therefore, in 1949, the main task of the financial sector was to ensure timely and full payment of taxes and payments from the population and collective farms, as well as payments for compulsory insurance, and to prevent debts on taxes on the population. At the same time, the task of strengthening the control over the timely collection of tax assessments for the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers of the former Soviet Union and Autonomous Republics and the Council of the Employees' Deputies. In line with this Resolution, the finance ministers of the provinces of the provinces and provincial branches of the Finance Department were instructed to substantially increase the collection of payments for taxes on the population and collective farms in each district and city, to fully pay off tax and insurance payouts during March - April, the direction of assistance in controlling the exemption, the situation with payments to senior management, and the first and second quarters of the year promptly inform the necessary measures for the implementation of the plans, submit a request to the Government of the USSR on March 13, 1949 according to the Decree 3129 of the Council of Ministers of the USSR dated March 13, 1949, on tax collections of collective farms, income tax and small income tax to set up a telegraph reporting system and ensure timely submission of 5-day reports [4]. It can be seen that these facts are indeed reflected in various investigations. For example, a number of shortcomings were identified by the Ministry of Finance of the USSR and the Ministry of Finance of the Uzbek SSR in a number of districts in the Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana, Kashkadarya and Andijan regions. In particular, it was found out that the tax accounting was late for 10-15 days without the observance of the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers dated June 17, 1949, № 2428 [5].

In fact, some financial institutions have misappropriated taxpayers and their income. In some cases, tax inspectors, tax agents and tax accountants were charged with the task of independently implementing tax accounts, information on household surveys, and data on the measurement of land plots in collective farms and other controls were observed. As a result, some farms were not taken into account, and crops, livestock, trees and non-farm revenues were not fully accounted for, and family members were misdiagnosed and so on.

As a result of the inspection only one collective farm named after Andreyev, located in the Yangiyul district of Tashkent region, detected 37 collective farms and 72 farms in 3 rural councils located in the Kokand district of the Ferghana region were not taken into account [6].

Sharpov, chairman of Kommuna collective farm in Chim village of Kamashi district of Kashkadarya region, and at the Dursun village council in Kashkadarya region identified that 218 sheep and goats, 147 cows were not counted. Head of farm "Lenin's" farm in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region. The concealment of cattle in farms has also been observed in some collective farm managers. 29 individual farms located in Yangiyul district of Tashkent region were taxed in the same order as collective farms [7].

Also, very slow running of late-initiated start-ups and payment declarations led to the fact that taxes were not paid in due time. As a result, agricultural tax revenues accounted for only 1.6% of the quartal plan of the republic for the state of August 5, 1949 [8]. Even in the absence of timely adjustment of farm books, he remained in despair. In addition, they did not organize public awareness campaigns on early collection of tax payments on rural councils where payment notifications were filed. In view of the above, the Uzbek SSR Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, without delay, discusses the results of the full accounting of farms, livestock and other sources of income, as well as strict compliance with the law, accounting, taxation and incentives in the process of taxation and granting of privileges. The majority of collective farmers were paying taxes, given the fact that some village councils received payment notification public awareness about the responsibilities entrusted to the organization.

On July 22, 1949 the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR No. 1209 "On the gross violation of the Charter of Agricultural Driving in the Molotov Collective Farm in the Soviet Union of the Stalinabad" of the Mirzachul District. It was noted that the robbery of the farmer's founder, Soibjon Nazarov, chairman of the Molotov collective farm in the Mirzachul district of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, were proven to be true. P. Nazarov misused his funds for collective farms, spent money from the agricultural bank for other needs, and managed the

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

collections of money and supplies collectively in 1948 to buy 79,845 soums instead of 22,460 soums for buying fuel and lubricant materials, and 13,150 27,161 soums instead of soums, 42,790 soums instead of 17,432 soums for cultural needs, while the total amount of this soum was 31,695 soums. After that S.Nazarov purchased two cars for his own personal use. The collective farm Molotov was a general meeting. The case of Nazarov was discussed. He was banned for breaking his charter of agriculture. P. Nazarov undertook an obligation to return the collective farm for 15,000 soums for the purchase of a second passenger car for collective and personal use to collect a " Pobeda" car for personal use [9].

The above-mentioned cases continued after the Second World War, and later the RSFSR Council of Ministers was authorized to change the rates of agricultural tax, where necessary. Based on the provinces and provinces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic, the executive and provincial Kenes of the republics, the tax rates for certain villages were determined in the case of economic income and agricultural productivity. In determining the tax rates for a particular area, the use of land for agricultural production and the availability of markets was taken into account.

There were wide systematic tax cuts on agricultural taxes. For example, the taxpayers were freed from the teachers of rural schools, agronomists, zootechnics, hydroelectricians, landowners, meliorants, veterinarians, doctors and assistants, doctors and midwives, heads of kolkhoz, sovkhos and other agricultural enterprises and organizations. Tax incentives were given to farms who suffered from natural disasters, those who are experiencing temporary financial difficulties and nomadic farms. Paid by financial tax authorities, and paid by citizens to farmers' treasury two times on August 15 and October 15 homogeneous amounts [2, P. 232]. Collective farms, collective farmers and other citizens, who were selling some sort of products, were exempted from the payment of one-time collection rates in collective farms (collective farms) in 1953. Since 1958, the rural population had been exempted from land tenure. Construction and repair of local roads were entrusted to kolkhozes, sovkhos, industrial, transport, construction and other enterprises and organizations.

A number of organizational changes were made to reform agricultural taxation. Since 1956, the task of tax inspectorate was to organize the conveyance of agricultural products by the population on a conditional basis. After the agricultural tax reform, the taxation of the rural population decreased, and on March 1, 1956 the state tax office was abolished, and the village councils were responsible for the payment. In 1959, tax revenues were merged with public

revenue inspections. As a result, taxpayers, who are called tax-payers, were called by the State Revenue Inspectors.

The taxpayer's calculations were carried out by registering citizens with income from financial institutions. The registration was made each year on 1 January (taxpayers paying 1 June). The taxpayer's calculations were carried out in the special books and the form was approved by the Ministry of Finance of the USSR. During the count, the data were collected from household surveys, household information, land authorities, social welfare agencies, military commissariats and other bodies. The completion of the report was checked by the managers of the financial authorities.

Financial authorities made and distributed payment reports on taxable basis. Payment notice - is a document proving the date and amount of taxpayer's tax and collection fees, which is written on the form of a solid report on income tax, tax on taxpayers of small USSR, single and single citizens of the USSR, on land tax; For each tax, it is a special form, and the taxpayer was notified on the basis of the request, or sent by mail.

It should be noted, that the way of socialist production methods to follow the path of extensive development was somehow barred. For example, in the 1950s, new scientific and technical trends emerged and developed rapidly and radically changed the industrial structure. New types of raw materials, such as aluminum, plastics, heavy metals, automation of production, new industries - avia, automotive, electrotechnics, electric power, etc., are emerging on the basis of the new stage of development of labor (machine building) and increased demand for non-ferrous metals, and due to the lack of opportunity to develop production through cheap and easy-to-use natural raw materials, demand for synthetic and building materials, the emergence of atomic energy, the demand for nuclear energy, the use of mineral fertilizers in agriculture, the protection of plants by chemical means, doubling the yields per hectare, jet engines, helicopters, the development of the production of vessels, underwater wings, diesel locomotives and electric locomotives, tankers, There was an abrupt change in the field of transport, household appliances production and service in the field of fundamental changes. As a result, new forms of organization of production appear, and there was a need to regularly update knowledge and skills [10].

### Conclusion

Further scientific and technological progress has led to the qualitative and structural transformation of the economy. In such economic conditions, the taxation of tax revenues, regarded as taxed to the Soviet Union, had led to the transfer of the tax burden to the proprietary layers of the society and the

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

investment in the state's financial resources and to the social sphere.

#### References:

1. (n.d.). O'zRMDA R-837, ro'yxat-32, yig'ma jild-2578, 37 – varaq.
2. Tolkushin, A.V. (2001) /.Istoriya nalogov v Rossii. – Moskva. Yurist.
3. (n.d.). O'zRMDA f-837, opis-33, delo-6190, 25-26 varaqlar
4. (n.d.). O'zRMDA f-837, opis-1, delo 4341. -42 varaq.
5. (n.d.). O'zRMDA f-837, opis-33, delo 5446. -34 varaq.
6. (n.d.). O'zRMDA f-837, opis-33, delo 5446. -34 varaq.
7. (n.d.). O'zRMDA f-837, opis-33, delo 5446. -34 varaq.
8. (n.d.). O'zRMDA f-837, opis-33, delo 5446. -34 varaq.
9. (n.d.). O'zRMDA Fond - 837, ro'yxat – 33, ish - 5416, - 5-6 varaq.
10. Karavaeva, I.V. (2000). *Nalogovoe regulirovanie rinochnoy ekonomike*. Uchebnoe posobie dlya vuzov. (p.33). Moskva.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 27.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Irina Leonidovna Vishnevskaya

IP.Pravovaya information and services  
Subject image of forensic examination,  
Russia,

[Vishnevskaya4@gmail.com](mailto:Vishnevskaya4@gmail.com)

## FORMATION OF THE SUBJECT OF JUDICIAL EXAMINATION

**Abstract:** The article reveals the basic concepts of the subject of forensic science, as a scientific and practical aspects, inextricably linked by a single goal in the research process. The relationship of the scientific component in the description of the properties of the object and the practical, including the establishment of facts (source data), their identification, as material carriers of information, anticipatory or already occurred events. Possessing structural connections, facts and properties determine the specific subject of judicial expertise, in the form of a task for an expert that needs to be solved in the research process, based on the corresponding amount of specialized knowledge in the field of engineering, architecture, urban planning.

**Key words:** the position of the subject of a forensic examination, the system of laws governing the formation of properties of an object, the preformation of properties of an object, the desired fact, as reliable knowledge (conclusion), which is the ultimate goal, evidence.

**Language:** Russian

**Citation:** Vishnevskaya, I. L. (2019). Formation of the subject of judicial examination. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 439-443.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-82> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.82>

**Scopus ASCC:** 3308.

### ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПРЕДМЕТА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СУДЕБНОЙ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ

**Аннотация:** В статье раскрываются основные понятия предмета судебной экспертизы, как научного и практического аспектов, неразрывно связанных единой целью в процессе исследования. Рассмотрена взаимосвязь научной составляющей в описании свойств объекта и практической, включающей установление фактов (исходных данных), их выявление, как материальных носителей информации, упреждающих или уже происшедших событий. Обладая структурными связями, факты и свойства определяют конкретный предмет деятельности судебной экспертизы, в виде поставленной задачи перед экспертом, требующей решения в процессе исследования, на основе соответствующего объема специальных знаний, в области инженерно-технических, архитектурных, градостроительных.

**Ключевые слова:** позиции предмета судебной экспертизы, система закономерностей формирования свойств объекта, преобразование свойств объекта, искомый факт, как достоверное знание (вывод), являющееся в конечной цели, доказательством.

#### Введение

УДК 34.037

Предмет деятельности судебной экспертизы, образован в единой связи с процессуальными аспектами судопроизводства, формирующийся с начала возникновения судебного определения, направленного на производство исследований строительно-технического характера, архитектурно-конструктивного,

градостроительного проектирования и территориального зонирования.

Формирование предмета деятельности судебной экспертизы, как научной отрасли знания, определяют закономерности свойств исследуемого объекта капитального строительства, земельного или линейного объектов, функционального назначения (жилой дом, школа, производственный склад, цех,

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

инженерные сети и другие социальные объекты). В ключе поставленных судом задач перед экспертом, в процессе исследования, происходит преобразование или изменение свойств исследуемого объекта, в зависимости от оспариваемой в суде их функциональности, конструктивности или свойств застройки, согласно действующих градостроительных регламентов или требований генерального плана застройки территории.

В процессе решения практических задач, как составляющей в формировании судебной экспертной деятельности, происходит экспертный осмотр объекта исследования и сбор фактических данных, преобразование которых, в увязке с действующим законодательством (Гражданского Кодекса РФ, Градостроительного Кодекса РФ, Земельного Кодекса РФ), а также техническими регламентами и государственными стандартами, регулируемые Федеральным законодательством (№184-ФЗ от 22.12.2002 «О техническом регулировании», определяет необходимую достоверность, являющуюся в последствии выстроенной системой доказательств [5, с. 78].

### Materials and Methods

Объект исследования в процессе экспертного осмотра исследуется в ключе поставленной задачи, с определением его формы и содержания. Производятся соответствующие измерения, фотографии и сравнительный анализ наличия факта с проектной документацией, включающей разделы Генерального Плана, Архитектурного Строительства, Архитектуры, Конструкций Железобетона, Конструкций Металлических или частично узлы конструктивных схем.

В процессе изучения собранных данных, в том числе и предоставленных судом материалов дела гражданского или уголовного производства перед экспертом возникают промежуточные задачи этапа деятельности судебной экспертизы, заключающиеся в разработке определенной концепции на пути к целевым задачам. Анализируются расчеты, графические схемы, чертежи, проектные решения и предложения по установленным задачам. Например, обустройства перепланированной площади для другой функциональности или проектного решения, подключения инженерных сетей во вновь образованную часть дома, в результате варианта раздела, согласно идеальной или реальной доли одной из сторон. При этом выполненные действия соответствуют положениям Жилищного Кодекса РФ, Градостроительного Кодекса РФ.

В процессе формирования судебного заключения строительно-технической и градостроительной направленности, в промежуточном звене, могут возникать

нестандартные решения на пути к окончательной цели, являющейся задачей экспертизы.

В результате возникает необходимость разработки методики, основанной на имеющихся стандартных расчетах и приемах, поскольку и она требует доказательств.

Это является примером непростого пути к искомому результату сформированных доказательств, необходимых в судебном производстве. Разработанные методики основываются на установленных закономерностях и расчетах. Например, требуемая площадь земельного участка, под застройку, определенная градостроительным регламентом территориальных зон, не всегда соответствует нормируемому коэффициенту плотности застройки, который возможно определить расчетом, и значение площади отводимого при разделе земельного участка становится отличным от нормативного в соответствии со Сводом Правил 30 -102 -99.

Следующий пример показывает особенности формирования предмета деятельности судебной экспертизы. Фактическая конструктивная схема возведенного строения каркасная, (ж/бетонные несущие колонны, ригель, перекрытие, вертикальные связи) обеспечивает геометрическую неизменяемость в пространстве, и это является бесспорным, при условии конструктивного расчета и проработке узлов сопряжения, в том числе, и ограждающей не несущей стеновой конструкции, поскольку ее возведение (кирпич) часто происходит на консольных выпусках монолитного диска перекрытия. В случае отсутствия данных расчетов, эксперт по имеющемуся факту, путем сбора действующей нагрузки (усилия), и составления пространственной схемы воздействия определенных сил производит расчет эпюры момента, исходя из величины перекрываемого пролета и жестко заземленных опор, тем самым, исключая возникновение предельных состояний конструкций.

Руководствуясь установленными функциями системного анализа предметов, суждений, установленных норм экспертом, для решения задачи установления по признакам фактических дефектов конструкций категории физического износа строения, а также расчета процента износа, приведенного к удельному конструктивному весу, также необходимо применение промежуточных методов расчета, основанных на упорядочении признаков, собранных в процессе осмотра, как исходных данных. В итоге происходит преобразование информации из фактической в сведения, являющиеся доказательством по конкретному делу в судопроизводстве [6, с. 45, 7, с. 78].

## Impact Factor:

**ISRA (India) = 4.971**  
**ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829**  
**GIF (Australia) = 0.564**  
**JIF = 1.500**

**SIS (USA) = 0.912**  
**РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126**  
**ESJI (KZ) = 8.716**  
**SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667**

**ICV (Poland) = 6.630**  
**PIF (India) = 1.940**  
**IBI (India) = 4.260**  
**OAJI (USA) = 0.350**

Для извлечения сведений, имеющих значение для судебного процесса необходимы навыки, знания и системная компетентность эксперта. В противном случае, неверное присвоение той или иной категории дефектов строительного производства или возникших в процессе физического износа строения, влечет неверное определение стоимости их устранения, и устранения вообще, что приводит к реальному нанесению ущерба одной из сторон.

Теоретический термин «гносеология» порождает искомые факты, и условия их достижения, то есть фактические данные, с учетом которых эксперт в соответствии с процессуальным положением и специальными познаниями обязан действовать, чтобы дать ответы на поставленные вопросы суда.

В результате формирования системы доказательств в рамках экспертного заключения устанавливается, как процессуальный аспект, это поручение эксперту судом задания на производство исследований по поставленным вопросам, так и гносеологический аспект (познавательный), кроме того, практика показывает о их неразрывной связи между собой, некую когерентность. Обладая специальными познаниями, судебный эксперт, в процессе подготовки судебного заключения анализирует научные, фактические и нормативные аспекты, участвующие в формировании системы доказательств, участвуя в процессе интеграции и дифференциации научного знания.

В результате формирования деятельности судебной экспертизы в области инженерно-проектных градостроительных и архитектурно-строительных видов исследований, определяется одна из характерных черт судебно-экспертной специальности это двойственность их природы, обусловленная совокупностью дисциплин специальной и юридической.

В деятельности судебной экспертизы важным аспектом являются знания юридической составляющей, как начала процессуальных действий, так и самого судебного заключения.

Например, если эксперт, приступая к реальному разделу домовладения в соответствии с статьей 244 Гражданского Кодекса РФ, о прекращении общей долевой собственности, путает понятия «раздел» и «определение порядка пользования», то полученные в результате выводы не могут быть положены в основу решения, суда, постановления органов дознания.

Обязательным знанием юридической составляющей в исследованиях эксперта по поставленным задачам являются понятия правового статуса сторон, в процессе владения имуществом (общая долевая собственность, идеальные доли, реальные доли), поскольку данные познания обуславливают наличие или

отсутствие таковой, денежных компенсаций в процессе прекращения общей долевой собственности (раздел) или наоборот пользование, не влечет изменения долей, как и права общей долевой собственности и не требует расчета денежных компенсаций. (№ 4 Пленума Верховного суда РФ от 10.06.1980г. в ред. От 06.02.2007г.)

Примером обязательного обладания юридическими познаниями в деятельности судебной строительно-технической экспертизы являются различные понятия права собственности на общее имущество в многоквартирном доме, статья 36 Жилищного Кодекса РФ, которое обуславливает размер долевого участия субъекта. В итоге верные расчеты обуславливают финансовые выплаты, предусмотренные региональной программой капитального ремонта общего имущества в многоквартирных домах, согласно статье 168 Жилищного Кодекса РФ.

Исходя из практического опыта производства строительно-технических, землеустроительных, в составе разделов, градостроительства и архитектуры, существует множество таких примеров, поскольку действия (строительство, проектирование, застройка, эксплуатация, межевые споры, оценка) подчинены определенному правовому полю, очерченному Федеральным законодательством.

В современных условиях развития судебной экспертизы, влияния на это развитие научно-технического прогресса экспертная деятельность основывается на прочном юридическом фундаменте, но при значительном усилении естественнонаучного и технического начал.

Таким образом, совокупность гносеологического и процессуального аспектов в формировании деятельности судебной экспертизы определило необходимость в применении методов исследований для решения экспертных задач. [8, с. 127].

Методы судебно-экспертной практической деятельности, представляющие собой системы действий и операций по решению практических экспертных задач, базируются на соответствующих научных методах, зависят от характера и свойств объекта исследования и основываются на опыте решения конкретных экспертных задач, в том числе, на алгоритмических правилах и разработанных самим экспертом эвристиках. [3, с. 78; 6, с. 45].

В результате, в практической судебно-экспертной деятельности применяются те же методы, что и в научном исследовании, если их использование не противоречит требованиям законности и этическим нормам, то есть отвечает принципу допустимости в его общей форме.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

В остальном судебный эксперт практически не ограничен в выборе средств и методов исследования при условии соблюдения общих правил работы с доказательствами.

Однако, установлены общие принципы допустимости исследования методов и средств, встречающихся в составе формирующих аспектов судебной экспертной деятельности. Это законность и этичность, если упомянуть, что объекты недвижимости это не люди (живое), но субъекты наделены правами на эти объекты. Обязательность применения методов, имеющих научную обоснованность, обуславливает достоверность получаемых результатов. Механическая составляющая исследований, это точность результатов, достигаемая оснащением приборами, программами. Все эти способы специальных методов частных наук объединены единым началом всеобщего диалектического метода [9, с.25].

Важной составляющей в формировании экспертной деятельности являются интеллектуальные способности эксперта, определяющие логические подходы в решении поставленных задач, таких как абстрагирование, гипотеза, дедукция. Перечисленные категории относятся к мыслительным процессам экспертной деятельности и относятся к наиболее высокому порядку, чем методы исследования. [10, с.54].

Формированию исследовательской работы по производству судебных экспертиз, способствует множество факторов, связанных с функцией познания анализа, логики формальной, диалектической, профессионализма [1, с.56; 2, с.43].

В формировании предмета деятельности судебной экспертизы также участвуют частные исследования, включающие исследования, судебно-экспертной практики, высвечивающей типичные вопросы, их систематизацию, что в свою очередь, порождает промежуточные теоретические обобщения по отдельным направлениям исследования, инженерно-технические решения, включающие противопожарные и санитарно-гигиенические, архитектурно планировочные, градостроительные.

Образованный вид судебной экспертизы определенных исследований, строительно-технические объединяет в своем составе множество различных разделов архитектура, градостроительство, застройка, которые в процессе исследований определяют возможность выделения или создания новых родов судебных экспертиз. Строительно-техническая экспертиза, вид исследований, направленных на объекты капитального строительства линейные, земельные, на территории застройки, исследования объединяют юридическую и

техническую составляющую, которые связаны функционально и статусно.

Выводы экспертного заключения, составленного в соответствии с требованиями статей Гражданско-Процессуального Кодекса РФ сопровождаются фото и видео материалами, необходимыми расчетами, а также графическими схемами, чертежами. Проведение данной экспертизы назначается в случаях судебного рассмотрения арбитражных, гражданских и уголовных дел, если требуется применение знаний в проектировании, возведении, эксплуатации, ремонте, утилизации и демонтаже зданий, сооружений и строений.

В целом, происходит объединение различных направлений исследований, как и возникновение экспертных методик описанных в виде типовых и конкретных, частных руководств в основах судебной экспертизы [3, с. 87; 4, с. 32].

## Conclusion

В процессе исследования общности свойств, предлагаемых экспертом в судебном заключении, частных методик, выявляется определенная программа действий эксперта, оснащенная, в том числе, компьютерными программами, применяемыми в расчетах по конкретному виду исследований, также по выявлению свойств, признаков объекта относительно сравнительного анализа фактических свойств, с установленными нормативными требованиями и государственными стандартами. Излагаемые экспертом в судебном заключении, в процессе исследований, сформированные программы действий в порядке, предусмотренном статьями 84,85 Гражданско-Процессуального Кодекса РФ в развернутом виде, образуют спектр обзора по установленным видам исследований. Процесс анализа экспертной практики и обзора обобщений частных методик, в последующих шагах излагается путем авторских публикациях эксперта. В процессе исследований для достижения результата построенных доказательств, определяются диагностические задачи, подчиняющиеся системным свойствам объекта, которые, в свою очередь направляют динамику движения от причины к следствию и наоборот, от следствия к причине, все это является отработанным системным анализом установленных признаков и свойств объекта, в сфере поставленной экспертной задачи [6, с. 28; 7, с. 78].

Экспертный субъекту, неразрывно связанному с предметом деятельности судебной экспертизы, относительно специальных знаний, обуславливает идентификацию объектов, их свойств, признаков и качество извлекаемых сведений из фактических состояний, являющихся последствием определенных действий. Это

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>ПИИЦ (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

составляет системообразующий признак формирования предмета деятельности судебной экспертизы. Складывающиеся выводы и доказательства судебного заключения определены закономерностями, выявляемыми и создаваемыми

экспертом. Формируется объединенное понятие функционирования правовых, методологических и организационных действий, составляющих основу предмета судебно-экспертной деятельности.

## References:

1. Arsen'ev, V.D. (1964). *Voprosy obshchej teorii su-debnyh dokazatel'stv.* (p.179). Moscow: Yurid. Literatura.
2. Gal'perin, P.Y. (2000). *Vvedenie v psihologiyu.* (p.336). Moscow: Universitet.
3. Zinin, A.M., & Majlis, N.P. (2001). *Nauchnye i pravovye osnovy sudebnoj ekspertizy.* (p.205). M.: Izd-vo Mosk. akad. MVD Rossii.
4. Kajberg, G. (1978). *Veroyatnost' i induktivnaya logika.* (p.375). Moscow: Progress.
5. (2003). *Kommentarij k Federal'nomu zakonu «O gosudarstvennoj sudebno-ekspertnoj deyatel'nosti v Rossijskoj Federacii» ot 31 maya 2001 g. / Pod obshch. red. Kashepova V.P. (Eds.).* (p.240). Moscow: Yusticin-form.
6. Leont'ev, A.N. (1975). *Deyatel'nost'. Soznanie. Lich-nost'.* (p.304). Moscow: Politizdat.
7. Mishchik, S.A. (2014). *Mathematical modeling system integrity-cycle of life activity – first goal pedagogometriki. Materialy Mezhdunarodnoj nauchnoj konferencsii “European Applied Sciences” – 30.08.2014. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science 7(16): 77-79. Aix-en-Provence, France. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2014.08.16.13>.*
8. Rossinskaya, E.R. (2018). *Sudebno-ekspertnaya deya-tel'nost'.* (p.400). Moscow: Norma: INFRA-M.
9. Reshetova, Z.A. (2013). *K voprosu o mekhanizmah usvoeniya i razvitiya. Nacional'nyj psihologicheskiy zhurnal, № 1(9), pp. 25–32.*
10. Talyzina, N.F. (1984). *Upravlenie processom usvoeniya znaniy.* (p.345). Moscow: MGU.



## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 28.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



S. T. Nunev

Angel Kanchev University of Ruse  
Associate Professor, Doctor of Science of Social Work,  
Bulgaria

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3414-0733>

## SOCIAL WORK SUPERVISION WITH STUDENTS AND CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR STIMULATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL ANALYSIS AND REFLECTION

**Abstract:** *The article presents a research on critical thinking and reflection problems in conducting social work supervision in practical training with 252 students from the Bachelor's and Master's Degrees at the University of Ruse, Bulgaria in the period 2014 – 2018. The purpose of the research is to identify the respondents' attitudes towards creating conditions in the social work supervision for forming and developing critical thinking and using reflection as important factors and means for analyzing and coping with problems, deep understanding of the acquired values, knowledge, skills and experience, maintaining effective feedback and development in intellectual, educational, professional and personal aspects. The methodology used is pursuant with the purpose and tasks of the research. The analysis of the results reveals a steady positive tendency of students' attitudes towards social work supervision in their practical training in the researched direction. The contribution and importance of realized supervision for the formation and development of the ability to think critically, to use reflection, to build reflective capacity and to realize reflective learning is proved. Their contribution to unity in enhancing the competence social work students, motivating them to use resources and supervision opportunities to improve the quality and effectiveness of practical training and to achievement cognitive, educational, practical and professional-personal development is presented.*

**Key words:** *supervision of social work students; attitudes towards conducted supervision; critical thinking; reflection; reflective capacity; effective feedback.*

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Nunev, S. T. (2019). Social work supervision with students and creation of conditions for stimulation and development of critical analysis and reflection. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 444-452.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-83> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.83>

**Scopus ASCC:** 3312.

### Introduction

Supervision of social work students is a main component of their practical training which takes place in various fields of social work. In accordance with its content, organisational, technological and methodological specifics, it fulfils an essential function for realisation of the main purpose of students' practical training for integration of the values, knowledge and skills acquired during the theoretical training with good practical experience, acquisition of the basics of the professional activity, and achieving a certain degree of competence and independence. In this context, a successful realisation of supervision of social work students depends on the following factors:

A. Formation and development of ability for critical thinking related to identification and analysis of problems; receiving and assessing information from various sources, having in mind the specifics of the problems interpreted from different viewpoints; generating, analysing and assessing decisions and actions and behaviour related to them.

B. Using reflection as one of the most important tools for deeper understanding of the values, knowledge, skills and experience acquired in practical conditions and the effect of the result from their understanding, restructuring and integration on the quality of preparation and the future realisation in the profession. The development of social work students is inextricably linked to the use of reflection in

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

intellectual, educational, professional and personal aspect. In this regard, reflection provides learners with the opportunity to achieve better understanding of: the current level of their practical training; the satisfaction derived from the achieved level of their practical preparation in a personal, educational and, in perspective, professional plan; determining the direction of corrections and changes in case, at their own discretion, they are deemed to be necessary in the present situation; a choice of methods and means of achieving a new level of development which fulfils both the goals and tasks of the practical training and the personal and professional aspirations.

In its function as an important component of supervision of the practical training of social work students, reflection provides an opportunity for learning based on own expertise through its research, analysis, experience and assessment to achieve a better understanding of it and have more awareness from different positions [4; 5; 6; 11]. The capacity for reflection in action laid out in the “action – reflection – action” cycle is one of the defining characteristics of lifelong learning, not only in supervision in the professional practice of social workers, but also in the supervision realised during the practical training of social work students [1; 2; 3; 8; 9; 12]. The development of students’ reflexive capacity and reflexive thinking contributes to the achievement of stable results regarding acquired values, knowledge, skills and practical experience, integration of theory and practice and achievement of professional and personal development [10]. Reflection during supervision in the practical training in social work provides students with an opportunity to get an insight into the contents and meaning of the learning and practical activities realised by them and to participate willingly both in them and in the supervision which assists them in their studying and encourages their development. Their inclusion in supervision with reflexive orientation contributes not only to raising the quality of the activity carried out by them but also to achieving better interaction between theory and practice, as well as realization of a two-way transfer of knowledge and skills between the two areas. The development of the ability for reflection is an important component of supervision of social work students and in this regard offering assistance and encouraging students to realize reflection is one of the significant factors for improving the quality and efficiency of their practical training.

As a component of the supervision carried out in the practical training, reflection creates conditions for students to make a connection between new and prior knowledge, skills and experience and to develop and build upon them, to realise their own position within that connection and to expand and perfect their activity. This allows them to realise reflective learning based on learning on the basis of integrating prior and

current experience as well as its refinement and development [6].

In the supervision in the practical training of social work students there is a possibility for using models of reflection which have huge importance for realising reflexive practices in the educational environment. For its purposes, a modified model of reflection can be used based on Christopher Johns’ model for structured reflection [4]. Even though it was developed for a different type of assisting experts, it provides good conditions and opportunities for reflection in supervision in the practical training of social work students. The model presents the ways for efficient acquisition of values, knowledge, skills and experience, as well as opportunities for their application. Its realisation within the supervision taking place in practical training requires the following: regular, active, responsible and motivated student participation in supervision within which they are assisted, facilitated and encouraged to carry out reflection and learning through reflection; use of a practical training workbook with a certain structure which provides an opportunity for registering actions, activities, critical analysis and reflection; active use of feedback in the realised co-supervision. The modified model of reflection in the supervision in the practical training of social work students which is used in our research has a structure with six main areas. Each one of these areas stimulates reflection through realisation of an in-depth analysis and creation of conditions for experiential learning, realisation of the meaning of acquired values, knowledge, skills and experience.

The analytical and assessment component of the organisational and technological scheme of supervision in the practical training of social work students in the research conducted by the author includes certain stages and activities related with them [7]:

- summarizing individual and group supervisory working meetings between the supervisor and the supervised students;
- a summarizing working meeting between the supervisor and the university lecturer responsible for the practical training;
- supervision for the supervisor for discussing, analysing and assessing the results from the supervision realised with the students;
- final individual and group supervisory working meetings between the supervisor and supervised students for discussing and analysing the results from the practical training in compliance with the requirements of the “Framework for assessment of the values, knowledge, skills and experience acquired by the students during the various stages of their practical training in social work”;
- final individual and group supervisory working meetings between the supervisor and supervised students for discussing and analysing the level of readiness and the quality of the portfolio

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

prepared by students, the conducted research as well as the documentation and preparation for the forthcoming defence of the conducted practical training;

- providing the supervisor with the necessary supervision for analysing and assessing the quality and efficiency of the conducted research with given type, form and level of practical training.

The provided system of activities, realised at certain stages is characterised by maintaining constant feedback and using critical analysis, learning through reflection, development of reflective thinking and reflective capacity, increasing the expertise, promoting the use of resources and the possibilities of supervision for improving the quality and efficiency of the practical training and achieving educational and personal development.

### **Research for identifying student attitudes towards providing conditions for encouragement and development of analysis of problems and situations, active feedback, reflection and ability for critical thinking in the conducted supervision in the social work practical training**

#### ***Purpose of the research***

Identifying the attitudes of students from the bachelor's and master's degree social work programmes towards the contribution of the supervision in social work practical training for providing conditions for encouragement and development of the analysis of problems and situations, effective feedback, reflection and ability for critical thinking.

#### ***Participants in the research***

The research was conducted among 225 students (N = 225) from the bachelor's social work programme (88%) and master's programme (12%) at Ruse University between 2014 and 2018. The total number of students from the two programmes over the whole period of research is 252, which reveals that 89.29% of them have chosen to take part in it. The sample is unintentional and random. It provides equal opportunities for participation to all students from both educational qualification degree programmes. A small non-representative sample has been chosen in compliance with the following factors: cognitive and social orientation of the research and specific character of the interaction in the context of supervision as an activity with certain content, functional, role and technological characteristics; contribution of the implemented supervision to the formation in students of attitudes for their association with the values and traditions of the profession and the creation of conditions for value, cognitive, professional and personal development; place, role and importance of supervision of students as an interactive and pedagogical environment for analysing and coping with emerging problems and for improving the quality and efficiency practical training

in social work; carrying out a research of a problem of great importance for the value, cognitive, professional and personal development of students, their professional identity and association with the values and traditions of the social work profession; encouraging and motivating students by including them in supervision to accomplish set tasks and deal with emerging difficulties with a high level of responsibility and competence; the specifics of the subject of research in the context of practical training in social work and the processes and dynamics related to its implementation; the purpose and subject of the research and the possibility for efficient work with the sample.

#### ***Methods***

The research is carried out with a tool created by the author – 'Questionnaire for a study on the attitudes of students from the bachelor's and master's degree social work programme towards implementing supervision in their social work practical training', which has been approbated, validated and which includes 7 subscales with 25 items. It is anonymous and is completed from a distance using an online form. In accordance with the purpose of the research, an analysis will be made of the respondents' answers from the subscale for attitudes towards the implementation of supervision in social work practical training for their association with the values and traditions of the profession and the creation of conditions for value, cognitive, professional and personal development. The analysis will be combined with the data from the additional question about the expected results from the use of supervision in the practical training and from the conducted interview, which is linked thematically to the questions from the research tool. Respondents' answers about their attitudes are registered using a five-point Likert scale. To verify the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's coefficient alpha ( $\alpha$ ) has been used for the sample surveyed (N = 225) through an analysis of the seven subscales. The reliability of the questionnaire is  $\alpha = 0.746$ , which reveals very good consistency of the questions. The study is conducted with informed consent and is voluntary and anonymous. The instructions for completion of the questionnaire include explanations of the terms used and their content and methodical specifics in conducting supervision in the practical training in social work.

#### ***Analysis of the research results in Subscale 3C "Providing conditions in supervision which stimulate and develop the analysis of problems and situations, the effective feedback, the reflection and the ability of supervised students for critical thinking"***

The subscale consists of items which are used to identify the respondents' attitudes towards the implementation of supervision in social work practical training in the following fields: providing opportunities in supervision for analysis of problems

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

and situations and for maintaining effective feedback between a supervisor and a supervisee; creating an environment and conditions in supervision which stimulate reflection in the supervisee; development of critical thinking in the supervisee in the conditions of the conducted supervision. The elements of the given subscale are connected methodologically and content-wise with one of the most important components of supervision in practical training of social work students - the reflexive and the analytically-critical one.

The quantitative and qualitative analysis of empirical data in Subscale 3C of the research tool provides an opportunity for drawing the following main conclusions:

A. Over the research period 2014 – 2018, high numerical values were registered of shares of responses with positive attitudes in the items from the subscale under review, which are characterised by distribution within the 79.11% - 87.11% range for responses with a firmly expressed agreement (“I entirely agree”) and with lower values of the positive and hesitant responses (“I’m inclined to agree”), ranging from 12.00% to 19.11% (Table 1; Figure 1). The analysis of data from items in the subscale reveals low values of responses with expressed neutral positions (from 0.89% to 1.78%) and lack of responses with negative orientation, which allows drawing a conclusion about an expressed high degree of firm agreement with statements related to positive attitudes and for a resulting formation of a stable trend with positive direction.

B. The data from Subscale 3C reveal high average numerical values of statements from responses to questions about positive attitudes in all items for the entire research period from 2014 to 2018. The average numerical values of the statements in question for the period 2014 - 2016 are marked as follows: 82.12% of firmly expressed positions (“I entirely agree”), 16.43% of tentatively expressed positive statements (“I’m inclined to agree”) and 1.45% of neutral opinions (Table 2; Figure 2). For the second period of research (2017 – 2018), there was a development shown in the significant rise by about five percent of the numerical values of the share of answers with a firmly expressed agreement with statements with positive attitudes (87.36%), a significant decrease of the value of hesitantly expressed positive statements (“I am inclined to agree”) (11.11%) and a slight increase by 0.08% of the positions with a lack of opinion (Table 3; Figure 3). The positive change recorded on the basis of the realised quantitative and qualitative analysis in Subscale 3C of the research tool reveals clear domination of responses with firmly expressed agreement with statement with positive attitudes and a trend of gradual increase in the values of their shares, which is combined with a decrease in the numerical values of the hesitantly expressed positive statement

and keeping the values of neutral positions expressed by the respondents. This allows drawing the conclusion that there is certain dynamics which shows positive development in the attitude of respondents towards the possibilities for forming an environment during supervision which encourages and develops the analysis of problems and situations, the efficient feedback, reflection and ability for critical thinking of the supervised students. The provided empirical data and their quantitative and qualitative analysis are supported by the recorded high numerical values of statistical numbers revealing the main trend (Mean, Median and Mode), as well as by the distribution of percentiles (P<sub>25</sub>; P<sub>50</sub> and P<sub>75</sub>). This confirms the conclusion made in the exposition above about the development in the positive trend of the attitudes of respondents. It also provides an opportunity for proving the statement about a stable positive trend.

C. The performed quantitative and qualitative analysis of empirical data in Subscale 3C reveals that the students participating in the research express a high degree of agreement with statements with positive attitudes related to:

- providing opportunities in supervision for analysis of problems and situations and for maintaining effective feedback between a supervisor and supervisee (Item C1). For the period 2014 – 2016, the highest numerical value of 86.96% was recorded for the share of respondents’ answers connected with a firmly expressed agreement with statements with positive attitudes (“I entirely agree”) (Table 2; Figure 2). It is combined with low values for statements expressing positive attitudes with certain hesitation (“I am inclined to agree”) (12.32%) and for those representing neutral opinions (0.72%). No respondents’ answers related to negative attitudes have been recorded in the analysed item and the whole subscale. The presented information provides an opportunity for drawing a conclusion about a high level of firmly expressed positions and agreement with the positive attitudes related to them. A characteristic feature of the second period of research (2017 – 2018) is the increase in the numerical value of the relative share of responses which express firm agreement (“I entirely agree”) with statements with positive attitudes (87.36%). There is decrease in the value of the share of hesitantly expressed positive responses (“I am inclined to agree”) (11.49%) and a slight increase by 0.43% of the value of the share of responses with a neutral opinion (1.15%) (Table 3; Figure 3). The presented quantitative information and the distribution of the numerical values of statements with certain attitudes in the highest points of the positive section of the questionnaire assessment scale is confirmed by the results from the statistical analysis, where high numerical values have been recorded of the values representing the main trend (Mean = 4.86, Median = 5.00 and Mode = 5.00) and

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

the distribution of the percentiles ( $P_{25} = 5$ ;  $P_{50} = 5$  and  $P_{75} = 5$ );

- creating supervision environment and conditions encouraging reflection of the supervisee (Item C2). The relative share of respondents' answers with a firmly expressed agreement ("I entirely agree") with statements with positive attitudes in the given item for the period 2014 – 2016 has a relatively high numerical value of 84.79%. The share of responses representing statements connected to positive statements expressed with certain hesitation ("I am inclined to agree") is 13.04%, while the share of those who have not expressed a definite position is at the low value of 2.17% (Table 2; Figure 2). The outlined positive trend shows development over the period of research 2017 – 2018, which is marked by a significant increase by about 5 percent in the value of the share of responses with a firmly expressed agreement with statements with positive attitudes ("I entirely agree") (88.51%), a decrease in the values of the shares of positive responses expressed with hesitation ("I am inclined to agree") down to 10.34% and in responses with unclear position down to 1.15% (Table 3; Figure 3). This shows dynamics of development in the positive spectrum of student attitudes towards creation of an environment and conditions in supervision which encourage reflection of the supervisee. Regardless of the presented positive trend, it is recommended that there should be more and a wider range of activities for encouraging learning through reflection in supervision in the practical training of social work and for focusing supervisors' attention and efforts on providing more opportunities for analysis and self-analysis of thoughts, feelings, experiences, activities and behaviour on the part of supervisees, so that they can acquire reflective skills and experience which are of significant importance both for students' practical training and for their future professional activity. The presented distribution of the values of statements with certain types of responses with positive attitudes in the affirmative section of the assessment scale of the research tool is confirmed during the statistical analysis, where high numerical values have been recorded of the values representing the main trend (Mean = 4.83, Median = 5.00 and Mode = 5.00) and the distribution of the percentiles ( $P_{25} = 5$ ;  $P_{50} = 5$  and  $P_{75} = 5$ );

- development of critical thinking of the supervisee during the conducted supervision (Item C3). The relative share of respondents' answers with a firmly expressed agreement ("I entirely agree") with statements with positive attitudes in the given item for the period 2014 – 2016 has the lowest numerical value of 74.64% among items in the subscale (Table 2; Figure 2). The share of responses expressing positive attitudes with certain hesitation ("I am inclined to agree") has the highest value in the subscale – 23.91% (Table 2; Figure 2). At the same time, the value of the

share of those who have not expressed their opinion is also characterised by a relatively low subscale value of 1.45%. No answers with explicit negative positions were recorded. The presented data and their quantitative and qualitative analysis allow to make an assumption about the presence of minimal dynamics caused by fluctuations and contradictions regarding the conditions created during supervision in the practical training for development of critical thinking in students. Taking steps in this unfavourable context leads to changes in the students' positions and attitudes regarding this issue. Over the next period of research (2017 – 2018), the relative share of respondents expressing firm agreement ("I entirely agree") with statements with positive attitudes increases significantly by about twelve percent and reaches a numerical value of 86.21%, the value of the share of hesitantly expressed positive responses ("I am inclined to agree") reduces twofold down to 11.49%, but there is a minimal increase by 0.85% of the value of the share of responses without an explicit opinion (Table 3; Figure 3). The presented distribution of types of responses about certain attitudes in the assessment scale in the questionnaire reveals that the majority of them are positioned in the upper areas of the affirmative sector and are connected with positive attitudes. A confirmation of this are the high numerical values recorded in the statistical analysis representing the values of the main trend (Mean = 4.76, Median = 5.00 and Mode = 5.00) and the distribution of percentiles ( $P_{25} = 5$ ;  $P_{50} = 5$  and  $P_{75} = 5$ ).

In their responses in the conducted interview, some of the respondents present their positive opinion on the questions from Subscale 3C and point out the following: e.g., "During the supervision in the practical training bases we have the opportunity to have a discussion with the supervisor regardless of whether they are a mentor or a university lecturer in practical training, emerging difficulties and problems in different situations"; "I keep contact with my supervisor not only on days when we have practical training, but also during the rest of the semester when we have to discuss important issues from the theory and practice of social work"; "The supervisors I have done supervision with try to build and develop my critical approach and thinking when analysing problems and situations". At the same time, there are respondents' opinions which pay attention to omissions and flaws in the conducted supervision in the practical training in social work: e.g., "With some of the social work supervisors, my relationship after the conducted supervision over the next few days is sporadic and they are not very interested in whether I have succeeded in coping with certain difficulties or whether I have understood the topic or question under discussion. I maintain a better relationship with my university lecturer in practical training"; "The conducted supervision analyses more often than not

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

are quite superficial and they underestimate out abilities to think and analyse critically problems from the theory and practice of social work”, “Supervision does not contribute much to acquisition of knowledge and to building and developing skills for self-analysis, and we have difficulty filling in the self-analysis part in the practical training journal”.

The responses of students participating in the research, which reflect their opinions about emerging difficulties and problems during the conducting of supervision in the practical training, it is possible that they are viewed as a result from: the fact that some supervisors ignore the importance of students’ acquisition of skills for analysis of problems and situations; the excessive workload of the mentor who fulfils the role of a supervisor which prevents them from keeping a long and efficient relationship with the practising and supervised student; the insufficient level of expertise of some supervisors for using reflection and conducting a critical analysis of situations and own activities and behaviour; the lack of regulation in education in social work and of standards which specify the content, functional, role, organisational, technological and methodological, including reflective, aspects of supervision in the practical training of social work students.

The main moments of the quantitative and qualitative analysis in Subscale 3C are confirmed by the evidence found in the statistical analysis: verification of a statistically significant difference of the mean arithmetic value of the summarized results by subscale, reporting a positive difference between the mean values for Subscale 3C and value 3 (Test Value = 3); statistical values and indicators and their standard deviation; the percentiles, the asymmetry quotient and the established symmetrical normal distribution with the curve moved slightly to the left; the confidence interval of the mean arithmetic value.

### Discussion and conclusions

The evidence based on the quantitative, qualitative and statistical analysis allow for drawing a

conclusion about the distribution of the majority of the values of the shares of the respondents’ answers related with positive attitudes in the highest points of the affirmative part of the evaluation scale in the research tool. This allows making a conclusion about a stable positive orientation in students’ attitudes towards providing conditions in supervision which encourage and develop the analysis of problems and situations, the functioning of working feedback, the use of reflection and the development of the critical thinking of supervised students. The creation of an environment and conditions in the supervision of students which assist and encourage the acquisition and development of knowledge and skills in the areas in question from the given item is an important prerequisite and a factor in the realisation of supervision characterised by a high level of quality and efficiency as well as by a significant role for lifelong learning, learning through reflection, critical thinking and critical analysis of emerging problematic situations, cognitive, professional and personal development of students. The results from the quantitative and qualitative analysis provide the necessary evidence to achieve the goal of the research.

### Conclusion

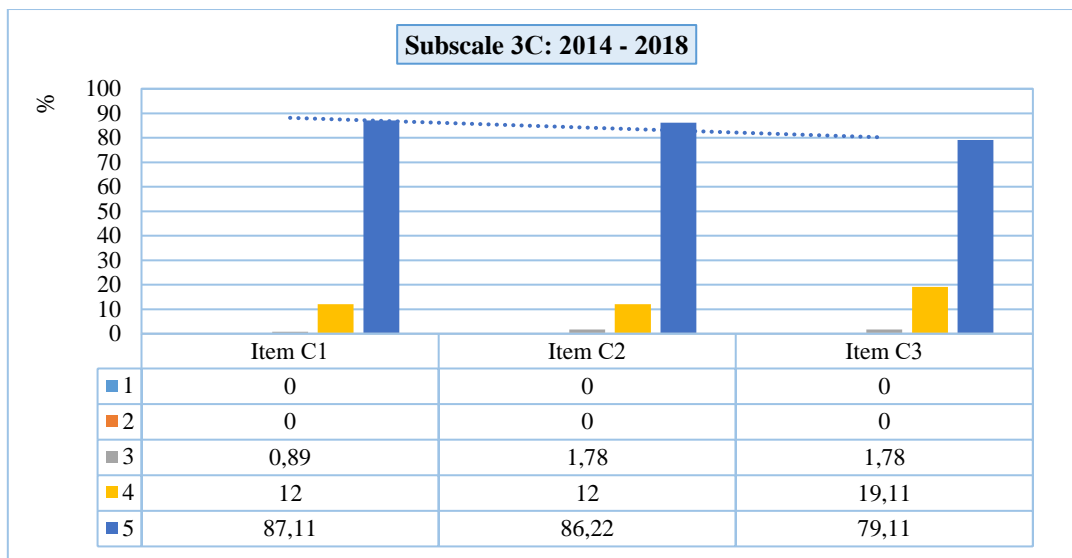
Supervision of social work students is a constant process in which those who prepare the supervisees receive guidance and support, acquire values, knowledge, skills and experience and are assisted and encouraged in overcoming hardships and challenges in practical conditions. It provides them with an opportunity to maintain constant feedback with the supervisor, to analyse emerging difficulties and problems by using critical analysis, to learn through reflection, to get to know better themselves as persons and future social workers and to build their professional identity. The experience acquired by students in these conditions is an important stage from their educational training, the formation of their professional and personal quality and achievement of cognitive, educational and practical development.

**Table 1. Values of the relative shares of respondents’ answers on the Likert’s 5-point scale in Subscale 3C: 2014 – 2018**

Item	Values of the relative shares of respondents answers Subscale 3C: 2014 – 2018 г. (%)				
	I entirely disagree	I’m inclined to disagree	I have no opinion	I’m inclined to agree	I entirely agree
Item C1	0	0	0.89	12.00	87.11
Item C2	0	0	1.78	12.00	86.22
Item C3	0	0	1.78	19.11	79.11
Average value	0	0	1.48	14.37	84.15

**Impact Factor:**

**ISRA (India) = 4.971**    **SIS (USA) = 0.912**    **ICV (Poland) = 6.630**  
**ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829**    **PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126**    **PIF (India) = 1.940**  
**GIF (Australia) = 0.564**    **ESJI (KZ) = 8.716**    **IBI (India) = 4.260**  
**JIF = 1.500**    **SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667**    **OAJI (USA) = 0.350**



**Figure 1. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 3C: 2014 – 2018**

№	Assessment of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale	Conditionally designation of the answers
1	I entirely disagree	1
2	I'm inclined to disagree	2
3	I have no opinion	3
4	I'm inclined to agree	4
5	I entirely agree	5

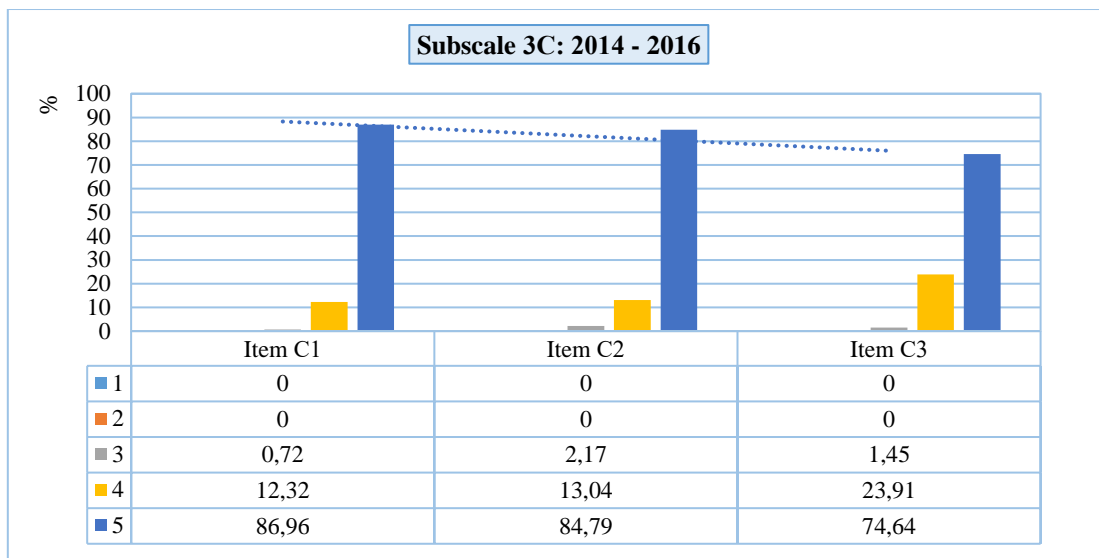
**Table 2. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 3C: 2014 – 2016**

Values of the relative shares of respondents answers  
Subscale 3C: 2014 – 2016 (%)

Item	I entirely disagree	I'm inclined to disagree	I have no opinion	I'm inclined to agree	I entirely agree
Item C1	0	0	0.72	12.32	86.96
Item C2	0	0	2.17	13.04	84.79
Item C3	0	0	1.45	23.91	74.64
Average value	0	0	1.45	16.43	82.12

**Impact Factor:**

<b>ISRA (India)</b> = 4.971	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = 0.912	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = 6.630
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = 0.829	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b> = 0.126	<b>PIF (India)</b> = 1.940
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = 0.564	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = 8.716	<b>IBI (India)</b> = 4.260
<b>JIF</b> = 1.500	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 5.667	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = 0.350



**Figure 2. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 3C: 2014 – 2016**

№	Assessment of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale	Conditionally designation of the answers
1	I entirely disagree	1
2	I'm inclined to disagree	2
3	I have no opinion	3
4	I'm inclined to agree	4
5	I entirely agree	5

**Table 3. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 3C: 2017 – 2018**

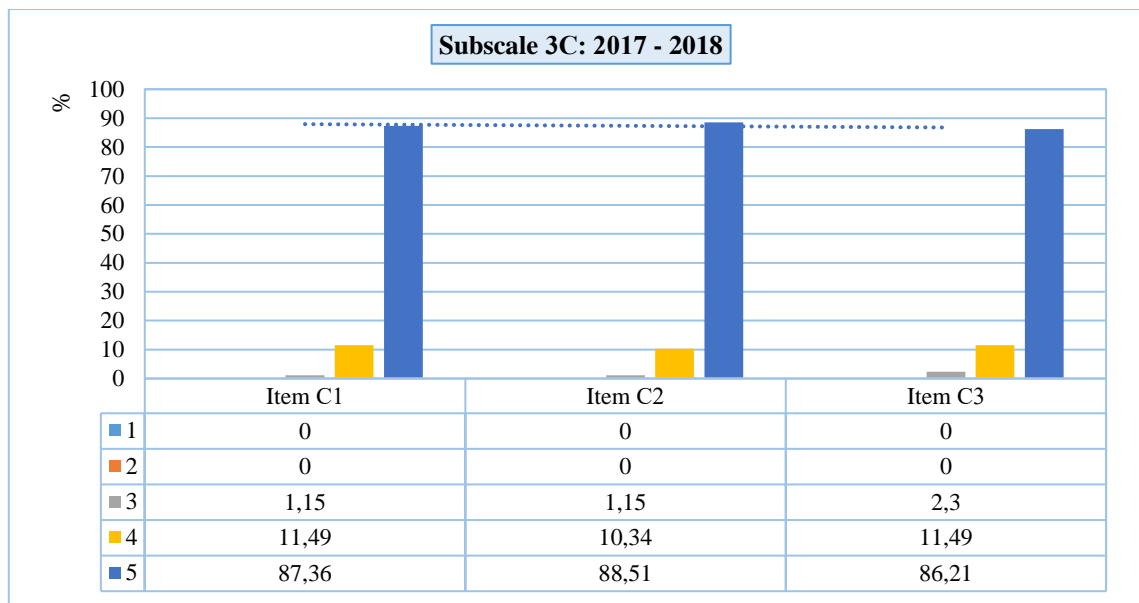
Values of the relative shares of respondents answers  
Subscale 3C: 2017 – 2018 r. (%)

Item	I entirely disagree	I'm inclined to disagree	I have no opinion	I'm inclined to agree	I entirely agree
Item C1	0	0	1.15	11.49	87.36
Item C2	0	0	1.15	10.34	88.51
Item C3	0	0	2.30	11.49	86.21
Average value	0	0	1.53	11.11	87.36



## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350



**Figure 3. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 3C: 2017 – 2018**

№	Assessment of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale	Conditionally designation of the answers
1	I entirely disagree	1
2	I'm inclined to disagree	2
3	I have no opinion	3
4	I'm inclined to agree	4
5	I entirely agree	5

## References:

- Davy, A. M., & Beddoe, L. (2009). The Reflective Learning Model: Supervision of Social Work Students. *Social Work Education*, 28(8), 919-933. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02615470902748662>
- Emde, R. (2009). Facilitating reflective supervision in an early child development center. *Infant Mental Health Journal*, 30(6), 664-672. doi: 10.1002/imhj.20235
- Heller, S., & Gilkerson, L. (Eds.) (2009). *A practical guide to reflective supervision*. Washington, D.C.: Zero to Three.
- Johns, C. (2000). *Becoming a reflective practitioner: a reflective and holistic approach to clinical nursing, practice development and clinical supervision*. Oxford: Blackwell Science.
- Knott, C., & Scragg, T. (2007). *Reflective Practice in Social Work*. Exeter: Learning Matters.
- Moon, J. (2004). *Reflection and Employability. Learning and Employability Series 1*. York: The Higher Education Academy.
- Nunev, S. (2015). *Guide for practical training in social work*. Ruse: Publishing house of University of Ruse "Angel Kanchev".
- Rankine, M. (2017). Making the connections: A practice model for reflective supervision. *Aotearoa New Zealand Social Work* 29(3), 66-78. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11157/anzswj-vol29iss3id377>
- Schön, D. A. (1983). *The reflective practitioner: How professionals think in action*. New York: Basic Books. (Reprinted in 1995).
- Schön, D. A. (1987). *Educating the Reflective Practitioner*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Tate, S., & Sills, M. (2004). *The Development of Critical Reflection in the Health Professions*. London: Higher Education Authority.
- Wilkins, D. (2017). Does reflective supervision have a future in English local authority child and family social work? *Journal of Children's Services*, 12(2-3), 164-173. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JCS-06-2017-0024>

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 28.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



S. T. Nunev

Angel Kanchev University of Ruse  
Associate Professor, Doctor of Science of Social Work,  
Bulgaria

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3414-0733>

## SOCIAL WORK SUPERVISION WITH STUDENTS AS AN ENVIRONMENT FOR FORMING SENSITIVITY TOWARDS CLIENTS AND PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

**Abstract:** *In the article analyses the problems of social work supervision in the practical training of students as an environment in which conditions for stimulating their sensitivity to their own and to clients'/users' thinking, feelings, actions and behaviour and the readiness for change and development are created. The research was conducted with 252 students in Bachelor's and Master's degrees in the Social Work specialty at the University of Ruse, Bulgaria, between 2014–2018. Its purpose is to identify the respondents' attitudes towards creating the environment and conditions in supervision in practical training to promote sensitivity to dynamic thinking, feelings, client's/users' experiences and those of the respondents related to them, as well as the aspiration and readiness for continuous change and development. The methodology of empirical research is pursuant to its purpose and tasks. The quantitative and qualitative analysis of empirical data reveals a dominant positive trend of students' attitudes towards social work supervision in their practical training in the analysed field. The necessary evidence is presented in order to highlight the contribution and importance of student supervision to the realization of learning with the characteristics of facilitation, reflexivity and the provision of opportunities and resources to forming sensitivity in its various aspects and to achieve development in the process of integrating theory and practice, assimilation of experience and improving competence. The supervisor has the responsibility to create the conditions for interaction between the supervised students' cognitive, affective, behavioural, personal and educational development. In synthesis, this contributes to the formation in students of an objective and critical attitude to their own activities, to promoting the readiness to achieve change and development, and to improve the quality and effectiveness of practical training.*

**Key words:** *supervision of social work students; attitudes towards conducted supervision; sensitivity in certain aspects; improving competence; student development; effectiveness of practical training*

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Nunev, S. T. (2019). Social work supervision with students as an environment for forming sensitivity towards clients and providing opportunities for change and development. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 453-462.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-84> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.84>

**Scopus ASCC:** 3312.

### Introduction

Supervision in the practical training of social work students is aimed at creating a learning environment and atmosphere which contribute not only to the promotion of learning activity, cooperation, critical analysis and reflection, but also for providing an opportunity for demonstration of

awareness of their own, and of their clients'/users', thoughts, feelings, actions and behaviour as well as readiness for realisation of a change and development. The environment and conditions formed in this way as well as the provided resources and opportunities play a significant role in raising the competence, assisting and promoting professional and personal growth,

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

association with the values and mission of social work and inclusion into the professional community of social workers.

Supervision in the practical training of social work students is considered by researchers in this field in a relatively unified context. In compliance with the positions they adhere to, they place an emphasis on various points from the context in question. In their totality, the discussed viewpoints are linked to the following interpretations of supervision in the practical training of social work students:

- a structured, interactive and joint process with certain functional and role specifics and organisational, technological and methodological framework which includes monitoring, facilitation, training and assistance of students. Its main goal is to provide the students with conditions and opportunities to become aware of their own learning and practical work and their observations on a work area where practical training takes place and in accordance with the achieved level of competence and independence. According to some researchers, the relationship between a supervisor and a supervised student lies in the heart of the practical training of the student and they are crucial for developing awareness of their own, and of their clients'/users', thoughts, feelings, experiences, activities and models of behaviour, and the promotion of willingness for the achievement of a change and development in a cognitive, educational, professional and personal aspect. In compliance with the goal orientation, their functional and methodological specifics, the emphasis in them is placed on teaching and learning characterised with sensitivity, reflection and facilitation, thus ensuring student development in a supportive and, at the same time full of challenges, environment [1; 6];

- learning context in which students realise their goals for integrating the theory with the practical reality. In this context, students face and experience the effect of the contradictions and conflicts of practice which generate certain thoughts, feelings and experiences in them [1]. Researchers note that students begin their learning practice with their own thoughts, feelings, experiences, beliefs, worries and fears, level of competence and practical experience [1]. According to them, the supervisor and the social service staff play an important role for their adaptation to the field of conducting the learning practice, the formation of sensitivity towards their own and their clients'/users' thoughts, feelings, activities and behaviour, the encouragement of a striving for a change and development and during the assistance and encouragement in the process of acquiring values, knowledge, skills, experience and good practices. The importance of the modelling method is highlighted as one of the most successful ones for carrying out supervision in the practical training of social work students. Also noted is the supervisors' responsibility and the supervision realised by them regarding not

only the quality and efficient conducting of the practical training, but also the possibility for the student to continue their studying successfully on the basis of acquired values, knowledge, skills and experience;

- assisting students in analysing and getting an insight into their experiences, as well as providing them with an opportunity to try the acquired knowledge, skills and experience. Researchers believe that this helps to achieve optimisation of learning, use of reflection, understanding the importance of the profession and the integration of theory and practice [9; 10];

- an environment and means of forming the professional Me of the supervised student [4];

- interaction between a supervisor and a supervised student which contributes for improvement of the relationships with the social workers from the work field of practice, the clients/users and organisations in the community, as in this way students do not only get familiar with and acquire different aspects and practices of social work, but they also have an opportunity for forming sensitivity towards their own and their clients'/users' thoughts, activities, reactions and models of behaviour as well as willingness for realisation of a change and development [7].

The presented researchers' positions reveal that supervision of social work students is conceptualised mainly as a learning context and a supportive environment whose important components are teaching and learning with characteristics of reflection and facilitation, the presentation of possibilities and resources for formation of sensitivity towards their own, and those of their clients'/users', thoughts, feelings, actions and behaviour, as well as promoting willingness for achieving a change and development.

A number of authors pay attention to the benefits of the experience gained by students during supervision in their practical training [3]. The experts who supervise students during their learning practice must bear in mind not only the goals and objectives of learning, the level of competence and independence which students reach, their motivation in acquiring practical experience and growing and developing, but also their own and those of their students' models of behaviour and learning, , style of communication and interaction, readiness for partnership and building of mutual trust and dynamics of provoked thoughts, feelings and experiences.

The results of researches dating as back as the 1990s reveal that an important role in student supervision is played by their active participation in the assessment of their own activity, as in this regard it has been ascertained that there is a high level of correlation between competence and the ability for self-analysis as well as objective and critical attitude towards their own activity and behaviour by the supervisee [8]. This allows assessment as a process to

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

be conducted jointly and the assessment to be formed as a collaborative product of the activity of a student and supervisor. In this way there is not only a differentiation from traditional asymmetric relationships and positions of power between the subject and object of assessment without their own position, but there are suitable conditions for forming awareness of their own, and those of their clients'/users', thoughts, feelings, actions and behaviour, as well as promoting willingness for achieving a change, growth and development. In this context, researchers point out that the encouragement of learning, the gaining of good experience, the formation of awareness of its various aspects and the achievement of development in students require the supervisor to create conditions for integration of the cognitive, affective, behavioural and educational development and their models of attachment [2; 4].

### **Research for identification of students' attitudes towards providing an opportunity for demonstrating awareness of their own, and those of their clients'/users', thoughts, feelings, actions and behaviour as well as willingness for a change and development during supervision in social work practical training**

#### ***Purpose of the research***

Identification of the attitudes of students from the Bachelor's and Master's degree programmes in social work towards providing an opportunity for demonstrating awareness of their own, and those of their clients'/users', thoughts, feelings, actions and behaviour as well as willingness for a change and development during the conducted supervision in social work practical training.

#### ***Participants in the research***

The research was conducted among 225 students (N = 225) from the Bachelor's social work programme (88%) and Master's programme (12%) at Ruse University between 2014 and 2018. The total number of students from the two programmes over the whole period of research is 252, which reveals that 89.29% of them have chosen to take part in it. The sample is unintentional and random. It provides equal opportunities for participation to all students from both educational qualification degree programmes. A small non-representative sample has been chosen in compliance with the following factors: cognitive and social orientation of the research and specific character of the interaction in the context of supervision as an activity with certain content, functional, role and technological characteristics; contribution of the implemented supervision to the formation in students of attitudes for their association with the values and traditions of the profession and the creation of conditions for value, cognitive, professional and personal development; place, role and importance of supervision of students as an interactive and pedagogical environment for

analysing and coping with emerging problems and for improving the quality and efficiency practical training in social work; carrying out a research of a problem of great importance for the value, cognitive, professional and personal development of students, their professional identity and association with the values and traditions of the social work profession; encouraging and motivating students by including them in supervision to accomplish set tasks and deal with emerging difficulties with a high level of responsibility and competence; the specifics of the subject of research in the context of practical training in social work and the processes and dynamics related to its implementation; the purpose and subject of the research and the possibility for efficient work with the sample.

#### ***Methods***

The research is carried out with a tool created by the author – 'Questionnaire for a study on the attitudes of students from the bachelor's and master's degree social work programme towards implementing supervision in their social work practical training', which has been approbated, validated and which includes 7 subscales with 25 items. It is anonymous and is completed from a distance using an online form. In accordance with the purpose of the research, an analysis will be made of the respondents' answers from the subscale for attitudes towards the implementation of supervision in social work practical training for their association with the values and traditions of the profession and the creation of conditions for value, cognitive, professional and personal development. The analysis will be combined with the data from the additional question about the expected results from the use of supervision in the practical training and from the conducted interview, which is linked thematically to the questions from the research tool. Respondents' answers about their attitudes are registered using a five-point Likert scale. To verify the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's coefficient alpha ( $\alpha$ ) has been used for the sample surveyed (N = 225) through an analysis of the seven subscales. The reliability of the questionnaire is  $\alpha = 0.746$ , which reveals very good consistency of the questions. The study is conducted with informed consent and is voluntary and anonymous. The instructions for completion of the questionnaire include explanations of the terms used and their content and methodical specifics in conducting supervision in the practical training in social work.

#### ***Analysis of the results from the research in Subscale 4D "Providing supervised students during supervision of an opportunity to demonstrate awareness of their own, and those of their clients/users, thoughts, feelings, actions and behaviour, as well as of willingness for a change and development"***

The subscale includes items for identification of the attitudes of the participants in the research towards

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

the conducting of supervision in the practical training in social work in the following aspects: contribution of supervision to the increase in supervisee's sensitivity towards their own, as well as their clients'/users', thoughts, feelings, experiences, actions and behaviour and for forming positive attitudes towards supervision and the possibility for it to be also used in the future professional realisation and activity; creation of conditions for acceptance by the supervisee that their inclusion in supervision is an important factor for acceptance of the need to receive assistance in case of emerging problems and dilemmas in the practical training and in the future professional activity; forming a new outlook on the constructive attitude towards the learning and the professional activity based on acquired experience as well as decisiveness in case any corrections in the professional conduct is needed; creation of conditions through regular participation in supervision for acquisition of stable motivation of the supervisee for its use and for an objective assessment of the learning and practical activity. With its complex impact, the factors presented through the given elements have a huge importance for assisting and encouraging learning and the gaining of experience in supervision, using knowledge and skills for emotional and rational approach towards the client and the working relationship, encouraging students to take an active and responsible part in supervision with a view of using its possibilities in their future professional activity, encouraging students' readiness to correct actions and behaviour with a focus on achieving a change, growth and development.

The quantitative and qualitative analysis of empirical data in Subscale 4D of the questionnaire allows the drawing of the following main conclusions:

A. Over the research period 2014 – 2018, high numerical values were registered of shares of responses with positive attitudes in the items from the subscale, which are characterised by distribution within the 77.78% - 95.56% range for responses with a firmly expressed agreement (“I entirely agree”) and with lower values of the hesitantly expresses positive responses (“I’m inclined to agree”), ranging from 4.44% to 20.44% (Table 1; Figure 1). According to the data in the subscale, there are low values of responses representing neutral positions (within the 1.78% - 2.22% range) and a lack of responses with negative attitude in Item D4. The data provided by the quantitative and qualitative analysis allows drawing a conclusion that there is an expressed high degree of firm responses and agreement with statements about positive attitudes resulting in the formation of a stable trend with a positive orientation.

B. The empirical data from Subscale 4D reveal high average numerical values of statements from responses to questions about positive attitudes in all items for the entire research period from 2014 to 2018. The firmly expressed positions (“I entirely agree”) for

the period 2014 – 2016 have a numerical value of 81.70%, the hesitantly expressed positive statements (“I am inclined to agree”) – 16,49%, and neutral opinions – 1,81% (Table 2; Figure 2). The presented positive trend in the respondents' attitudes is built upon and developed in the second research period (2017 – 2018), which reported a considerable increase by approximately four per cent of the value of the share of responses with firmly expressed agreement with statements of positive attitudes (85.92%), a decrease in the value of the tentatively expressed positive statements by about three per cent (13.22%), as well as a reduction in the values of positions with no opinion down to 0.86% (Table 3; Figure 3). The quantitative and qualitative analysis of empirical data reported a positive change in Subscale 4D of the research tool and reveals a marked domination of the firmly expressed agreement with statements of positive attitudes and a stable trend towards an increase in the values of their shares. It is also combined with a reduction in the numerical values of the tentatively expressed positive statements and in the stated neutral positions. This allows making the conclusion that there are certain dynamics revealing a positive development in respondents' attitudes regarding the possibilities of supervision for the formation of an environment with the potential to encourage and develop the emotional and rational aspects of the supervisory working relationship. The results of the quantitative and qualitative analysis of empirical data are supported by the recorded high numerical values of statistical numbers revealing the main trend (Mean, Median and Mode), as well as by the distribution of percentiles (P<sub>25</sub>; P<sub>50</sub> and P<sub>75</sub>). The statement formulated in the previous paragraph about a noticeable positive trend in respondents' answers is corroborated and it provides an opportunity for drawing a conclusion about a stable positive trend.

C. The quantitative and qualitative analysis of empirical data in Subscale 4D allows for presenting information about an expressed by respondents high degree of agreement with statements with positive attitudes in the following areas:

- contribution of supervision towards increasing the sensitivity of the supervisee towards their own, as well as their clients'/users', thoughts, feelings, experiences, actions and behaviour and for forming positive attitudes towards supervision and the possibility that it may also be used in their future professional realisation and activity (Item D1). For the period 2014 – 2016, a numerical value of 70.29% was recorded for the share of respondents' answers connected with a firmly expressed agreement with statements with positive attitudes (“I entirely agree”) (Table 2; Figure 2). It is combined with values for statements expressing positive attitudes with certain hesitation (“I am inclined to agree”) (26.81%) and for those representing neutral opinions (2.90%). No respondents' answers related to negative attitudes

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

have been recorded in the analysed item and the whole subscale. The presented information provides an opportunity for drawing a conclusion about a high level of firmly expressed positions and agreement with the positive attitudes related to them. A characteristic feature of the second period of research (2017 – 2018) is the significant increase by nineteen percent in the numerical value of the relative share of responses which express firm agreement (“I entirely agree”) with statements with positive attitudes (89.65%). There is a significant decrease in the value of the share of hesitantly expressed positive responses (“I am inclined to agree”) (9.20%) and of the value of the share of responses with a neutral opinion (1.15%) (Table 3; Figure 3). The presented quantitative information and the distribution of the numerical values of statements with certain attitudes in the highest points of the positive section of the questionnaire assessment scale is confirmed by the results from the statistical analysis, where high numerical values have been recorded of the values representing the main trend (Mean = 4.75, Median = 5.00 and Mode = 5.00) and the distribution of the percentiles (P<sub>25</sub> = 5; P<sub>50</sub> = 5 and P<sub>75</sub> = 5);

- creation of conditions so that the supervised understands that their inclusion in supervision is an important factor in accepting the need for receiving assistance in case of emerging problems and dilemmas in their practical training and in their future professional activity (Item D2). The relative share of respondents’ answers with a firmly expressed agreement (“I entirely agree”) with statements with positive attitudes in the given item for the period 2014 – 2016 has a relatively high numerical value of 82.61%. The share of responses representing statements connected to positive statements expressed with certain hesitation (“I am inclined to agree”) is 15.22%, while the share of those who have not expressed a definite position is at the low value of 2.17% (Table 2; Figure 2). The outlined positive trend shows a definite decrease in the development over the period of research 2017 – 2018, which is marked by a significant decrease by about twenty percent in the value of the share of responses with a firmly expressed agreement with statements with positive attitudes (“I entirely agree”) (70.11%), an increase in the values of the shares of positive responses expressed with hesitation (“I am inclined to agree”) up to 28.74%, and an almost twofold decrease in the numerical value of responses with an unclear position down to 1.15% (Table 3; Figure 3). With regard to these findings, it is necessary to note that despite the drop in the value of responses with a firmly expressed agreement with statements with positive attitudes during the second period, the total value of the share of answers with positive attitudes shows an increase and forms a total value of 98.85%. Compared with it, the total numerical value of the share of responses connected with positive attitudes over the first period is lower -

97.83%. This reveals certain dynamics in the formation and development of positive attitudes of students towards creation of an environment and conditions in supervision, which help the supervised students to understand that their inclusion in supervision is an important factor for accepting the need for receiving assistance in case of emerging difficulties, problems and dilemmas in their practical training and in their future professional activity. In conjunction with the presented dynamics in the formation and development of the discussed positive trend, the recommendation is to take steps for promoting and motivating the realised and responsible inclusion of students in the supervision of their social work practical training as well as drawing the supervisors’ attention and efforts to providing supportive environment which encourages independence and activity. In confirmation of the distribution of the values of statements with certain types of responses with positive attitudes in the affirmative section of the assessment scale of the questionnaire, the statistical analysis recorded high numerical values of the values representing the main trend (Mean = 4.76, Median = 5.00 and Mode = 5.00) and the distribution of the percentiles (P<sub>25</sub> = 5; P<sub>50</sub> = 5 and P<sub>75</sub> = 5);

- formation on the basis of acquired experience in supervision of a new viewpoint about a constructive attitude towards the learning and the professional activity as well as decisiveness in case of corrections in their professional behaviour (Item D3). The relative share of the answers of the respondents who express a firm agreement (“I entirely agree”) with statements with positive attitudes in the given item for the period 2014 – 2016, has a numerical value of 78.99%, while the share of answers related to the hesitant expression of positive attitudes (“I am inclined to agree”) has a relatively high value of 18.84% (Table 2; Figure 2). The relative share of those who have not expressed an opinion is characterised by a low for the subscale value of 2.17%. No answers with explicit negative positions were recorded. The empirical data and their quantitative and qualitative analysis allow drawing a conclusion about minimal dynamics caused by fluctuations and discrepancies regarding the conditions created during the supervision in practical training for forming constructive attitude towards the training and practical activity and decisiveness in case of need for corrections of behaviour. Over the next period of research (2017 – 2018), the relative share of respondents expressing firm agreement (“I entirely agree”) with statements with positive attitudes increases significantly by about eight percent and reaches a numerical value of 87.35%, the value of the share of hesitantly expressed positive responses (“I am inclined to agree”) decreases down to 11.50%, while there is a minimal increase by 1.02% of the value of the share of responses without an explicit opinion (Table 3; Figure 3). The distribution of the types of

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

responses about various types of attitudes in the assessment scale of the research tool reveals the position of the majority of them at high points of the positive sector related to positive attitudes. A confirmation of this are the recorded during the statistical analysis high numerical values of the figures representing the main trend (Mean = 4.78, Median = 5.00 and Mode = 5.00) and the distribution of percentiles ( $P_{25} = 5$ ;  $P_{50} = 5$  and  $P_{75} = 5$ );

- creation of conditions through regular participation in supervision for acquiring stable motivation in the supervisee for its use and for an objective assessment of the learning and practical activity (Item D4). The numerical value of the relative share of respondents' answers introducing firmly expressed agreement ("I entirely agree") with statements with positive attitudes in the given item over the period 2014 – 2016 is the highest in the subscale (94.93%), whereas the share of those expressing positive attitudes with a certain degree of hesitation ("I am inclined to agree") at 5.07% is the lowest in comparison with the other items (Table 2; Figure 2). There are no records in the item of respondents' answers without an expressed opinion or answers with a negative position, which reveals a stable positive trend. In the next stage of the research over the 2017 – 2018 period, this trend is built upon and developed. The empirical data reveal an increase in the share of responses with firmly expressed agreement up to 96.55%, a decrease in the value of hesitantly expressed statements ("I am inclined to agree") down to 3.45% and a lack of respondents who have not expressed an opinion on the matter (Table 3; Figure 3). The high numerical values of the figures representing the main trend (Mean = 4.95, Median = 5.00 and Mode = 5.00) as well as the distribution of percentiles ( $P_{25} = 5$ ;  $P_{50} = 5$  и  $P_{75} = 5$ ) can be regarded as confirmation of the presented distribution of values of types of answers with positive direction at the highest points of the affirmative sector of the assessment scale in the research tool.

In their responses in the conducted interview, some of the students present their opinion in a positive aspect and point out the following: e.g., *"The constructive and positive relationship with the supervisor, the assistance provided and the advice and guidelines given during participation in supervision help me to overcome some of my concerns, direct me towards a deeper insight into my own thoughts and experiences and motivate me to use the positive aspects of supervision to gain more knowledge, skills and good experience"*; *"The supervision conducted during the practical training helped me to appreciate not only its significance for my good practical training, but also to look at the profession I am preparing for in a different way and to realise that the job of the social worker involves constant change and development. It helped me to make a better and more real assessment of my activity*

*during the practical training"*. Another group of respondents expressed opinions in which they point out some omissions and imperfections in the supervision conducted during the practical training in social work: e.g., *"At some practical training bases, the time for supervision is short and it does not allow having a more in-depth analysis of thoughts, feelings and experiences which bother me and which are connected with my activity or with the behaviour of some users. In my opinion, the reasons for this are, on the one hand, the heavy workload of the mentor who conducts the supervision and, on the other hand, their ability to predispose us to be more open and to trust"*; *"Supervision in some social services is conducted formally and this does not motivate me to take an active part in it. My view is that if it is realised in a responsible and competent manner, it will help me to correct some of my flaws, to better assess my achievements and to accept it as an important activity as we are taught in the theoretical social work subjects"*.

Respondents' answers which reflect some problems connected with inclusion in practical training supervision may be viewed mainly as a result from: the lack of regulations introduced in social work education and standards of supervision with students which regulate the content, functional, role, organisational, technological and methodological aspects of supervision in the practical training of social work students; lack of master's programmes in social work supervision preparing qualified supervisors of social workers and students, and providing competent experts who can offer quality and efficient supervision.

The main moments of the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the results in Subscale 4D are confirmed by the evidence found in the statistical analysis related to: verification of a statistically significant difference of the mean arithmetic value of the summarized results by subscale, reporting a positive difference between the mean values for Subscale 4D and value 3 (Test Value = 3); statistical values and indicators and their standard deviation; the percentiles, the asymmetry quotient and the established symmetrical normal distribution with the curve moved slightly to the left; the confidence interval of the mean arithmetic value.

### Discussion and conclusions

The evidence deduced from the quantitative, qualitative and statistical analysis allows for drawing a conclusion about the positioning of the majority of the values of the shares of the respondents' answers in the highest and related with positive attitudes points of the affirmative part of the assessment scale. The presented information allows confirmation of presence of a stable positive trend in students' attitudes towards the creation of a favourable environment for cooperation between a supervisor and a supervisee, which assists and encourages the

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b> = 4.971	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = 0.912	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = 6.630
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = 0.829	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b> = 0.126	<b>PIF (India)</b> = 1.940
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = 0.564	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = 8.716	<b>IBI (India)</b> = 4.260
<b>JIF</b> = 1.500	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 5.667	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = 0.350

analysis and self-analysis for a rational and emotional adjustment, acceptance of the need for assistance through supervision, the motivated use of the capabilities of supervision for an objective assessment of the omissions and the achievements in the learning and practical activity. The results obtained through the quantitative and qualitative analysis reveal the presence of enough arguments for drawing the conclusion regarding reaching the goal of the research.

### Conclusion

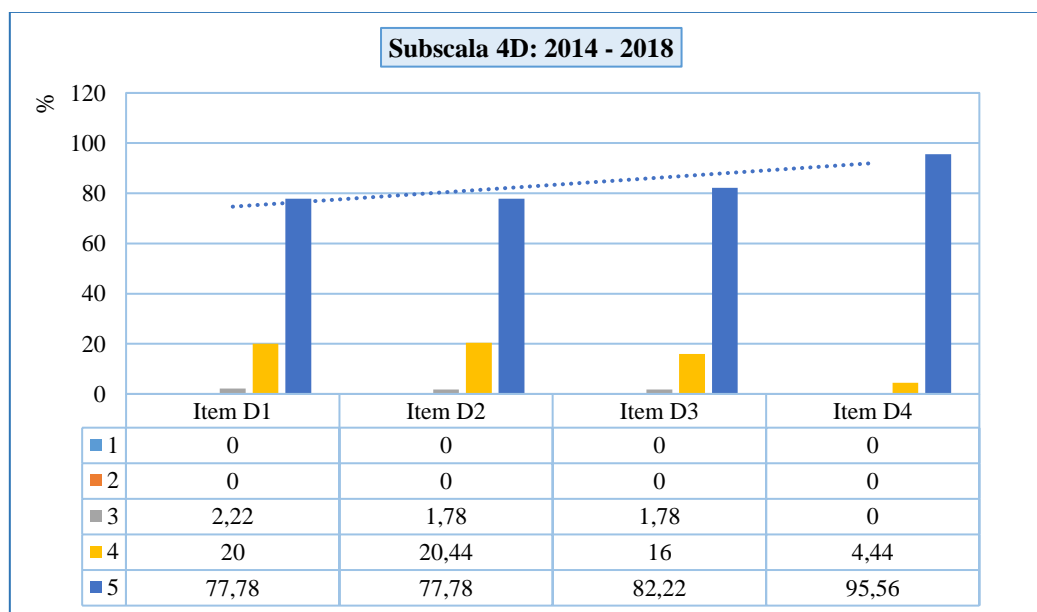
Supervision in the practical training of social work students creates through its organisational and technological framework an environment and provides resources which ensure favourable opportunities for lifelong learning, gaining practical

experience, realisation of a two-way transfer of knowledge and skills from the theory and practice of social work, application of critical analysis and reflection as well as coping with emerging difficulties and problems. An important and equal place in the process plays the formation in supervised students of awareness of their own, and of their clients'/users', thoughts, feelings, experiences, actions, reactions and models of behaviour and the promotion of desire and willingness for achieving a change and professional and personal development. The synthesis of the discussed resulting components accomplished during supervision allows them to focus their activity in practical training on the integration of rational and affective aspects of social work depending on the achieved level of competence and independence.

**Table 1. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 4D: 2014 – 2018**

Values of the relative shares of respondents answers  
Subscale 4D: 2014 – 2018 (%)

Item	I entirely disagree	I'm inclined to disagree	I have no opinion	I'm inclined to agree	I entirely agree
Item D1	0	0	2.22	20.00	77.78
Item D2	0	0	1.78	20.44	77.78
Item D3	0	0	1.78	16.00	82.22
Item D4	0	0	0	4.44	95.56
Average value	0	0	1.44	15.22	83.34



**Figure 1. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 4D: 2014 – 2018**



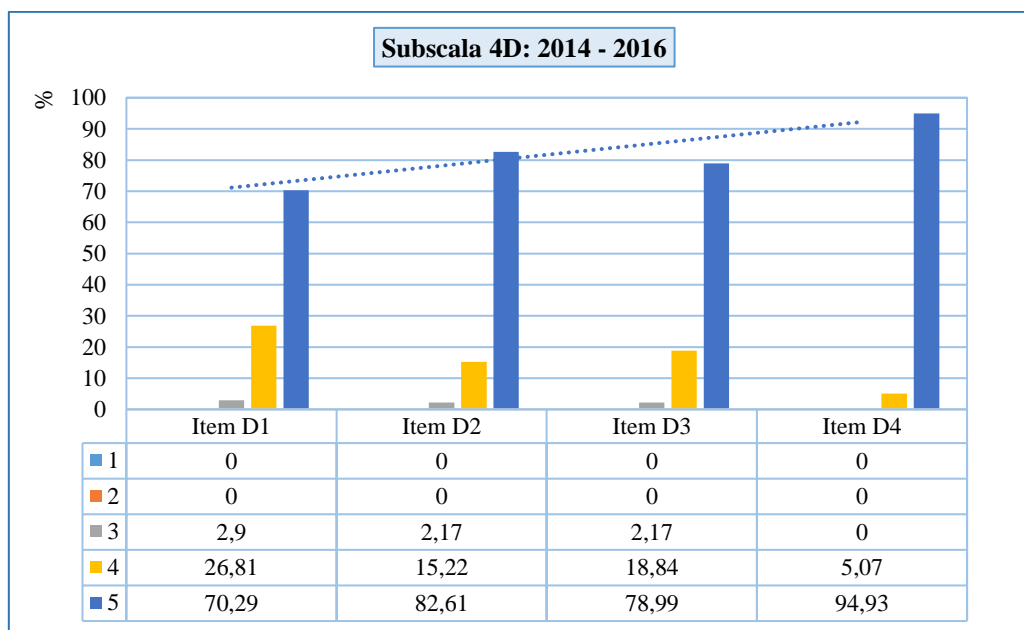
## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b> = 4.971	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = 0.912	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = 6.630
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = 0.829	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b> = 0.126	<b>PIF (India)</b> = 1.940
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = 0.564	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = 8.716	<b>IBI (India)</b> = 4.260
<b>JIF</b> = 1.500	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 5.667	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = 0.350

№	Assessment of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale	Conditionally designation of the answers
1	I entirely disagree	1
2	I'm inclined to disagree	2
3	I have no opinion	3
4	I'm inclined to agree	4
5	I entirely agree	5

**Table 2. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 4D: 2014 – 2016**

Item	Values of the relative shares of respondents answers Subscale 4D: 2014 – 2016 (%)				
	I entirely disagree	I'm inclined to disagree	I have no opinion	I'm inclined to agree	I entirely agree
Item D1	0	0	2.90	26.81	70.29
Item D2	0	0	2.17	15.22	82.61
Item D3	0	0	2.17	18.84	78.99
Item D4	0	0	0	5.07	94.93
Average value	0	0	1.81	16.49	81.70



**Figure 2. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 4D 3C: 2014 – 2016**

№	Assessment of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale	Conditionally designation of the answers
1	I entirely disagree	1
2	I'm inclined to disagree	2
3	I have no opinion	3
4	I'm inclined to agree	4
5	I entirely agree	5

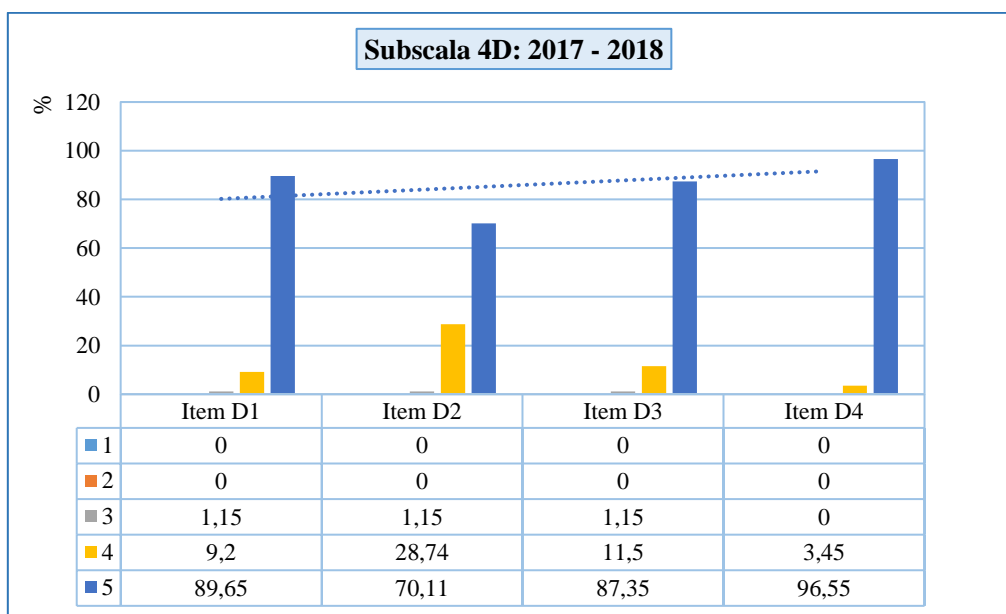
## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b> = 4.971	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = 0.912	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = 6.630
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = 0.829	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b> = 0.126	<b>PIF (India)</b> = 1.940
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = 0.564	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = 8.716	<b>IBI (India)</b> = 4.260
<b>JIF</b> = 1.500	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 5.667	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = 0.350

**Table 3. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 4D: 2017 – 2018**

Values of the relative shares of respondents answers  
Subscale 4D: 2017 – 2018 r. (%)

Item	I entirely disagree	I'm inclined to disagree	I have no opinion	I'm inclined to agree	I entirely agree
Item D1	0	0	1.15	9.20	89,65
Item D2	0	0	1.15	28.74	70,11
Item D3	0	0	1.15	11.50	87,35
Item D4	0	0	0	3.45	96,55
Average value	0	0	0.86	13.22	85,92



**Figure 3. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 4D: 2017 – 2018**

№	Assessment of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale	Conditionally designation of the answers
1	I entirely disagree	1
2	I'm inclined to disagree	2
3	I have no opinion	3
4	I'm inclined to agree	4
5	I entirely agree	5

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

## References:

1. Beddoe, E. (2000). *The supervisory relationship*. In L. Cooper, L. & Briggs, L. (Eds). *Fieldwork in the Human Services*. New South Wales: Allen and Unwin.
2. Bennett, S., & Deal, K. H. (2009). Beginnings and endings in social work supervision: The interaction between attachment and developmental processes. *Journal of Teaching in Social Work*, 29(1), 101-117. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08841230802238179>
3. Brown, A., & Bourne, I. (1996). *The Social Work Supervisor*. Buckingham: Open University Press.
4. Crockett, K. (2007). Counselling supervision and the production of professional selves. *Counselling and Psychotherapy Research*, 7(1), 19–25. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14733140601140402>
5. Davys, A., & Beddoe, L. (2000). Supervision of students: a map and a model for the decade to come. *Social Work Education*, 19(5), 437–449. <https://doi.org/10.1080/026154700435968>
6. Hees, G. Van, & Geißler-Piltz, B. (2010). *Supervision meets Education. Supervision in the bachelor of Social Work in Europe*. Maastricht: CESRT Research Centre Social Integration, Faculty of Social Work, Zuyd University.
7. Holmes, B., & Bryant, R. (1977). *Fieldwork Teaching in Community Work*. In Briscoe, C. & Thomas, D. (eds.) *Community Work: Learning and Supervision*. National Institute. Social Service Library No. 32. London. George Allen and Unwin.
8. Salmon, H. (1997). *Evaluating and Assessing Community Work Students*. In Briscoe, C. and Thomas, D (eds.) *Community Work: Learning and Supervision*. National Institute Social Service Library, No. 32. London. George Allen and Unwin.
9. Webber, R. (1999). *Is there a difference between bungee jumping and field supervision?* Paper presented to the HERDSA Annual Conference, Melbourne, 12–15 July 1999.
10. Webber, R. (2000). *Field education practices in youth studies courses in England, USA and Canada*. *Youth Studies Australia*, 19(1), 31-37.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 29.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Dilshad Rustambekovich Akhmedov  
Andizhan State University  
Researcher, Republic of Uzbekistan

## THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RESTRICTION OF EARLY ECONOMY IN THE THRESHOLD OF COLLECTIVIZATION IN UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** In this article has been described political and economic restriction of early economy in the threshold of collectivization in Uzbekistan by the archive materials and scientific literatures as well.

**Key words:** policy, kulak, peasant, collectivization, Uzbekistan, economy, agriculture.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Akhmedov, D. R. (2019). The political and economic restriction of early economy in the threshold of collectivization in Uzbekistan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 463-466.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-85> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.85>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1202.

### Introduction

On the eve of the massive collectivization of agriculture, the Soviet government pursued a policy of political and economic restraint on the wealthy, dehumanizing peasant population, called the “kulak” in 1928-1929. Politically restrictive measures of “kulak” farms have been reflected in their deprivation of suffrage. There were excessive party leaders in the implementation of this political action. In many cases, as well as the “kulak” farms, the average and poor peasants were denied their suffrage.

The policy of earning farms is mainly based on the amount of agricultural taxes they pay, as well as the use of hired labor in agriculture. It is well known that in the context of the New Economic Policy (NEP), private entrepreneurship in Turkestan and later in Uzbekistan was allowed, and in agriculture the use of hired labor was partly for farmers. As a result, the commodity-money relations were developing, the volume of production increased significantly, and the income of individual entrepreneurs and peasants increased significantly. This increase in income put them at risk of being overheard.

### Research methods.

According to the Andizhan district election commission on September 1, 1929, up to that time, 21,928 people were deprived of the right to vote. Of these, 4133 were small businessmen, 3415 were

“kulaks”, 2,543 were traders, and 5620 were clergymen [1, p.41].

The class policy of the Communist Party, which has been popular during these years, has been clearly reflected in the different approaches to the different social strata in terms of lending to peasant farms. The agricultural cooperative used restrictive policies to provide loans to middle and relatively wealthy peasant farms. According to a study of Uzelhozbank for 1926-1927, 24 existing credit unions with 13,621 members distributed loans according to social strata: 69.7% of the total loan amount and 73.9% of the loan amount to the poor and poor households. Medium-term farms were granted 29.3% of loan and 25.4% of loan amount, and 1.0% of loans and 0.7% of debt for kulak farms [2, p.51].

In the 1928-1929 business year (starting on October 1 - DA), class divide was strictly followed in lending to peasant farms. During these years, the amount of loans to ear farms decreased from 0.9% to 0.5% across the country [3, p.351]. At the same time, the loan to kulak farms is set at one and a half times higher interest rates than poor farmers.

On September 7, 1928 the Council of People’s Commissars of the USSR issued a resolution “On measures of economic support for the rural poor” [4, p.68].

As a result of this decision, government loans to ear farms, which are members of agricultural

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

cooperatives, decreased from 42.4% to 24.9% [5]. This has been a decisive step towards getting the kulaks out of the agricultural credit system.

Taxes from kulak farms have also steadily increased. This has also been an important tool in limiting the ability of the kulak. In the 1924-1925 business year, kulak farms paid 17 percent of total agricultural taxes, but in 1925-1926, this amount increased by 21 percent [6, p.248].

The decision of the Central Committee of the CPC (b) "On the State of the Economy and Economic Policy", adopted in April 1926, emphasized the need to further increase the tax on wealthy kulak farms [7, p.319-320]. According to this decision, 8% of wealthy households would have to pay 34% of all agricultural taxes [8, p.249]. Because of this unfairness in the tax system, many peasants have abandoned their farms, unable to afford tax and administrative procedures. They could do this to get into the category of the poor. They believed that it would be easy for the poor. Hodzhimuhammad Azimov, a resident of the city of Sharifboy in Andizhan, had eight friends. She is being "listened" for using her hired labor in her husband's business, has several cows and sheep and a private teahouse and is required to pay a tax of 15,000 rubles. Unable to pay such tax, Hadji Murad Azimov sold all of his property and avoided an unfair tax [9].

From year to year, the pressure on the "kulak" farms through taxes has increased. Not only was the earliest agricultural income, but also a large tax on housing and livestock. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan in November 1927, it was also emphasized the need to "put pressure on the earliest farms through raising taxes" [10, p.338]. On the eve of massive collectivization, the village has improved its tax system, which is adapted according to the class categories. The most affected were the "deaf" and average farmers. According to the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR and the Council of People's Commissars of April 21, 1928 "On the Uniform Agricultural Tax" introduced the procedure for increasing the amount of tax for the kulak farms. Accordingly, the maximum "kulak" tax rates increased by 25-30% [11, p.96].

In 1926-1927, the tax paid by one "kulak" farm was 77 rubles per 100 rubles, and in the 1928-1929 business year it was 267 rubles 45 kopeks [12, p.53]. That is to say, within one and a half year, the agricultural tax on earning has increased by 2.7 times. Restrictions and squeezing of ear farms were also seen in the provision of agricultural machinery and equipment. Since 1928, the sale of agricultural machines and equipment to the kulak farms has been completely stopped, and in 1928-1929 the tractors at the disposal of the ear farms have been confiscated in favor of the state.

On December 5, 1928, the Fourth Session of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR adopted "The Land All-Union Law on Land and the Common

Factor of Land Use" [13, p.96-108]. The general purpose of the law was to strengthen the collective use of land and to limit the number of farms. The law establishes a rigorous procedure for renting land, in which the peasant farms are no longer able to rent land. The law also states that hired labor in agriculture is only possible in the work of the employer itself, and may be used only as a helper [14, p.105].

The Communist Party and the Soviet government's agrarian policy of 1929 triggered mass protests in the village and aggravation of class conflicts. This year, efforts were being made to limit and suppress the "kulaks". Various activities have been developed and decisions have been made on this issue.

The Soviet government issued a decree on February 20, 1929 "On the Procedure for the Application of the Labor Code in the Early Farms" and on May 21, 1929 "On the Signs of Ear Labor, which the Labor Code should apply" [15, p.108].

The May 21 decision provided for the identification of kulak farms that would be included in the individual tax regime on the following five criteria: a) use of chronic labor; b) availability of milling, scraping, confectionery and similar production facilities; c) renting agricultural machines on a regular basis; d) Lease of seasonal or seasonal labor, work animals and buildings; d) The presence of family members engaged in commerce, usury, mediation and earning unskilled income [16, p.109]. The resolution states that the executive committees of the republic, county and county may change these signs to suit local conditions.

On July 6, 1929, the Council of People's Commissars of the UzSSR issued a resolution "On the signs of the kulak farms that do not use privileges". Early farms listed under the Decree are deprived of the privileges established by the Resolution of the USSR People's Commissar of 19 March 1929 "On the Uniform Agricultural Tax" [17]. In August 1929, the Council of People's Commissars of the UzSSR developed a draft resolution on the accounting of the ear farms liable under the Labor Code (KZOT) [18].

In 1929, 29,000 farms in the Central Asian republics, including 15,500 in Uzbekistan, were required to pay individual taxes on this designation [19, p.115].

Various penalties were imposed on non-performing farms. Local Soviets were granted the right to confiscate property of non-taxed ear farms. In addition, farmers have been arrested for failing to meet their obligations. In 1929, in the Poyarik district of the Samarkand district, there was an event to liquidate "pomeschchik" and rich farms. During the event, confiscated property of Alloyor Muhammadraimov totaling 55,536 sums, Asar Kuliev's 3941 sums, Alibek Abdushukurov 1205 sums, Mirodil Holmurodov's 1938 sums, Kozi Hamro Umrzakov 1088 sums, Muhammadmurod

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

Khojaliyev's 1872 sums. Some of the confiscated property has been handed over to companies, and work and livestock have been distributed to poor swamps [20, p.43]. In 1929, 182,000 peasants from the USSR were sued for failing to pay taxes [21, p.123].

Fines, confiscation, deprivation of suffrage, and imprisonment are common types of punishment. This was to repress the active, entrepreneurial stratum of peasants. That is why mass protests of farmers have intensified throughout the country, even with armed protests. In 1929 there were about 1,300 revolutions in the country. Protest actions have also been manifested in crop extinction, killing livestock and damaging collective property. At the same time, there have been cases of "terrorist attacks" in response to government terror, that is, attempts by local leaders and activists to construct collective farms. In 1929 620 terrorist acts were registered in Central Asian republics.

Before the Soviet government embarked on a policy of mass collectivization, Uzbeks pursued a

policy of restraining wealthy, enterprising peasant farms. This restriction policy was manifested in various ways and forms, and the average farmer suffered most. In most cases, average peasants were listed as "kulak". Even during the land-water reform of 1925-1929, the largest part of farms that were liquidated were middle-income farmers.

The Soviet government regarded only the poorest peasants as their reliable support and turned them against middle and wealthy peasants. Hatred between different social strata of the Uzbek village. The peasant farmers, who were prosperous because of their hard work during that period, stopped their economic activities, fearing that they would be caught off guard. This, of course, has had a profound effect on the decline in gross agricultural production.

In the second half of the 20s, heavy peasant farms were heavily taxed. The taxes were so high that it became impossible to fulfill them. Many "kulak" farms have been prosecuted for failing to meet their tax obligations. However, the arrest and deportation of "kulaks" at that time was not a public campaign.

## References:

1. (n.d.). Andizhan Regional State Archives, fund 189, list 1, col. vol. 392, page 41.
2. Jamalov, O.B. (1950). *Socio-economic prerequisites for the continuous collectivization of agriculture in Uzbekistan*. Tashkent: State Publishing House, UzSSR.
3. Kraev, M.A. (1954). *The victory of the collective farm system in the USSR*. - Moscow.
4. (1957). *Collectivization of agriculture. The most important decisions of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. 1927-1935*. Ed. USSR Academy of Sciences. - Moscow.
5. Kraev, M.A. (1954). *The victory of the collective farm system in the USSR*. - Moscow.
6. Trifonov, I.Ya (1975). *The elimination of the exploiting classes in the USSR*. - Moscow: 1975.
7. (1971). *The CPSU in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee. T. 3*. - Moscow: Politizdat.
8. Trifonov, I.Ya. (1975). *The elimination of the exploiting classes in the USSR*. - Moscow.
9. (n.d.). Andizhan Regional State Archives, fund 59, list 1, col. Vol.15.
10. (1987). *The Communist Party of Uzbekistan in resolutions and decisions of congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR*. Volume 1. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan.
11. (1986). *The history of the peasantry of the USSR. History of the Soviet peasantry. Volume 2*. Moscow.
12. Ivnitsky, N.A. (1972). *The class struggle in the countryside and the elimination of the kulaks as a class (1929-1932)*. Moscow: Nauka.
13. (1957). *Collectivization of agriculture. The most important decisions of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. 1927-1935*. Moscow: Publishing. USSR Academy of Sciences.
14. (1957). *Collectivization of agriculture. The most important decisions of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. 1927-1935*. Moscow: Publishing. USSR Academy of Sciences.
15. (n.d.). Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 837, list 8, works 311, pages 108-110.
16. (n.d.). Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan Fund 837, List 8, works 311.
17. (n.d.). Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan Fund 837, List 8, works 311, p.111.
18. (n.d.). Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan Fund 837, List 8, works 311.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

---

19. Ivnitsky, N.A. (1972). *The class struggle in the countryside and the elimination of the kulaks as a class (1929-1932)*. Moscow: Nauka.
20. Abdullaev, M.G. (2002). *Soviet policy of "kulak" in Uzbekistan and its tragic*

- consequences (1929-1945)* / PhD Dissertation in History. Tashkent.
21. Golovanov, A.A. (1992). *The peasantry of Uzbekistan: the evolution of social status (1917-1938)*. Tashkent: Fan.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 30.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Otabek Otakulovich Barakaev  
Tashkent Financial Institute  
independent researcher  
Republic of Uzbekistan

## DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING AUDIT IN THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

**Abstract:** This article describes the practices of corporate governance, the definition, objectives and importance of audit, internal audit, external audit, and audit committees. In particular, the problem of the agency arising from the urgency of the subject, the purposes and objectives of external audit in its resolution, and its relationship with the corporate governance bodies, and on the report of the audit, it also outlines the audit committee, new requirements and objectives, and the need for its establishment. A new definition of the internal audit, which is the main essence of corporate governance, its main principles and the new tasks it is currently implementing, its formal report.

**Key words:** Corporate governance, effective corporate governance, audit function, internal audit, external audit, audit committees, supervisor board, financial reporting, audit reporting, agency issue, transparency, honesty, internal audit organization, organization of the audit committee.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Barakaev, O. O. (2019). Directions for improving audit in the corporate governance system. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 467-473.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-86> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.86>  
**Scopus ASCC:** 2000.

### Introduction

JEL: L43; L94

Directions of accelerated development and liberalization of the national economy in a globalized economy President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is clearly the main criterion and roadmap for achieving these goals. The Decree and the Presidential Decree "On measures to introduce modern corporate governance methods in joint stock companies" will attract wide foreign direct investment, radically increase the efficiency of joint stock companies, ensure their openness and attractiveness for future investors, and introduce modern corporate governance methods. Specific objectives and objectives to create favorable conditions for enhancing the role of shareholders in the strategic management of enterprises management system audit and the importance of the role of the

audit reports with the fast development of the economy. [2,3].

Foreign experience shows that over the past two decades a number of financial failures and crises have drawn global attention. Examples include the great crises of Enron, Worldcom, Tyco, Parliament and many others. Many projects worth billions of orders have been canceled due to lack of management skills, prevention, and lack of proper control measures. As a result of these financial failures and crises, investors' confidence in financial reporting and management reporting has decreased significantly.

The key role of corporate governance is to restore market confidence. Rebuilding investor confidence in financial markets is not easy. For this purpose it is important to establish clear criteria for effective management and management of the enterprises acting in the interests of shareholders, and to meet the requirements of corporate governance. This is because the theory of agency in today's economy stems from the fact that management (agents) are not always in the interests of owners who



## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

do not participate, and that shareholders require protection of their property [5]. To address this issue, the Supervisory Board has a supervisory function, which includes monitoring the executive and directors and internal control over financial reporting [6]. A number of contractual relationships with the information asymmetry indicate that there is a need for independence of supervisory boards, which are monitoring and monitoring mechanisms, effective audit committees and investments in external audit [7]. Thus, it is clear that the role of external audit, internal audit and audit committee is one of the primary factors in modern economy for effective corporate governance.

The internationally recognized principles of corporate behavior and governance of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are based on four global principles that form the basis of corporate governance practice in all countries interested in investment: justice, responsibility, transparency, and accountability. to adhere to such principles as transparency and immediate disclosure of information that is of paramount importance to shareholders, including financial information [10]. Adherence to and adherence to these principles is accomplished by pursuing a key component of the corporate governance process - the main objectives and objectives of the audit.

### Literature review

In the early stages of Uzbekistan's transition to a market economy, some aspects of corporate governance were studied by M.Khamidulin, I.Butikov and others. Today, the level of research and research on corporate governance is significantly increasing, and the scope of research and implementation is expanding. Among them are I. Kurbanov, A. Abidov, Z. Ashurov and V. Kotov are working on modern corporate governance, the Code of Corporate Governance and the mechanism of effective corporate governance.

A number of research works by scientists of our country aimed at improving accounting, financial analysis and audit are of particular interest. Economists A.Abdullaev, A.A. Karimov, A.A. Abduganiev, N.Yu. Juraev, A.K. Ibragimov, A.Kh. Pardayev, M.Q. Pardaev, R.O. Kholbekov, B.A. Hasanov, K.B. Urazov's scientific work focuses on addressing theoretical and methodological problems of accounting and economic analysis in the context of economic liberalization and the conceptual issues of this system. Isroilov and Z.N. Kurbanovs have done research to solve problems related to tax accounting and its methodology, which is an integral part of accounting [4].

R.D. Dostmurov, N.F. Karimov, Z.T. Mamatov, H.N. Musaev, M.M. Tulakhodjaeva and B.K.Khamdamovs paid particular attention to

establishing an audit in Uzbekistan, finding and improving its position in the context of economic reforms.

The works of the aforementioned scholars are also the scientific and theoretical sources of this research

He has started the first scientific work on the main directions of improvement of accounting and audit in the system of corporate management in Uzbekistan - Professor A.Kh. Karimov. The benefits of accounting and auditing, in particular the internal audit service in the corporate governance system, as well as a number of problems in legislation in these areas, have been developed and recommendations for their elimination have been addressed and implemented.

In the modern corporate governance system, the main objectives of this study are the specifics of the importance of auditing, including external audit, internal audit and audit committee, and directions for their improvement.

External audit plays an important role in the system of corporate governance, which fills and links the financial information makers (management) and users (shareholders). It is seen as a tool for improving the quality of financial reporting, protecting the interests of shareholders, helping investors make investment decisions, and building trust in the company status and, most importantly, monitoring (Cohen et al., 2002; Habbash, 2010; Brovn et al., 2011).

In addition, many researchers (Christensen, Glover, 2016; Cohen, Krishnamurzey, and Wright, 2002; Piot, 2001) have an external audit function that is an important element in corporate governance, managing agency disputes and opportunistic behavior. Becker and co-authors (1998) allow auditors to reduce data asymmetry and verify external financial validity of financial statements. Qualitative and reliable auditing activities effectively deal with fraud in financial reporting, as misleading reporting can damage the reputation of management and affect the value of the company.

External audit also plays an important role in resolving not only agency conflicts but also major conflicts. For example, in developing countries, company ownership is characterized by increased ownership of agency conflicts, in which case the external auditor acts to build trust and approval that the minority shareholders are protected from exploitation by controlling shareholders (Fan and Wong, 2005).

In addition, many researchers (Christensen, Glover, 2016; Cohen, Krishnamurzey, and Wright, 2002; Piot, 2001) have an external audit function that is an important element in corporate governance, managing agency disputes and opportunistic behavior. Becker and co-authors (1998) allow auditors to reduce data asymmetry and verify external financial validity

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

of financial statements. Qualitative and reliable auditing activities effectively deal with fraud in financial reporting, as misleading reporting can damage the reputation of management and affect the value of the company.

External audit also plays an important role in resolving not only agency conflicts but also major conflicts. For example, in developing countries, company ownership is characterized by increased ownership of agency conflicts, in which case the external auditor acts to build trust and approval that the minority shareholders are protected from exploitation by controlling shareholders (Fan and Wong, 2005).

Audit committees began to play an important role, starting with the 1990s, following corporate failures and problems, especially after Cadbury (1992), Higgs (2003) and Smith (2003) and US SOX (2002).

In addition, audit committees play an important role in strengthening the corporate governance system, which is necessary to increase the reliance on financial reporting and reduce audit risk. Audit committees may require additional volume of audits to safeguard and enhance the independence of auditors, safeguarding their accountability and reputation. The independence of the auditor is ensured by ensuring the quality of the audit and mitigating management pressure on auditors (Firz, 1997).

A corporate governance concept will be developed to mitigate agency conflicts, with the goal of controlling management behavior and consistently working with shareholders' interests. This can be achieved by preparing high quality financial statements and reducing profit manipulation. External audit is one of the monitoring tools used by directors to take into account owners' interests. Therefore, based on agency theoretical recommendations, effective oversight boards and audit committees play a key role in monitoring and controlling agents' behavior and ultimately reduce agency costs by coordinating agents' interests (Jensen and Mekling, 1976; Cohen et al., 2002).

In addition, external audit supports monitoring of the board of directors by supervising managers and enhancing investor confidence in financial reporting. This confirms that the task of the audit is to reduce the

agency's theoretically by reducing the asymmetry of information and thereby reducing the gap between owners and managers. (Piot, 2001; Susanto, Pradipta, and Djashan, 2017).

### Research methodology

In this study, interdisciplinary approaches to "Audit in Corporate Governance" are considered: various forms, internal and external relationships of auditors in the context of corporate governance, as well as the role of audit function in the effectiveness of corporate governance, increasing the user's confidence in financial reporting.

Given the achievement of the goals proposed in the study, it relies on a general, deductive approach that combines quantitative research with qualitative research. The starting point of the study is the current stage of conceptual basic knowledge: audit function and corporate governance.

To gain current knowledge, we understood the conceptual delineation of the term corporate governance by examining the literature and rules that collected the information needed for further processing.

Although there is increasing emphasis on the link between corporate governance (CG) structure and company performance, there is still no empirical study of the impact of CG bodies on the role of corporate governance (AfCG) in the audit function.

In Uzbekistan, CG is still one of the main economic terms. The connection between the decisions of the Company and its shareholders, private equity market participants and the governing and supervisory board is also growing.

AfCG is a global problem today, a painful issue in all developed and emerging capital markets, and has been explored in more advanced markets to date [11].

This study explores factors affecting audit function in corporate governance. These include the presence of the Supervisory Board, the Audit Committee, the Internal and External Audit, the scope of the company, the type of audit organization and the profitability of the company. Here, the transforming factor is the role and functions of audit in corporate governance.

The following is a model of theoretical structure.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

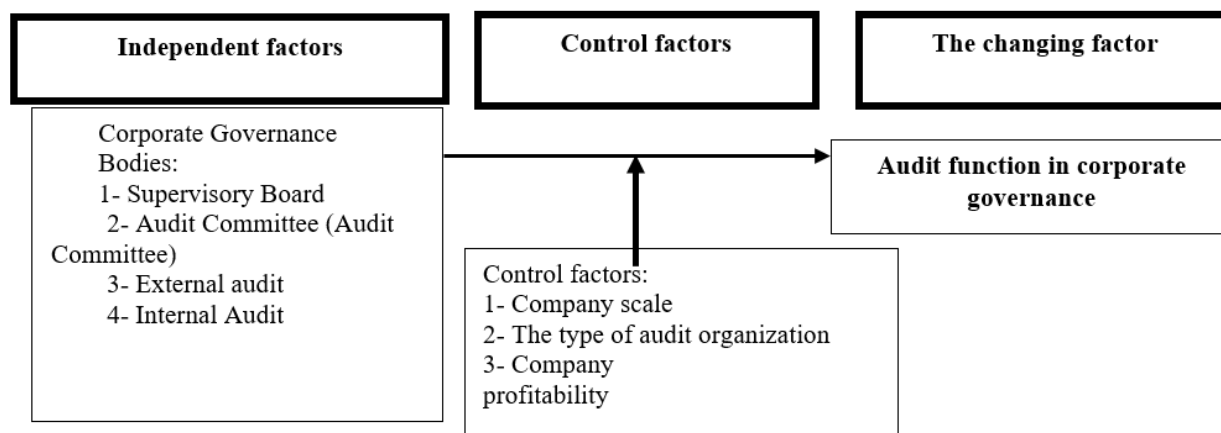


Fig.1. Factors influencing the audit of the corporate system

This study first investigated the impact of corporate governance practices on auditing in Uzbekistan. Regression analysis was used to describe the effects of the descriptive factors on the AiCG model. In addition to the control factors, as in previous studies, CG bodies were studied as a factor.

In the regression model, we used the correlation between the AiCG variables and independent factors (supervisory board, audit committee (audit committee), availability, company size, type of audit organization, and company profitability).

$$AiCG = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (SBs) + \beta_2 (ACEXIST) + \beta_3 (EXAUDIT) + \beta_4 (INAUDIT) + \beta_5 (SIZE) + \beta_6 (AUDTYPE) + \beta_7 (PROFIT) + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

In addition, at the scientific stage, we explored the current level of knowledge related to the concept

of audit and corporate governance through the analysis of the literature.

In the Uzbek literature have been used structural analysis as a research method for determining the current status of auditors' knowledge of corporate governance in the role of audit in corporate governance.

### Analysis and results

In the modern corporate governance system in Uzbekistan, we offer a structure that demonstrates the importance, role and relevance of audit, including internal audit, audit committee and external audit (Structure 1).

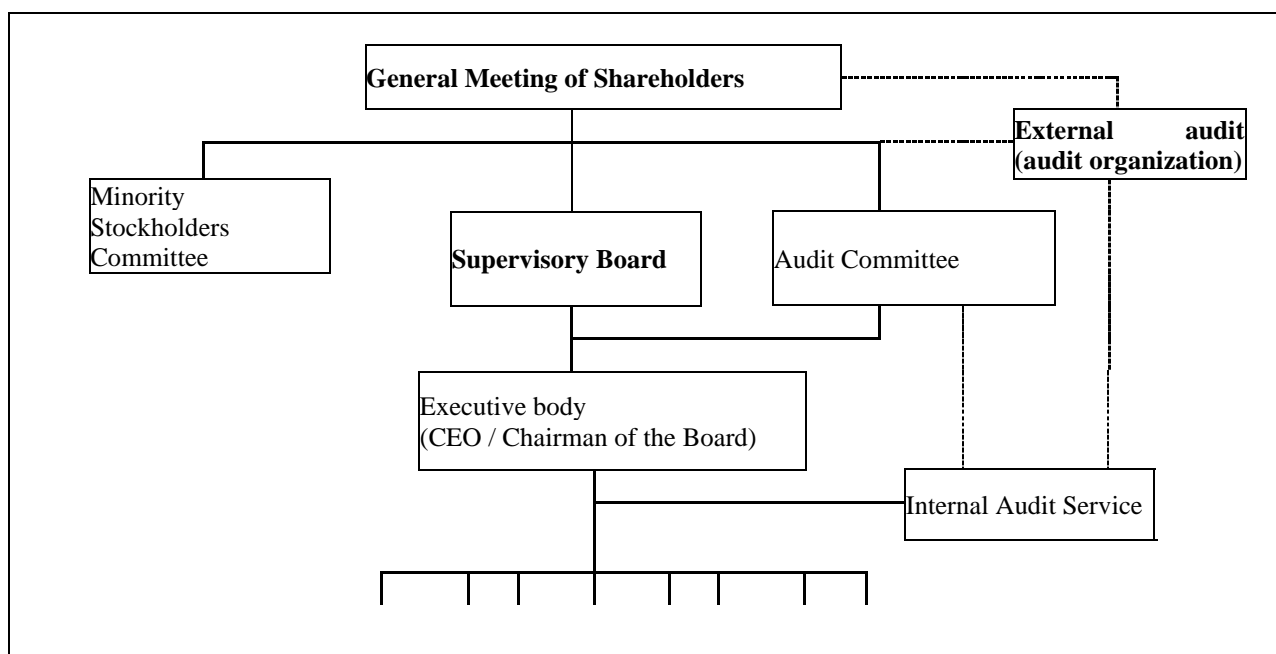


Fig.2. A structure that represents the role of audit in the corporate governance system

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

In order to fulfill its obligations to shareholders, the Supervisory Board must provide relevant and reliable information. Reliability refers to the degree of accuracy of the information contained in the financial statements, which gives an objective view of the financial position and results of financial and economic activities of a business entity. The Auditor (external) will assist the Board in achieving this goal. There should be an open and transparent dialogue between the auditors and the board and strictly adhering to the principle of honesty with regard to their duties.

Audit communication and information exchange with corporate governance bodies (ISAs) is set out in ISA 260, "Information Exchange with Managers," according to which responsible persons are responsible for controlling the strategic direction of the business entity, and the person (s) or organization (s) (for example, corporate trustees) who have responsibilities for the business entity's accountability [11]. This includes overseeing the financial reporting process.

The objectives of the auditor are:

a) Sharing accurate information with management officials about the auditor's responsibilities regarding the audit of the financial statements and the summary of the planned scope and timing of the audit;

b) obtaining the information required for the audit from those charged with governance;

and c) Encouraging effective two-way information exchange between the auditor and those charged with governance.

The auditor shall inform the law enforcement bodies, the management of the business entity and the system of corporate governance, and the person responsible for the audit committee in writing about the mistakes and shortcomings, violations of the statutory acts or facts of corruption offenses. The auditor shall formulate the opinion of the financial statements on compliance with the requirements established by the legislation on accounting, based on the audit report in writing.

Communication of the auditors (external) should be open to the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee.

An effective audit committee is an important part of an effective corporate governance system: the audit committee and the auditors must communicate regularly with (independent) management and other members of the board. The Audit Committee has always played a key role in corporate governance. While the new body is to be set up as an audit committee, the most significant change today is the responsibility of the audit committee to appoint an external auditor, which is currently implemented by the Supervisory Board. This means, for the first time, that the committee has the ability to assess the performance of the current auditor and the quality of

the audit, as well as the criteria for selecting them in future trends.

The Audit Committee also provides new tools for preventing strategic breaches and future sustainability of the business model, digitalization and automation of financial records, new external reporting requirements, measuring performance indicators, and enhancing auditors' quality of audit through technology. It is recommended to perform tasks.

Internal audit is an integral part of the corporate governance mosaic in the public and private sectors [8]. The contribution of internal audit to corporate governance can be expressed by defining the relationship between the key elements of internal audit and corporate governance. The new definition of internal audit focuses on corporate governance, particularly the supervisory board and the executive director. Internal Audit is an objective and advisory activity that promotes the achievement of its objectives through a systematic approach to risk management, internal control and evaluation of the effectiveness of the business entity. This definition highlights the role of internal audit to help achieve the objectives of an enterprise. The supervisory board and the executive directors are ultimately responsible for the organization's achievement of its objectives, and the internal auditor's contribution is to inform this group [9]. Apart from the above, the role of internal audit is important to assist in the self-assessment of the executive. The following are some of the key principles of internal audit, such as: honesty, professionalism and competence, honesty and impartiality, independence, startups, purpose and risk alignment, well-positioned and adequate resources, quality and continuity, risk-based assurance, proactive and to contribute to the future, development and growth. Internal Audit Services The principle of honesty is that internal auditors must adhere to their professional responsibilities and ethical requirements, and should not be allowed to affect the reputation of the organization in which they operate.

Based on these principles, the new (modern) objectives of internal audit further enhance the role and importance of internal audit in corporate governance through cybersecurity, cultural risk / soft control, integration of guarantees in the risk environment, implementation of innovative technologies, and strategic initiatives.

The results of internal audit assignments should be reflected in the internal audit report, which should contain recommendations and proposals on how to eliminate identified violations and violations, as well as improving the efficiency of financial and economic activities of a business entity. The report details the place and date of the internal audit engagement, the date when the internal audit engagement was initiated and completed, and the violations identified in the internal audit assignment.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

### Conclusions and recommendations

In the present study, the functions of audit in the corporate governance system were investigated in a holistic manner, exploring their interrelationships and their importance and importance on a scientific theoretical basis. Based on the results of the study, the role of external audit, internal audit and audit committees in corporate governance as a body of corporate governance system, its relationship with the corporate governance bodies, its main new tasks, and directions for improving the effectiveness of audits were identified.

Based on the foregoing, it is advisable for the regulators to consider future governance reforms in existing corporate governance legislation and to include other relevant information to enable other stakeholders to better understand the relationship

between corporate governance mechanisms and audit and audit functions.

Audit by examining the role of supervisory boards and external, internal and audit committees to guide the dimensions that are not recommended by the Corporate Governance Code of Uzbekistan. In addition, the results of the audit committee experience, as well as consideration of other employees' experience, such as legal experience and business, are important topics for future research. The presence of legal experts in the Audit Committee may result in a greater interest in exemption from litigation resulting from fraud in financial statements, that is, the exemption from the risk of legal liability. In future studies, it is suggested that in addition to the above-mentioned dimensions, the impact of an audit opinion on corporate governance is suggested.

### References:

- (n.d.). Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 19, 2018 N PP-3946 "On measures for further development of auditing activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan". www.lex.uz;
- (n.d.). The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 № P-4947 "On the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" www.lex.uz;
- (n.d.). The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 24, 2015 N UP-4720 "On measures to introduce modern corporate governance methods in joint-stock companies". www.lex.uz;
- Karimov, A.A. (2009). Basic Directions of Improving Accounting and Auditing in Corporate Management Systems, BMA, Tashkent.
- Jensen, M. C., & Mekling, V. H. (1976). Firm theory: management behavior, agency costs, and ownership structure. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 1976, 3 (October), pp. 305-360.
- Van- Hussin, V. N., & Haji-Abdullah, N. M. (2009). Audit Committee characteristics in Malaysia, financial status and quality of financial reporting. Thesis, University of Malaysia Utara.
- Kalbers, L. P., & Fogarti, T. J. (1998). Organizational and Economic Explanations of Audit Committee Controls. Dissertation, Pittsburgh State University.
- Colbert, J. (2002). "Corporate Governance: Relationships of Internal and External Auditors," *Journal of Management Audit*, 2002, 17 (3), pp. 147-152.
- (n.d.). Retrieved 2019, from <https://www.oecd.org/daf/ca/Corporate-Governance-Principles-ENG.pdf>
- Arens, A., Elder, R., & Beasley, M. (2012). *Auditing and Assurance Services*, 14th ed., Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
- Alhababsah, S. N. M. (2016). An investigation into the effect of corporate governance on audit quality in developing markets: Evidence from Jordan (Doctoral dissertation, Durham University).
- Beasley, M. S. (1996). An empirical analysis of the relation between the board of director composition and financial statement fraud. *Accounting Review*, 443-465.
- Cadbury, A. (1992). Report of the committee on the financial aspects of corporate governance (Vol. 1): Gee.
- Christensen, B. E., Glover, S. M., Omer, T. C., & Shelley, M. K. (2016). Understanding audit quality: Insights from audit professionals and investors. *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 33(4), 1648-1684. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1911-3846.12212>
- Cohen, J., Krishnamoorthy, G., & Wright, A. M. (2002). Corporate governance and the audit process. *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 19(4), 573-594. <https://doi.org/10.1506/983M-EPXG-4Y0R-J9YK>

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

---

16. Cohen, J. R., Krishnamoorthy, G., & Wright, A. M. (2008). Form versus substance: The implications for auditing practice and research of alternative perspectives on corporate governance. *Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory*, 27(2), 181-198. <https://doi.org/10.2308/aud.2008.27.2.181>
17. Daily, C. M., Dalton, D. R., & Cannella, A. A. (2003). Corporate governance: Decades of dialogue and data. *Academy of Management Review*, 28(3), 371-382. <https://doi.org/10.5465/AMR.2003.10196703>
18. Fan, J. P. H., & Wong, T. J. (2005). Do external auditors perform a corporate governance role in emerging markets? Evidence from East Asia. *Journal of Accounting Research*, 43(1), 35-72. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-679x.2004.00162.x>
19. Firth, M. (2002). Auditor-provided consultancy services and their associations with audit fees and audit opinions. *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting*, 29(5-6), 661-693. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-5957.00446>
20. Jensen. (1993). The modern industrial revolution, exit, and the failure of internal control systems. *Journal of Finance*, 48(3), 831-880. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6261.1993.tb04022.x>
21. Piot, C. (2001). Agency costs and audit quality: Evidence from France. *European Accounting Review*, 10(3), 461-499. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09638180120081544>
22. Senate, U. S. (2002). The role of the board of directors in Enron's collapse. Report 70-107, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, Washington D.C., Government Printing Office.
23. Susanto, Y. K., Pradipta, A., & Djashan, I. A. (2017). Free cash flow and earning management: Board of commissioner, board independence and audit quality. *Corporate Ownership & Control*, 14(4), <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv14i4c1art10>

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 30.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Nozimzhon Nabidzhanovich Rasulov  
Fergana Politechnical Institute  
applicant,  
+99895 402 57 61

## CONTENT AND DIRECTIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKETING ACTIVITIES OF SHOE PRODUCTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF INNOVATIVE TRANSFORMATIONS

**Abstract:** The article highlights the methodological aspects of the development and practical application of marketing activities and mechanisms of innovative transformations in the markets of the shoe industry. It reveals the main directions of increasing the efficiency of commercial activities in conjunction with the problematic issues of demand and supply development, improving methods for promoting sales of shoes.

**Key words:** people's welfare, market economy, modernization, national economy, innovation, innovative transformation, shoe industry, footwear, shoe products, marketing, marketing activity, security, demand, supply, efficiency.

**Language:** Russian

**Citation:** Rasulov, N. N. (2019). Content and directions of the development of marketing activities of shoe products in the conditions of innovative transformations. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 474-480.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-87> **Doi:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.87>

**Scopus ASCC:** 2000.

### СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ МАРКЕТИНГОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ОБУВНОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЙ

**Аннотация:** В статье освещаются методологические аспекты разработки и практического применения маркетинговой деятельности и механизмов инновационных преобразований на рынках обувной промышленности. В ней раскрываются основные направления повышения эффективности коммерческой деятельности во взаимосвязи с проблемными вопросами формирования спроса и предложения, совершенствования методов стимулирования продаж обуви.

**Ключевые слова:** благосостояния народа, рыночная экономика, модернизация, национальная экономика, инновация, инновационное преобразование, обувная промышленность, обуви, обувная продукция, маркетинг, маркетинговая деятельность, обеспеченность, спрос, предложение, эффективность.

#### Введение

В условиях рыночной экономики функционирование и развитие обувной промышленности во многом обусловлены эффективной работой их инновационного механизма и модернизацией на этой основе действующих мощностей предприятий неразрывно связано с инвестициями в их различных формах. Решение этой важной задачи требует новых подходов в инвестиционном бизнесе, венчурном финансировании,

менеджменте, маркетинге и других сферах. Именно эти факторы сегодня поистине могут способствовать повышению привлекательности отечественных предприятий как для внешних, так и для внутренних инвесторов. Практика показывает, что значение инновационной деятельности для предприятий обувной промышленности в современных условиях постоянно возрастает. Необходимо отметить, что инновационная деятельность предприятия намерена прежде всего на повышение

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

конкурентоспособности выпускаемой продукции, это и является основой увеличения экспортного потенциала отрасли.

В связи с этим резко встает вопрос о выборе наиболее эффективного инструментария оценки маркетингового потенциала на предприятии, который позволит оперативно определять внутренние возможности маркетинговой деятельности, оценивать качество документооборота между подразделениями и службой маркетинга, обнаруживать скрытые резервы развития организации в целях повышения эффективности ее коммерческой деятельности.

Современное научно-техническое развитие и производство инновационной продукции в мире связаны всего со многими макротехнологиями, обладающими потенциальными рынками сбыта мирового масштаба. Каждая такая технология представляет совокупность знаний, сотни конкретных технологий и производственных возможностей для выпуска продукции и услуг. На необходимость коренного улучшения качества продукции в промышленных предприятиях постоянно обращают внимание в Указах и Постановлениях Президента Узбекистана, где отмечается, что в условиях возрастающего насыщения рынка товарами, решающее значение приобретают вопросы расширения ассортимента и улучшения качества изделий народного потребления. В программном выступлении Президента Шавката Мирзиёева с Посланием Олий Мажлису и народу отмечается: «Назвав 2018 год Годом поддержки активного предпринимательства, инновационных идей и технологий, мы реализовали в рамках соответствующей Государственной программы 76 тысяч проектов на 21 триллион сумов и один миллиард долларов, что говорит о масштабах нашей работы, которую мы начинали с добрыми намерениями... реальные доходы населения по сравнению с 2017 годом увеличились на 12 процентов. За счет налоговых поступлений, превысивших прогнозные параметры, регионы получили дополнительно 5,5 триллиона сумов. Это в шесть раз больше по сравнению с прошлым годом и в 32 раза больше, чем в 2016 году»[1].

### Обзор литературы:

Невозможно однозначно подходить к оценке привлекательности предприятий, функционирующих в разных хозяйственных средах, в странах с различной нормативно-правовой основой экономики, в разной мере интегрированных в мировую хозяйственную систему. В нашей стране изучением вопросов развития маркетинговой деятельности в различных сферах, в т.ч. в сфере производства и реализации кожгалантерейных изделий в условиях инновационных преобразований

занимались М.А.Икромов, И. Иватов, И.С. Тухлиев, А.А. Фаттахов, М.М. Мухаммедов, Э.А. Мирзахмедов, Ч. Муродов, К.Ж. Мирзаев, Н.А. Иркабаев и др. Однако имеющиеся исследования по основным вопросам развития обувной продукции не в состоянии охватить все многообразие условий ее функционирования. Остается практически не освещенной ее роль в обеспечении привлекательности предприятия, тематические научные публикации рассматривают роль сервиса и услуг в отрыве от проблемы повышения привлекательности потребляющих их предприятий, мало предложений, рекомендаций и практических руководств по этому вопросу. В Узбекистане создан определенный теоретический фундамент оценки маркетингового потенциала и уровня его использования.

Несмотря на это, вопросы совершенствования организационно-экономического механизма эффективного управления инвестиционной деятельностью в телекоммуникационной сфере в условиях формирования информационного общества в Узбекистане, в настоящее время недостаточно раскрыты. Существующие научные исследования раскрывают тот или иной аспект задачи, но в них недостаточно раскрыты вопросы эффективного управления инвестиционной деятельности в сфере телекоммуникаций, повышения инвестиционной привлекательности, определение существующих запасов а также, пути повышения эффективности. Поэтому осуществляется новый научный подход к проблемам, касающихся данной темы.

### Методологическая основа:

Методологической основой написания статьи стали разработки, концепции и гипотезы, обоснованные и представленные в современной экономической литературе. В рамках системного подхода в статье использовались методы сравнительного, логического, монографического, функционально-структурного, финансового и статистического анализа. В процессе сбора данных для практической части исследования применялись следующие методы: опросы мнений руководителей и специалистов рассматриваемых предприятий; диагностическое интервьюирование сотрудников; методы наблюдений за управленческими процессами на предприятиях.

### Полученные результаты:

Маркетинговый потенциал представляет собой совокупность возможного повышения конкурентоспособности предприятия, состоящих их внутренерезервов, способных повлиять на эффективность выполнения оперативных, стратегических целей организации и позволяющих управлять ее развитием в условиях



## Impact Factor:

**ISRA (India) = 4.971**  
**ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829**  
**GIF (Australia) = 0.564**  
**JIF = 1.500**

**SIS (USA) = 0.912**  
**РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126**  
**ESJI (KZ) = 8.716**  
**SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667**

**ICV (Poland) = 6.630**  
**PIF (India) = 1.940**  
**IBI (India) = 4.260**  
**OAJI (USA) = 0.350**

релевантной внешней среды, таких как качественное управление и организация маркетинга предприятия в целом, эффективное использование человеческого капитала, применение новейшего маркетингового инструментария, рациональное использование имеющихся финансовых и материальных ресурсов.

Не отрицая значимости исследований вышеперечисленных ученых, и, не умаляя их вклада в развитие данной сферы, следует отметить, что в их трудах вопросы повышения уровня жизни населения в условиях социально ориентированной рыночной экономики не достаточно изучены с научной точки зрения. Разработка практических предложений по научно-теоретическим и методическим аспектам, связанных с анализом достижений и недостатков, достигнутых в период независимости, определением существующих в настоящее время проблем, развитием рынка услуг на основе обобщения передового опыта зарубежных стран, а также с усилением влияния на уровень и качество благосостояния населения, представляется весьма важной задачей, что и обуславливает актуальность темы диссертации.

Узбекистан являясь активным участником внешнеэкономической деятельности, уделяет большое внимание стимулированию и продвижению обувной продукции местных товаров производителей на зарубежные рынки. С этой целью совершенствуется законодательная база, регулирующая экспортные операции, создаются благоприятные экономические условия для производства экспортной обувной продукции и дальнейшей ее реализации, применяются различные льготы для отечественных экспортеров.

Инновационная и производственная деятельность предприятия обувной отрасли выполняют свои специфические функции. Вместе с тем, они составляют взаимодополняющие структуры одного воспроизводственного процесса, в рамках которого происходит взаимодействие между научно-технической и производственной деятельностью. Естественно, здесь с точки зрения эффективности сказывается уровень инновационных преобразований.

Удовлетворение растущих потребностей населения в продукции обувной промышленности улучшенного качества зависит и от эффективности работы кожевенной отрасли, так как качество кожевенных материалов в значительной степени определяет степень удовлетворения населения нашей страны в высококачественной обуви, одежде и кожгалантерейных изделиях. Активизация процесса улучшения качества вырабатываемых

кож связана с внедрением эффективных систем управления качеством продукции.

В целях успешного продвижения обувной продукции на мировых рынках в условиях жесткой конкуренции необходима диверсификация предприятий обувной промышленности, пересмотр и подготовка дополнительных мер по усилению стимулирования предприятий-экспертов, необходимо расширение ими производства ликвидной на внешнем рынке продукции, номенклатуры и ассортимента выпуска потребительских товаров, в первую очередь на базе местного сырья и материалов, которых достаточно много именно для обувной промышленности. Реализация утвержденной правительством республики программы развития обувной промышленности позволит увеличить численность занятых в обувной отрасли к 2020 году по сравнению с 2016 годом в 5 раз. По прогнозам при успешной реализации вышеуказанной программы развития обувной отрасли, в 2017-2020 годы среднегодовой рост экспорта обувной отрасли составит 12-14 % и к 2020 году увеличится в три раза по отношению к 2013-му. Увеличение физического объема экспорта обувной продукции в 2020 году относительно 2016 года ожидается в 2,2 раза, валютной выручки в 4 раз. Важным этапам по пути перехода к цивилизованному рынку является стабилизация в функционировании экономики, для достижения которого необходимо осуществление коренных структурных преобразований, направленных на преодоление сырьевой ориентации развития производства, увеличение выпуска готовой продукции.

В настоящее время на рынке обувной продукции обуви страны происходит усиление конкурентной борьбы, а также тем, что на отечественный рынок обуви в значительной степени оказывает влияние рост поставок более конкурентоспособной по цене и товарному виду импортной продукции, что не позволяет отечественным производителям в полной мере использовать имеющийся потенциал производства и реализации обуви. Этому также способствует несовершенство организационно-экономического механизма, отсутствие практического опыта по изучению потребительского спроса и влиянию на него. В связи с этим возникает необходимость разработки направлений эффективной системы товародвижения обувной продукции до конечного потребителя. Поэтому сегодня в условиях финансово-экономической нестабильности на обувном рынке возрастает роль маркетинга и необходимость внедрения и использования элементов и приемов маркетинга в практической деятельности.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Управленческая концепция маркетинга реализуется через маркетинговую деятельность, которую следует рассматривать, как совокупность выполнения присущих ему функций. Эти функции выполняются по определенной системе логически связанных действий, которые, развиваясь по спирали, постоянно совершенствуются. Любая классификация функций маркетинга включает в себя аналитическую и управленческую функции. Результаты, полученные в ходе анализа, являются основой для разработки маркетинговых стратегий и принятия необходимых управленческих решений. Применительно к отдельному обувному подкомплексу маркетинговая деятельность осуществляется на всех этапах товародвижения, включая и его обеспечение необходимыми ресурсами, на этапе производства продукции обуви, и на этапах ее заготовки, переработки, оптовой и розничной торговли. Однако, маркетинг должен ориентироваться на выполнение главной цели – удовлетворение платежеспособного потребительского спроса населения в обувной продукции.

Говоря о маркетинговой деятельности обувной промышленности, функционирующей в современных условиях, необходимо отметить, что непосредственная производственная деятельность самым тесным образом связана со всеми другими основными видами деятельности организации: финансовой, маркетингом, службы персонала и т.д.

Ведущий элемент производственной стратегии, как и любой другой, - это ее особые стратегические цели. Система целей производственной стратегии должна логически вытекать из основных стратегических целей обувной промышленности. Постановка целей производственной стратегии осуществляется в соответствии с определенными критериями. Чаще всего в качестве таковых выделяют следующие: 1) затраты на производство продукта; 2) качество производства; 3) качество производственных поставок; 4) соответствие производства спросу, или так называемая «гибкость по спросу».

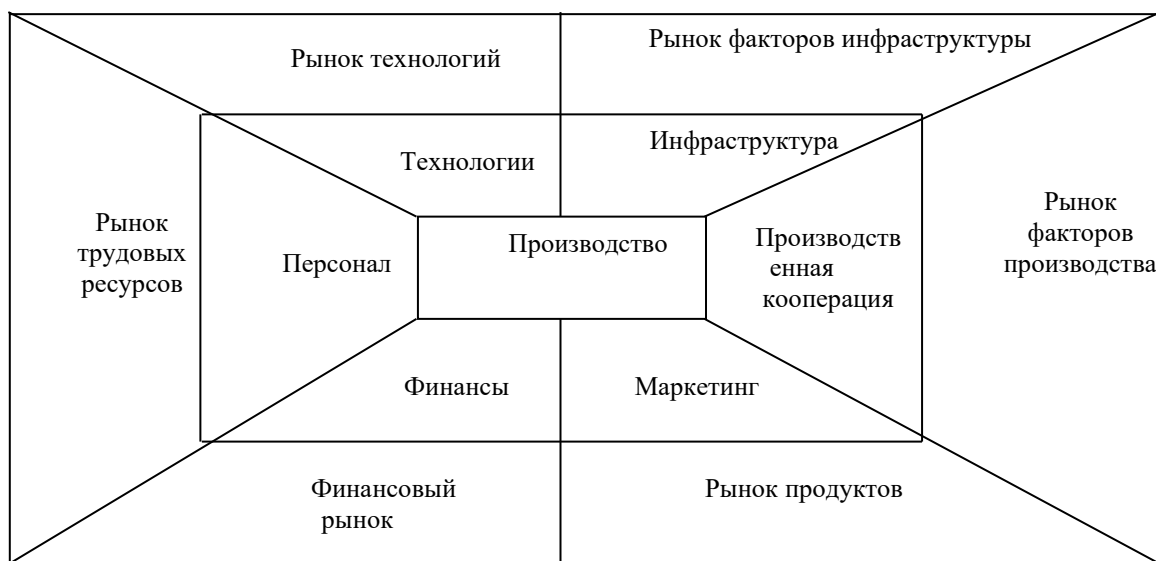


Рис. Маркетинговая деятельность в обувной промышленности

Для отдельного хозяйствующего субъекта рынка обуви эффективность маркетинга выражается в увеличении производства конкурентоспособной продукции, улучшении и сохранении качества, позволяющего реализовать ее по более выгодным рыночным ценам, а также снижение производственных и торговых издержек. Руководство предприятия должно четко представлять себе свое место на рынке обуви и перспективы развития производственно-маркетинговой деятельности, т.е. иметь стратегию, осуществлять планирование производства и разработку обувных программ, помогающих им удовлетворять потребительский

спрос и извлекать прибыль, т.е. управлять маркетингом и использовать весь доступный для него арсенал приемов для реализации этих программ.

Главным в маркетинге является двуединый и взаимодополняющий подход. С одной стороны – всестороннее и глубокое изучение рынка обуви, потребительского спроса, ориентация производства на них и адресность выпускаемой продукции. С другой стороны – активное воздействие на рынок обуви и формирование потребительского спроса.

Рынку продукции обуви свойственны определенные особенности, вытекающие из

## Impact Factor:

**ISRA (India) = 4.971**  
**ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829**  
**GIF (Australia) = 0.564**  
**JIF = 1.500**

**SIS (USA) = 0.912**  
**РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126**  
**ESJI (KZ) = 8.716**  
**SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667**

**ICV (Poland) = 6.630**  
**PIF (India) = 1.940**  
**IBI (India) = 4.260**  
**OAJI (USA) = 0.350**

особенностей самой продукции. Это, во-первых, зависимость предложения продукции обуви от периодичности кожевенной продукции, которые ограничивают возможности контроля со стороны товаропроизводителя за количеством и качеством продукции. Во-вторых, концентрация потребления продукции обуви в городах, особенно в крупных, вызывает необходимость ее реализации через различного рода предприятия оптово-розничной торговли. Это приводит к потере определенной доли дохода товаропроизводителей, они вынуждены делиться с посредниками частью стоимости конечной продукции.

Таким образом, мы считаем, что во временном измерении маркетинговая деятельность представляет собой постоянно возобновляемый процесс осуществления одних и тех же действий, находящихся в строгом соподчинении друг с другом, направленным прежде всего на формирование объема и ассортимента продукции, что оказывает определенное влияние на планирование, организацию и управление производством с целью удовлетворения потребительского спроса.

Реализация программы перехода экономики к рынку требует создания новых механизмов управления экономическими системами, ориентированных на рыночные критерии и цели деятельности. По мере развития рыночных отношений в нашей стране и усиления конкуренции на рынке обувной продукции, приходит все большее понимание необходимости применения маркетинга. Вместе с тем, именно маркетинг предприятий в современных условиях является наиболее перспективной и реализует маркетинговые управленческие действия, позволяющие привлечь инвестиции в отрасль. В результате этого формируется новый образ мышления руководителей регионального уровня и предпринимателей, новую философию активной предпринимательской деятельности, в том числе и инвестиционной, в основе которой лежит стремление в максимальной степени удовлетворить выявленные потребности как жителей территории, так и всех остальных участников инвестиционных процессов.

Использование маркетинга при формированию ассортиментной политики обуви, позволяет учитывать состояние и динамику спроса и конъюнктуры рынка, характер развития межрегиональных связей, создавать условия для максимального приспособления производства к требованиям рынка, способствовать формированию благоприятного инвестиционного климата в сфере обувной промышленности.

В экономической литературе существуют различные подходы к формированию ассортиментной политики, не лишённые, по

нашему мнению, ряда общих недостатков - отсутствие системного подхода к решению проблемы выбора оптимального варианта ассортиментной политики, а также наличие множества приближенных тривиальных процедур, не отражающих в полной мере сложный характер деятельности предприятий обувной продукции в современных условиях хозяйствования. При этом существующие методики выбора не позволяют дать объективную оценку возможностей предприятия по манипулированию номенклатурой и ассортиментом продукции и они не содержат последовательных рекомендаций по использованию этих возможностей.

Следует отметить, что сам выбор принципа отбора оптимального варианта ассортиментной политики обувной продукции обусловлены сложным, многомерным характером целей социально-экономического развития, конечных результатов и вообще последствий производственно хозяйственной деятельности. Множественность и противоречивость возможных критериев отбора препятствует их представлению в виде общей цели, заданной скалярным критерием оптимальности. Главный недостаток применения принципа главного критерия – вне системность принимаемых на его основе решений. Акцентируя внимание лишь на одном экономическом показателе, этот принцип игнорирует тот фундаментальный факт, что предприятие являет собой сложную систему, элементы которой определённым образом взаимосвязаны друг с другом. Изменение в одном из них вызывает изменения в других элементах и в системе в целом. Поэтому перспективным и результативным, по нашему мнению, является выбор оптимального варианта ассортиментной политики обувной продукции на основе векторного критерия оптимальности с учетом экономической устойчивости предприятия, суть которой заключается в комплексной характеристике субъекта хозяйствования за определённый период времени.

Экономическую устойчивость предприятия обувной продукции желательно оценивать количественно, т.к. это позволит управлять ее уровнем. Необходимость регулирования экономической устойчивости производителей обусловлена как потребностью в стимулировании ее повышения, так и необходимостью смягчения отрицательных воздействий рыночной среды. Существуют различные подходы к оценке экономической устойчивости предприятий. При этом единой, общепризнанной методики оценки экономической устойчивости производителя не существует. Проведённый анализ показал также, что для каждого подхода характерны те или иные

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

недостатки, в связи с чем необходима разработка более совершенного.

Современное состояние теории формирования ассортиментной политики обувной продукции требует дополнительного развития и, прежде всего, с точки зрения понятийного аппарата. На основе анализа существующих работ по рассматриваемой проблеме установлено, что под ассортиментной политикой необходимо понимать систему мер, обеспечивающих с высокой степенью вероятности экономическую устойчивость функционирования предприятия и определяющих номенклатуру, время изменений в существующей номенклатуре, перехода с производства одной ассортиментной позиции на другую, а также объемы выпускаемой продукции.

Важным элементом маркетинга является формирование сбытовой политики предприятия, которая предполагает правильный выбор мест распространения товаров, подготовку кадров в области посреднической торговой деятельности и повышение их квалификации, в частности поддержку крупных оптовых предприятий на уровне региона.

Продвижение предприятий обувной продукции, формирование коммуникационной политики - это особый вид деятельности специалистов по управлению маркетингом. По нашему мнению, этот элемент комплекса маркетинга играет самую значимую роль в маркетинге. Коммуникационная политика предприятий - это разработка рекламных кампаний, мероприятий по связям с общественностью, работа над имиджем предприятий. Имидж предприятий - необходимая часть его инвестиционной привлекательности и конкурентоспособности; над созданием положительного имиджа должны постоянно работать персонал. В настоящее время, по нашему мнению, это самое слабое звено в управленческой деятельности предприятий обувной продукции.

Формирование на обувном рынке горизонтальных маркетинговых систем позволяет поддерживать на нем конкурентную среду, убрать неорганизованных посредников, обеспечить полное использование производственных мощностей предприятий обувной промышленности. За счет укрупнения производства создадутся условия для привлечения сторонних инвесторов, повышения производительности труда и снижения издержек, что в совокупности с обеспечением взаимной выгоды партнерства позволит минимизировать цену конечной продукции.

Таким образом, результаты проведенных нами исследований показывают, что система маркетинга на рынке обувной продукции оказывает основательное влияние на все этапы продвижения товара, начиная от производства вплоть до потребления конечными субъектами.

Прежде всего, необходимы интеграция производителей и продавцов в форме прямого партнерства, что в корне позволяет ослабить излишнее вмешательство государства на рынок обуви.

### Выводы:

Главная функция обувной промышленности остается неизменной на протяжении всего периода его существования. Она может быть сформулирована как обеспечение через систему трансграничного обмена взаимодействия всех элементов обувной продукции и всех звеньев обувной промышленности для снабжения населения качественной обувью, необходимой для поддержания комфорта. Из данного определения следует, что эта главная функция объединяет в себе две неразрывных задачи: собственно экономическую - обмен товарами и сопутствующими услугами между субъектами рынка и цивилизационную, а именно - эстетическое восприятие и воспроизводство человечества. Заключенное в этом единстве противоречие между целесообразностью и смыслом действия рыночного механизма, ориентированного на получение прибыли, и усилением на стыке XX и XXI веков социально-гуманитарной направленности развития обмена обуви является важным элементом процветанию общества.

В период глобализации мировой экономики роль цивилизационной функции рынка обувной промышленности будет усиливаться. Это означает, что при исследовании рассматриваемого рынка в систему конъюнктурообразующих факторов необходимо вводить все большее число социальных, демографических, политических, юридических, естественнонаучных параметров.

Наиболее заметными внешними проявлениями современной модификации рынка обуви являются формирование принципиально новой инфраструктуры, адекватной складывающейся типологии рынка, и изменение его организационной структуры. При этом происходит активная адаптация товарной, сбытовой, ценовой политики транснациональных корпораций к реалиям трехсекторного товарного пространства, что меняет условия и уровень конкуренции в отраслях, в наибольшей степени подвергнутых воздействию новых технологий.

Анализ основных факторов макро и микросреды, снижающих уровень маркетингового потенциала российских предприятий, показывает, что большинство проблем, возникающих при использовании маркетингового потенциала, связано с человеческим фактором, устранить которые возможно путем создания действенного механизма мотивации маркетинговой деятельности персонала предприятий.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

## References:

- (2018). Poslanie Prezidenta Respubliki Uzbekistan Shavkata Mirzieeva Oliy mazhlisu./Narodnoe slovo.29 dekabrya 2018 goda.
- Gulyamov, S.S., Akhmedov, D., & Shodiev, T.Sh. (2000). *Aktual'nye problemy ekonomiki Uzbekistan perekhodnogo perioda.* (p.156). Tashkent.
- Kadyrov, A.M., & Dusmatov, F.D. (2009). *Innovatsionnye investitsionnye faktory razvitiya agropromyshlennogo kompleksa.* (p.52). Tashkent: IE AN RUz.
- Abdullaev, E., & Yuldashev, Sh. (2008). *Malyy biznes i predprinimatel'stvo.* (p.340). Tashkent: IQTISOD-MOLIYA.
- Dey, D. (2002). *Strategicheskiy marketing.* (p.640). Moscow: EKSMO-Press.
- Basovskiy, L.E. (2010). *Marketing: Kurs lektsey.* (p.219). Moscow: INFRA-M.
- Gerasimov, B.I., & Mozgov, N.N. (2009). *Marketingovye issledovaniya rynka: uchebnoe posobie.* (p.336). Moscow: FORUM.
- Kaoru, I. (n.d.). *Kak rabotayut yaponskie predpriyatiya.* Moscow: Ekonomika, 2006. <http://www.elib.org.ua>. Economic
- Malenkov, Y.A. (2009). *Strategicheskiy menedzhment: ucheb.* (p.224). Moscow: Prospekt.
- Zaynutdinov, Sh.N. (2011). *Menedzhment: [uchebnik]* (p.320). Tashkent: Izd.-poligraf. tvorch. dom im. Chulpana.
- Dan'ko, T.P. (2009). *Upravlenie marketingom: Uchebnik. 3-e izd., pererab. I dop.* (p.363). Moscow: INFRA-M.
- Toshpulatov, A., & Khozhaev, A. (2016). *Farzona viloyatida kichik biznesni qyllab-quvvatlash mexanizmlari.* Monografiya. (p.128). Farrona: Farrona nashrieti.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 30.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Aleksey Tarakhovskiy  
unemployed

Associate Professor, Ph.D., Russian Federation  
[aytarakhovskiy@sevsu.ru](mailto:aytarakhovskiy@sevsu.ru)

## INVESTIGATION OF THE DISTORTION OF THE MICRORELEFE OF THE DETAILS AT FINISH TURNING

**Abstract:** Power cylinders are widely used in all areas of industry, such as engineering, shipbuilding, automotive and aviation and space. However, in the technical literature and catalogs of seal manufacturers, information about the possible types and material of seals is presented separately and contradictory. On the basis of available information about modern power hydraulic cylinders, types and materials of seals used, the analysis of the main types of seals for power hydraulic cylinders was carried out, possible materials for the manufacture of seals and their applicability in products were considered. The conducted researches allowed to define Advantages and disadvantages of types of seals of power hydraulic cylinders. The results of the study expand knowledge about modern types of seals of power cylinders, as well as the material used for their manufacture.

**Key words:** power cylinder, piston seal, stem seal, lip seal, rubber o-ring, guard ring, seal material.

**Language:** Russian

**Citation:** Tarakhovskiy, A. (2019). Investigation of the distortion of the microrelefe of the details at finish turning. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 481–485.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-88> **Doi:** [crossref https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.88](https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.88)

**Scopus ASCC:** 2209.

### ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ УПЛОТНЕНИЙ ДЛЯ СИЛОВЫХ ГИДРОЦИЛИНДРОВ

**Аннотация:** Силовые гидроцилиндры находят широкое применение во всех областях промышленности, таких как машиностроение, судостроение, автостроение и авиация и космонавтика. Однако в технической литературе и каталогах производителей уплотнений информация о возможных видах и материале уплотнений представлена разрозненно и противоречива. На основе доступной информации о современных силовых гидроцилиндрах, видах и материалах применяемых уплотнений был проведен анализ основных видов уплотнений для силовых гидроцилиндров, рассмотрены возможные материалы для изготовления уплотнений, и их применяемость в изделиях. Проведенные исследования позволили определить Достоинства и недостатки видов уплотнений силовых гидроцилиндров. Результаты исследования расширяют знания о современных видах уплотнений силовых гидроцилиндров, а также применяемом материале для их изготовления.

**Ключевые слова:** силовой гидроцилиндр, уплотнение поршня, уплотнение штока, манжетное уплотнение, резиновое уплотнительное кольцо, защитное кольцо, материал уплотнения.

#### Введение

УДК 658.512

Широкое применение в конструкциях отечественных и зарубежных уплотнительных устройств находят узлы, включающие базовую деталь и установленную в ее внутреннюю канавку эластичную кольцевую деталь. Это объясняется

конструктивной простотой и высокой технологичностью деталей и сборочной единицы для условий автоматизации сборочной операции [1-3]. Постоянное обновление объектов машиностроения усложняет разработку технологических процессов сборки таких узлов и повышает затраты на ремонт [4-7].

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Цель исследования. рассмотреть возможные пути развития основных видов уплотнений для силовых гидроцилиндров.

### Материалы и методы исследования

Уплотнительные системы развиваются и совершенствуются прежде всего в части повышения надежности и долговечности работы. Развитие ведется по нескольким направлениям:

- разработка и применение новых материалов;
- совершенствование профилей;
- разработка систем уплотнений для наиболее ответственных и нагруженных цилиндров.

Современная технология создания уплотнений основана на выводе из зоны трения резиновых уплотнительных элементов и их замены на комбинированные с уплотнительными элементами из современных антифрикционных полимерных и композиционных материалов. В производстве используются термоэластопласт Хайтрел фирмы Дюпон (Hytrel, DuPont), полиацеталь (POM), полиуретаны (TPU), полиамид угленаполненный (PA), фторопласты с добавками кокса, молибдена и бронзы. Основные свойства этих материалов – высокая прочность, эластичность, износостойкость, хорошие антифрикционные качества – обеспечивают уплотнениям длительную работоспособность в широком диапазоне давлений, скоростей скольжения и температур [8]. Резиновые элементы, входящие в уплотнение, обеспечивают постоянный поджим уплотнительных колец при небольшом давлении рабочей жидкости. Такая конструкция является наиболее прогрессивной и спользуется известными мировыми производителями уплотнений Parker, Busak-Shamban, Simrit и др. [9, 10].

Известно, что основными современными материалами для производства уплотнений

служат термоэластопласты, или термопластичные эластомеры (ТЭП).

При эксплуатации эти материалы обладают свойствами эластомеров, а перерабатываются как термопласты. Это высокотехнологичный и очень обширный круг материалов с таким же обширным диапазоном свойств.

Основные требования, которым должны удовлетворять материалы уплотнений гидроцилиндров:

- стойкость к воздействию гидравлических рабочих жидкостей, прежде всего маслобензостойкость;
- высокие эластичные свойства в рабочем диапазоне температур, т. е. низкая остаточная деформация после снятия нагрузки;
- рабочие температуры должны перекрывать диапазон работы гидравлики, а это от  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  до пиковых  $+100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;
- достаточная твердость (90–95 ед. по Шору, шкала А), прежде всего для экструзийной стойкости;

— высокая абразивная износостойкость для надежной работы при наличии в гидрожидкости частиц абразива;

— технологичность переработки для снижения себестоимости изготовления.

Из всего многообразия ТЭП данным требованиям более всего удовлетворяют полиэфирные и полиуретановые. Еще совсем недавно полиуретановые ТЭП не могли конкурировать с полиэфирными ТЭП по рабочим температурам.

Но в последние годы появились марки термопластичных полиуретанов (ТПУ) с расширенным рабочим температурным диапазоном (табл.1). Все ведущие производители уплотнений для гидроцилиндров применили эти материалы в своих производственных программах. На диаграмме (рис. 1) показаны сравнительные характеристики полиэфирных и полиуретановых ТЭП.

Таблица 1. Материалы, используемые для производства уплотнений и опорно-направляющих колец.

Наименование материала	Модуль упругости, МПа	Твердость, усл.ед.	Рабочая температура, $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , max	Скорость скольжения, м/с, max	Рабочее давление, МПа, max	Применяемость в изделиях
Полиамид угленаполненный	1500	65 HRM	-50 +100	2	40	Опорно-направляющие, защитные кольца, уплотнения, грязесъемники
Фторопласт коксоаполненный	800	49 НВ	-200 +200	10	40	Опорно-направляющие кольца,

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b> = 4.971	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = 0.912	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = 6.630
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = 0.829	<b>РИИЦ (Russia)</b> = 0.126	<b>PIF (India)</b> = 1.940
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = 0.564	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = 8.716	<b>IBI (India)</b> = 4.260
<b>JIF</b> = 1.500	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 5.667	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = 0.350

Наименование материала	Модуль упругости, МПа	Твердость, усл.ед.	Рабочая температура, °C, max	Скорость скольжения, м/с, max	Рабочее давление, МПа, max	Применяемость в изделиях
с дисульфидом молибдена						уплотнения, грязесъемники
Фторопласт бронзонаполненный	800	49 HB	-200 +200	10	40	Опорно-направляющие кольца, уплотнения, грязесъемники
Термоэластопласт Хайтрел (Hytrel фирмы DuPont)	100-400	47 -72 ShD	-50 +100	0,5 - 2	40	Уплотнения, защитные кольца, грязесъемники
Полиацеталь (Delrin фирмы DuPont)	320	70 ShD	-50 +100	2		Опорно-направляющие кольца
Термоэластопласт полиуритановый	50	93 ShD	-30 +100	0,5	30	Защитные кольца, уплотнения, роторные уплотнения
Термоэластопласт полиуритановый морозостойкий	50	93 ShD	-40 +100	0,5	40	Защитные кольца, уплотнения, роторные уплотнения
Резина маслбензостойкая	10	70 ShD	-50 +120	0,5	50	Уплотнения
Резина фтористая		78 ShD	-15 +200	0,5	50	Кольцо поджимное, статическое уплотнение
Фторопласт	550	35 HB	-200 +200	10		Защитные кольца
Каучук силиконовый		75 ShD	-60 +200	0,5	50	Статическое уплотнение



## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

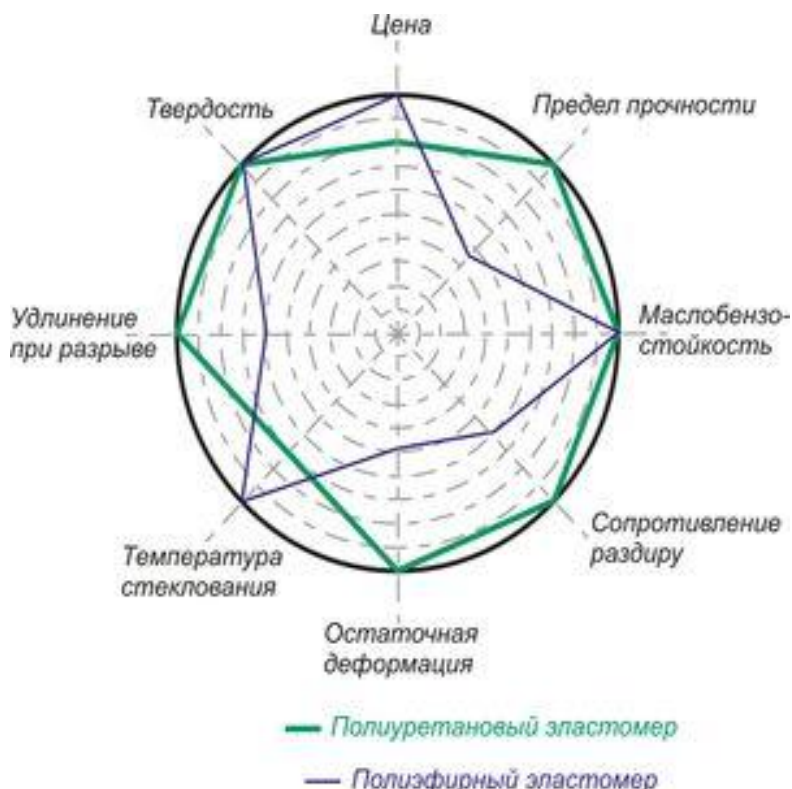


Рисунок 1 – Сравнение полиуретановых и полиэфирных ТЭП.

Максимальная оценка 10 баллов, и каждый круг диаграммы соответствует одному баллу. Как видим, ТПУ по сумме показателей превосходят полиэфирные ТЭП.

### Выводы.

Полиуретан более требователен как к режимам литья и их стабильности, так и к качеству литейной оснастки по сравнению с

используемом полиэфиром. Это прежде всего относится к термостатированию литейной формы, системе впрыска и качеству изготовления формообразующих. Термопласт автомат должен обеспечивать высокую повторяемость установленных режимов литья и в отличие от машин общего назначения обеспечивать более точное литье.

### References:

1. Skhirtladze, A.G. (2003). *Gidravlicheskie i pnevmaticheskie sistemy*. — Izdanie 2-e, dopolnennoe. / A.G. Skhirtladze, V.I. Ivanov, V.N. Kareev. (p.544). Moscow: IC MGTU «Stankin», «YAnus-K».
2. Tarakhovskiy, A.Y. (2012). *Razrabotka instrumenta dlya montazha elastichnogo kol'cevogo elementa vo vnutrennyuyu kanavku otverstiya* / A.YU. Tarakhovskiy, E.S. Gordeeva, G.P. Rezinkina // *Uchenye zapiski Krymskogo inzhenerno-pedagogicheskogo universiteta*, № 35, pp. 55-60.
3. Lepeshkin, A. V. (2003). *Gidravlika i gidropnev-moprivod: Uchebnik, ch. 2. Gidravlicheskie mashiny i gidropnevoprivod* / A.V. Lepeshkin, A. A. Mihajlin, A. A. SHEjpak; pod red. A. A. SHEjpa. (p.352). Moscow: MGIU.
4. Burenin, V.V. (2012). *Novye konstruksii uplotnenii dlia podvizhnykh soedinenii silovykh gidrotsilindrov ob"emnogo gidroprivoda stroitel'nykh mashin i mekhanizmov. Mekhanizatsiia stroitel'stva*, № 1, pp. 10–14.
5. Burenin, V.V. (2015). *Novye konstruksii silovykh gidrotsilindrov stroitel'nykh i*

**Impact Factor:**

**ISRA (India) = 4.971**  
**ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829**  
**GIF (Australia) = 0.564**  
**JIF = 1.500**

**SIS (USA) = 0.912**  
**PIHII (Russia) = 0.126**  
**ESJI (KZ) = 8.716**  
**SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667**

**ICV (Poland) = 6.630**  
**PIF (India) = 1.940**  
**IBI (India) = 4.260**  
**OAJI (USA) = 0.350**

- dorozhnykh mashin. Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny*, № 6, pp. 25-29.
6. Tarakhovskiy, A.Y. (2015). *Razrabotka metodiki raschetov parametrov sborki soedinenij tipa "elastichnyj kol'cevoj element - vnutrennyaya kanavka detali"* / A.YU. Tarakhovskiy // *V sbornike: Sovremennye napravleniya i perspektivy razvitiya tekhnologij obrabotki i oborudovaniya v mashinostroenii materialy mezhdunarodnoj nauchno-tehnicheskoy konferencii*. pp. 123-128.
  7. Stolyaruk, D.V. (2018). *Analiz faktorov, vliyayushchih na kachestvo sborki uplotnitel'nyh so-edinenij s rezinovymi uplotnitel'nymi kol'cami kruglogo secheniya* / Stolyaruk D.V., Tarakhovskiy A.YU. // *V sborni-ke: Aktual'nye problemy metrologicheskogo obespecheniya nauchno-prakticheskoy deya-tel'nostimaterialy II Vserossijskoj nauchno-tehnicheskoy konferencii s mezhdunarodnym uchastiem*. pp. 315-319.
  8. Chi, D. (2018). Poly(neopentyl glycol 2,5-furandicarboxylate): a promising hard segment for the development of bio-based thermoplastic poly(ether-ester) elastomer with high performance / Chi D., Liu F., Na H., Chen J., Zhu J., Hao C. // *ACS Sustainable Chemistry and Engineering*, T. 6, № 8, pp. 9893-9902.
  9. Zhang, Y. (2016). Sealing mechanism and failure analysis of actuator reciprocating seal / Y. Zhang [et al.] // *Proceedings of the 2016 IEEE 11th Conference on Industrial Electronics and Applications (ICIEA)*. Hefei, pp. 2190–2195. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICIEA.2016.7603952>
  10. Flitney, R. (2014). *Seals and sealing handbook* : 6th edition. Butterworth–Heinemann, 633 p. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/C2012-0-03302-9>.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 30.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



**Murod Hasanovich Abulkasimov**

State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Senior teacher

## THE NEED FOR INCREASING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE PERSON

**Abstract:** The article is written about the mechanisms to ensure the economic security of the individual, including by improving labor productivity. In addition, the article describes the need for the development of scientific developments to ensure the growth of labor productivity.

**Key words:** Economic security of an individual, labor productivity, factors affecting the growth of labor productivity, scientific developments.

**Language:** Russian English

**Citation:** Abulkasimov, M. H. (2019). The need for increasing labor productivity in ensuring the economic security of the person. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 486-489.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-89> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.89>

**Scopus ASCC:** 2000.

### Introduction

**JEL: L43; L94; G18**

In recent years, ensuring the economic security of the individual is one of the priority areas of state policy in many countries of the world. Especially often, the issue of personal security, including its economic security, is raised in the international arena.

Personal security comes in many varieties. This is due to the fact that the personality is a biosocial system and simultaneously plays the role of both a person as a member of society and a person as a living organism that exists in limited environmental parameters.

In the first case, we are talking about the legal security of the individual, i.e. protection of a citizen by a system of generally binding social norms protected by the traditions of society and the legal activity of the state; about material security, i.e. security of his property, economic, property, labor and family relations; about household safety, i.e. security of buildings and life support systems, housing, utilities, etc.

In the second case, personal safety is ensured by the class of personal environment parameters (by the form of energy movement: physical, chemical, biological, radiation, etc.), as well as by the nature of the effect: somatic safety, or the body is protected

from injuries, wounds, and other injuries; mental - security of the psyche, i.e. normal activity of brain factors of thinking, nervous system; spiritual - security of consciousness, moral state, will and ability to act; physiological - protection of the physiological systems of the body that support its life and performance; energy - protection from cooling the body, starvation or loss of health from exhaustion.

The state, which should complement the efforts of citizens and public organizations, protect all individuals, all social groups, the whole society (nation) as a whole, is called upon to be the main and most comprehensive universal security tool.

### Methodology of research

The term personal safety was first coined by economist Mahbub-ul Haq in the 1994 UNDP Human Development Report. A distinctive feature of the concept is the approach to the development of security problems from the point of view of human development. The concept highlights seven key aspects of human security:

- economic security;
- food security;
- environmental Safety;
- safety for health;
- personal safety;

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

- political security;
- public and cultural security.

The economic security of the individual is a state in which conditions are guaranteed to protect vital interests, and social development and social security of the individual are ensured. The economic interests of the individual are determined by high incomes, ensuring property rights, as well as a guarantee of social protection from the state, a high level of education and health care.

The level of income, the quality of social protection, freedom and human rights directly depend on the economic condition of the country. The development of a country's economy depends on whole groups of factors. To ensure economic growth, the State should take comprehensive measures to achieve the necessary goals. One such factor is labor productivity.

Labor productivity characterizes the efficiency of labor in material production. This is not only one of the most important indicators of production efficiency, but also an indicator of great economic and social importance at the macro level. Citizens of the country where the highest labor productivity is achieved must also have the highest standard of living. Labor productivity is the quantity of products produced over a certain period per one employee or labor costs per unit of output.

In accordance with the degree and nature of the impact on the level of labor productivity, factors affecting labor productivity can be divided into three groups. Among the factors can be identified:

1. Material and technical (modernization of equipment, mechanization of manual work, automation of production, introduction of the latest technology, use of a new type of raw material);
2. Socio-psychological factors (improvement of management and production organization, improvement of production organization, improvement of labor organization);
3. Organizational and economic factors (quality of the labor collective, their social and demographic composition, level of training, creative initiative and labor activity of employees).

Labor productivity is characterized as one of the basic indicators reflecting the real effectiveness of the functioning of the economy as a whole. Being a relative indicator, labor productivity allows you to compare the effectiveness of various groups engaged

in the production process and plan numerical values for subsequent periods.

Labor productivity characterizes the productivity of labor costs per unit of time. For example, it shows how much production a worker will produce per hour. Increased productivity leads to increased production and savings on wages.

Labor productivity is a characteristic of the effectiveness of productive activities for a certain time.

The level of productivity can be measured using indicators of output and labor intensity.

$$\text{Production } W = \frac{Q}{T}$$

$Q$  — volume of production  
 $T$  — working hours

The inverse is laboriousness. (t)

$$t = \frac{T}{Q}$$

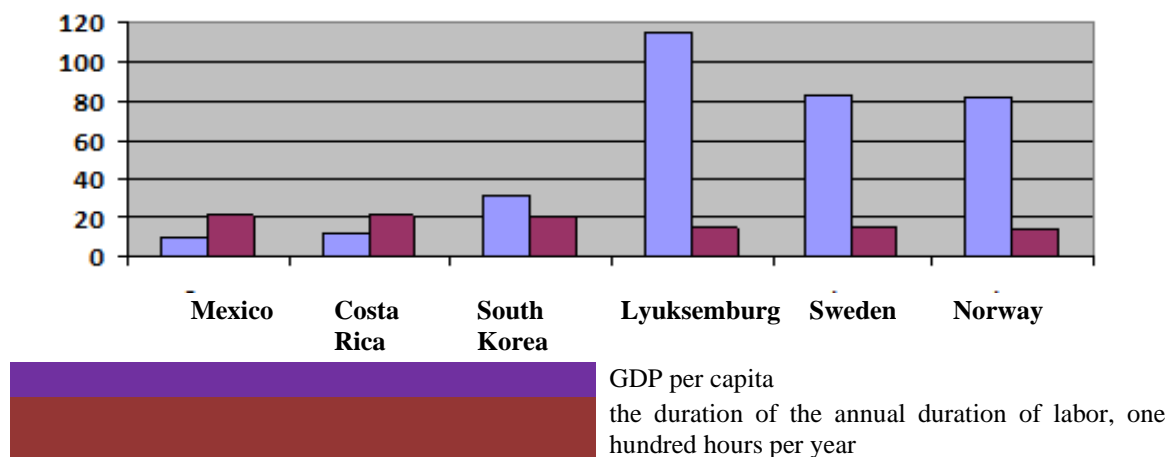
Generation can be considered for different periods.

### Analysis and results

Based on the foregoing, it follows that labor productivity is affected by both the cost of working time and the volume of production. In many countries of the world, longer workweeks do not always lead to higher productivity growth. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Mexico, Costa Rica and South Korea have one of the longest annual working hours in the world. On average 2018, 2148 hours / year worked in Mexico, 2121 hours / year in Costa Rica, and 1993 hours / year in South Korea. In terms of GDP per capita for 2018, according to the IMF, which also reflects the standard of living, Luxembourg ranks first with 114.23 thousand US dollars. In second place is Switzerland with 82.95 thousand US dollars and in third place is Norway with 81.69 thousand US dollars. In Mexico, this figure is 9.81 thousand US dollars, Costa Rica 11.74 thousand US dollars and South Korea 31.35 thousand US dollars. At the same time, Luxembourg has an average of 1,506 hours a year, 1459 hours a year in Switzerland and only 1,416 hours a year in Norway. It can be concluded that the amount of working time not always affects the growth in the production of goods and services.

**Impact Factor:**

<b>ISRA (India)</b> = 4.971	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = 0.912	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = 6.630
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = 0.829	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b> = 0.126	<b>PIF (India)</b> = 1.940
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = 0.564	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = 8.716	<b>IBI (India)</b> = 4.260
<b>JIF</b> = 1.500	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 5.667	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = 0.350



**Fig.1. The ratio of time spent and GDP per capita by country.**

In recent years, the need to increase labor productivity to improve the quality of life of the population has become apparent. Given the production and socio-political importance of labor productivity, much attention has always been paid to raising its level. Therefore, starting from a specific enterprise and ending with domestic state economic policy, a search has always been made for ways to increase labor productivity and open up reserves for increasing it.

One of the main ways to increase labor productivity is to integrate scientific and technological progress with the production of goods and services. It is scientific and technological progress that is the locomotive of economic development. The use of innovation in the production process leads to resource savings, increased labor productivity, a decrease in the number of labor resources in production. In addition, as a result of scientific and technical progress, the process of production of new types of products begins, which mainly have a higher added value.

In the modern world, the economic power of a country is determined not so much by the volume of gross national product produced and its availability of capital and labor resources, but by the size of its scientific and technical potential, the effectiveness of

its use, expressed in the number of inventions and discoveries, new types of products, primarily technology and technology. Scientific and technical potential has become a special kind of resource these days. Without it, modern competitive production becomes impossible. The country's scientific and technical potential is a cumulative resource of its scientific and technical sphere, creating new products and technologies. It is determined not only by the amount of scientific and technical resources available, but also by their quality, ability to manage these resources, correctly evaluate prospects, and scientists' internal interest in discoveries and inventions. [eleven]

In many countries of the world, more and more attention is paid to R&D financing. According to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the world leaders in investment are the USA, China, Japan and Germany. These countries invest in the development of scientific research more than other countries in absolute terms. As a result, they most of all influence the trends occurring in the world economy. In terms of R&D expenditures in% of GDP, Israel ranks first with 4.6%, South Korea with the same indicator in second place and Sweden with 3.3% in third place. [9]

**Table 1. List of countries by R&D expenditure relative to GDP**

Country Name	R&D expenditures as% of GDP in	2018 IMF GDP per capita	Rank in the IMF per capita GDP ranking for 2018
Israel	4,6%	53,873	11
South Korea	4,6%	41644	21
Sweden	3,3%	31346	28

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

The countries with the highest share of R&D expenditures in GDP are either rapidly developing or developed countries. The living standards of the population in these countries are much higher than those of the rest of the region, with the exception of Sweden, which is located in one of the richest regions in the world.

### Conclusions

As already mentioned, increasing the growth of labor productivity is one of the main tasks of many countries to ensure the growth of living standards. As

a result of investing in scientific and technological developments and innovations, labor productivity is improved by saving resources and working time. The cost of goods and services is falling, the profitability of manufacturers is growing. More free resources are emerging to stimulate labor and improve the quality of life of the population. Ultimately, increasing incomes and improving living standards of the population are necessary components in ensuring the economic security of the individual in a market economy.

### References:

1. Farer, T. (2011). 'Human Security: Defining the Elephant and Imagining its Tasks', *Asian Journal of International Law* 1:1 43-55, also Online October 6, 2010.
2. Gasper, D. (2005). 'Securing Humanity: Situating "Human Security" as Concept and Discourse' *Journal of Human Development* 6:2, 221-245.
3. Gasper, D. (2010b). 'The Idea of Human Security' chapter 2, in Karen O'Brien, Asuncion Lera St. Clair, and Berit Kristofferson, eds. *Climate Change, Ethics and Human Security*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
4. Hettne, B. (2010). 'Development and security: origins and future'. *Security Dialogue* 41:1 31-52.
5. Abulkosimov, H.P., & Abulkasimov, M. (2019). "Economic Security: Theory and Practice" (p.116). Tashkent.
6. Alabicheva, M.A. (2014). The economic security of the individual in the context of economic stratification of Russian society // *J. Socio-economic phenomena and processes. M., 2014 No. 4*, p.125 .;
7. Stepicheva, O.A., Chernova, V.V., & Kotelnikova, M.A. (2015). The objective function and threats to the economic safety of a person. *Social and economic phenomena and processes, T. 10, No. 2*, p.88.
8. (2019). World Economic Outlook, April 2019: Growth Slowdown, Precarious Recovery.
9. (n.d.). UNESCO Institute for Statistics. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SCNDS&lang=en>
10. (n.d.). Retrieved 2019, from <https://data.oecd.org/emp/hours-worked.htm>
11. (2013). Scientific and technological progress and its impact on economic growth, V. A. Tupchienko / *Economic analysis: theory and practice / 2013 28 (331) – 2013*.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 30.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Farruh Abdusamadov

Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute  
Teacher

## THE POLICY OF SOVIET POWER TO LIMIT PRIVATE PROPERTY AND ITS NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES

**Abstract:** This article highlights the restriction of Soviet power policy to private property in Uzbekistan and its negative consequence. The article covers the policy of the Soviet state in connection with the restriction of private property in Uzbekistan and transfer of any property to state ownership.

**Key words:** private property, Soviet state, Bolsheviks, classification, repression, nationalization, tyranny.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Abdusamadov, F. (2019). The policy of soviet power to limit private property and its negative consequences. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 490-492.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-90> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.90>

**Scopus ASCC:**

### Introduction

Today, the level of public policy has increased in Uzbekistan to support private property, ensure the rights of the layer of property owners and protect their legitimate interests in increasing the welfare of the people and moving to market relations. Because increasing the incomes of the population through the development of private property in our country, in a word, creating decent living conditions for a person, is the main goal of the reforms.

Unfortunately, in the first quarter of the last century, more precisely in 1917 year, when the Bolshevik power in our country found a decision, the monopolistic attitude of the ruling party in all spheres of the life of the state and society began to be felt, the private relations that had developed in agriculture, gardening, production, crafts and other areas for centuries began to Even the lands and places of mosques and madrasas, which were community-owned, began to be transferred to the state. This situation, of course, negatively affected the socio-economic lifestyle of the population.

As a result of the implementation of the policy of “military communism” conducted by the Bolsheviks, a militarized society arose, the main signs of which were the absolute centralization and gross periodization of management, the abolition of private property, the confiscation of economic activities, the imposition of labor with punitive measures, the

destruction of the existing system of market economy, the violent exchange of national and As a result, the number of peasant farms and the population for work has significantly decreased. In particular, by the beginning of 1921, the number of peasant farms decreased by 15% compared to 1915, and the number of men employed in them by 36% [2, 243]. A new economic policy, developed to address such conflicts, turned out to be a temporary measure. The state nevertheless went on the way of limiting private property.

The policy of Soviet power on the restriction of private property in Uzbekistan and the transfer of any property to the state power can be seen as follows:

First, even at the beginning of the twentieth century, a large part of the population lived in the conditions of traditional society. The main income of the people came from farming, cattle-breeding and crafting, as well as partly from trade. In 1924-1925, 84% of the labor-intensive part of the population was occupied by agriculture. Started in 1917 year, the drought continued to creep. The peasant practically got into a difficult situation. Meeting the needs of people for bread became the biggest of the problems. In such conditions, the state began to gradually introduce all property under its jurisdiction, instead of supporting private land. This caused the separation of the population from their farms, which served the primary needs. Instead, the dominant ideology began

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

to propagate the false nonsense of the tribe “for one person, for all, for one person”.

Secondly, it is true that in the hands of a large part of the population there was not so much wealth. But a small number of farmland farms gave the opportunity to grow agricultural and melons products. Most of the lands were concentrated in the local rich hands, and they recruited ordinary peasants and carried out farming. On December 2, 1925, at the extraordinary session of the Uzssr MiG, the decree “on the nasionalization of land and water” was adopted. According to him, more than 50 desyatina lands were seized in the Samarkand region, more than 40 desyatina in Fergana region. 7-10 desyatina reduced farms where there is a husband[3]. In 1926, 575 farms were completed in the same Fergana Region[4]. And this, too, did not do, the Bolshevik authorities moved to the nasionalization of their property by “ear” the local rich. Local rich people, separated from their land, were exiled to a completely different territory. Their families remained in a difficult situation.

Thirdly, at the time when the Bolsheviks came to power, they opposed all forms of private property. For them, the more dangerous the intelligentsia, which is the front part of the people, the financially higher part of the population also became the target of the current authorities. Such a policy did not bypass not only large landowners, but also artisans who own their own craft workshops. Workshops of artisans, who saw the day through carpet weaving, stone carving, leather weaving, copper weaving, fabric weaving and dozens of other types of crafts, began to be closed. The Bolsheviks brought industry, factories to the country and showed themselves as if the fur had made the population miserable. The fact is that at the time of such a reform, the aim of the population to strive for production, the loss of abilities and entrepreneurial skills and dependence on the state lay.

Fourth, the Bolsheviks also began to take cultural institutions into their own hands. There was a readiness to create an organizational-institutional structure of the integration of communist ideology into the minds and hearts of the people. Until now, Russian-tuzem schools, new-style schools established by jadidists, amateur artistic communities were closed, they were also introduced into the state. Now the established schools were necessary not only to teach knowledge, but also to turn the Bolshevik ideology into a means of propaganda. The policy of repression against the jadids was a “decisive” blow given to the initiators of the new method schools.

Educational institutions and cultural institutions passed to the dominant ideology izmiye.

Fifth, during the Khanate system, there were separate estates of mosques and madrasas. The state has exempted such properties from any taxes. These properties are aimed at the repair of mosques and madrasahs, social protection of students and strangers. Since 1920-1922 ears, the properties of the foundation began to be limited. Their property was also transferred to the state. The state began to support atheistic politics, proceeding from the ideas of the Communist Party. He intended to integrate his religion into the account of the weakening of the people. But such a policy later brought out its negative consequences.

Today, it is important to study the policy of Soviet power to limit private property as a holistic scientific study. In our opinion, it is worthwhile to pay attention to the following aspects:

- Analysis of the state of private property in Uzbekistan in 1917-1930 and the consequences of its acquisition into state power in the Soviet period and in the ears of independence;

- Comprehensive coverage of the objectives and directions of the establishment of the Bolshevik power in the territory of Uzbekistan, its policy on monopolization of public and public life, its reforms related to the restriction of private property;

- analysis of the consequences of the process of nasionalization of land properties by indicating the total amount of private owners in the envisaged period, their place in the socio-economic life of the country;

- To reveal through archival sources and literature that the social situation of the population in the cities and villages in 1917-1930 ears has deteriorated due to the policy of nasionalization, which led to their dominant ideology;

- to examine the tendencies of the gradual destruction of the rich traditions of the population in agriculture, craftsmanship and trade by the state, etc.

In general, in 1917-1930, the limitation of private property on the territory of Uzbekistan and its socio-economic consequences were extremely valuable to our people. At the time when the Bolsheviks came to power, the state of private property and its complete devolution tendencies, the efforts to eliminate the folk traditions associated with farming, crafting and trade, the deterioration of the socio-economic situation of the population from ear to ear, the process of limiting the ownership of religious institutions were the product of the economic policy.



<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHII (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

## References:

1. (n.d.). *O'zbekistonning yangi tarixi*. 2 kitob. (p.178). Tashkent: Sharq.
2. Aminova, R. (1963). *Agrarnaya politika sovetsoy vlasti v Uzbekistane (1917-1920 gg.)* (p.243). Tashkent.
3. (1925). "Pravda vostoka", 1925, 10 dekabr.
4. (1926). "Qizil O'zbekiston", 1926, 28 yanvar.
5. (1986). *Narodnoe xozyaystvo Uzbekskoy SSR v 1985 g.* (p.42). Tashkent.
6. Tuxtaev, E.S. (1980). *Sotsialno-ekonomicheskie problemi povisheniya urovnya jizni selskogo naseleniya Uzbekskoy SSR.* (p.139). Tashkent: Fan.
7. (2000). *O'zbekiston sovet mustamlakachiligi davrida. O'zbekistonning yangi tarixi*. 2-jild, - Tashkent: Akademiya.
8. Shubin, A.V. (n.d.). Ot «zastoya» k reformam. SSSR v 1917-1985 gg... p.259.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

## Contents

	p.
74. <b>Chemezov, D., et al.</b> Influence of a mold material and percentage of chemical elements in melt on shrinkage of castings made of nonferrous metals alloys. ....	401-406
75. <b>Abdieva, F. R.</b> The process of serving, carrier path and barriers of leading women in public administration affairs. ....	407-409
76. <b>Egamqulova, N. B.</b> Literary process at the beginning of the XX century: based on the materials of “Oyina” magazine. ....	410-416
77. <b>Juraev, A.</b> The state as a guarantee of preserving national values and traditions. ....	417-419
78. <b>Usarov, B. O.</b> «Rectangle» method and «Module replacement» for unknown first-order comparisons. ....	420-424
79. <b>Nesterov, V. M., &amp; Ovchinnikov, Y. D.</b> Table tennis as an element of corporate culture in society. ....	425-431
80. <b>Abdulvokhidov, E.</b> Pedagogical thoughts reflected in the story of Ch. Aitmatov “White Steamboat”. ....	432-434
81. <b>Duschanov, R. R.</b> Problems and consequences of taxation in uzbekistan after world war II. ....	435-438
82. <b>Vishnevskaya, I. L.</b> Formation of the subject of judicial examination. ....	439-443
83. <b>Nunev, S. T.</b> Social work supervision with students and creation of conditions for stimulation and development of critical analysis and reflection. ....	444-452
84. <b>Nunev, S. T.</b> Social work supervision with students as an environment for forming sensitivity towards clients and providing opportunities for change and development. ....	453-462
85. <b>Akhmedov, D. R.</b> The political and economic restriction of early economy in the threshold of collectivization in Uzbekistan. ....	463-466
86. <b>Barakaev, O. O.</b> Directions for improving audit in the corporate governance system. ....	467-473
87. <b>Rasulov, N. N.</b> Content and directions of the development of marketing activities of shoe products in the conditions of innovative transformations. ....	474-480
88. <b>Tarakhovskiy, A.</b> Investigation of the distortion of the microreliefe of the details at finish turning. ....	481-485

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

---

89. **Abulkasimov, M. H.**  
The need for increasing labor productivity in ensuring the economic security of the person. .... 486-489
90. **Abdusamadov, F.**  
The policy of soviet power to limit private property and its negative consequences. .... 490-492

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	ПИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350



Scientific publication

«ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, USA» - Международный научный журнал зарегистрированный во Франции, и выходящий в электронном и печатном формате. **Препринт** журнала публикуется на сайте по мере поступления статей.

Все поданные авторами статьи в течении 1-го дня размещаются на сайте <http://T-Science.org>.

Печатный экземпляр рассылается авторам в течение 2-4 дней после 30 числа каждого месяца.

### Импакт фактор журнала

Impact Factor	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Impact Factor JIF		1.500					
Impact Factor ISRA (India)		1.344				3.117	4.971
Impact Factor ISI (Dubai, UAE) based on International Citation Report (ICR)	0.307	0.829					
Impact Factor GIF (Australia)	0.356	0.453	0.564				
Impact Factor SIS (USA)	0.438	0.912					
Impact Factor ПИИЦ (Russia)		0.179	0.224	0.207	0.156	0.126	
Impact Factor ESJI (KZ) based on Eurasian Citation Report (ECR)		1.042	1.950	3.860	4.102	6.015	8.716
Impact Factor SJIF (Morocco)		2.031				5.667	
Impact Factor ICV (Poland)		6.630					
Impact Factor PIF (India)		1.619	1.940				
Impact Factor IBI (India)			4.260				
Impact Factor OAJI (USA)						0.350	

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

## INDEXING METADATA OF ARTICLES IN SCIENTOMETRIC BASES:



International Scientific Indexing ISI (Dubai, UAE)  
<http://isindexing.com/isi/journaldetails.php?id=327>



Research Bible (Japan)  
<http://journalseeker.researchbib.com/?action=viewJournalDetails&issn=23084944&uid=rd1775>



PIHII (Russia)  
<http://elibrary.ru/contents.asp?issueid=1246197>



Türk eğitim indeksi

Turk Egitim Indeksi (Turkey)  
<http://www.turkegitimindeksi.com/Journals.aspx?ID=149>



DOI (USA)  
<http://www.doi.org>



Open Academic Journals Index (Russia)  
<http://oaji.net/journal-detail.html?number=679>



Japan Link Center (Japan) <https://japanlinkcenter.org>



Kudos Innovations, Ltd. (USA)  
<https://www.growkudos.com>



Cl.An. // THOMSON REUTERS, EndNote (USA)  
<https://www.myendnoteweb.com/EndNoteWeb.html>



Scientific Object Identifier (SOI)  
<http://s-o-i.org/>



Google Scholar (USA)  
[http://scholar.google.ru/scholar?q=Theoretical+science.org&btnG=&hl=ru&as\\_sdt=0%2C5](http://scholar.google.ru/scholar?q=Theoretical+science.org&btnG=&hl=ru&as_sdt=0%2C5)



Directory of abstract indexing for Journals  
<http://www.daij.org/journal-detail.php?jid=94>



CrossRef (USA)  
<http://doi.crossref.org>



Collective IP (USA)  
<https://www.collectiveip.com/>



PFTS Europe/Rebus:list (United Kingdom)  
<http://www.rebuslist.com>



Korean Federation of Science and Technology Societies (Korea)  
<http://www.kofst.or.kr>

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India)</b> = 4.971	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = 0.912	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = 6.630
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = 0.829	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b> = 0.126	<b>PIF (India)</b> = 1.940
	<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = 0.564	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = 8.716	<b>IBI (India)</b> = 4.260
	<b>JIF</b> = 1.500	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 5.667	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = 0.350



AcademicKeys (Connecticut, USA)  
[http://sciences.academickeys.com/jour\\_main.php](http://sciences.academickeys.com/jour_main.php)



Cl.An. // THOMSON REUTERS, ResearcherID (USA)  
<http://www.researcherid.com/rid/N-7988-2013>



RedLink (Canada)  
<https://www.redlink.com/>



TDNet  
 Library & Information Center Solutions (USA)  
<http://www.tdnet.io/>



RefME (USA & UK)  
<https://www.refme.com>



Sherpa Romeo (United Kingdom)  
<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/search.php?source=journal&sourceid=28772>



Cl.An. // THOMSON REUTERS, ORCID (USA)  
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7689-4157>



Yewno (USA & UK)  
<http://yewno.com/>



Stratified Medical Ltd. (London, United Kingdom)  
<http://www.stratifiedmedical.com/>

**THE SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL IS INDEXED IN SCIENTOMETRIC BASES:**



Advanced Sciences Index (Germany)  
<http://journal-index.org/>



Global Impact Factor (Australia)  
<http://globalimpactfactor.com/?type=issn&s=2308-4944&submit=Submit>



SCIENTIFIC INDEXING SERVICE (USA)  
<http://sindexs.org/JournalList.aspx?ID=202>



International Society for Research Activity (India)  
<http://www.israjif.org/single.php?did=2308-4944>

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350



**CiteFactor**  
Academic Scientific Journals

CiteFactor (USA) Directory Indexing of  
International Research Journals

<http://www.citefactor.org/journal/index/11362/theoretical-applied-science>



**JIFACTOR**

JIFACTOR

[http://www.jifactor.org/journal\\_view.php?journal\\_id=2073](http://www.jifactor.org/journal_view.php?journal_id=2073)

**ESJI** Eurasian  
Scientific  
Journal  
Index  
[www.ESJIndex.org](http://www.ESJIndex.org)

Eurasian Scientific Journal Index (Kazakhstan)

<http://esjindex.org/search.php?id=1>



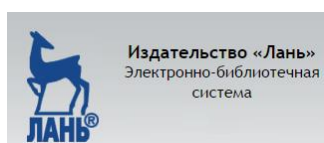
SJIF Impact Factor (Morocco)

<http://sjifactor.inno-space.net/passport.php?id=18062>



InfoBase Index (India)

<http://infobaseindex.com>



Электронно-библиотечная система  
«Издательства «Лань» (Russia)

<http://e.lanbook.com/journal/>



International Institute of Organized Research  
(India)

<http://www.i2or.com/indexed-journals.html>



Journal Index

<http://journalindex.net/?qi=Theoretical+%26+Applied+Science>



Open Access  
JOURNALS

Open Access Journals

<http://www.oajournals.info/>



Indian Citation Index

Indian citation index (India)

<http://www.indiancitationindex.com/>



Index Copernicus International (Warsaw, Poland)

<http://journals.indexcopernicus.com/masterlist.php?q=2308-4944>

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

**International Academy of Theoretical & Applied Sciences** - member of Publishers International Linking Association (USA) - international Association of leading active scientists from different countries. The main objective of the Academy is to organize and conduct research aimed at obtaining new knowledge contribute to technological, economic, social and cultural development.

**Academy announces acceptance of documents for election as a member:**  
**Correspondents and Academicians**

Reception of documents is carried out till January 25, 2020.

Documents you can send to the address [T-Science@mail.ru](mailto:T-Science@mail.ru) marked "Election to the Academy members".

**The list of documents provided for the election:**

1. Curriculum vitae (photo, passport details, education, career, scientific activities, achievements)
2. List of publications
3. The list of articles published in the scientific journal [ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science](#)
  - \* to correspondents is not less than 7 articles
  - \* academics (degree required) - at least 20 articles.

**Detailed information on the website** <http://www.t-science.org/Academ.html>

Presidium of the Academy

**International Academy of Theoretical & Applied Sciences** - member of Publishers International Linking Association (USA) - международное объединение ведущих активных ученых с разных стран. Основной целью деятельности Академии является организация и проведение научных исследований, направленных на получение новых знаний способствующих технологическому, экономическому, социальному и культурному развитию.

**Академия объявляет прием документов на избрание в свой состав:**  
**Член-корреспондентов и Академиков**

Прием документов осуществляется до 25.01.2020.

Документы высылаются по адресу [T-Science@mail.ru](mailto:T-Science@mail.ru) с пометкой "Избрание в состав Академии".

**Список документов предоставляемых для избрания:**

1. Автобиография (фото, паспортные данные, обучение, карьера, научная деятельность, достижения)
2. Список научных трудов
3. Список статей опубликованных в научном журнале [ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science](#)
  - \* для член-корреспондентов - не менее 7 статей,
  - \* для академиков (необходима ученая степень) - не менее 20 статей.

**Подробная информация на сайте** <http://www.t-science.org/Academ.html>

Presidium of the Academy



<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHII (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

---

---

Signed in print: 30.10.2019. Size 60x84  $\frac{1}{8}$

«Theoretical & Applied Science» (USA, Sweden, KZ)  
Scientific publication, p.sh. 48.75. Edition of 90 copies.  
<http://T-Science.org> E-mail: [T-Science@mail.ru](mailto:T-Science@mail.ru)

---

Printed «Theoretical & Applied Science»