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Xurmatoy Sobirjanovna Valiyeva

Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov  
teacher

## INNOVATIONS AND INTERACTIVE METHODS IN THE TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

**Abstract:** In this article highlights of theoretical background for the study of innovations and interactive teaching methods in the light of solving problems of teaching foreign languages to students.

**Key words:** innovation, interactive methods, foreign language, education, effectiveness.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Valiyeva, X. S. (2020). Innovations and interactive methods in the teaching foreign languages. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 02 (82), 701-703.

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### Introduction

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In the XXI century, the intensification and modernization of education requires the introduction of such innovative technologies that are aimed at the creative education of the individual in the intellectual and emotional dimension. Such innovative technologies are: developmental learning, design, problem-based learning, level differentiation, test system, game-based learning, immersion in a foreign language culture, learning in collaboration, self-education and autonomy, integration, as well as health - saving, research, information and communication and personality - oriented technologies. With such a target setting, cognitive universal actions are one of the leading components of the educational standard. This is due to the fact that one of the components of the child's mental development is his knowledge, which implies the formation of a scientific picture of the world, the ability to manage their intellectual activities, mastering the methodology, strategies and methods of learning, the development of representative, symbolic, logical, creative thinking, productive imagination, memory, attention, reflection. In this regard, cognitive universal actions include:

- actions to extract information;
- the ability to navigate the knowledge system and realize the need for new knowledge;

- the ability to make a preliminary selection of information sources to search for new knowledge.

Innovative technologies in education allow you to regulate learning and direct it in the right direction. People were always afraid of everything unknown and new, they had a negative attitude to any changes. Stereotypes that exist in the mass consciousness, affecting the usual way of life, lead to painful phenomena, prevent the renewal of all types of training. The reason for people's unwillingness to accept innovations in modern education lies in blocking the vital needs for comfort, security, and self-assertion.

Innovative behavior does not imply adaptation, it implies the formation of one's own personality, self-development. The teacher must understand that innovative education is a way of educating a harmonious personality. "Ready-made templates" are not suitable for it, it is important to constantly improve your own intellectual level. A teacher who gets rid of "complexes" and psychological barriers is ready to become a full-fledged participant in innovative transformations. One of the tasks of the modern school is to reveal the potential of all participants in the pedagogical process, providing them with opportunities to display their creative abilities. The solution of these problems is impossible without the implementation of the variability of educational processes, which is why there are various innovative types and types of educational institutions that require

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deep scientific and practical understanding. Innovations, or innovations, are characteristic of any professional activity of a person and therefore naturally become the subject of study, analysis and implementation. Innovations do not arise by themselves, they are the result of scientific research, advanced pedagogical experience of individual teachers and entire teams. This process cannot be spontaneous, it needs to be managed.

Often we consider the process of knowledge accumulation as a necessary attribute of value accumulation. Addressing the problem of its development involves not only preserving the best elements of the old, but also creating a new one, adding cultural wealth to the learning process. Here we are talking about innovations, the introduction of new methods in the transfer of knowledge. The creation of a new one becomes a work of cultural knowledge only when it acquires social significance and is distributed among experts, in our case, in the educational environment. If an "innovator" talks about his theory, experiences, and ways to solve a problem, and claims that he is going to make adjustments to the process of, say, "learning", then this form causes a response from people in a certain community. And if such an adjustment is questionable and additional time for experiments is required, then the proposal cannot be called either an innovation or a newly introduced method.

However, it also happens that innovation or modernization, as a process in some area, at some point find their followers and recognition of contemporaries. The sources of national innovation should be found in the historical conditions of education and the formation of the educational process. These concepts have deep roots, reflecting the features of the social life of a particular socio-historical or ethnic community of people, its relationship with the stages of training. Cultural or educational innovations are sources of the diversity of historical processes that give them preservation and transfer of knowledge by generations. And this uniqueness, irreplaceability determines the need for a particularly careful attitude to the process of teaching young people. Throughout a person's life, there is a process of becoming a person-learning the experience of past generations.

Today, this process is carried out in two ways: in the course of spontaneous education as a result of purposeful influence on it from the society, or through the educational system that already functions in the society, meeting some requirements. As the history of the development of innovative processes in the Humanities shows, its various forms did not arise immediately. The most "ancient" is the connection between pedagogy and psychology in determining the components, mechanisms, roles and tasks of interactive teaching methods. The starting point of innovation is its relationship with practice. Arising

from practice, experience, scientific ideas, theories become a guide to action during the educational process. In the process of application, their validity is checked. Practice acts as an objective criterion for evaluating, determining the truth, and the need for new methods. Recently, teachers often talk about "modernizing education", which is naturally associated with the extensive transition to information and communication technologies and the study of foreign languages.

Modernization of education is based on a computer with video equipment using, say, English. Personal contacts: teacher and student, reading books go by the wayside. There is a new type of communication, based on the opportunities for the student to enter the electronic world of information. It turns out to be a modernized, pedagogically approved "closed circle" of innovation in learning. The society requires that its members speak a foreign language. For the majority of young people as members of society, in general, a foreign language is a potential value, not a real one. Because of this, a foreign language does not act as a personal value. The contradiction should be removed by the teacher-mediator between the society and the student audience. Its task is to translate social value into personal value. In the methodological literature of the last two decades, there is hardly a more frequent word than "communicative". Having broken through the concrete walls of traditional training, the communicative method has won its place in the sun of education and as such no longer needs support. And it has also become a fashion for designating and specifying many other techniques and methods. As uncomfortable as it is to admit that you have not read such and such a bestseller, it has become so uncomfortable to declare yourself as an opponent of the "communicative". We can say that the time has come when communication skills should not be afraid of their enemies, but of their supporters. This is no longer a paradox, but the reality of teaching foreign languages.

Today, modernization is more and more clearly revealed another function - it begins to act as a social force, directly involved in the processes of social development and management. This function is most clearly manifested in situations where scientific methods and their data are used for the development of large interstate projects. Thus, the processes of innovation and interactive methods have a complex impact on the educational life of University students, affecting their communicative and technical field of knowledge.

All this, of course, does not mean that the learning process is built as a copy of the communication process. Moreover, in the process of communication, there are parameters that do not make sense to model from the point of view of training. To form the learning process as an innovative method of

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approach to the principles of education means modeling only the main, vital, essential parameters of learning, which include: the nature of the student's activity, the relationship and interaction of the teacher and the student, situational forms of functioning of the teaching process, the content of the innovation process, the system of technical and educational tools. And the assimilation of which would ensure the achievement of the educational goal. It is also impossible not to notice that the innovative fervor may fade. The fact is that the time, social and economic costs of teaching foreign languages are often not comparable to the meager result that we get in the form of so-called practical language proficiency. And it would seem that the question arises quite rightly: "can modernization as a process become the basis of the educational process?"

Currently, the promotion of interactive methods is an urgent need for training practices. First, because interactive methods are adequate for the educational purpose, thus helping to teach even those who have physical disabilities, and secondly, because interactive methods are enriched with new research that is very necessary for the teacher. One of the most important sources of pedagogical conclusions and generalizations is the daily practice of teaching, in which interactive methods appear in a hidden, collapsed form.

Teachers, guided by certain goals, may encounter obstacles that are not known to the theory or are known but have not yet been studied. There is a

need to investigate them. But, as you know, you can only successfully investigate what has been prepared by previous works, has already been achieved by a specific level of theory or practice. Research work on too broad, amorphous problems when the object is not divided and the inability to identify the sides available for research, correctly outline the stages of study leads researchers to failures. We are paving the way for the future of the educational process today. Progress in this largely depends on how much we, teachers, are strongly armed with modern knowledge and methods, will affect the acquisition of knowledge by students.

Participation in information and communication pedagogical activities contributes to the complex formation of all aspects of communicative competence: language, socio-cultural, cognitive, linguistic and country studies; as well as related communicative and cognitive skills of students (search and selection of relevant information, its analysis, generalization and classification). Modeling a real authentic environment through the use of Internet resources serves not only to better master the language, but also allows you to understand the deep law of unity and diversity of culture. Thus, the innovative technologies that we have reviewed today significantly enrich and diversify the teaching of foreign languages. Instead of monotonous work comes intellectual creative search, in the process of which a new type of personality is formed, active and purposeful, focused on constant self-education and development.

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## “GREEN ECONOMY”. WORLD EXPERIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT FEATURES IN UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** the article considers world experience of the transition from "brown" economy to "green" and transition to "green" the economy of Uzbekistan, its economic and environmental benefits.

**Key words:** economy, «green economy», growth limits, Tobin tax, resource deficit, energy-saving technologies, resource-saving technologies, waste disposal, alternative energy.

**Language:** Russian

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### «ЗЕЛЁНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА». МИРОВОЙ ОПЫТ И ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ.

**Аннотация:** в статье рассматривается мировой опыт перехода от «коричневой» экономики к «зелёной» и особенности перехода к «зелёной» экономике Узбекистана, его экономические и экологические выгоды.

**Ключевые слова:** экономика, «зелёная экономика», пределы роста, налог Тобина, дефицит ресурсов, энергосберегающие технологии, ресурсосберегающие технологии, утилизация отходов, альтернативная энергетика.

#### Введение

UDC 33

Понятие «зелёная экономика» вошло в нашу жизнь относительно недавно. Но уже сейчас имеет огромное количество приверженцев и последователей. На протяжении тысячелетий человечество потребительски относилось к природе, варварски уничтожая её ресурсы. Бездумное, неограниченное потребление природных ресурсов привело к тому, что к началу XXI века мир оказался на грани экологической катастрофы. Существующие технологии, зародившиеся ещё в эпоху индустриального

общества, основанные на углеводородах, ресурсов и энергоёмки. Большое количество выбросов производства уже привели к изменению климата Земли. Бездумное потребление исчерпаемых природных ресурсов привело к тому, что для человечества становятся обыденными дефицит пресной воды, истощение и деградация почв, разрушение озонового слоя. Общество потребляет миллионы тонн мусора, захоронение которого требует всё больших площадей. Увеличение численности населения Земли грозит тем, что все эти проблемы усугубятся многократно.

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Уже к середине XX века стало понятно, что необходимо создавать альтернативные источники энергии, создавать энерго и ресурсосберегающие технологии, новую экономическую модель. Считается, что история «зелёной экономики» началась в 1972 году с предложения Дж. Тобина, советника правительства Дж. Кеннеди, специальное изъятие в виде отчислений в объеме 0,1–0,25% доходов, получаемых в результате финансовых транзакций, для помощи развивающимся странам и параллельного ограничения валютных трансграничных спекуляций [1]. Это предложение вошло в историю экономической науки как налог Тобина, но только через сорок лет, в 2013 году Европейским сообществом, по предложению Франции и Германии был введён налог Тобина, как налог на финансовые транзакции [2,10-11]. Напрямую этот налог не имеет отношения к «зелёной экономике», но он позволяет формировать фонд, регулирующий мировой финансовый сектор и имеет социальную направленность, позволяет избежать долгового кризиса. Понадобилось сорок лет, чтобы человечество не только осознало, какую опасность представляет существующая модель экономики для человечества, но и начало предпринимать конкретные шаги для того, чтобы избежать экологического и экономического кризиса. Первая международная конференция ООН по проблемам окружающей среды была проведена в 1972 году в Стокгольме, на которой рассматривались вопросы взаимосвязи экономического развития и экологических проблем. На протяжении сорока лет на международном уровне обсуждались вопросы экологии, и только в первом десятилетии XXI века стало понятно, что у существующей модели экономики есть пределы роста. В 1971 году Джей Форрестер в книге «Мировая динамика» проанализировал модель «коричневой» экономики и обосновал проблемы, с которыми столкнётся человечество в ближайшие десятилетия, если не изменит экономическую модель. «Растущее население вызывает рост индустриализации, рост потребности в продуктах питания и распространение населения по все большей территории. Но рост производства продуктов питания, промышленных товаров и занимаемой территории способствует не только поддержанию, но и увеличению количества населения. Рост населения с сопровождающими его индустриализацией и загрязнением является следствием циклических процессов, в которых каждый сектор способствует росту других секторов и обеспечивает свое развитие за их счет. Но со временем рост наталкивается на пределы, налагаемые природой. Почва и

природные ресурсы истощаются, а способность биосферы Земли разлагать загрязнения не беспредельна. Противоречие между концепцией роста и природными ограничениями может быть разрешено несколькими путями. Человек, если он достаточно хорошо это понимает и действует разумно, может выбрать траекторию развития, которая должна приводить к стабилизации мировой системы. И задача состоит в том, чтобы выбрать наилучший из возможных вариантов перехода от динамического роста к состоянию мирового равновесия» [3,14].

Ральф Фюкс в книге «Зелёная революция: экономический рост без ущерба для экологии» предлагает человечеству перейти к новым, энерго и ресурсосберегающим технологиям. «До сих пор взаимодействие человека и природы сводилось скорее к потреблению природы: чем богаче и мощнее становился мир человека, тем больше беднела природа. В то время как производительный капитал промышленных стран растёт бешеными темпами, экологические системы, без которых невозможно существование человеческой цивилизации, оказались под угрозой гибели. Убытки «природного капитала» увеличиваются пропорционально растущему материальному богатству. Мы находимся в точке бифуркации: или нам удастся совершить «большой скачок» к устойчивому способу производства, или мир ждёт тяжелейшие кризисы. Сегодня на повестке дня стоит вопрос о переходе к укладу экономики, функционирующему не вопреки производительным силам природы, а вместе с ними. Наши прежние представления о природе ограничивались мыслью, о дефиците природных ресурсов, которые нужно использовать в высшей степени эффективно. Вырисовываются контуры зелёной экономики, для которой характерен продуктивный синтез биологической эволюции и технологий. Ученые, вставшие в авангарде экологической политики, предложили термины, позволяющие понять, о чем идет речь: комплексные технологии (Эрнст Блох), биокибернетика (Фредерик Фестер), революция эффективности (Эрнст Ульрих фон Вайцзеккер), естественный капитализм (natural capitalism, Эмори и Хантер Ловисы, Поль Хокен). Все они подразумевают не статичное, а динамичное общество, не покорное приспособление к существующему «естественному порядку», а рост вместе с природой» [4].

Первые шаги по внедрению «зелёных» технологий человечество сделало ещё в середине XX века. С 1970-х гг. в старых промышленных странах были достигнуты немалые успехи в деле улучшения состояния окружающей среды. Уровень всевозможных вредных веществ резко понизился, «отдохнули» реки и леса, рассеялся

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городской смог [4]. Внедрение «зелёных» технологий позволило Германии сократить выбросы CO<sub>2</sub> за последние 30 лет на 25%.

Одной из первых стран, получивших ощутимые экономические выгоды, стала Дания. С 1980 года ВВП этой страны вырос на 78% при минимальном увеличении энергопотребления. Внедрение энергосберегающих технологий в производство, позволило Польше за последние 17 лет сократить выбросы вредных веществ в атмосферу на треть, несмотря на экономический бум. Переход к «зелёной» экономике позволит Швеции отказаться от нефти, угля и газа и перейти на энергию из возобновляемых источников уже к 2020 году.

Одной из самых интенсивно развивающихся стран последних десятилетий является Южная Корея, вложившая в стратегию «зелёного роста» 9,3 млрд евро. Причём, эта стратегия охватывает почти все сферы экономической жизни: транспорт, альтернативные источники пресной воды, технология переработки отходов. Основные направления этой стратегии: промышленность, транспорт, инвестиции. Цель стратегии – сохранить объёмы промышленного производства при минимальном использовании природных и энергоресурсов, сократить воздействие на окружающую среду всех видов ресурсов и превращение инвестиций в природоохранную деятельность.

Огромную роль в продвижении концепции «зелёной» экономики сыграла Экономическая и Социальная Комиссия для Азии и Тихого океана (ЭСКАТО). Членами этой организации являются: Армения, Азербайджан, Грузия, Казахстан, Кыргызстан, Россия, Таджикистан, Узбекистан и Туркмения. В 2005 году, по инициативе ЭСКАТО была принята стратегия «зелёного» развития включавшая четыре приоритетных направления: рациональные модели производства и потребления; озеленение» предприятий и рынков; устойчивая инфраструктура и «зелёная» налоговая и бюджетная реформы. Позже были добавлены ещё два направления – инвестирование в природный капитал и показатели экологической эффективности.

Человечество прошло большой путь, прежде чем перешло к энергосберегающим технологиям не только в производстве, но и в жилищно-коммунальном хозяйстве. Первый дом, основанный на энергосберегающих технологиях был построен в Германии в 1991 году в г. Дармштадте. Затраты на отопление этого дома составляли 1 литр жидкого топлива на 1 м<sup>2</sup> площади в год. Отопление в таком доме организуется за счёт тепла, выделяемого людьми, проживающими в доме, бытовой техники и солнечных батарей. Такая технология получила широкое распространение в странах Западной

Европы. В Дании, Чехии, Финляндии построены целые экологические деревни, насчитывающие более шести тысяч так называемых, пассивных домов.

Использование альтернативных источников энергии имеет не только положительные экономические, но и экологические стороны. Одна ветряная установка, мощностью 500 кВт (1 млн. кВт ч/год) предотвращает выбросы вредных веществ при выработке такого же количества электрической энергии на тепловых станциях на угле:

CO<sub>2</sub> – 750 -1250 тонн;

Двуокиси серы – 8 тонн;

Оксидов азота – 3-6 тонн;

Органической пыли – 0,5 тонн;

Золы – 40 -70 тонн.

В 2008 году Европарламентом была принята директива, согласно которой 27 стран ЕЭС к 2020 году должны довести применение альтернативных источников энергии до 20% от всего объёма. В Дании ветряная энергетика обеспечивает 21,3% общей энергии. В Швеции и Финляндии применение биотоплива, полученного из биомассы, позволяет вырабатывать 20-25% от общего объёма тепловой энергии. Общий мировой показатель использования энергии солнца –60%, энергии ветра – 30%.

Узбекистан обладает неисчерпаемыми источниками солнечной и ветряной энергии. Высокий процент сельскохозяйственного производства в экономике страны позволит использовать биомассу не только в качестве удобрений, но и как сырьё для альтернативного источника получения топлива. Проблема возобновляемых источников энергии получает развитие и в Узбекистане. По расчётам Центра экономических исследований, проведение политики «озеленения» через создание нетрадиционных возобновляемых источников энергии, позволит Узбекистану к 2050 году сократить долю углеводородов до 50% от общего объёма производства. Потенциал энергосбережения в отраслях экономики оценивается в 18-20 млн тонн нефтяного эквивалента в год.

Экономика Узбекистана имеет достаточно сформированную базу для развития основных секторов экономики. Это создаёт предпосылки для её устойчивого развития. Для разработки стратегии перехода Узбекистана к «зелёной» экономике необходимо учесть опыт стран Западной Европы, успешно внедривших новые технологии в своих странах.

Сегодня экономика Узбекистана является одной из наиболее динамично развивающихся экономик мира. После обретения независимости в республике получили развитие новые отрасли экономики, требующие больших энергозатрат. В

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<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>

то же время, при прежнем отношении к природным ресурсам, сохранению уровня потребления угля и газа, согласно Аналитическому докладу UNDP «Концептуальные подходы к формированию Green Economy в Узбекистане» за 2011 год, природных запасов этих энергоносителей в Узбекистане хватит на 20-30 лет, а запасы нефти истощены [5].

Не менее острым становится вопрос запасов питьевой воды. При установленном лимите 53,5 млрд. куб. м.<sup>1</sup> для Узбекистана, гарантировать получение этого ресурса, при нынешнем уровне водопотребления, мировое сообщество нам не может. Как следствие, площадь посевных площадей может сократиться на 20-25% в течение 30 лет. Это значит, что динамичному развитию экономики Узбекистана будут мешать недостатки природных ресурсов: земельных, водных, энергетических. Именно поэтому стал необходимым переход к «зелёной экономике» нашей республики, и не в будущем, а уже сейчас. Помимо сохранения природных богатств, наша страна получит экономическую выгоду. По оценкам учёных, сценарий развития «зелёной экономики» уже через 5-10 лет обеспечит более высокий темп экономического роста, по сравнению с «коричневой экономикой» и увеличит количество возобновляемых ресурсов, необходимых для развития мировой экономики.

Узбекистан обладает огромным, практически неисчерпаемым потенциалом возобновляемых источников энергии (ВИЭ), которые, по оценкам экспертов, на порядок превышают ресурсы органического не возобновляемого топлива. При этом около 97% имеющегося потенциала приходится на солнечную энергию, а по количеству солнечных дней (320) Узбекистан превосходит даже Испанию – родину современной гелиоэнергетики. Согласно данным Азиатского и Всемирного банков, валовой потенциал солнечной энергии превышает 51 миллиард тонн нефтяного эквивалента. Переход к сценарию «зелёной» экономики позволит экономически эффективно использовать этот вид энергии, как в развитии возобновляемых источников ресурсов, так и в сфере ЖКХ, транспорта. За прошедшие семь лет, после публикации Аналитического доклада ЦЭИ, Узбекистан проделал большую работу по внедрению технологии пассивно-солнечного отопления, строительству фотоэлектрических станций в стране. Согласно утвержденной Президентом Шавкатом Мирзиёевым Программы мер по дальнейшему развитию возобновляемой энергетики, повышению энергоэффективности в отраслях экономики и социальной сфере на 2017–2021 годы, одним из направлений является развитие солнечной энергетики. В частности, в

стране начинается строительство промышленных фотоэлектростанций. Развитие генерирующих мощностей за счет внедрения технологий по использованию альтернативных источников энергии и строительства фотоэлектрических станций позволит увеличить установленную мощность электростанций республики на 1,25 ГВт без нагрузки на топливную составляющую и при этом не окажет отрицательного воздействия на экологию. Создание в стране собственного производства этой продукции позволит существенно снизить стоимость фотоэлектрических станций до 30% и, как следствие, обеспечить более интенсивное развитие возобновляемой альтернативной энергетики, вывод ее на качественно новый уровень [6]. К 2020 году в Узбекистане планируется построить 3 СЭС мощностью 100 МВт каждая.

Ещё одним важнейшим направлением экономики является «озеленение транспорта. Сегодня основная часть транспорта Узбекистана составляет автотранспорт, который является вторым, после промышленности, потребителем энергоресурсов и одним из главных загрязнителей окружающей среды.

При сжигании 1 т бензина, с отработанными газами, в атмосферу выбрасывается около 600 кг окиси углерода, 40 кг окислов азота и более 100 кг различных углеводородов [7].

Для Узбекистана целесообразно рассмотреть следующие альтернативные виды топлива: сжатый газ, биологическое топливо (этанол из биомассы), синтетическое топливо из пластмассы.

Сегодня существует огромное количество примеров использования синтетического топлива, получаемого из угля, торфа, сланцев, мусорных отходов. В Германии мусороперерабатывающая компания Hamos на своих установках получает бензин из остатков пластиковых пакетов и бутылок, причём из 1,5 тонны отходов получается 500 л топлива, что делает этот вид получения топлива одним из самых выгодных в Германии [5]. Автомобилестроение в Узбекистане получает новое направление – производство электромобилей. Узбекистан связывает перспективы возможного сотрудничества по выпуску электромобилей с китайской компанией Changan Automobile. Китайская компания готова первоначально инвестировать 15–20 млн долларов США в налаживание крупноузловой сборки современных автомобилей с гибридным двигателем или полностью электрической силовой установкой, где будут трудиться 100-150 человек. На втором этапе будет организована полномасштабная локализация производства с привлечением мощностей смежных предприятий республики, тем более что Ферганская долина является сердцем отечественной автомобильной



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промышленности: здесь расположены десятки крупных предприятий по производству комплектующих. В целом в Узбекистане компания намерена делать основной акцент на выпуске современных автомобилей с гибридным двигателем или полностью электрической силовой установкой [8].

Объем производства на первом этапе может составить 1000 электромобилей класса А и В в год.

Южнокорейская компания Hyundai планирует ежегодно выпускать до 10 тысяч электромобилей в Коканде. Стоимость проекта – 300 миллионов долларов, выпуск первого серийного электромобиля ожидается к 2023 году.

Серийное производство автомобилей будет налажено в свободной экономической зоне «Коканд». Строительство завода мощностью 10 тысяч электромобилей в год должно начаться в 2021 году [9].

Переход к «чистому» транспорту позволит создать до 95 000 рабочих мест к 2020 году и в перспективе до 175 000 рабочих мест к 2050 году [10].

Большинство отраслей промышленности в Узбекистане остаются энергоёмкими и ресурсоёмкими, поскольку, большая часть основных отраслей промышленности развивалась в середине двадцатого века. Для того, чтобы изменить ситуацию, в Узбекистане в июле 2019 года была принята «Стратегия Республики Узбекистан по переходу на «зелёную» экономику

**Основной целью** Стратегии перехода к «зеленой» экономике является достижение устойчивого экономического прогресса, который способствует социальному развитию, снижению уровня выбросов парниковых газов, климатической и экологической устойчивости через интеграцию принципов «зеленой» экономики в реализуемые структурные реформы.

Переход к «зеленой» экономике базируется на следующих **основных принципах**:

- соответствие Целям устойчивого развития рациональное использование ресурсов, устойчивое потребление и производство; включение экологических и социальных критериев в систему экономического учета;

- приоритетность применения «зеленых» инструментов и подходов для достижения целей социально-экономического развития;

- достижение существующих макроэкономических целей посредством повышения конкурентоспособности и роста показателей в ключевых секторах, создания «зеленых» рабочих мест, повышения благосостояния населения;

- обеспечение инвестиционной привлекательности мероприятий по эффективному использованию ресурсов [11].

Одной из злободневных проблем современного общества является проблема управления отходами. Ежедневно в мире образуется 3,5 млн. тонн отходов. Основная задача: как утилизировать отходы, чтобы не нанести вред окружающей среде и получить экономическую выгоду. На сегодняшний день основной способ утилизации ТБО во многих странах – захоронение. Но существуют государства, в которых нет ни одного полигона для захоронения отходов. Ещё 30 лет назад Швейцария с трудом справлялась с проблемой утилизации отходов. В стране существовало большое количество полигонов для ТБО. Сегодня Швейцария не только избавилась от всех полигонов, но и перерабатывает мусор других стран, так как мусороперерабатывающие заводы работают только на три четверти мощности.

По данным Госкомэкологии, ежедневно в Узбекистане производится 12 – 13,5 тыс. тонн ТБО. Основным способом утилизации отходов является их захоронение. В республике существует 186 полигонов, на которых размещено 33,4 млн. тонн отходов. В апреле 2017 года Президентом Узбекистана Шавкатом Мирзиёевым было принято постановление «О мерах по кардинальному совершенствованию и развитию системы обращения с отходами на 2017–2021 годы», которое направлено на улучшение санитарной и экологической обстановки в республике, предотвращение вредного воздействия отходов на состояние здоровья граждан, создание достойных условий проживания, и дальнейшее повышение уровня и качества жизни населения в целом.

По состоянию на 2018 год, по данным Госкомэкологии, в стране функционирует 317 предприятий по переработке бытовых отходов, в том числе, 81 предприятие по переработке полимеров – фактически 26,1 тыс. тонн (пластмассовые трубы, тара, вешалки, ПЭТ бутылки и др.), 58 предприятий по переработке макулатуры – фактически 26,8 тыс. тонн (картон, упаковочная бумага, гофратара, туалетная бумага и др.), 9 предприятий по переработке стекла – фактически 6,9 тыс. тонн (стеклотара, изделия из стекла и др.), 20 предприятия по переработке резины – фактически 1,8 тыс. тонн (резиновая крошка, полики, брусчатка, галоши и др.), 22 предприятия по переработке металла – фактически 12,5 тыс. тонн (лом, цветмет, алюминий и др.), 10 предприятия по переработке ртутьсодержащих ламп – фактически 500,4 тыс. шт. (лампы и приборы), 117 прочих отходов – фактически 648,9 тыс. тонн (текстиль и др.). Общий объем перерабатываемых бытовых отходов составляет порядка 722,5 тыс. тонн, или 14,2% от объёма образования бытовых отходов.

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60% всех собираемых в Узбекистане ТБО приходится на жилищно-коммунальные хозяйства, согласно данным, приведенным в Национальной Стратегии по управлению отходами. Эти отходы разнородны, они делятся на неорганические и органические компоненты. Органика не наносит большого ущерба окружающей среде, так как легко перерабатывается микроорганизмами. Одна из технологий - компостирование – это переработка отходов, основанная на их естественном биоразложении. Конечным продуктом является компост, который применяется в городском и сельском хозяйстве. Также биологические удобрения образуются при производстве биогаза. В настоящее время в Узбекистане работают 42 установки по производству 2,2 млрд кубометров биогаза в год. По расчетам, Узбекистан обладает потенциалом для производства до 9 млрд кубометров биогаза в год, что составляет около 10% годовой потребности страны в энергоносителях. Эта экологичная технология в Узбекистане в основном используется в сельской местности, где есть проблемы с основным газоснабжением. В городах получаемый метан используется в качестве топлива для автомобилей [11].

Переработка отходов – это очень выгодный бизнес. В переработку идут бумага, стекло, пластик, металлы, целлофан, покрышки, строительный мусор, биологические отходы. Всё, что невозможно переработать, можно сжечь, получив при этом тепловую энергию для получения горячей воды и отопления. Основной проблемой на сегодняшний день является сортировка отходов. К сожалению, население страны не приучено сортировать мусор, а это создаёт трудности при его переработке. Компания

«Махсустрас» города Ташкент, при поддержке Министерства инновационного развития, ПРООН и консультантов АБР, планирует заинтересовать жителей города в сортировке мусора в виде материального вознаграждения в счёт оплаты тарифов за мусор, либо оплаты за сдачу отсортированного мусора и предоставив специальные контейнеры для раздельного сбора мусора домохозяйствам. Проект ещё находится в стадии разработки, но это один из первых действенных шагов в этом направлении [12].

### Заключение

Чтобы решить проблему сортировки мусора, необходимо обратиться к опыту стран, которые данную проблему успешно решили: Швейцарии, Голландии, Израиля, Сингапура, Южной Корея, Японии, США и других стран. Помимо системы штрафов и поощрений, в этих странах большое внимание уделяется воспитательному процессу. В школах и других воспитательных учреждениях учащимся проводятся занятия, на которых разъясняется, почему так важно мусор сортировать, к каким экономическим и экологическим преимуществам это приводит. Внедрение подобной практики у нас в стране даст результаты не сразу. Но уже лет через пять проблема с сортировкой мусора не будет такой острой, а, значит, возможностей для выполнения задач Стратегии по управлению отходами будет намного больше.

Переход от «коричневой» экономики к «зелёной» требует ощутимых финансовых затрат и времени. Но, в то же время, такой переход позволит не только увеличить темпы экономического роста, но и даст людям шанс на комфортную жизнь, сохранив при этом природу для потомков.

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## THE ROLE OF A WOMAN IN SOCIETY AND FAMILY COHESION

**Abstract:** *this article describes the relationship between society and the family, the role of women in society's stability and family cohesion. The focus is on enlightening the essence of the family as a specific social environment, the participation of intelligent and intelligent women with spiritual knowledge in the family and their importance in the upbringing of children. In the article, it is stated that the works of eastern wise men morally approach the importance of women in the upbringing of children in the family.*

**Key words:** Society, Family, woman, woman's role in society, eastern values, family trust, education, traditions.

**Language:** English

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**Scopus ASCC:** 3300.

### Introduction

It is known to all that peaceful, stable, peaceful, day-to-day prosperity, awareness of cocktails, creativity, innovation and modernity, its introduction into practice is the most important issue of our reforms. The confidence of our people, our compatriots and of course the younger generation in the present, tomorrow and the future is growing.

The stability of society is in the family and the happiness of the family in the society. The highest goal set by each Uzbek family is to educate people, a worthy person in society. All our family customs are basically to bring a person of maturity who is worth these two factors. In terms of education, women have a great responsibility in the Uzbek family. Because it is primarily about bringing healthy offspring into the world, nurturing it in a moral, national and universal spirit throughout its entire life, and thus bringing up a generation worthy of society on the basis of it. A woman, this is a mother, a beloved, a bride, a wife and the light of the family-a lamp. It is necessary for him to follow the order in the family, to show this as an example to his children, to focus on the issues of physical, mental, moral health of his children on the floor.

The role, prestige of a woman in the family cannot be compared to something. Because, how many passions have passed before reaching this level, he made sacrifices, and now he himself is more

inclined to see the fruit of patience than to see it. From our ancient sources, "Avesto: physical, spiritually focused kata on the importance of a healthy generation. For example, praise be to the good examination created in Ahuramazda, healthy, mind-trigger children, brave, wise, son girls who know different languages, sons who can see far away, who can protect the land from disaster, good future, bright life with a clear eye, generations of the pact can see[1]. Or "parents have chosen a healthy girl who fits the color of the bridegroom, slender, to the contemptuous young man, who has done the job of obsessing over the future bride grooms. His genealogy is questioned.[1]

In zaraostrism, great attention was paid to the fact that young people make physical cocktails in the open air. While it is understood that the health of the offspring depends on the guy and the girl, each parent is responsible for him, those responsible for him. They were attracted to livestock, mining and farming.

Young people are not allowed to marry arbitrarily. Each kind of blurs hard to harass supernatural behavior. Severe penalties are prescribed. Our ancestral ancestors paid great attention to the fact that the offspring were healthy even during the whole period. Grandfather Amir Temur will meet such comments, including in the "pitfalls": "I paid attention to the search for a bride in the concern of marrying my sons, grandchildren and



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loved ones, I saw this work on an equal footing with state chores. I asked the descendants of the bride, the seven feathers" [2]. As you know from the above, in a healthy, physical energetic generation there will certainly be spiritual, spiritual and moral health. A great importance has been attached to the upbringing of young people, to the possession of some kind of handicraft, to the family, to the upbringing of parents. In particular, we bring samples from the following pandas in Avesto.

- It is necessary to provide wise people with their knowledge.

- Who is intelligent, wise and right, god is his homage.

- Listen to what the elderly say and meditate with anxiety, distinguish between good and evil yourself.

- The person of purity achieves the grace of his Lord.

- The Good brought the man to eternity-Paradise.

- The smoke of the motherland is also sweet.

- A reasonable person lives happily and comfortably.[2]

Such advices were taught by our elderly people, they also tried a lot in such son-in-law experiments, they noted that in the case of their deed these things become the life motivation of a despised young man and a girl. Those who were advised to engage in useful activities, a hop and a lot of useful advice about the harm of wasting time on trifles.

In particular, in the encyclopedic work of Oriental pedagogy "Qobusname " we also meet valuable ideas.

For example:

- "Do not make friends with a person without prejudice, such a person is irreplaceable worthy of friendship and enmity.

- "If you say that the enemy does not know the consent, do not tell your friend.

- "If you wish the people to say a good word about you, say a good word about the people"

- "If there is a man (knowledge), but there is no mind worthy of him, then this knowledge will harm him"

- "If you wish to get rid of the long regrets, do not do anything with disappointment", etc.[3]

We think that the above pandnoma-pedigree has been improving for thousands of years, having passed through life and test experiments, reaching our era, and even after that, does not lose its relevance in the upbringing of the younger generation. The fact that the activities of our state, society and compatriots are the most important values for the modern day, the opinions on the relevance of these values have created a sense of responsibility and responsibility in all of us.

From this, the role, prestige, responsibility of a woman in the family increased even more. He should now take care not only of healthy offspring, but also of spiritual moral ideological character, how to spend his free time with his children, the culture of reading

books, the fact that the book is the best friend of man, for which our women should be able to improve their knowledge.

Fathers are equally responsible for the fate of the next generation, which should add a great deal to the development of not only the family, but also the development of society.

It is well known that our people live in a long-lived dream from time immemorial and are khotamitoy in a wide and guest. In all our hot and cold ceremonies, it is customary to put a table in front of people who say gift.

The market economy has painfully specific demands. And this remains a burden on the man, the father, the main breadwinner of the family.

Our mothers are allowed to waste their lives because of this "dreamless", "whom we have less " nonsense, and also because of their actions that contradict our religion. It is also not surprising that the Uzbek people have a transplant called "Woman – Minister of the Earth". For the same reason, it would be expedient to take books instead of spending on them without giving them unnecessary "baskets", "trough", and give them to the children themselves to read and understand their content.

This means that the material and spiritual well-being of the family is connected with the well-being of the healthy world view of the younger generation, which is the future of the family and society.

5 of the 5 initiatives, which are coming into the territory of one of the districts, apartments, institutions and organizations, are focused on the issues of employment of women girls.

From this, the confidence of our female daughters in herself has increased even more. They became aware of responsibility before the responsibility on their shoulders, which was triggered by spiritual, who was proud not only of the housewife, wife and daughter-in-law, but also of the fact that they could be in certain social relationships, and that the family would take to society. Such positive changes began to be intangible in the relationship of our women to their spouses, children and those around them.

Cocktail, whether it is mental or physical, it motivates a person to novelty creativity, the creative power of activity is incomparable. To no avail, Voltaire "cocktail man from three troubles:

- from boredom

- illness and

- does not say "will save you from loneliness".

Human activity leads it towards goals and plans, as is known, our new Uzbekistan is developing day by day. The exemption is being added to the achievement of the vision. A deep understanding of the essence of this, and the inclusion of our own feelings in the reform process is a seal in ensuring the stability of society and family. It is known that a healthy and

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stable family has a great importance in the stability of society in itself.

A healthy family is the result of a healthy lover. To do this, the husband-in-law mother-in-law mother-in-law and father-in-law, mother-in-law, mother-in-law, mother-in-law relations are important. The love in the relationship is the end, the respect for one another, the appreciation and other family values are the foundation that will strengthen the family. In this has an important role in supporting understand each

other, especially in the relationship between the couple.

In particular, there are such points in the Japanese proverb about this:

"When the two hearts are on a hill, the soil becomes gold" - this proverb has a deep meaning, and to realize its meaning and to follow it has a great significance in the development of both the family and society.

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Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov  
teacher

## MODERNIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS AS ONE OF THE WAYS TO REFORM THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** In this article highlights effectiveness of lesson quality and modernization of the educational process as one of the ways to reform the education system in Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** modernization, innovation, effectiveness of lesson, education system.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

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Uzbekistan is constantly working to reform the educational system, and it is under the control of the state. It should be noted that we have established schools of pedagogical skill in the Republic, which successfully operate in many educational institutions.

In Uzbekistan, at the present stage, in the conditions of development and introduction of market relations in all areas of educational processes, innovations are crucial in ensuring the competitiveness of teaching staff. From the standpoint of a systematic approach innovation is important such meaningful and systematic self-organising of tumors arising on the basis of diversity initiatives and innovations, which are promising for development of education and positively influence its development, and the development of a broader multicultural space of education. Meaningful pedagogical innovation in our Republic is apparent in various aspects and strategies to improve educational systems:

- 1) the development of concepts of development and self-development of the educational institution;
- 2) updating the content of education;
- 3) changing or developing new methods, techniques, pedagogical technologies of education, upbringing and development of the individual and the collective;

4) improvement of organizational forms of training, education and development of the individual and the team;

5) improving the management and governance of educational institutions;

6) in the field of improving the qualifications of teachers and others. In the pedagogical sphere, innovation is created as a result of research and discoveries, materializes scientific and practical solutions. Its main feature is novelty, which is evaluated both in terms of pedagogical parameters, applicability, and the need for training teachers. An innovation process is understood as a sequential chain of events during which an innovation matures from research and development of a new technological idea to the practical implementation of an innovation created on its basis. For this purpose, the Republic has an integrated innovation management system.

The ongoing reforms of the educational system show that fundamental research, collection and systematization of information on the relevant problem about the needs and trends of development. The goal of this phase is the awareness of needs and opportunities change, knowledge of the phenomena of the world and the discovery of new laws of its development, generating promising ideas, their selection and development, determination of feasibility, which is carried out in two stages: theoretical and search; as a result of the first, new scientific approaches to the problem and theory are

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formed; as a result of the second, new principles of training teachers and the transition to the technologization of educational systems are formed.

Technologization of educational systems is an objective process caused by scientific and technical progress, Informatization and technologization of society. Technologization of the learning process requires a certain organization of students' and teachers' activities. The basis of the innovation process is innovative activity related to the transformation of ideas, results of scientific research and development of new or improved technology introduced into the educational process. It involves the implementation of a whole range of scientific, technological, and organizational measures aimed at creating and implementing innovations. Based on the requirements for improving the teaching of subjects in the direction of "Foreign language and literature", we pay attention to the introduction of innovations in the process of studying literature.

Modern literature class is a technologically developed process in which training is purposefully carried out to activate the students' mental activity, both in practical and lecture classes. To achieve this goal, the University teacher uses synthesized technologies of traditional teaching methods with the use of innovative pedagogical technologies. Technological learning strategies involve the formation of a new type of thinking not only for teachers, but also for students based on pedagogical competence and professional skills. In the context of reforming the entire education system, the issue of significantly improving the quality of education and upbringing is urgent for higher education. Teaching history of literature and literary studies is also of particular interest. Success in teaching them is provided not only by following methodological systems, but also by a creative approach to their implementation, which allows students to formulate the need to learn, work rationally, develop their thinking abilities and intuitive understanding of the artistic world of a work, and show independence in solving tasks.

Only those who are interested in purposeful work can inspire others and teach students to think creatively can only those who are creative in their own organization and activities. Because the creative atmosphere in the classroom is achieved not only thanks to the initiative of the teacher, but also the activity of students. It is the enthusiasm, spirituality, conscientious attitude of the teacher to his profession, a sense of responsibility for the lesson that is transmitted to students, and this mutual creative organization of the educational process makes the educational process more effective. During the period of reform of the education system, the educational process is updated and modernized through comprehensive, in-depth training. The use of pedagogical technologies is also relevant in classes on

the history of literature and literary studies. The transition from hegemonic management to the humanistic approach of students as one of the aspects of innovative technologies has been the main educational idea of a work of art for centuries. The main goals and objectives of innovative technologies in literature classes are teaching to educate and educating to teach, which are based on a personal-oriented approach in communicating with students during classes. Innovative pedagogical technologies are associated with the use of interactive teaching methods. Using interactive methods in the educational process, the teacher will be able to involve almost all students.

In classes with the use of innovative technologies, students have the opportunity to speak freely, express their opinions, and take initiative. When discussing the ideological and artistic problems of a work, they can compare them with artistic realities. The role of the teacher in the classroom with the use of innovative technologies encourages them to think critically, discuss, communicate, understand, understand complex problems, the ratio of the real with the reproducible reality, objectively evaluate their knowledge and the knowledge of others. Technology classes in literature are based mainly on the following elements: positive relationships, personal responsibility, facilitating interaction, working in groups, and teamwork skills. As you can see, each type of work requires independent work of students. Considering one of the requirements for employment of literary disciplines - knowledge of literary text, the conditions of realization of technological classes in advance to puzzle students with topics not only practical lessons, but also lectures, in both cases, the identity of the main requirements: - individual work of students suggests how the necessary skills of organization of independent learning of students. It should be borne in mind that literature classes become more effective if they are organized on the basis of innovative technologies.

Since the use of innovative pedagogical technologies will teach students to think creatively, make decisions independently, and also contributes to the development of their thinking ability. Based on the achievements of pedagogical science in Uzbekistan, we can draw the following conclusions:

- the Republic has developed methodological foundations for the introduction of advanced pedagogical technologies, for organizing the education process in any direction, efficiently and effectively;

- the pedagogical idea is implemented: the teacher should be not only a source of knowledge, but also an organizer of the process of independent work of students, a consultant-arbiter, a manager of the educational process, effectively design and plan,



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effectively organize and manage, and control the educational process.

At the same time, it is not necessary to give the teacher a universal single instruction for teaching, specifying specific methods, forms and means of teaching. Using innovative teaching methods in the classroom, the teacher recognizes that educational technology is a discipline developed on the basis of:

- the rules of learning in a pedagogical University;
- the purpose, structure, content and volume of educational information in the discipline;
- conceptual approaches to the choice of methods and means of education, communication, information and control, in the aggregate guarantees under specified conditions and at the specified curriculum time to achieve the learning objectives identified by state educational standard.

The conceptual foundations of educational technology are:

- the relevance, purpose and objectives of the discipline, the total amount of classroom hours and their distribution by topics and types of work in accordance with the standard program of the subject;

- the content of the subject: in accordance with the standard program of the subject, the thematic content of the subject is consistently set out;

- conceptual provisions for the development of training technology in training sessions: here are the conceptual approaches to the design of training technologies, on the basis of which the choice of methods and means of training, communication, information and management is carried out. The structural components of the training technology at lectures, seminars and practical classes include:

- a model of the training technology;
- a technological map;
- applications to the technological map. We agree with the generally accepted thesis that the training technology is a set of optimal ways and means of training, communication, information and management that provide instrumental implementation of the set goals of the class and guaranteed achievement of the predicted educational results. Thanks to the technologization of the educational process, we can carry out the modernization of training, which contributes to the implementation of the reform of the entire education system.

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## METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH OF SOCIAL SYSTEMS

**Abstract:** This article discusses the emergence of synergy and the paradigm of self-organizing systems in the XX century. Special attention is paid to the fact that instability, chaos, entropy, fluctuation and bifurcation differ from the balance of the social system and the methodological problems of systematically studying the social system.

**Key words:** system, structure, element, non-linearity, spontaneous system, dissipative system, open system, diffusion system, integration.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

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A view of society as a system does not have a distant past. Book T. Parsons "The system of modern societies" [6; 270] was published in 1971, for the first time with the problem of studying society as a system. However, Parsons argues that the system of modern societies was formed exclusively in Western Europe and denies that society as a system cannot be formed in other parts of the world [6; 11].

This statement was even more exaggerated in the work of M. Weber "The protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism". According to Weber, rational science focused rational thinking, systemic knowledge was formed only in the West, and the Protestant rational ethics served as the basis for the emergence of capitalism in the West [4; 594-596].

In his book "The open society and its enemies", K. Popper develops this point of view, arguing that an open society as a system was formed only in Western Europe and that such a society cannot be formed anywhere in the world [8; 619].

The English Field Marshal A. Stets brought this idea to an absurdity and argued that the world should be united under the leadership of Great Britain and the USA. This view of society is called holism (Greek holos-whole, holistic) [2; 368]. Holism ultimately defends global claims of hegemony under the guise of a global system.

There are many systems in the world, and which of these systems is society?

Each system must be complete. Separation and fragmentation are the antipodes of the system. In society, politics, religion, economics, etc. cannot exist separately. Consequently, their integrity constitutes a social system. All parts, sectors, functions and functions of society are integrated. Integrity is not a conglomerate. As you know, a conglomerate is an unrelated set of different elements.

A phenomenon that brings parts together is a bond. It is communication (social relations in society) that is the dominant phenomenon of systemic organization. Economic, political, legal, ethical, religious, family, interpersonal, collective, ethnic, national, interstate, international relations prevent

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fragmentation of society and support it in a holistic system. It is no accident that social relations are perceived as the main element of society. Therefore, social relations are an inalienable integrating quality of society. So why do people get into social connections? Abu Nasr Farabi argued that a lonely person cannot satisfy his needs, so they will have to enter into a relationship that will form the core of society [1; 223]. From this, it is concluded that social relations are a self-organizing integrative structure of society.

Any system consists of a combination of different parts (components), that is, it is a heterogeneous integrity. If an object consists of the same elements, this is called homogeneous integrity and cannot be a system. The constituent heterogeneous parts of society: activity, reason, relationships, values, various areas: economic, political, social, moral, religious, spiritual; various historical units: tribe, ethnos, nation; various institutions: state, non-governmental organizations, political parties, associations, strata and groups. It is in heterogeneity that there is a tendency toward development, and there is no development in homogeneity. Only heterogeneous systems are capable of self-organization.

One of the attributes that characterize a system is that the object has a structure. "Structure," writes I. Nikolov, "is the order of some internally stable parts of the system" [7; 50]. Society also consists of certain parts, with relatively stable relations between them, which are often found in one form or another. We cannot change this relationship at any time of our own free will. Social structure is a complex phenomenon, and we will dwell on this in more detail.

Society is an **open system**. Open systems exchange resources and energy with other systems. Has a transforming ability [3; 173]. As a rule, open systems are more likely to develop. This is because they have the added benefit of the energy and bonds of other systems. For example, society contributes to its development through the use of natural resources and energy. Therefore, Popper's opinion that an open society is peculiar only to Western countries is illogical. Some governments may pursue policies such as "closed doors," isolationism, protectionism, and mercantilism to crush and rob their people. For example, in 1753, China proclaimed a "closed door" policy and prevented the introduction of Western capital. But in 1898 he was forced to switch to an open door policy. Japan has also pursued a policy of isolationism since the 17th century. As a result of the "enlightened revolution" (Meiji revolution) of 1868-1878, it became an open society. Today it is the second largest developed country in the world,

introducing new sciences and technologies. This means that open systems are more viable and have more opportunities for development.

Society is a **diffuse system**. Diffuse systems are large systems that do not have clear boundaries, and it is difficult to determine where the system begins and ends. This uncertainty makes it difficult to predict scientific trends. For example, a telephone system is a large system, but its communication technology is understandable and its boundaries are clear. Therefore, it is not a diffuse system. If at least one number changes, the connection will still occur. But in the social systems of the sector, parts, the relations between them are elastic, flexible and variable.

A social system is a **differentiating system**. In additive systems, the number of parts, functions, and relationships in evolution does not change or changes little. For example, over 3 million years, the human body has not produced new organs, two ears four or eight legs. However, new parts and functions appear and develop in society, and therefore, they develop spontaneously. In a primitive society there was no state or social strata, they appeared in a later period, there were no banks or exchanges in the slave system, they appeared in the Middle Ages, in the middle Ages there were no large machine-building and large enterprises, they appeared in modern times and so on. Differentiation not only means the emergence of new components, but also classifies the process of complication. Differentiation: a) adaptation to new conditions; b) the satisfaction of new needs; c) performs such functions as maintaining social integrity and, more importantly, ensuring the gradual development of the social system.

Regardless of how many parts and layers a society consists of, it can survive as a single **integrative system**. If the energy of the parts exceeds the total energy of the whole, the system will collapse (fluctuation). Therefore, system scientists say that the system is always bigger and stronger than the details. In addition, if the amount of external energy exceeds the integrative energy of the system, the system will collapse. The first violates internal homeostasis, and the second violates external homeostasis. An example for the first case is the collapse of the USSR. As you know, the USSR was a chimera<sup>1</sup>. It was forcibly artificially uniting people of different religions and nationalities. At the end of their lives, these conglomerate units were subject to fluctuations due to the desire for independence of the republics. The second example, the state of Khorezm shahs worsened due to external influence, that is, from the Mongols. The effect of integration can be negative or positive. For example, the unification of the Mongols had negative consequences, the anti-Hitler coalition

<sup>1</sup> in Greek mythology, a fire-breathing monster with the head and neck of a lion, the body of a goat and the tail in the form of a snake.

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ensured the victory over fascism. Another example, repression in the USSR, the persecution that led to the deaths of 40 million people, while the formation of the United States brought prosperity. Why did this happen? Why did the USSR collapse (1922), and the USA (1776) live on? As mentioned earlier, the USSR was a chimera, it could not live long (anti systems are strong, but they cannot live long). The United States was formed by passionaries<sup>2</sup> volunteers from all over the world. Therefore, this system has existed for more than two and a half centuries, taking first place in the world for more than 100 years.

As a result of integration, a new quality appears that parts do not have. For example, oxygen and hydrogen are gases that combine to form water; neither oxygen nor hydrogen has the property of water. Also, when people unite in society, new qualities are created that specific people do not have. For example, a person does not have a state, but individuals can join the state. But now the state is a new subject, and its qualities differ (and sometimes contradict) from the characteristics of individuals

The integrative quality of society developed in the course of evolution and is currently being implemented on a global scale.

Society is a dissipative system [3; 53], which not only receives resources and energy from the environment, but also dissipates energy in the environment. For example, as a result of the greenhouse effect, global warming is occurring, causing climate and cyclical changes. Society is a system of dissipative structures that can destroy the old system and reorganize after chaos. In the first case, there is a tendency to dissipate energy, and in the second, a tendency to accumulate energy. Due to the strong dissipation of energy, entropy (chaos) increases, the ability of the system to withstand decreases. For example, a lot of energy was spent on preserving the Timurid Empire; for the sake of the unity of the empire, passionaries laid their heads on the foreign lands. The energy is gone, the empire was destroyed and occupied by the Shaybanids who saved the energy.

Society is a **substantial system**. In non-substantial systems, momentum is directed from parts to wholeness. In substantial systems, on the contrary, momentum transfers from integrity to particles. These systems are spontaneously organized and capable of self-development [5; 176].

A social system is a **unique system** that moves from disorder to order, from entropy to negentropy. In natural systems, the opposite trend is observed. When we pay attention to historical evolution, we observe evidence of this. In the primitive community, family relations took the form of polygamy, and in antiquity

a monogamous family was formed. In religion, there is a tendency from polytheism to monotheism. The legal side of anomie (lawlessness) continues to develop towards the rule of law.

Society is a **complex system**. In complex organized systems, the elements and its components are numerous. Between them there are many connections and at the same time this system itself is divided into several subsystems. There are economic, political, legal, and ethical systems in society, their components are also complex. The complexity of the social system lies in the fact that the phenomena in it occur in the form of processes, and the study of processes is more complicated than the research of stationary objects. Complex organized systems must maintain a certain order (negentropy) in order to maintain their qualitative identity. In these conditions, society will be able to develop. Society is always subject to greater complexity, and differentiation is at the heart of this process.

Society is a **non-linear system**. In the structure of non-linear systems there are different stationary states, that is, different constants, such systems can move in any direction. As a result of fluctuating or external influences, they can pass from stationary to variation states. Such systems can be stable in one situation, unstable in another and can go from one state to another. Therefore, it is difficult to accurately predict their trend lines. In non-linear systems, parts and spheres are qualitatively different opposites that cannot live peacefully in one system [3; 148]. Their internal contradictions lead to chaos, and chaos leads to the collapse of the old system and self-organization of the new system.

A self-organizing system tends to develop spontaneously. According to evolution, the emergence of society begins with the creation of tools, that is, a person first separates from the animal world, creating objects from stone, bones and wood.

The spontaneous new system continued to expand its environmental cell. Initially, australopithecus, pithecanthropus, sinanthropus united in groups and lived in caves, hunting and heating (3 million - 100 thousand years ago). The Middle Paleolithic Neanderthals (100 - 40 thousand years ago) appeared their first religious ideas and funerals. Gradually, they switched to tribal foundations, where the first elements of housing, clothing, morality (taboo) and art are observed. In the Neolithic period (6-4 thousand years ago), agriculture, animal husbandry and crafts arose. This trend has occurred in the course of historical development.

In conclusion, we can briefly say synergetic studies show that the chances of self-organization in

<sup>2</sup> in the passionary theory of ethno genesis, people with the innate ability to absorb more energy from the external environment than is required only for personal and species self-preservation, and give

out this energy in the form of focused work to modify their environment.

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complex, holistic, heterogeneous, organic, dissipative, open and non-linear systems are very high.

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## GAMES AND GAME ACTIVITIES IN ENGLISH LESSONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' COMMUNICATION SKILLS

**Abstract:** At all times, a foreign language was one of the subjects of great educational potential. At present, when there are fundamental changes in teaching, when the content and methods of teaching are radically revised, it is advisable to return to the history of the method of teaching English and the main trends in its development.

**Key words:** game, game activity, English lesson, development, communication skill.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

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Now no one doubts that the method of teaching English is a science. The main purpose of teaching foreign languages is to form and develop the communicative culture of students, as well as training in practical mastery of a foreign language. The task of the teacher is to create conditions for practical language acquisition for each student, to choose such teaching methods that would allow each student to show their activity, their creativity, in other words, the task of the teacher is to activate the student's cognitive activity in the process of learning foreign languages.

Learning a foreign language increases the overall language culture of expressing thoughts in both a foreign language and in the native language, provided that the training is well established, and this, in turn, has a beneficial effect on the development of students' thinking and speech abilities when studying other Humanities and natural subjects. It also develops students' logical thinking, since language acquisition itself is associated with operations such as analysis, synthesis, comparison, and inference. A large role of a foreign language belongs to the expansion of the student's horizons, increasing his General culture. Familiarization with the language is an introduction to the culture of the people who created it, to their spiritual life. Students are introduced to the traditions,

geography, history, literature, education, art, and many other aspects of the life of the peoples who speak the language being studied.

Ushinsky believed that the path of development of a child's speech is based on the development of thinking at a young age, and it, in turn, is based on specific visual images, on visibility. Currently, the psychological conditions for the formation of speech skills and abilities in young children are theoretically justified and tested experimentally in studies and textbooks. Mental operations occur in a young person as a result of life experience and the activities of the environment, and are deepened, forming as they master speech. Games in general and role-playing, in particular, are a powerful educational tool. As with all technologies, from role-playing games have their field of application, their pros and cons. One of the main problems of modern education is the student's passivity. He gets answers to questions he didn't ask. Any game, in order to be a game, creates a motive for the player, a desire to achieve something. An educational role-playing game usually reverses the motive and goal-the knowledge that is the educational goal of the game is considered as a means to achieve a certain game goal. Games work not only with the child's cognitive space, but also with their personality in General, capturing value, emotional, moral, and motivational aspects. These mechanisms demonstrate the advantages of role-playing games as an

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educational tool. Disadvantages are a continuation of their advantages. These include:

- Large energy costs not only for master organizers, but also for participants.
- Comparatively (with traditional pedagogy) a small amount of actual new information.
- The game is good rather as a means of mastering (assimilation, assignment, mastery) of existing information, but as a source of new information is a much slower tool.
- Games are more effective as a means of development (forming new ways of activity or thinking, for example) and education. It is known that the role-playing game is a conditional reproduction by its participants of real practical activities of people, creates conditions for real communication.
- The effectiveness of training here is primarily due to the explosion of motivation, increased interest in the subject.
- The game activates the desire of children to contact each other and the teacher, creates conditions for equality in speech partnership, and destroys the traditional barrier between the teacher and the student.

Role-playing game allows you to take into account the age characteristics of students, their interests; expands the context of activity; it acts as an effective means of creating a motive for foreign-language dialogical communication; it contributes to the implementation of an active approach in teaching a foreign language, when the focus is on the student with their own interests and needs. There are three components to the role-playing game structure. The first component is roles. The roles that students perform in the classroom can be social and interpersonal. The first is the place of the individual in the system of objective social relations (professional, socio-demographic), the second is determined by the place of the individual in the system of interpersonal relations (leader, friend, rival, etc.) the Selection of roles in the game should be designed in such a way as to students an active life position, the best human qualities. The second component of the role - playing game-the initial situation-acts as a way of organizing it. When creating a situation, it is necessary to take into account both the circumstances of reality and the relationship of communicants. The following components of the situation are distinguished: the subject; the object (subject of conversation); the relation of the subject to the subject of conversation, the conditions of the speech act. The third component of a role-playing game is the role-playing actions that students perform while playing a specific role. Action role play as a type of gaming action organically linked to the role - the main component of role - playing games- make the basic, irreducible unit further developed form of the game. There are special requirements for role-playing games:

1) the game should stimulate the motivation of teaching, arouse students ' interest and desire to

perform the task well, it should be carried out on the basis of a situation that is adequate to the real situation of communication.

2) the role-playing game should be well prepared in terms of both content and form. It is important that students are convinced of the need to perform well in a particular role. Only under this condition will their speech be natural and convincing.

3) the role-playing game must be accepted by the entire group.

4) it is certainly held in a friendly, creative atmosphere, causing students a sense of satisfaction and joy. The freer the student feels in the role-playing game, the more initiative he will be in communication.

5) the Game is organized in such a way that students can use the language material with maximum efficiency in active speech communication.

6) teacher unkind himself believes in role-playing game, in its effectiveness. Only under this condition will he be able to achieve good results. The role of the teacher in the process of preparing and conducting the game is changing. At the initial stage of work, the teacher actively monitors the activities of students, but gradually he becomes only an observer.

7) the ability of the teacher to establish contact with children is of Great importance in this regard. Creating a favorable atmosphere in the classroom is a very important factor, the importance of which is difficult to overestimate there are various ways to classify roles: status roles that can be set from birth or acquired during life: the role of a citizen of a certain state, and so on; positional roles are usually encoded by rules that define a certain position in society: professional, family roles, etc.; situational roles, presented in the form of fixed standards of behavior and activity, for the playback of which it is enough to be a short-term participant in the communication situation: the role of a guest, tourist, pedestrian, and others. There are a huge number of forms of role-playing games in English lessons: presentation, interview, correspondence trip, press conference, round table, teleconference, tour, fairy tale, reportage, interest club. When preparing for a role-playing game, the teacher always takes into account the following features:

1) the Situation should be as close to life as possible. The roles that students choose should best fit the situation. Participants in a role-playing game must take into account the presence of different role-playing goals. Participants in the role-playing game should not act individually, but only collectively, the replicas of one should cause a response from the other, and the reaction is followed by the action of the partner.

2) Having a common goal for the entire team. Participants of the game come to their own decision, prompted by the situation and inclinations of the student; where to go to rest, what book to read, etc. there Is a system of group and individual assessment

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of the activities of participants in the game. Each participant in the game, depending on the performance of the task set by the role, is evaluated either by an expert from among the participants themselves, or by a teacher.

3) the Presence of controlled emotional stress. Creating a friendly atmosphere. When students accept a role, they act it out in a particular situation. A group of students playing a role in a classroom is likened to a group of children playing school, hospital, star wars, and so on. both of them unconsciously create their own reality and, in doing so, operate on their knowledge of the real world. The advantage of a role-playing game is that it allows you to use untrained speech. The main goal of any role-playing game is to train untrained speech.

The main goal of any role-playing game is to train untrained speech. The role-playing game can surpass the possibilities of any pair or group activity, train students in the ability to speak in any situation on any topic. Role-playing puts students in situations where they need to use and develop language forms that are necessary as a lubricant in the work of social relationships. The role-playing game provides shy, insecure students with a "mask" behind which they can hide. Students experience great difficulties when the main emphasis in training is on the personality of the students, on their direct experience.

The advantage of using a role-playing game is that it gives pleasure to those who play it. As soon as students begin to understand what is required of them, they are happy to let their imagination run wild. And

since they like this activity, the training material is absorbed much more effectively. The role-playing game is suitable for every type of work with the language (working out structures, vocabulary, learning functions, intonation models).

The inclusion of role-playing games is possible at any stage of training, however, it is usually better to leave the role-playing game for the final lessons or generalizing lessons, since most teachers require students to be fluent in the material, as well as creating an original product, scheme, project, and communicative communication. In psychological and pedagogical theory and practice of teaching foreign languages, quite often the terms "competence" and "competence" are treated as synonyms and are considered as the result of learning, achieving a certain level of language proficiency. Moreover, linguists often talk about the appropriate competence, and psychologists-competence.

Communication in learning is a model of the communication process, the purpose of which is to encourage participants to communicate in the process of exchanging information to speak out. Communicative motivation arises on the basis of the subject's interaction with objective reality, which causes the need to Express an idea, that is, communicative motivation depends on the content of students' mental activity. The desire to communicate often takes a leading place among the motives of a person that encourage him to joint practical activities.

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## EFFECTIVE PEDAGOGICAL METHODS IN TEACHING ESP FOR STUDENTS

**Abstract:** In modern non-philological establishments the study of English occupies the important place and is an important component in training specialist for different branches of our country. In article there is given synopsis and analysis of modern information-communication technology (ICT) in the field of teaching of English for special purposes.

**Key words:** English for specific purposes, information-communication technologies (ICT), multimedia technologies, high vocational training.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Progress of society is characterized not only by the development of industrial areas and assess the interests and values of members of society, etc. Human capital refers to skills, knowledge and abilities (skills) necessary for work activities in socio-economic spheres. These qualities are primarily determined (identified) by the quality of education that reflects the intellectual potential of society, a developed education system that offers quality education, and so on. A foreign language embodies a great potential that meets the needs of society and occupies an important place in the comprehensive harmonious development of the individual.

Learning foreign languages is not only providing knowledge about a foreign language, but also a factor influencing the formation of personality, ready to acquire knowledge, able to think creatively, conscious of the cultural heritage of his homeland and the country of studied language and the place which they occupy in world history. A foreign language is a source that plays an important role in achieving intellectual, cultural and professional excellence, as well as a factor that occupies an important place in its cultural development.

Training of Mature specialists who meet the requirements of the time requires perfect knowledge

of foreign languages. Therefore, currently, for methodologists, the development of innovative systems for professionally-oriented teaching of foreign languages in higher education institutions is one of the most pressing issues. Such a system, in turn, should:

- meet the interests of society and the individual, strengthen the place that foreign languages occupy in the future professional activity of students and motivate students to learn a foreign language who are aware of the functional importance of this language;

- contribute to the overall level of knowledge of foreign languages;

- make it possible to characterize the goals, objectives, methods and means of teaching foreign languages in the system of professional training of students;

- to reveal the features of professional activity of teachers and students;

- to provide an opportunity to overcome the contradictions that exist in teaching foreign languages in higher education institutions and professional colleges. The development of a system of professionally oriented teaching of foreign languages to students to the maximum extent shows the interests of the individual and at the same time is aimed at fulfilling a new social order.



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Professionally-oriented teaching of a foreign language should be an impetus to the formation of the personality of a specialist who has an active life point of view (position) throughout his work. To do this, it is necessary to create such an educational and methodological environment that forms and develops the skills necessary for a future specialist, a future teacher (teacher) of a foreign language, which subsequently, through interest in learning a foreign language, would increase the student's interest in his future profession.

To achieve a good assimilation of English language materials by students in educational institutions, it is necessary to ensure that:

- students' interest in learning a foreign language is to the required extent;
- the process of teaching foreign languages is communicative-oriented;
- the teacher creatively approaches the choice of teaching methods;
- a favorable psychological environment is created during classes for performing oral exercises and teaching dialogue in a foreign language;
- various learning tools were available and opportunities were created for their continuous use in the learning process;
- class and extracurricular (classroom and extracurricular) creative work on learning English was carried out in concert. If we take into account and attach importance to the above requirements in the process of studying and teaching foreign languages, this will lead to a change in the forms and content of the approach to a foreign language as a subject in higher educational institutions. At the present stage of social development in higher educational institutions, as well as in professional educational institutions, the main goal of the course "Foreign language" is considered to be teaching students the ability to communicate at the place of service in a foreign language.

Teaching professionally-oriented English is a scientific field that was born in the late 1960s, and it is considered a type of education that meets the educational needs of those receiving education and the social order of society. The abbreviation ESP (English for Specific Purpose) is currently considered a term that has entered the scientific circle of theorists and practitioners of teaching professionally-oriented English. Teaching English as an ESP (English for Specific Purpose) requires not only a new approach to its methodology, but also a new look at the content of a foreign language. In particular, in non-philological higher education institutions, ESP requires such an approach to the content of teaching English, in which, for example, when teaching professional communication (dialogue), the content of education is planned in stages; at the initial stage, the hours allotted for a foreign language are mainly directed to the

formation of lexical, grammatical and phonetic skills and skills in communication, etc.

The state educational standard of higher professional education requires taking into account professional specifics when learning a foreign language, its focus on the implementation of the tasks of the future professional activity of graduates. As a result, a professionally-oriented approach to teaching a foreign language in technical universities becomes particularly relevant, which provides for the formation of students' ability to communicate in a foreign language in specific, professional, business, scientific fields and situations, taking into account the features of professional thinking, that is, professionally-oriented training.

Professionally-oriented training is understood as training based on taking into account the needs of students in learning a foreign language, dictated by the features of the future profession or specialty, which, in turn, require its study. The term "professionally-oriented training" is used to refer to the process of teaching a foreign language in a non-linguistic University, focused on reading literature in the specialty, studying professional vocabulary and terminology, and recently on communication in the field of professional activity. The essence of professionally-oriented teaching of a foreign language is its integration with special disciplines in order to obtain additional professional knowledge and form professionally significant personal qualities.

The training of specialists in technical universities consists in the formation of communication skills that would allow professional contacts in a foreign language in various fields and situations. To form the desire and ability of the future specialist to function as a strong language personality of a democratic type, possessing high linguistic competence in the field, but also English, in professionally significant speech events of different types, in different modes, registers, forms, styles, types and genres of professionally oriented speech-making activities.

The training of specialists in technical universities consists in the formation of such communication skills that would allow professional contacts in a foreign language in various fields and situations. The sphere of communication is understood as a set of homogeneous communicative situations characterized by the same type of speech stimulus, relations between communicants and the communication environment. Foreign language communication can take place both in official and informal forms, during individual and group contacts, in the form of speeches at conferences, when discussing contracts, projects, and writing business letters.

Professionally-oriented training provides professional orientation not only of the content of educational materials, but also of activities that



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include methods and techniques that form professional skills. The professional orientation of the activity requires:

- first, integration of the foreign language discipline with the main disciplines;
- secondly, it sets a task for a foreign language teacher to teach a future specialist to use a foreign language as a means of systematic replenishment of their professional knowledge, as well as a means of forming professional skills;

• third, it involves the use of forms and methods of training that can ensure the formation of the necessary professional skills of a future specialist.

Professional-oriented teaching of a foreign language at non-language faculties of higher education institutions requires a new approach to the selection of content. It should be focused on the latest achievements in a particular area of human activity, reflect scientific achievements in areas that directly affect the professional interests of students, and provide them with an opportunity for professional growth. Thus, it would be legitimate to consider the contents of teaching foreign language at non-linguistic faculties of universities as the totality of what students should learn in learning to the quality and level of foreign language skills consistent with their needs and goals, and the goals and objectives of this level of training. The selection of content contributes to the versatile and holistic formation of the student's personality, preparing him for future professional activities.

Taking into account the above, it is possible to distinguish the following structural elements of the

content component of the model of professionally-oriented foreign language teaching:

- Communicative skills in all types of speech activity (speaking, listening, reading, writing) based on General and professional vocabulary. The ultimate goal of professional-oriented training in Dialogic speech is to develop the ability to conduct a conversation, purposefully exchange professional information on a specific topic.

- Training in monologue speech consists in developing the ability to create different genres of monologue texts: communication of professional information, presentation, extended statements during the discussion, discussions, both with and without preliminary preparation.

- Listening training consists in developing the ability to perceive and understand the interlocutor's utterance in a foreign language, generated in a monological form or in the process of dialogue in accordance with a certain real professional sphere, situation.

- Learning to read consists in developing the ability to read all types of publications of different functional styles and genres, including special literature.

- Writing training consists in developing the communicative competence necessary for professional written communication, manifested in the skills of abstract presentation, annotation, and translation of professionally significant text from a foreign language.

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## KEY ACTIONS TO IMPROVE SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTS OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT

**Abstract:** This article provides information on the disinfection of railway rolling stock in emergency situations. Indication is given for the partial deactivation of rolling stock during transport. Indication is given for degassing and disinfection during the spread of toxic substances and during the spread of bacteria.

**Key words:** points for preparing cars for transportation, mechanized points for comprehensive preparation of cars for transportation (MPKPV), disinfection-washing stations (DPS), disinfection-washing stations (DPP), washing and steaming stations (PPS).

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

#### Measures to improve the sustainability of railway facilities

Measures to ensure the sustainability of railway facilities should be, first of all, should be aimed at:

- protection of workers and employees from the devastating effects of emergency situations and military conflict;
- preparation and conduct of rescue and emergency rescue operations at the lesion sites.

This is due to the fact that ensuring the safety of human reserves and successfully eliminating the consequences of an enemy attack in the lesions by carrying out measures to ensure the stable operation of the national economy directly during emergencies and military conflicts is practically impossible.

Improving the sustainability of the objects of the national economy is one of the main tasks of civil

protection, which is solved by the joint conditions of sectoral and territorial bodies of civil protection and links of the national economy in close cooperation with local government.

The basis for increasing the sustainability of the functioning of the objects of the national economy is created by such principles as:

- lead time;
- differentiated approach;
- necessary sufficiency;
- the complexity of carrying out protection measures;
- equidistance to the damaging factors of emergency sources of all the main elements of the facility.

A number of requirements are presented to measures to increase the sustainability of the operation of facilities. The main one is the development and

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implementation of measures in advance in peacetime in the general complex of production activities and the development of facilities provided for by long-term and current national economic plans. Measures to increase sustainability are developed and carried out throughout the country, paying special attention to important objects of the national economy.

The main directions of increasing the stability of the national economy are:

- protection of working personnel and members of their families, ensuring their livelihoods;
- protection of the engineering complex;
- limitation of secondary factors of damage;
- improving the reliability of industrial and economic relations;
- improving the reliability of management;
- preparation for the restoration of disturbed production.

Protection of working personnel and members of their families, ensuring their livelihoods, includes:

- accumulation of the fund of protective structures;
- evacuation of workers, employees, members of their families from hazardous areas;
- provision with personal and medical protective equipment;
- maintaining the alert system in readiness;
- training of the population in protection methods and actions in emergency situations;
- development and equipment of a suburban area (evacuation area) and other activities.

Protection of the engineering complex involves:

- construction of important frame-type objects from reinforced concrete structures;
- placement of objects underground in mine workings;
- construction of buildings, structures of a semi-sunken type, low altitude;
- replacement of vertical structures, horizontal;
- increase in rigidity of structures;
- fencing and deboning of buildings and structures, including from secondary factors;
- installation of equipment in buildings with lightweight fireproof enclosing elements, structures;
- ensuring the stable operation of energy, water, gas, heat supply systems (backup, autonomous sources, etc.);
- creation of reserves according to established standards of equipment, its inventory materials, etc. ;
- export to the suburban area and the organization of reliable storage of raw materials, materials, spare parts, components, etc.

The limitation of secondary damage factors should include:

- development of plans for the implementation of protective measures in areas of possible flooding;
- development of plans for the elimination of industrial accidents, disasters;

- reduction of stocks of SDYaV, explosive, flammable substances, materials, organization of their storage;

- the construction of dams, bypass channels, obvalivanie structures, storage facilities, etc. ;

- construction of emergency releases, trap devices in places of storage and use of potent toxic substances;

- installation of automatic disconnecting devices, shutoff valves, gate valves, etc. ;

- carrying out a wide range of measures for production support (the availability of modern fire extinguishing means, automatic fire extinguishing lines), the estimated debit of water, prepared units, etc.

Improving the reliability of industrial and economic ties, involves:

- The maximum reduction in production relations with suppliers in emergency situations;

- the organization of the search for industrial relations in its economic region and at the facilities of neighboring republics;

- availability of sustainable backup suppliers in emergency mode;

- Development of facility support systems with a possible transfer to stand-alone autonomous sources;

- accumulation of mobile emergency supplies;

- the organization of cooperative supply with other facilities in the same industrial zone (electricity, water, gas, steam, and other types of support);

- creation of emergency reserve reserves;

- organization of protective and dispersed storage of stocks of raw materials;

- duplication and ringing of communications.

Improving the reliability of facility management provides:

- creation of a system of control points (main, spare and mobile), their equipment and acquisition;

- organization of interaction of all management bodies (facility, district, city), the coordinated use of communication and warning systems;

- Organization of a reliable communication and notification system;

- collection, synthesis and processing (analysis) of emergency data, timely organization of rescue and other urgent operations;

- remote control equipment for remote control of some production participants, units;

- production of duplicates of technical documentation and their reliable storage.

Preparation for the restoration of disrupted production includes:

- development of options for possible damage to the object and determination of the nature and scope of restoration work (during research);

- development of recommendations on the organization and methods of conducting restoration work, as well as on the restoration of industrial buildings and structures using lightweight building

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structures, materials destroyed during natural disasters;

- preparation for mass production of products and structures from lightweight, durable, fireproof materials that meet the conditions for the restoration of buildings and structures in a short time;
- training of forces and means for carrying out restoration work;
- Creation of the necessary reserves of raw materials and materials for the restoration of production and their placement in safe places;
- ensuring reliable safety of construction and technological documentation.

The plan of basic measures to improve the sustainability of the national economy is being developed in accordance with the recommendations of a higher governing body (associations, departments, ministries).

The first part of the Plan defines the activities carried out in peacetime by facilities, ministries and, if necessary, provides for activities requiring government decision.

The second part of the Plan defines the activities carried out during possible emergencies by economic entities, ministries and activities requiring government decisions.

The plan is worked out by chief specialists, leaders of research groups under the supervision of a research leader.

Measures to increase the sustainability of the facilities and production associations can be divided into:

- organizational;
- research;
- technological;
- engineering and technical.

Organizational measures include plans for the protection of production personnel in emergency situations with collective and individual protective equipment, medical means, the method of evacuation and life support (protection of food, water, material assets).

Research activities are aimed at organizing scientific research in academic research institutes on the problems of forecasting anthropogenic and natural emergencies that are characteristic of the economy and territories of the country, protecting the population and increasing the sustainability of the functioning of industries, critical facilities and the economy as a whole. The coordination of these works is carried out by the Ministry of Macroeconomics, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Technological measures developed taking into account the specifics of the stability of the facility, requiring large capital costs and time to implement them.

Engineering measures are developed taking into account the stability assessment of the facility itself,

i.e. its engineering and technical complex and are to determine its ability to withstand secondary factors that arise in emergency situations. The engineering complex includes buildings, protective structures, utilities and energy networks, machine tools, equipment, technological communications and other structures.

### BASIC METHODS OF STABILITY OF FUNCTIONING OF OBJECTS OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Under the object of railway transport (OZHDT) is understood a railway station (junction) with enterprises, institutions, organizations of railway transport located in its area.

The most important elements of railway transport include:

- main railway lines;
- automation, communication and signaling devices;
- turnouts;
- artificial constructions;
- power supply devices and others.

For local, sorting, cargo and other similar stations, depending on their purpose and nature of work, the important elements are:

- constructions and devices of locomotive and carriage facilities;
- sorting, cargo and other devices.

The stability of railway facilities depends on many factors, including the location of the facility relative to emergency sources, the nature and importance of the work performed, the sustainability of the engineering complex (buildings, structures, equipment, devices).

It should be noted that the stability of the operation of railway facilities is somewhat different from the stability of other objects of the national economy.

Thus, the stability of the engineering and technical complex (ITC) of a national economy is understood as the leading elements on which the production (transportation) process depends to a decisive extent, and its stability is the ability of its elements to withstand the effects of damaging factors from various sources. For example, at industrial facilities, the sustainability of the main workshops will determine the sustainability of the entire facility.

At railway transport facilities, stability is determined by those elements on which the operation of the facility for its intended purpose depends. Suppose the main element for the overtaking station is the track, and for the local station, the locomotive and carriage facilities, in the event of failure of which it loses the function of the local station, but can work as an intermediate station, provided the tracks are preserved.

Since it is impossible to ensure absolute stability of an object to all damaging factors, one of the leading damaging factors is chosen. Most often, it is a shock



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wave as the main factor of destruction. The legitimacy of this choice is justified by the fact that if a building (structure, equipment) receives complete or severe destruction, then there is no need to assess the impact of heat and other damaging factors.

Ways to improve the sustainability of railway facilities include:

- evacuation and dispersal of objects over a large territory;
- duplication and dispersal distribution of the most important objects or individual elements of the object;
- reservation of some of the most important capacities, devices of the facility in case of failure of the main capacities and devices;
- direct protection of the facility, its elements, maintenance personnel from damaging factors.

Each of the above ways to increase the stability of an object and its elements includes a large number of measures to increase stability. These activities are developed and carried out in the process of design, construction, reconstruction and operation of facilities.

In maintaining the necessary level of security of the railway transport infrastructure, the coordinated activity of departmental security groups and transport police plays a crucial role.

As additional tasks, departmental security carries out the prevention of unlawful interference in the activities of the railway transport, including providing practical assistance to prevent terrorist acts, and also participates in liquidating the consequences of emergencies in railway transport.

One of the most important tasks of the facilities is the prevention and suppression of fires in rail transport. Today, dozens of inspectors and other firefighters work on the railway network, who check wagons and containers with dangerous and flammable cargoes. Due to this, they manage to keep the situation under control, to exclude cases of large fires and fires with serious consequences.

Among the goods transported by rail, there are those that are considered dangerous. This is a cargo that, due to its inherent physicochemical properties, under certain conditions of transportation, can cause an explosion, fire, chemical infection. Such goods include transported explosive materials, light petroleum products, alcohols, etc. Cars with explosive materials must be escorted under appropriate guard.

The progress of trains containing dangerous goods includes constant dispatch control. Any changes related to the non-scheduled stop of trains with dangerous goods at intermediate stations are transferred by the train dispatcher to the security units of the service site to take measures to strengthen the protection of these goods.

Thus, the essence of enhancing the sustainability of the objects of the national economy lies in the development and early implementation of a set of organizational, scientific research, technological and engineering measures aimed at minimizing possible losses and destruction, creating conditions for rescue and other urgent work and ensuring release of established types of products according to the plans of the national economy of the country, in emergency situations and during wartime.

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## THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE COEVOLUTION OF SOCIETY AND FAMILY

**Abstract:** *the article reveals the role of the family and its preservation of the spiritual values of society. It is considered that the problem of divorce is a threat to the development of society and a negative phenomenon that leads to its disintegration. In the article, the factor of the origin of the conflict in the family and its causes, types, the influence on the formation of the personality of the child are expressed in the content of the socio-philosophical essence.*

**Key words:** family, personality formation, coevolution, property relations, divorce, troubled family

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

### UDC 101

The growing global process has seen a change in the quality of society's structure in its existence. In the demographic of society, the population also began to appear qualitatively new. Now, the intellectual strata of the subjects of society are becoming more and more due to the necessary modern conditions. It is no secret that conscious management by giving them freedom is giving more results than managing their population through compulsory laws. Urbanization process kuchayib, the gap between the village and the city is decreasing. The penetration of the urban way of life into the village, the economic independence of women, the increasing number of certain privileges in their society, the Institute of the family, inevitably has its own influence on the strength of marriages.

Today, changes in the life of society have led to the emergence of new ones, at the same time as the transformation, modernization of some of the social institutions in a new way. We see that some of the social institutions are failing to fulfill their duties, or that a new institution is completely replacing it. Today, Uzbekistan is also witnessing changes in the

era of new reforms. In addition to achievements in the life of society, there are some problems that manifest themselves in economic, social, political and other ways. The impact and level of social problems on the relevance of these problems in terms of their strength is being confirmed today. We see that one of the social problems is the weakening of the family institution, the number of divorced families as divorces and their complication is growing sharply. The increase in the number of divorced families is a major socio-economic, socio-philosophical problem, which is reflected not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the countries of the world. For example, according to the head of the women's party Norboeva, today more than 30 thousand families are on the verge of divorce, despite measures aimed at preserving the family institution in the Republic. "Despite the extensive work we have done so far, we have not managed to reduce the number of awards." - said Norboeva.

The Research Center "family", organized under the Cabinet of ministers, plans to launch an online project in 2019. According to this project, women who have financial problems after divorce can improve their skills and acquire a profession. No matter what good conditions are not created in a divorced family, then it is impossible to form a perfect person. After all,

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the president of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, speaking at a meeting with young people at the school named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi on December 27, commented on the high level of wages in the country. The head of state stressed that the divorce between young families does not give him peace. For 11 months of 2019, 277 thousand 420 marriages were registered in the country. However, there were decision 28 thousand 755 families, mostly among young people. The president called the situation "very sad".

"So what specific measures are we taking against this situation? What effective measures are being taken by the women's party, the Scientific Center "Family", The Council "Mahalla", the organization "Nurani" and the Union of youth to reduce family separation?"- asked Shavkat Mirziyoyev. "There are no scientifically - based recommendations and solutions in this direction... no one will come up with an initiative..."", said the president.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed to hold the Republican contest" exemplary young family of the year " from 2020 year. Also, in order to prevent discrimination among young families, the women's party, the Center "Family", The Republican Council of neighborhoods, the Advisory Council "Faxriylar ibрати", consisting of "Nurani" veterans, proposed to effectively establish their activities. "This will serve as a new influencer before the council can sue the problem that reconciliation commissions in the neighborhoods cannot solve,"[1] said the head of state. It should not be simply observed that the case on divorce is submitted to the court. According to him, previously it was not possible to provide young families with housing and work, but now the situation is changing. According to the state statistics office, the number of marriages and divorces in 2017 amounted to 306.2 thousand and 31.9 thousand, and in 2018- to 311.3 thousand and 32.3 thousand, respectively.

The main reasons for the divorce are as follows: mutual disagreement – 67,4 percent; the fact that another family lives together – 6 percent; childlessness – 4,7 percent; the fact that one of the parties left for another state – 3,8 percent; the fact that he did not live together for a long time – 2,9 percent; treason and other reasons – 2,8 percent.

According to the data provided by the scientific and practical research center "family", in April-September 2018, 18.521 families on the eve of divorce were shown the following factors as the cause of marital breakdown: 48.4 percent-household disagreement between the couple; 17.4 percent - mother-in - law, or third person, in general - interference in the family affairs;5.3 percent - infertility; - internal and external migration; 11,3 percent-other various reasons.

In order to prevent family divorces, the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan introduced a special norm on the notification of the gatherings of

local citizens about persons applying for divorce to the court or to the authorities of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In order to protect the interests of women and their children who are left without housing as a result of the divorce, a draft law was introduced in the order established in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on the introduction of relevant amendments and additions to Article 32 of the housing code. By the decision of the Cabinet of ministers, the procedure for concluding a pledge agreement on the pre-payment of alimony, as well as ensuring the obligation to pay alimony, has been established.

A memorandum was signed between the Supreme Court and the women's court, and the applicants were initially allowed to conduct an interview with the women's court and get a conclusion on the divorce. As a result of this, 78 percent of families faced with 27 thousand divorces have been reconciled in the current year. About 7 thousand births (more than 1 year), more than 800 death certificates have been formalized and handed over to citizens, which have expired (more than 1 year) in cooperation with the authorities for writing acts of civil status and specialists of women's districts.

Also, 23 thousand 120 thousand marriages were identified as legally formalized families, 67 percent of them were legally formalized. However, the work carried out to strengthen families, to restore the socio-spiritual environment in families, does not give sufficient effect in the Prevention of divorce.

Cases of marriage age reduction are noted as a result of the lack of effective organization of cooperation between educational institutions and public representatives. 50-60 percent of the family's divorce is caused by family disagreements, the rest is due to childlessness, lack of living as a family for a long time, treason, alcohol abuse and drug addiction, said the chairman of the women's party.

Tanzila Norboeva also said that systematic work on the preparation of young people for life was not organized. "We are working with the underlying consequences of the negative situations recorded today. Systematic work on work with young people on prevention, preparation of them for life is not organized. In our country, in the period from the birth of a child to the introduction of family relations, a solid system has been created that works with their education and upbringing.

That is, if medical workers are concerned about their health from birth, kindergarten, school, college, higher education institutions, along with the neighborhood, contribute to their knowledge and education, as well as occupation. But, when preparing young people for life, there is no unified system of cooperation, a unified approach between these systems and the public. Therefore, in this direction, it is necessary, first of all, to work out a single concept

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for the preparation of young people for life together and to introduce them into practice.

Secondly, we must work at a targeted level in terms of strengthening families, maintaining family values and improving the socio-spiritual environment in families. In this said that we need to identify families who are on the verge of a divorce and solve their problems by involving representatives of the general public.

Therefore, in cooperation with the "Family" Center, we should organize short readings on the preparation of young people applying for marriage to the bodies for family relations, as well as work on the preparation of young people for life in cooperation with the ministries of Education.

From the four, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the Center "family", it will be necessary to ensure the full medical examination of young people who are going through marriage and to carry out measures aimed at strengthening reproductive health among women, promoting the benefits of screening.

Today, the issues related to the divorce of courts in Uzbekistan are considered separately. For example, if at first the issue of a divorce is dealt with, then the issues with whom the children will remain, then the distribution of property, etc., will be considered.

In 2017-2021, within the framework of the strategy of action on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the concept of "strengthening the Family Institute in the Republic of Uzbekistan", measures aimed at strengthening the family, development, improvement of its legal, demographic development, ensuring family well-being, increasing its educational educational potential, preserving family traditions and values

G.A.Kantemirova [2] cited in the dissertation study that 2008 Year Alania reported that 39.2 percent of young people who were temporarily "isolated" from an underage Society (held in private institutions)

and 36,8 percent of underage children who were included in the list of internal organs due to deviant behavior were from divorced families.

According to the results of Y.G. Nikolaeva's [3] dissertation study, 92 percent of women in divorced families know that the financial assistance they receive from their children's father is not enough. 61 percent of women showed that the absence of a parent - male person in the family had a negative impact on the child's personality, 69 percent noted that the divorced family experiences both material and spiritual difficulties.

The issue of social philosophical conditions of upbringing of adolescents in a divorced family V.Zelenchukova [4] was studied in the dissertation work. As an object of the study, a comparative analysis of adult adolescents in a faulty family in Germany and Russia was carried out. According to the results of the study, 27 percent of Russian adolescents take 25 percent of the sample from their self-educated parents, relatives or Close people. Adolescents who did not take an example from anyone made up 19 percent. 15 percent of teenagers only see themselves as an example. For 33 percent of german adolescents, their parents serve as a model, while for 17 percent, the model is popular individuals. While brothers and sisters were 14 per cent a sample for adolescents, their relatives were 10 per cent as a sample. 17 percent of adults in divorced german families do not see anyone as an example. Personally, those who see themselves as an example made up 4 percent.

Divorced families, which we see as a problem, have emerged almost unreasonably, many of them have divorced for no serious reason and, as a consequence, are experiencing great economic difficulties with their young children, a certain group aims to live freely before marriage, the family, especially the upbringing of the child, indifferent to the future, irresponsible approach to the formation of the child personality, in some cases, it is families who completely forget about their children.

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## MODERN PEDAGOGICAL INTERACTIVE TEACHING METHODS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN IMPROVING THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

**Abstract:** In this article highlights of the quality of education and modern pedagogical interactive teaching methods and information technologies in improving the educational process.

**Key words:** interactive teaching methods, information technologies, educational process, modern education.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

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Today in the Republic of Uzbekistan, prerequisites for the development of distance learning have been created, a base for the development of multimedia lessons and video lessons has been created, it is possible to conduct video conferences, and a number of projects are being implemented. The main task of the higher school of Uzbekistan is the formation of specialists of a wide profile, combining deep fundamental knowledge and thorough practical training. The quality of education is the main requirement for the implementation of the second stage of the National training program. It is largely determined by the quality and degree of implementation of information technologies and interactive teaching methods in the learning process.

One of the most important directions of the Ministry of higher and secondary special education is the creation of an educational network of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which unites information resources of academic lyceums, professional colleges, and higher educational institutions of the country. Our goal is to create the necessary opportunities and conditions for our children to grow up not only physically and spiritually healthy, but also comprehensively and harmoniously developed people with the most modern intellectual knowledge, people who fully meet the

requirements of the XXI century in which they will live and work.

The teacher, regardless of his scientific knowledge in the specialty, when starting the educational process, must possess the necessary pedagogical minimum, a certain amount of pedagogical and psychological knowledge, technology and teaching methods. What determines the content of education? It is defined by modernity. Since ancient times, man has always sought knowledge. The first methods of teaching are the method of scholasticism, when only dry cramming was used, a small amount of knowledge was taught, a lot of time was spent, and only the teacher was considered the source of knowledge. In the 17th century, Yan Amos Kamensky founded the technology of education in the class-lesson system, which is still in effect today. That is, students must be of the same age, study begins in September, after 3 months of study, holidays begin, and teachers' work leave lasts 48 days. When organizing a lesson, information materials, textbooks, and teaching, the source of knowledge is not only one teacher, as in the method of scholasticism. Learning is done by explaining and commenting. Here the student is already active, he also participates in the process of obtaining knowledge. This method of training still exists.

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In order to improve education in higher education institutions, new forms of pedagogical communication, processing of information structuring, and management of educational activities are required. Today, the technological process is the most significant component that can respond to social processes. The improvement of pedagogical education technologies is a condition for the formation of the cultural consciousness of the society and its economic consciousness of the society and its economic well-being. Training technologies form the active basis of education, ensure the transfer of knowledge to the field of work, form the consciousness of the teacher, affect his purposefulness and life strategy.

The learning process should bring the student emotional satisfaction, a sense of joy from the acquired knowledge, mastering professional skills. In solving these problems, the use of game technologies in the learning process is of great importance. The use of active learning methods in game technologies contributes to the achievement of a democratic style of communication, encourages the imagination of students, stimulates the birth of original ideas, and develops the creative powers and abilities of students. The basis for using game technologies is the activating activity of students. Game, according to research scientists, along with work and learning - one of the main activities. Game activities are designed to perform certain functions. These functions include:

- self-realization;
- game therapy;
- diagnostic;
- interethnic communication;
- socialization.

In the pedagogical literature, there is a concept of "Pedagogical game". An extensive group of methods and techniques for organizing the pedagogical process in the form of various pedagogical games is made up of "Game pedagogical technologies". The dominant motive of educational activity is the internal educational and cognitive motive. The most important factor in motivating educational activities is interest and inclination to the future profession. Interactive pedagogical and information technologies aim to improve the learning process, which, along with the transfer of specific knowledge, pays due attention to the process of intellectual development of a person.

The purpose of this work is to analyze the results of using new pedagogical and information technologies in the process of teaching interactive technologies are used in the process of teaching students-business games and methods are used: "Round table", "Pen in the middle of the table", "Weak link", "Dark horse", "Tour of the gallery", "Bee swarm", "Spinner", "Solving crosswords", "Cat in a bag", "Blits game", "boomerang", etc.

As a result of the above methods, it is possible to form an objective opinion about each student's knowledge in a short time. In addition, students focus

their attention as much as possible and increase their activity in the classroom. Thanks to the use of interactive technologies, the educational material is analyzed in more detail, clarity of thinking is formed, and the answers to the question is formed. Students, using modern learning technologies, carefully prepare for classes, as the principle of competition is involved.

In most business games, each participant is a member of the team and this increases the sense of responsibility that increases the student's desire for self-education. In addition, positive relationships are strengthened, both between students and between students and the teacher. The use of modern interactive teaching methods increases students' interest in the subject, in the profession, improves their academic performance and, ultimately, helps in training highly qualified specialists. It was said above that education is connected with modernity.

At this time, such concepts as the Internet, the Pentium-4 computer, an electronic library, a website, an e-mail address, an electronic textbook, multimedia, animation, etc. are being actively introduced into our lives. Today, to teach a modern student, you need to use multimedia in the learning process, that is, presentations-slides, animations, so that there is an electronic version of lecture texts on the Internet, and electronic textbooks.

Microsoft Power Point is a popular presentation preparation program that is widely used by businessmen, teachers, lecturers, and office employees. The widespread use of this program has changed the very idea of the complexity of creating a presentation. Only 15 years ago, reports and presentations were accompanied mainly by paper posters, the production of which was very time-consuming and often required the services of professional draftsmen. Usually posters were photographed and slides were made from them, which were shown using slide projectors.

Today, thanks to the introduction of PowerPoint-type programs, it takes only a few minutes to create a report with the highest quality illustrative material. PowerPoint allows you to create visual presentations by integrating text, graphics, video, and other elements on separate pages, called "slides", similar to slide projectors that are now out of use due to the introduction of computer presentations. PowerPoint gives you the ability to create slides that contain movable tables and flowing text, as well as edit, display, and print slides. Transitions between slides when showing a presentation from a computer can be animated in various ways. You can also animate individual elements on your slides to draw your audience's attention to them. As with other programs included in MSOffice, Power point provides many ready-made design options and content templates. At our Department, due to the modernization of the learning process: the use of interactive teaching and achievements of modern information technologies,

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the quality of the educational process has increased. Improving the quality of the educational process provides the basis for training free-thinking students who meet the requirements of international standards and specialists.

In connection with the increasing flow of information, acceleration of the process of science, change technology and technology there is a certain "aging" psychological and methodical preparation of the teacher. This, in turn, determines the need to improve the professional training of the future teacher in accordance with the requirements of today. One of the conditions for the implementation of these requirements is the development and implementation of new methods and technologies, the formation and development of professional and pedagogical skills of future teachers. It is also important to ensure the integration of pedagogical and special subjects in the practice of final qualifying works of students.

In my opinion, pedagogical skill is the design, effective organization, management, control, evaluation of the results of the educational process and the technology of its implementation, as well as the

foresight of problem situations that may arise in the pedagogical process and the method of readiness to solve them. Pedagogical skills of the future teacher of professional education should be formed not only when studying groups of pedagogical, but also General education, General professional and special disciplines, as well as when passing pedagogical practice and performing final qualifying works.

Instead of concluding, it can be noted that if a teacher could not correctly assess their place in teaching, then this is an unqualified teacher, since pedagogical skills depend directly on independent learning, work and creativity. Thus, 90 % of the success of any class depends on the correct design, organization of the educational process and their implementation through high pedagogical skills of the teacher. The issue of developing the pedagogical skills of future teachers of professional education is an urgent task facing our education system. This technology ensures that the planned learning outcomes are achieved, and this is only possible when the learning process is managed.

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## PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY IN THE ECONOMIC TRAINING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

**Abstract:** This article deals with the study of the structure of professional pedagogical activity of a teacher in economic training in higher education. It also considers the requirements for the content, organization and methodology of the process of teaching students in economic disciplines.

**Key words:** pedagogy; Economics; training methods; principles; pedagogical activity.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

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The duty of a teacher of any discipline is to teach students to think actively, to form their ability to find knowledge themselves. Knowledge is only strong when it is "acquired" by the effort of one's thought, and not just by memory. This is the specificity of the cognitive process. It is experimentally established that under equal conditions, only 10% of what a person hears, up to 50% of what he sees, and 90% of what he does are imprinted in the memory of a person. It follows that the most effective form of learning is the form that is based on the active inclusion of the student in the action associated with the independent search for knowledge. An actual problem currently in the education system is the study of the structure of professional pedagogical activity of a teacher in higher education. This pedagogical activity is a model for preparing undergraduates and young teachers for scientific and pedagogical activities at high levels of professionalism. This, in turn, is a condition for the effective formation of the student as a future specialist.

The problems of social development, the growth of information, and the increasing demands of the student audience-all this obliges the most experienced teachers to systematically improve their teaching skills. With all the freedom of creativity, the teacher must adhere to the most important requirements of the methodology, highlighted as the principles of training. The principles define the requirements for the content, organization, and methodology of the learning process. The system of principles is as follows:

- scientific principle of teaching - a scientific presentation of the material, given recent achievements, a reasoned refusal from outdated economic concepts and beliefs;

- the principle of practical orientation of the learning process involves the characteristics of the development of the respective field of knowledge in modern conditions, the use of practical developments in the field of training course psychological preparation for future practical work;

- the principle of systematic and consistent presentation of the material;

- the principle of accessibility of training in depth, volume and visibility, taking into account the economic literacy of students;



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- the principle of visibility;
- the principle of collectivism and individual approach to training, taking into account the individual characteristics of students. Also, the main component of pedagogical activity in training is the teacher's personality. The teacher must be a professional. In other words, they must have a deep knowledge of the discipline that they teach, know the methodology of teaching this discipline, and apply their knowledge in such areas as psychology, pedagogy, sociology, and human physiology. The teacher must constantly improve the oratorical technique, that is, have the power of sound, timbre, diction, pace of speech, and work on diction. In addition, the teacher must be able to make a self-presentation. Also, the teacher must comply with certain requirements for a modern lecture. Taking these requirements into account, each lecture at the University:

- it should have a clear structure and logic of disclosure of consistently presented questions (conceptual line of the lecture);

- solid theoretical and methodological core, an important problem;

- complete coverage of a specific topic (problem), close connection with the previous material;

- be evidence-based and reasoned, contain a sufficient number of bright and convincing examples, facts, justifications, have a clear connection with the practice;

- problematic, disclose contradictions and indicate ways to solve them, put questions for students and students to think about;

- have the power of logical reasoning and arouse the necessary interest in learning among students, give direction for independent work;

- be at the current level of development of science and technology, contain a forecast of their development in the coming years;

- reflect the methodological processing of the material (highlighting the main ideas and positions, emphasizing conclusions, repeating them in different formulations);

- be visual, combined with the demonstration of audiovisual materials, layouts, models and samples, if possible;

- set out in clear and concise language and explain all newly introduced terms and concepts;

- be accessible to this audience. The implementation of these requirements ensures a high scientific and methodological level of the teacher's lectures and practical sessions with students. In addition to meeting the above requirements, the discipline teacher must constantly monitor the variety of types of practical classes and lectures.

At the present stage of development of didactics, there are such approaches to determining the types of lectures. In educational institutions, the most common

are introductory, thematic, overview and final lectures. Nowadays, when distance education is often practiced, teachers use disk replication to distribute information necessary for students, or even create scientific Internet portals. If we consider an innovative approach to the educational process, the most common types of non-traditional lectures are considered as problematic, motivational, preparatory, integrating, constituent, lecture-provocation, lecture-together, lecture-visualization, lecture-press conference or binary lecture, lecture-information, lecture-memory, lecture-display, lecture-reportage, lecture-instruction, lecture with the use of didactic methods (brain attack method, case method, discussion method, development intelligence maps, etc..

The teacher must also know the methodology for preparing and conducting the lecture. If the lecture is conducted methodically correctly, it will arouse interest not only in a particular topic of the subject, but also in the learning process itself, which is an important incentive to self-education and creative self-development of students. The teacher of the discipline must have the following professionally important qualities:

- focus on teaching at the University (the main motives and goals of choosing a teaching profession: the desire to work with students, teach and educate them, interest in the subject) mental stability; flexibility, mobility (the ability to quickly respond and "switch")

- character traits: activity, determination, will, perseverance, determination, courage; self-control and endurance, social normativity (compliance of moral attitudes with generally accepted norms of behavior and relationships with other people),

- ability to self-evaluate correctly;

- moral qualities: sense of duty, honesty, decency, patriotism, accuracy, ability to work in a team; sense of humor and curiosity,

- social qualities: sociability, tact, tolerance;

- ability to prevent (preventive measures to solve hidden conflict) and conflict situations; communication skills, etc. the Effectiveness of the discipline teacher is determined by the following criteria:

- high level of psychological-pedagogical and profile training;

- literacy and awareness of relevant issues;

- modeling of pedagogical situations and the ability to creatively organize the educational process in an educational institution;

- predicting the consequences of certain events, incidents, and situations in General;

- number of students who can be trained;

- the number of students who are positive and interested in studying the discipline. The prospects for further development of the study of pedagogical activity of the teacher in training should be:

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The leading aspect of the teacher's pedagogical activity in the training of any educational institution should be the introduction of innovative didactic technologies at lectures, seminars and practical classes and during the preparation of students for practice;

Prospects for further development of lecture sessions should consist in providing the teacher with a rational ratio of traditional and non-traditional types of lectures and the development of subject-subject object interactions between the teacher and the student;

The teacher should ensure the development of professional competencies of future specialists at the seminar-practical classes due to the wide use of various modern pedagogical technologies, which are constantly supplemented by new author's discoveries and findings of teachers;

Combine individual and group work with students, creating conditions for their creative development;

The use of modern teaching technologies in the process of preparing students for practical training should contribute to the formation of personally significant skills and abilities of the main components of teaching activities, education of the need to systematically improve themselves, which are invariable for many areas of future professional practice.

Therefore, in the conditions of modern higher educational institutions, the teacher of disciplines is responsible for the implementation of the set pedagogical tasks and is fully responsible for the decisions made.

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## PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL - COOPERATION ORGANIZATIONS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF SPIRITUAL ENVIRONMENT

**Abstract:** In this article we will talk about a number of works aimed at improving the health of the spiritual environment in society. Today, we need to analyze the work carried out in this direction in detail and determine the actual tasks that are waiting for its solution. Our native land has become a multinational and multi-confessional state. In this regard, no doubt, traditions of tolerance inherent in our people from time immemorial play an important role.

**Key words:** Family, neighborhood, non-governmental organizations, cooperation, spiritual environment, nationality, value, religion.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

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Uzbekistan is a country of multi-ethnic, diverse religious confessional representatives. Representatives of different nationalities, religious communities living in it, forming an atmosphere of tolerance, organizing them in the form of a single goal, interests will be of great importance. During the period that has passed since our country introduced its independence into the lake, these issues have always been a priority. The legal basis of relations between representatives of different nationalities, religious community has been created and is being improved. At the same time, the spiritual and educational actions aimed at promoting national harmony, religious tolerance, increasing its effectiveness, carrying out active work aimed at organizing activities in these processes, improving its institutional system are carried out.

June 15, 2017 in Tashkent was held a conference on the theme “ensuring social stability, preserving the purity of our sacred religion demand of the period”. The event was attended by the heads of the Office of

Muslims of Uzbekistan, religious figures, “Nurani” and “Makhalla” funds, women's assistance, “Youth Union”, governors, representatives of the public promotion agencies, science and culture figures, experts and students of Islamic educational institutions and representatives of the public. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev also attended the conference and delivered a speech. Stopping on the issues mentioned above. Our compatriot says: “the issue on the agenda, that is, the task of further development of the socio-spiritual sphere, strengthening the healthy environment in our families, neighborhoods, society as a whole, preserving our youth education, peaceful life, the purity of our holy religion, is of immense importance today, I think, it is necessary to talk in excess.” When you say why, it is not a secret to whom exactly the same issues are late today and tomorrow's day of our homeland, our youth, the takdirini of, in a word of life.

As we have already mentioned, a wide range of work has been carried out on these issues that make every conscious person think, worry and worry. It is known that in order to raise the development of

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Uzbekistan to a new level, the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted in 2017-2021 and active work is underway to implement it into life. It should be noted that this strategy penetrates deeply into all spheres and sectors of society's life and becomes a criterion of practical action.

Today, we need to analyze the work carried out in this direction in detail and determine the actual tasks that are waiting for its solution. Our native land has become a multinational and multi-confessional state. Today in our country more than 130 representatives of nationalities and nationalities live together as children of one family. In this regard, no doubt, traditions of tolerance inherent in our people from time immemorial play an important role. In our Constitution and laws, regardless of nationality, language and religion, it is guaranteed that all our fukaros have equal rights and freedoms. They are provided with all the opportunities for the preservation and comprehensive development of their national culture, traditions and Customs. In the fifth priority direction of the strategy of action carried out in Malaga in Uzbekistan, the most important tasks for ensuring national harmony and religious tolerance are also defined. 138 national cultural centers play a big role in the development of ethnic originality and further harmonization of ethnic relations in our country. In order to raise the activity of these centers to a new level, to further develop cultural friendly relations with foreign countries, an important decision was recently adopted. According to him, Nation-Wide relations and friendly relations with foreign countries were established on the basis of the Republican International Center.

Since the first years of independence of our country, priority has been given to the issues of ensuring freedom of conscience and relations between different religious confessions. Their legal status was created. Various prohibitions that have been in force for many years have been removed. The values of our holy religion have been restored, a lot has been done and is being done to restore the memory, heritage of our great saints, to make the steps prosperous.

If we look at the recent history, then in the era of the tyrannical system, these sacred shrines, dwellings were made barefoot. Their national and religious sentiments were grossly humiliated, distorted historical reality. Lack of knowledge of their native language, national traditions and culture, their own history has become a personal tragedy of many people. Contrary to the interests of our people, a tyrannical system dominated by an inhuman Roy was trying to poison the minds of people on a large scale by putting into operation its ideological power, the media, the entire educational system. The natural aspiration to national self-awareness was ignorantly denied. Many holy national holidays such as Navruz, Ramadan, Kurban Hayiti were banned. Amir Temur,

Imam-Bukhari, Imam-Termiziy, Ahmad al-Fergani, Bahouddin Naqshband, Khoja Ahmad Yassavi, Najmiddin Kubro, Makhmudaz-Zamahshari, Haja Ahrori Vali, Abdulkhalik Ghijduvani, our great ancestors such as, Abdulla Qadiri, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhamid Chulpan, Mahmudkhuja Behbudiy, Osman Nasir, such as the national-freedom movement it would have been tried to erase the names of their self-sacrifice from the memory of our people . If during the period of the former regime there were about 80 mosques in our country, now their number is more than 2 thousand. If only a few people were able to perform Hajj per year, this year 7200 of our citizens had the opportunity to carry out a blessed pilgrimage.

It is known that our region is one of the ancient cradle of Islamic Science and culture of Uzbekistan.

On this ground, there lived mature scientists who spread the divine doctrine to the world, both in the same with natural and Exact Sciences. This is evidenced by the fact that more than 3000 scholars have been working on the development of Islamic teaching and practice in our country. Of these, about 1000 were in Samarkand, more than 600 were in Bukhara, 300 were in Nasaf and the rest were in other cities. Dozens of scholars such as Al-Bukhari, Akhmad Yassawi, at-Termiziy, Az-Zamahshari, Motrudiy, Margilani, Bahouddin Naqshband are considered leaders of Islamic-religious sciences. They founded the development of Islamic sciences such as Tafsir, Hadith, Fiqh, Kalam and spread the courage of our country throughout the world. They are devoted to religious knowledge, enlightenment all their lives. People of Central Asian science Imamals-Bukhari "Al-Jame'as-Sahih" ("reliable collection"), "Al-Adab almufrad" ("masterpieces of adab"); Abu Mansural-Matrudiy "Kitabat-Tawhid" ("the book about singularity"), "Ta'wilotahlias-Sunna" ("interpretation of Sunnism traditions"); Zamakhshari "pioneer" ("opening their eyes to the words through the truth of the Qur'an and its interpretation"); Abu Jesus Termiziy "Sunani Termiziy»; Margilani made a great contribution to the development of Islam with his works" Hidoya", to the harmonization of Muslim belief with the worldview of the people.

In order to comprehensively study such a rich historical, scientific and spiritual heritage of our people, to get acquainted with the masses of the world afkor, and most importantly, to deeply reveal the true humanitarian essence of the religion of Islam, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev, it was decided to restore the center of Islamic culture in Uzbekistan in Tashkent. This is self - evident proof of the manifestation of the slogan "anti-insanity-enlightenment" in practical life.

The development of the events taking place in the international arena requires us to carry out our work on national and spiritual security from a qualitative standpoint to a new level, to mobilize all the forces and opportunities of our state and society.



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Focusing on this aspect of the issue, Sh. Mirziyoyev said: "because there is not a single state or society that is not worried about the dangerous situation, political and economic crises that are currently ongoing in the world, there is no exaggeration.

In particular, international terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking, religious dependence, illegal migration, trafficking in people, environmental problems, economic poverty, unemployment, poverty in some regions are all deeply concerned."

As such extremely complex and turbulent conditions are taking place in the near and far abroad, we need to seriously master the questions of how we can behave in such conditions, how we can maintain peace and tranquility, what we can ensure sustainable development on account of.

The fact that the goals pursued by the terrorist acts committed in the countries of the Middle East and North Africa in the following years are completely contrary to humanity, the secrecy of the original maxad, especially the presence of the citizens of Uzbekistan among such performers arouse regret and regret in our people. Our people, who put peace, tranquility, humanity, creativity, patience above all, strongly condemn the actions of such individuals. The sad side is that such vile forces continue to fill their ranks. Therefore, in order not to fall into the clutches of such diverse terrorist forces as our youth, our citizens who work abroad and earn income with honest labor, we are not required to take any measures in education, upbringing, propaganda work.

First of all, the government of Uzbekistan attaches special importance to the development of cooperation with the countries of the army. Our goal is to partner with them to solve their problems together in a variety of contexts. In the short term, the president of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev visited Turkmenistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan twice. Effective visits were made to the Russian Federation, Kyrgyzstan, the people's Republic of China, Saudi Arabia. During such visits, the main issues of mutual cooperation, trade promotion, productive use of domestic opportunities, ensuring stability in the region, joint fight against various threats were widely discussed. The Uzbek Fair of products, held in the capital of Tajikistan in Dushanbe, has launched a new era of cooperation between the two countries. During the state visit to the Russian Federation, an important agreement on labor migration was reached. Our state is creating all conditions for our fukaros to work honestly in this country and earn a legitimate income. In order to ensure the correct, rational use of the opportunities created by our youth, we are required to define the appropriate tasks in the educational system, in the system of propaganda.

Secondly, in our society today, the priority tasks are to further improve the socio-spiritual environment, to raise awareness and ideological potential in young people, to improve the living conditions and

employment of the population, to bring them from the clutches of various religious extremist associations to the educational system, to the activities of spiritual and educational associations.

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Sh.Mirziyoyev noted "today the issue of improving the socio-spiritual environment and living conditions of the population, protecting young people from the influence of various religious extremist currents is the main issue for all of us."

Thirdly, it is time to apply the principle of "Enlightenment against ignorance" in practice, to raise the work on ensuring its implementation to a qualitatively new level, in relation to the forces in the extremist mood of different content occurring in the socio-political, spiritual and ideological spheres of the life of society. Stopping the work carried out in Uzbekistan in this regard, the president of our country Sh. Mirziyoyev points out: "we are going up against ignorance in many places with an initiative of enlightenment. Those who are ignorant of the holy religion of Islam as a mask and go into other streets do not understand something or do not want to understand. That is, Islam encourages only light life, knowledge, goodness. He never calls for khunrezlik, murder, violence. Without recognizing such a nation, being deceived by false ideas, entering into harmful currents, being a terrorist – this is absolutely not true of the people of Uzbekistan." A wide range of method means of protecting young people from the influence of various ideological forces of such a tone was analyzed.

But the achieved result can not be called as a disappointment. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev put forward new ways of further improvement of this system in his speech at this conference. First of all, special attention was paid to improving the activities of the institutional device of this system, cooperation between family, neighborhood, school, religious departments in the education of youth. It is important to correctly assess the opportunities of a different institution and to use it efficiently in order to protect the socio-spiritual environment in society from various ideological threats.

From the four, it is not required to work on new, impactful methods of conducting counter-propaganda activities against the effects of different content aimed at disrupting the spiritual environment in the society. First of all, it is required to look at the negative kenticism in the general scale in relation to the unpleasant phenomenon that occurs in any aspect of the spiritual life of society. It is necessary to evaluate the situation against it as a whole. Such a phenomenon requires qualitative improvement of the spiritual and educational work carried out in society. Consequently "the misdirection of a child is a family of nafaqat, but the suffering that has befallen the head of the whole society. First of all, the parents, brothers, relatives of



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the same child suffer. At such a time it is necessary to help them. And we, unfortunately, are running out of them ourselves. We do not call for a wedding, we do not call for a ceremony, it is the brother or son of such a person that we avenge their hatred, we make innocent people enemies of ashaddi.” What is the reason for such a new approach to the problem? If we pay attention to the methods of propagation of aggressive groups in a number of religious-extremist spirits who are looking for a partner, a comrade in society, they focus mainly on the financially distressed strata of the population, the youth who have walked unemployed, the family members of those who have been imprisoned for various crimes. Therefore, it is necessary to radically change the attitude towards those who have carried out such actions, who have gone astray for various reasons, not only to them, but also to their close family members. In his speech at the conference, President Ilham Aliyev drew attention to the fact that it is time to cross-issue the views of great-grandfather Abdulla Avlani that “noble people will accept excuses” have passed. “We need to educate the young people who have gone astray, if necessary, to go to places of punishment, too, and talk to them. As the head of state, I am always ready to sincerely repent and provide practical assistance to parents, people who intend to return to the bosom of their family, to the right path.” As a result of its practical result, it is now clear that “the sins of the much misguided have been forgiven and rightly guided. Part of them to study, part was placed in employment.

Also Sh.Mirziyoyev in his speech at the 2017 UN General Assembly's 72nd session drew public attention to the fact that in many cases, the situation is limited not only to the main causes of the coming out of threats, but also to the fight against their consequences. International terrorism and extremism, along with other root factors, constitute ignorance and intolerance, therefore, first of all, the family, education, neighborhood, non-governmental organizations, in their activities, are required to pay special attention to the tasks of forming and educating the conscious mindset of young people on the basis of enlightenment.

First of all, they are required to coordinate their activities around the relevant tasks. The daily activities of our young people in negaki are held in the same places and regions. Therefore, education and training in schools, lyceums and colleges, universities, in the first place, it is necessary to pay extremely serious attention to the issue of attendance. If any student or student does not come to study for no reason, then neither the educational institution, nor the family, nor the neighborhood, nor the governorship departments should be embarrassed about this. Such a control system will be able to capture the situation and change it to the positive side only if it works effectively and interdependently. As one of the

priority aspects of ensuring the state policy on youth implemented in our qualification, the post of governors and heads of the Department of Internal Affairs on working with young people was organized in the districts.

Of course, the solution of these issues is directly responsible for “Nurani”, “Mahalla” funds, women's Party, “Youth Union” Movement, internal affairs agencies and other relevant organizations, they should radically improve work efficiency, move to a completely new system, coordinate their activities.

Speaking about the most important tasks in this regard, Sh.Mirziyoyev emphasizes the following separately.

First of all, it is necessary to study the living conditions, socio-economic situation, problems of citizens who have gone astray, specially taken into account in places, to comprehensively analyze the various social causes of radicalization of this category of persons.

It is important to develop clear recommendations and recommendations for the application in the activities of state and public organizations on the reasons, analysis, results of how young people in this group are under pressure. If we do profilactic work in this direction, it is necessary to constantly improve it, proceeding from the modern requirements.

Secondly, in order to ensure its implementation, when it comes to the formation of an absolutely new system of counteracting ideological threats of different content, it is necessary to organize training on the issues of enlightenment and spiritual and moral education for neighborhood consultants, profilactics, imams and relevant employees of law enforcement agencies. In these training courses it is necessary to introduce them to the method of work of religious extremists and terrorist groups, mercenary ideas and goals, means of struggle, propaganda. A specialist working with misguided individuals, whether he is a neighborhood consultant, Imam-Khatib or profilactics inspektori, must first know what ideas the destructive forces are proposing. It will also be necessary to solve the issue of coordination of activities of the listed settlements and organizations.

Therefore, the officers of the Departments of Youth Affairs of the governors, public and religious organizations, as well as their place in women's affairs, should have a conversation with our citizens who followed various false promises, provocations, and deal with their concerns and problems. Putting them to work, directing them to the profession is an undue task. Otherwise, their cancellation, uncontrolled stay, their abandonment to their own state, the hands of the infamous forces waiting for the moment on the sidelines, will not speak at all. As noted by the president in his speech at the conference “today, the religious extremist movement is sufficiently focused on attracting the children of its members to public affairs, secular way of life, in

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particular, to science and professional circles, art festivals, sports competitions. It can't really be called satisfying."

Fourthly, ideological immunity and ideological struggle are required to keep in mind constantly in the educational process of necessity for a liberated person and a free citizen. "What is called emptiness in the field of ideology will never happen to itself. Because the soul, brain, consciousness of a person never ceases to receive information, thinking, exposure. So he always needs spiritual food. What happens if he does not receive this food from the environment in which he lives, or if this environment does not satisfy him, say? Such food is gradually sought after by another. We must not let that happen" in today's time, a person feels the constant influence of ideological forces of different meanings, which serve the interests of certain forces. In today's time, which is called the information age, the age of capacity, the age of Electronics, Information Technology, it is a pressing problem to be free from such influences. Kolaversa can not cope with the ban on the idea, the idea, with administrative measures. In such conditions, it is difficult for every young person to realize the end result of various harmful ideologies, if he does not have his own independent mind, constant self-esteem, independent thinking and strong will. In the current situation of ideological threats, special attention is required to the threats of different content, information security issues.

For this, people who consider themselves responsible for the spiritual, ideological upbringing of our society, youth - whether it is neighborhood or religious organizations, employees of law enforcement agencies or creative intellectuals with great influence - all of them should be especially active.

It remains to take into account these cases when the rating is determined, when assessing the annual activity of each association.

First of all, taking into account the activity of the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan and the mosques and educational institutions in its system as a non-profit organization, it is necessary to reconsider the amount of the single social payment paid by them.

Secondly, we need to develop and implement specific measures to implement the activities of the Training Center for the professional development of Imam Khatibs operating at the Imam Bukhari complex in Samarkand region of the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan, to strengthen its scientific potential, material and technical base.

Therefore, I think it would be fair to introduce the privileges granted to the publications in the educational direction in our country to the "Hidayat" magazine of the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan and the "Islam Nuri" newspaper, as well as religious and educational publications, and to give them the privileges established on taxes and mandatory social payments.

I think that many people in our country will watch the educational program "Khidayat sari" and the shows of the studio "Ziya", which will be given through the TV channel "Uzbekistan", from four. Considering the effective work of the creators of these shows, we will continue to support them from now on.

Fifth, when there are cases of young people falling into the grip of various evil forces, it is required to increase the responsibility and responsibility of the chairman of the neighborhood, consultants, spiritual and educational associations, precinct and Imam Khatib on the spot.

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obrazovatel"nyh tehnologij v razvitii tvorcheskih sposobnostej studentov. *Problemy sovremennoj nauki i obrazovanija*, 12-2 (145).

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## ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS OF EFFICIENCY OF LABOUR

**Abstract:** In this article theoretical are analyzed the essence and a method of definition parameters of efficiency of labour.

**Key words:** efficiency of labour, productivity of labour, quality of labour, potential, labour discipline, workability, wage.

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### Introduction

The concept «efficiency» with reference to manufacture and labour activity is frequently defined as a ratio between expenses and results. It elucidates us that the given definition reflects a private case of efficiency, which is one of its possible expressions. Optimization of a ratio between expenses and results acts as a criterion of economic efficiency of manufacture. If we mean production efficiency as a whole in combination with its economic and social sides, in our opinion, definition of efficiency is more preferable as degrees of achievement of the purpose and set of the purposes. Such approach is applied at an estimation of technical and economic development of a society, as reflected in corresponding with methodical development. However, it possesses certain limitation, if there is a necessity to measure in a more common language in regard with social and economic value of processes. First of all, it is represented that comparison of results and expenses should precede the understanding importance of the fact about achieving certain results answering to the purposes of public progress. It is also important to take into account the time necessary to achieve the purpose.

### Materials and Methods

Thus, criteria of efficiency of labour, manufacture, management, scientific and technical progress should be counted as a degree of achievement of the certain economic and social purposes. Accordingly, efficiency should be examined from two sides - economic and social[1]. In addition to the aforementioned, we consider necessary to note that it is impossible to reduce economic efficiency to a ratio between expenses and results. On the other hand, the decision of the certain social tasks requires an estimation of expenses necessary for it. Therefore, efficiency is defined as common and a whole: 1. a degree of the solutions to the certain economic and social tasks, achievements of the certain economic and social purposes; 2. a ratio between expenses for achievement of the set purposes and the received results.

The second reflects a «price» of achievement of those or other purposes, economic and social. The estimation of efficiency from a position «expenses – results» represents the greatest complexity and can not always be accepted.

As a general parameter of efficiency of labour appears, first of all, parameter of productivity of labour. The given parameter is treated differently. So, for example, L.A.Kostin distinguishes concepts «efficiency of labour» and «efficiency

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of production», thus he marks that economic efficiency of labour characterizes the relation of the received result to the expenses of labour and economic efficiency of production - to all kinds of expenses, including material and financial[2]. As the major parameter of efficiency of labour, the given author considers productivity of labour, thus connecting it only with expenses of live labour.

Other authors, for example, Yu.G.Odegov[3], distinguish productivity of an individual with public labour. The first is connected with expenses of live labour and the second - with expenses live and realification labour. More definite approach is stated in the book of K.H.Abdurahmanov «Economy of labour»[4]. K.H.Abdurahmanov connects distinctions between individual and public productivity of labour with a level of public division of labour. He considers individual productivity of labour corresponding with individual resolving labour and public productivity of labour - to area of the common and private division of labour. The author suggests dividing individual and the public productivity into two kinds: productivity of live and cumulative (alive and realification) labour.

In practice individual and public productivity of labour are connected mainly with expenses of live labour and estimated in relation to numerosity occupied (at the enterprise or in a national economy as a whole)[5]. From the point of view of accounting social factors, such approach to estimating productivity of labour is, probably, more preferable.

The analysis of productivity of labour or other reflecting parameters does not exhaust the problem about researching social factors for efficiency of labour. The concept of «efficiency of labour» is wider in comparison with the concept of «productivity of labour». First, the concept «efficiency of labour» reflects efficiency of labour in all spheres and branches of manufacture, whereas productivity of labour characterizes productivity of labour in sphere of production of goods. Besides, efficiency of labour is estimated by much wider system of the essentially different parameters depending on a level of economy (workplace, the enterprise, branch, national economy as a whole), among which productivity of labour though concern to number of the most significant, but it is not the only thing. So, for example, at a level of workplace besides the level of performance norm of manufacture as parameters of efficiency of labour can appear: quality of work, observance of terms of execution, ensuring trouble - free operation, observing the normative technological operating modes of the equipment and others.

The role of a parameter productivity of labour in researching social factors is twofold. First, the parameter productivity of labour represents itself as one of the parameters of efficiency of labour, with the help of the estimated measure of influence of this or that factor is. Second, the parameter productivity of labour is a basis for

calculation of economic efficiency of enclosure in social factors from the position of «expenses – results»[6]. Its complexity is caused by the absence of enough proven techniques, allowing with necessary accuracy to estimate a measure of influence of this or that factor on growth productivity of labour.

The system of criteria and parameters of efficiency of labour should differ depending on a level of research, as for each level is peculiar to the special system of the purposes. So, the criteria - purposes of efficiency of labour can be submitted in the following kind: 1. growth of manufacture of material benefits and services, improvement of their quality and assortment at reduction of expense labour unit manufacture; 2. improvement of hygienic labour conditions; 3. rational use and development of labour potential of a society; 4. overcoming social heterogeneity of labour.

The first of these criteria reflects economic efficiency of labour, the other three - its social efficiency. Division of efficiency of labour into economic and social is derived from the circumstance that the result of labour is both creation of a product and reproduction of the worker, the subject of labour. The last also makes a sense of social efficiency of labour. As our task is to show the role of a person in the development of manufacture and value of social reserves of economic growth, the social effect is also considered by us not in itself and in its return influence on economic effect. Thus a link between social and economic effect is the labour potential, as the reproduction and development process of labour activity of the worker (that is social effect of his labour) further becomes the factor of economic efficiency of his labour.

Thus, both kinds of efficiency possess internal unity, have the common character. Economically and socially effective is, in the final account, labour activity, which provides full usage, development and reproduction of potential labour of workers and their groups. Distinction between two kinds of efficiency will be, that in one case development of labour potential acts as the factor, and in the other case - as a result of labour, its effect.

As the task of the true research - to consider efficiency of labour in a workplace, it is expedient to us to use such parameters of economic efficiency which open a degree of achievement of the purposes or results of labour of the separate worker: manufacture in natural expression or a level of performance of norm manufacture (or production targets), quality of production or labour, economy of materials, a degree of the savings of technics, etc.

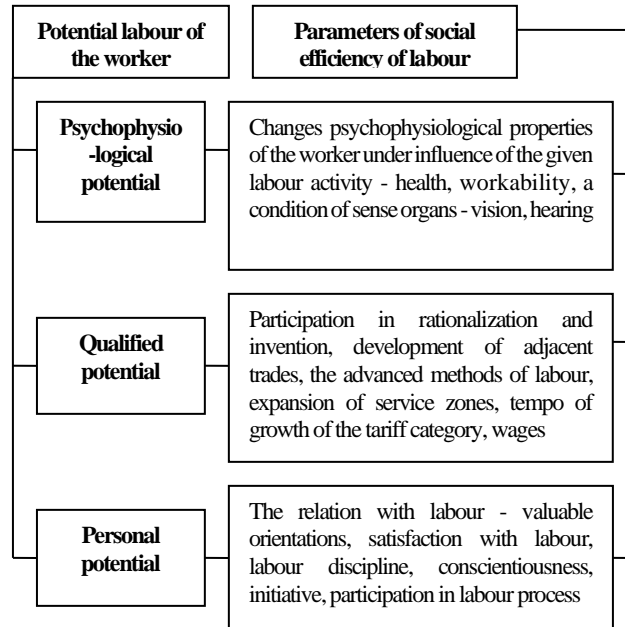
## Results

For the account of social efficiency of labour of workers, we believe it is expedient to use the parameters reflecting a measure of use and development of potential labour of the worker in all three components (pic. 1).



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**Pic. 1. Parameters of social efficiency of labour on a level of a workplace**

In the parameters pic. 1, parameter development of qualified potential and personal potential possess the certain unity - they reflect a degree of activity of the worker in labour. We connect the necessity of their differentiation that parameters of development of qualified potential have rather rigid connections with a qualification level of workers, which reflects labour activity of their most qualified part. At the same time parameters of development of personal potential reflect activity of the workers possessing different qualification.

The question about parameters of development of personal potential demands special consideration. It is known that studying social factors of efficiency of labour was, for a long time, carried out within the framework of research with relation to labour, which was their compound part, therefore, in the sociological literature these concepts practically are not divided and opened at an empirical level with the help of the same parameters - performance of norms, quality of labour, participation in rationalization and invention[7]. However these concepts are not identical to each other. First of all, they cannot be considered as parameters in relation to labour parameters of economic efficiency of labour. We believe that parameters in relation to labour coincide with parameters of social efficiency of labour in that part which concerns development of personal potential.

From our point of view of parameters of the relation to labour, those real displays of people which reflect social effect of labour in its part which are connected with personal potential. Thus, it is possible to relate labour discipline, conscientiousness, responsibility, initiative, participation in socialist competition, in labour process. Parameters of participation in rationalization and invention, expansions of zones of service cannot, in our opinion, unequivocally be treated as parameters of the relation to labour, as determinative factors in this case represent development of qualified potential of workers.

Use of this or that system of parameters in relation to labour depends on from what point of view relation to labour is considered - as a social factor of efficiency of labour or as its social effect. If we study influence in relation to labour on efficiency of labour, that is, to consider the relation at labour as the factor of efficiency of labour, it is expedient, apparently, to be limited parameters of valuable orientations and satisfactions with labour.

Valuable orientations of the worker represent a basis, on which its relation to labour is formed in general and in the given concrete manufacturing situation. Research of valuable orientations assumes studying a ratio between various components in relation to labour, that is definitions of the importance of separate groups of workers of those or other motives of labour activity. As the main making motives follows, in our opinion, to consider[8]: 1) the relation to labour as to sphere of the appendix of abilities - interest in the contents of labour, opportunities of creativity, initiatives; 2) interest as a result of labour; 3) the relation to labour as to means of a life; 4) the relation to labour as to sphere of ability to live - social and economic needs (material interest), norms in the field of hygienic conditions, regime and the organization of labour.

All listed relations to labour are significant, therefore, to estimate character of labour motivation the matters are not of absolute importance to this or that motive, a ratio between separate elements of labour motivation, its structure.

Material interest of the worker in the labour in modern conditions get special value. Increase of a material interest in labour collectives and separate workers - the important lever of growth of efficiency of labour and efficiency of production.

The recognition of a role of a material interest contains in works of K.H.Abdurahmanov, V.I.Bretev, G.E.Slezinger. Labour should satisfy human needs not only by the creation of consumer cost, but also for the founder - to compensate labour, which should provide reproduction of the spent

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worker force. In this the fundamental importance of the material compensation is an absolute connection, acting more often in the form payment wage, as factor for coefficient labour[9], [10].

The above - considered elements of the relation to labour reflect a system of basic needs of the person in sphere of labour. The degree of satisfaction of these needs for a concrete manufacturing situation causes a level of satisfaction labour. The common satisfaction labour and separate satisfaction with elements of an manufacturing situation are distinguished - the contents of labour, material stimulation, regime and conditions to labour. The analysis of satisfaction labour covers, as a rule, two groups of problems. The first group will consist the definition of communication between satisfaction and efficiency of labour. The second group is directed to study factors for satisfaction with labour.

### Discussion and Conclusion

As a task of the present article - allocation of the most significant social factors for labour efficiency, it is necessary

to define a place and a role, on the one hand, the factors reflecting qualified potential of working, on the other hand, - the above - mentioned elements of the relation to labour and their influence on efficiency of labour.

The result of the theoretical analysis of the research consists of the assumption of higher importance of qualifying factors and labour conditions in comparison with other factors at a level of a workplace. Qualifying factors can be divided into three parts:

1. qualifying labour is the important factor of labour efficiency of workers, to relatives on the value of labour conditions;

2. qualifying labour is the factor, more significant in comparison with the contents of labour, its creative opportunities;

3. the factors, reflecting qualified potential of workers, are more significant from the point of view of labour efficiency, rather than valuable orientations and satisfaction of workers with the labour.

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## THE ROLE OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AND VALUES IN FORMATION OF SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS

**Abstract:** National heritage and values as main elements of the structure of national self-awareness in formation of national idea possessing by significant place were elucidated in the article of B.B.Saparov "The role of national heritage and values in formation of self-consciousness" on the base of scientific sources. The influence and place of such elements of national heritage structure as traditions, customs, ceremonies, rituals and values on national self-awareness were also lightened in the article on the base of life examples.

**Key words:** national heritage, value, tradition, custom, ceremony, ritual, nation, national holiday, Navruz, national self-awareness.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

In the system of national idea main elements-national heritage and values occupy significant place in the structure of formation of national self-consciousness. Foundation on national heritage and values has always been the basis of national self-awareness in formation of national idea. National heritage and values express democratic nature and essence of the structure of self-consciousness formation. That's why found on national heritage and values in national self-awareness formation were the main factors in the system of national idea. Hence, by means of objective evaluation of national heritage and values significance in the system of national idea, definition of its essence and perspectives, we can make scientific philosophic conclusions.

There are various interpretations of conception national heritage in literature, which is an important

element of the national self-consciousness realization. In the explanatory dictionary of the main spiritual notions the following definition is given "National heritage-is a conception, determining a complex of all physical, material and spiritual values, created by the intellect, acuteness abilities and labor of ancestors of a certain nation at the stage when historical development turned into past"[1].

National heritage of every nation includes material, spiritual and other kinds of heritage, created by this nation. Some of them possess by international character, others are attract attention of a certain nation. National heritage is a fruit of mentality, genius, world outlook, creative abilities of a nation. Without them all kind of existence can't rise to a level of national heritage and will disappear during historical period, because national heritage in the system of national conception serves as an important basis and

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source of experience in creation of nation's future and development.

The structure of national heritage consists of the following: 1) national traditions, customs, ceremonies, values 2) ideology 3) various rituals 4) inventions having world significance 5) intellectuals of the nation and literary works, created by them 6) state system 7) national cultural values, historical relics and others. Each of them formed by nation representatives during centuries and kept as heritage for the next generation. It is thought, that all characteristics of national heritage structure taking up an important place in the system of national ideology will help to form and develop national self-awareness. Taking into consideration the great significance of national customs, traditions, rituals, ceremonies and values in the structure of national heritage in formation and demonstration of national self-consciousness, we'll express our opinion about their essence.

In society development formation of various nationalities and nations are connected with specific traditions and customs. That is, customs and traditions being specific peculiarity, characterizing this nation, serve as an important factor in realizing of national self-consciousness.

**“Customs and traditions** are events of a spiritual life; nationally accepted as traditions, historically established rules, ceremonies and customs, principles”[2] **habits** are criteria of often repeated in everyday life similar actions. Traditions, customs and holidays are essential parts of spiritual culture, reflecting in social character of nation and serving as one of significant factors unifying them.” Customs and traditions are soaked into people lives, they are actions repeating in a certain period, rules of decent conduct, skills, accepted by many people. For example, such habits as greeting of elders by youngsters, keeping yards in order, showing the greatest respect for guests, visiting elders, ill, unable people, those who got into difficulties on the eve of a holiday, helping the neighbors, taking part in hashar (collective, free assistance) are considered as good, specific to Uzbek people customs”[3].

Customs and traditions are formed under the influence of history of every nation and nationality, their way of life and other factors, and also they are considered as one of peculiarities, defining their specific character. For instance, matchmaking requires great attention and respect. People say: “Prophets paid honor to son-in-law” and that's why they show him great respect. Ceremonies together with national traditions, language and spirit make an important edge of national spirituality and culture.

Customs and traditions soaked into people life, serving to its formation and development, were reflected in social and cultural life, constantly repeating actions, rules of decent conduct, skills accepted by many people. National traditions and

customs, possessing by Uzbek historical features are manifested in traditional and modern forms. Propagation of any customs, traditions, ceremonies “mustn't be carried out on the account of neglect of other people, nation and nationality's traditions and customs, it must serve for promotion of friendship, neighborhood and harmony”[4].

On the whole, if values during human history, gradually forming demonstrate significance of existence, society, events, incidents, human life, material and spiritual values, then customs, traditions, rituals and ceremonies express human and national conformity.

Man in valuing of a certain event, process or emotion, basing on scientific knowledge, world outlook, interests, daily awareness, social experience and respectful attitude, can find its self-expression in customs, traditions and ceremonies. Values are manifested in expression of a certain nation in its past, historical cultural experience, lessons, happy events, customs, traditions, rituals and ceremonies as a way of life, making the basis of spiritual and moral life of people.

Information of Abu Rayhon Beruniy about nationalities of Central Asia, particularly nations and tribes lived in the territory of present Uzbekistan in the Middle Ages, about Khoresms, Sogdians and people, speaking in Turkish, has great significance in researching of Uzbek people past, its traditions, customs and ceremonies. Beruniy in his works also mentioned about several groups of Turkic nations: Maverannahr Turks (Karahanids), Northern Turks (Oguzs, Kimaks, Kirgizs and others), Eastern Turks and Turks, living in the territories of Chu river valley, Khutan, Tibet, Afghanistan. Materials about life of karluks, pechenegs (bijanak) and other tribes are found in his works. Beruniy in his book “Monuments of ancient nations”[5] left us invaluable historical and cultural wealth about famous calendar data, Khaits and traditions of ancient Khorasms, Sogdians, Persians, Romans, Jews, Syrians, Christians, Indians and others.

It is known that in Persia, Sogdiana and Khoresm in B.C. “Zoroaster” calendar was widely used. Beruniy in his works showed the existence of holidays and famous days of these nations in every season and month of the year. For example, “farvardin moh” was the beginning of summer, “tir moh” – the beginning of autumn, “mehr moh” – the beginning of winter, “diniy moh” – the beginning of spring[6].

From the earliest times faith in water was great among people of Central Asia. Our ancestors considered that water was a holy base, a source of life, for this reason they worshiped it, together with it they preserved mountains, lakes, rivers, springs and brooks. That is why our ancestors deeply honored water as their mothers. These thoughts are proved by the following example:

“Welcome to Water, land and grass:



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At last salute to Water once more. We sing the praises to flowing down, foregathering and flowing fluently free and with good inducements.

- Oh, water! You are equal to goodness.

Sweeping off all contradictions make everything pure and deserve happiness in both worlds. We appreciate you.

- Oh, abundant Water!

- We call you for help; You are as mothers; you are as milking cows look after us and better and more tasty than any other food. We call you, powerful, as high as a sky, mighty goodness, support us and give power in our troubles. Oh, everlasting mothers!”[7]

Even nowadays, it is considered like a sin and offence to pollute water, to spit and throw rubbish into it. Therefore, ditches, canals and drains are cleaned in khashar (collective free assistance), it has economical effect, we are to appreciate water as one of sacred values retained for us as national spiritual property from our great ancestors.

We had spring festivals, devoted to flowers, the most beautiful gift of nature, and they took special place among spring rituals and holidays of our country. Especially such festivals as “Snowdrop procession” in Zerafshan valley, “Tulip festival” in Ferghana valley, “Nightingale song” in Bukhara, “Virgo festival”, “Festival of red flowers” in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya were organized and were very popular in the above-mentioned regions[8]. It is necessary to note, that ancient holidays, having many good peculiarities, came to the present as structural part of national heritage, enriched by new meaning.

Among holidays which were in the ancient and came up to the present connected with peasants’ life, their labor and harvest are such holidays as “Melon holiday”, “Wheat mother”, “Barnyard wedding”, “Harvest holiday” celebrating by cereal farmers. They are worth particular attention. B.Sarimsoqov, scientist, folklorist stated the following: the last bunch of wheat named “Wheat mother”, and after its mowing, it is bound in a special manner, taken to the house and kept till spring. In spring from its first part bread (patir) was baked and spread to peasants, going to sow seeds to the fields, and the second part is used as seed material. Grain growers, after eating bread, made from “Wheat mother” say “Let the harvest be abundant this year too, wheat mother help us, grandfather peasant be supporter for us” and bless and after such ritual the rest seeds are sown in the first place[9].

Such ceremonies as “The first snow” (“snowing”, “snowman”), connecting with winter season are also widespread. Ritual, consisting of snow letter writing in the first snowy day, acquired mass character, national holiday, consisting of snowballs playing in the fields, marry-making, presents and treating was originated from the earliest times.

All these national holidays, ceremonies, traditions and customs ancient, colorful, appeared on the base of natural needs, devoted to labor activity and important sides of people’s life showed the appearing of joyful and merriment conditions in people. In holidays and ceremonies sorrows and mutual insults are forgotten acquaintances and friendship exist. Since the old days there were many national holidays, ceremonies, traditions and customs connected with cattle-breeding, agriculture, seasons of the year, calendars, stars and flowers and they are as an important component of national heritage help to our nation to realize their self-awareness.

In national holidays, traditions and customs a spirit of unity, friendly ties, belief for future were secured. They had great educational significance in spiritual moral enrichment of nation. It is necessary to study each of them proceed from social and natural conditions of that time, national morality (spirituality) of people, their beliefs and world outlook.

First, ancient holidays and ceremonies of our people were formed on the base of connection with life conditions of a certain society external environment, degree of economical development and gradually turned into tradition and acquired mass character; secondly, there was great influence of existing religions on these holidays, ceremonies, traditions and customs; thirdly, because of connection between holidays, ceremonies, traditions and customs and people life, economy, way of life, religious convictions they remained in nations memory for a long time and even now they are significant factor in self-awareness formation of people.

Navruz is one of the oldest holidays of our people. In the years of independence Navruz is widely celebrated as a nationwide holiday.

The President of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev noted in the celebration of Uzbek people’s holiday, “Navruz is a holiday having great national significance. It is equally understandable and dear to all people in the world with good intentions, regardless of that in its essence humanistic ideas, nationality, language and religion are incarnated.

For that reason, Navruz during independence turned into favorite holiday for more than 130 nations and nationalities living here”[10].

We think that Navruz possesses by political, ideological and philosophical meaning, because first, it is connected with people’s work activity, in their believe to values antiquity and in dreams coming true; secondly, this holiday attracts attention by people way of life, national spirit, magnificent forms of art, different competitions and serves in enrichment of people spiritual life, thirdly, in imbibing of international friendship, religious toleration, compassion, love of motherland, preservation of peace of mind; fourthly, in youth upbringing, their world outlook formation displaying in their national self-awareness.



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Another great holiday, celebrating in autumn was Mekhrjon (or Mekhrgoh, in Khorazm-Chiri-ruzh, in Sogdiana-Nim-Sarda). Mekhrjon means “Love of soul”, and also this word has the second meaning “sun”.

Beruniy described “Mekhrjon” as a holiday directed to singing the praises to work of people, lived in Central Asia, both the Sun and the Moon are two eyes of firmament and Navruz and Mekhrigon are two eyes of the epoch. Hence, if “Navruz” is celebrated in the day of vernal equinox, then “Mekhrjon” is celebrated in the day of autumnal equinox[11].

Navruz comes in early spring, and Mekhrjon was a holiday celebrated with great solemnity in autumn. If in Navruz the nature begins to awaken from its long winter sleep, then in Mekhrjon the vegetation period of plants is gradually ends (dies out).

Mekhrjon is a holiday inseparably linked with ancient agriculture cult (faith, object of worship). Muslim clergymen were always against of rituals, having relation with Zoroaster. For that reason, celebration of Mekhrjon holiday gradually weakened and then entirely stopped. Mekhrjon is a constituent part of our national heritage and in the years of independence our people gradually began to celebrate this holiday again and we rejoiced at this fact.

Preservation of national traditions, customs and ceremonies during a long period of time and their recurrence in everyday life of people at present ensures their belonging to the constituent part of national heritage. Their relatively long-term effect, their active participation in people everyday life exercise positive influence on consolidation of national unity.

By means of them nation representatives will spiritually mutually approach and also will form more and more new customs, traditions and ceremonies corresponding to reality, unusual for other nations, but specific for us. Thus, the value of customs, traditions and ceremonies will increase and they’ll turn into national heritage. In this sense, it is necessary to study interrelation and mutual influence of such conceptions as customs, traditions and ceremonies-important constituent parts of national heritage structure.

National values serving to national needs, benefits, aims, organize complex of material and spiritual food and are considered as constituent part of national heritage. In national heritage traditions, specific to a certain nation, also hold significant place, they are regarded as definite, symbolical, responsible movement, directed to formation of a certain traditions, customs, ceremonies, in the known system of national upbringing. Traditions are the most important means in formation of norms pursuing

definite target of national character. Traditions, customs, ceremonies and values are important constituent element of national heritage, main factor in national self-consciousness formation and driving force, taking into consideration the fact that they hold significant place in the system of national idea, they turned into topical theme at present.

Present and future traditions, customs ceremonies have deep meaning and significance for historical and cultural life of people. They are harmonically incarnated in philosophy of life, human world, joyfulness, troubles (sorrows). If we pay attention to cultural life, traditions, customs and ceremonies of Uzbek people we can see that each of them possess by characteristic to them form, meaning, essence content.

In sociological questioning on the theme “National self-consciousness” held in 2012 by the center on researching of “Public opinion” in the Republic of Uzbekistan to the question: To what extent do you know customs, traditions and ceremonies of your nation? Most respondents, took place in sociological questioning, that is in poll of 2006-88,1%, in 2012-93,1% confirmed that they know customs and traditions of their people, only 1,7% of respondents answered “they know them not well enough” and for the next question: “If you know customs and traditions to what extent do you keep them?” in 2006- 37,3% of respondents, in 2012- 43,5% of them answered that they are fully keep traditions and customs. Besides in 2006- 35,9% of respondents, in 2010- 49,6% of them admitted that they keep only those traditions and customs which corresponds to their spiritual needs. Out of them 5,2% answered that they want to take part in ceremonies and rituals connected with traditions and customs, but they noted that it is difficult from material (financial) point of view, 1,7% of respondents answered that they don’t keep any traditions and customs. They considered that their families also don’t feel any need in them[12].

The results of the above-mentioned sociological research materials showed the necessity of saving of national traditions, customs and ceremonies of Uzbek people, their further development and transformation into inseparable part of citizens and especially youth world view.

In conclusion, we have to take into consideration that we began to revive and study rich historical, national and cultural heritage, national traditions and values thanks to independence, but it is necessary to recognize that we need a lot of time for further research of rich national heritage, national traditions and values.

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## POLITICAL VIEWS OF ABU NASR FARABI

**Abstract:** The article analyzes the views of Abu Nasr Farabi on the state, its political system, governance, the governance structure, the rule of law, laws and their composition, power, principles for its implementation, important laws, the exercise of power, factors ensuring the rule of law, the existence of consensus on the applicability of the principles Farabi at different times, harmony and differences between the ideas of Farabi and modern jurisprudence, as well as public policy.

**Key words:** Abu Nasr Farabi, state, political system, management, management structure, laws, rule of law, their structure, power, principles for its implementation, basic laws of power, various periods, the application of the Farabi principles, harmony and differences between the views of Farabi with modern jurisprudence and government policy.

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### ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ВЗГЛЯДЫ АБУ НАСРА ФАРАБИ

**Аннотация:** В статье анализируются взгляды Абу Насра Фароби о государстве, его политическом системе, управление, о структуре управления, верховенство закона и их состав, власть, принципы его реализации, важные законы осуществление власти, факторы обеспечения верховенства права, существование консенсуса в отношении применимости принципов Фарабия в разные времена, гармония и различия между идеями его и современной юриспруденцией, а также государственной политикой.

**Ключевые слова:** Абу Наср Фароби, государство, политическая система, управление, структура управления, законы, верховенство права, структура, власть, принципы реализации, основные законы власти, различные периоды внедрения принципов Фароби, гармония и различия между взглядами Фароби с современной юриспруденцией и государственной политикой.

#### Введение

Получивший статус «Второго учителя» после Аристотеля в истории науки и культуры Востока и Запада со своими философскими и политическими трудами, который связывал средневековую Европу с научной культурой античного периода Абу Наср Фароби, известен как энциклопедист основателем теории политически-правовой систему государственного и общественного строительства. Современное научно-политическое процессы и строительство гражданского общества еще раз доказывает важность его взглядов в настоящем времени.

С точки зрения Фарабия, процветающее государство основывается на трех вещах: развитый общества (привилегированная народ), справедливая система управления (законы и политическая власть), справедливый лидер и эти основы должны участвовать своемерно и своевременно в управление государства. Взаимность целей этих троих элементов гармонизирует их интересов и открывают путь к справедливому распределению задач для их реализации обеспечивая реального роста государства. Как считает Фароби если народ государства не устремлен к развитию, то не будет ползи от справедливой системы управления

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(законов и власти) и справедливого лидера. При не справедливой системе управления (законы и политическая власть) развитый общества (привилегированная нация) и справедливый лидер не могут достичь цели. Так и развитая общества (привилегированная нация), справедливая система управления (законы и политическая власть) также не может развиваться без справедливого лидера. По мнению Фараби это триоцида был всегда и остаётся основополагающим в управление развитого государства.

**Формула Фарабия – Народ+власть+лидер = развитая общество!**

Хотя такой конструкция развитого общества и справедливая система управления, описанный Абу Насром Фараби имеют традиционную иерархическую структуру и его содержание является своеобразным. По его мнению, более высокая система управления должна строиться на основе гармонии целей и интересов как общества, так и системы управления и должностных лиц. Это правило, которое может гарантировать правильный построение систему управления и надлежащее развитие общества.

По выводам Фарабия монархическая, авторитарная, демократическая, тираническая господства и другие виды власти, считается всего лишь формы правления. Каким бы из них не устанавливается, появляющейся деградация и упадок в их деятельности, носят внутренней характер. Основы нарушение находятся в гармонии между целями и интересами двух основных силах - общества и правящей системы [1:47]. Например, когда цели и интересы общества не совпадают с системой управления, власти проводит политику, которая склонна оказывать давление на общество. Тем самым цели и интересы системы государственного управления противоречить с общественными интересами, которое, отвергает всякое управление. Теоретические выводы Фарабия по управлению можно систематизировать на основе его работ:

а) О законах и политической власти:

- «закон есть путь к процветанию» [1:30], «они должны быть превосходно от всякой мудрости» [1:17], «они по-своему должны быть благородными и высшими от всяких должностей, и что бы не сказана в законе, и во имя закона, это должно быть почетно» [1:21]. Но множество законов бесполезны (потому что власть принимает их очень много – Р.Ф.) ... Те, кто не знает, этих многочисленных законов не подчиняется им и они становятся в сознание людей бессмысленными [1:17];

- справедливое управление «что бы не вызывать неуверенность в себе» посредством разумных руководителей, должно в первую очередь тщательно и всесторонне изучать законов и «что бы убеждать граждан» иметь прочную

основу – изведенный доходы и цели который подтверждает преимущества этих законов [1:19]. Потому что, в отношении государства и общества «самым сложным работой является создание и обеспечение соблюдения законов. Всем очень легко относиться им скептически и жаловаться над ним». [1:20]; Зная это, многие народы относятся выборам апатично, поскольку конце концов получает не разумные законодателей. Эти законодатели приводит целей общество и государства в заблуждение.

- справедливое управление должно держать во внимание то, что общество «нуждаются в законах, изучают их» и приспособляет им свои жизни и деятельности. На этой основе будет создано правовое гражданское общество, которое будет управлять себя со своими традициями. А эти традиции когда-то были законами, приводившие им пользы и цели [1:21];

- справедливая система управления должна уделять внимание на гармоничное отношение разных и необходимых поведения человека (например, честность, порядочность, скромность, бдительность, щедрость, доброта и т. д.) . А так же естественных черты (например, удовольствие, боль, печаль и радость, гнев, привязанность и т. д.). Принятые законов со стороны власти должны исправлять их и установить равновесие между ними [1: 22-29];

Добра и блага системы государственного управления также связаны с «осознанием благосостояния и позитивных аспектов других управленческих систем». Система управления может быть отличной государственной системой, если она охватывает ее и «гарантирует, что граждане могут подчиняться этой системе» [1:32];

- Структура «правление» и количество руководителей должны быть пропорциональны количеству законодательства и законов. Потому что власть основано и сформировано на законах. Поэтому «управление зависит от количества и ценности законов. Хорошее управление зависит от хороших законов, плохие от плохих, развитие общества всегда требовал развитых законов» [74];

- справедливое управление, будь то закон или отдельная функция системы, приносит пользу «как ожидалось», когда оно добровольно принимается (легитимно) [1:33]. Их реализация должна учитывать «естественность» в отношении к нему населения и двусторонние «соглашения и обязательства» [1:34]. Этот вопрос широко освещался европейскими учеными только в двадцатом веке с точки зрения «политической легитимности» или «легитимности власти» [3:56]. Система должна быть тщательно продумана и далеко идущая. В ведение «ажиотажа» они вскоре теряют свою силу [1:18] и граждане, которые верят в это, теряют свою уверенность, следовательно, даже потом, когда система

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управления предлагает правильные предложения и рекомендации, правила и нормы, выгоды (модернизация и коррекция - исправление), путь исчезает. Также важно отметить, что с введением систему общему менталитету, физической силе, привычкам и положению населения в каждой части общества нужны законы, которые их продвигают [1: 34-34,37-39];

- в справедливой системе управления все решения принимаются с участием властей – руководством, законами, законодателями, исполнителями и другими лидерами. В то же время участие народа (в современной науке *демократия*) будет полезным. Во-первых, граждане ясно дают понять, находятся ли эти законы в гармонии с ними, и во-вторых, что они получают практическую подготовку по законам [1:40]. «Образ жизни законодателей и лиц, принимающих решения, не должен противоречить образу жизни населения и изданным им законам» [1:42];

- справедливая система управления должна «вводить доктрины, которыми должны заинтересовать людей своего времени и будущих поколений. Это одна из самых важных работ. Доктрины (программы, концепции или стратегии) должно быть основной работой, выполняемой в сочетании с другими видами деятельности в государственных делах. «Сначала нужно бороться с этой доктриной против «извращений» обычаев того времени и тех, кто совершает такие действия. Это потому, что они «создают зло в людях и поколениях, которые не знают закона». Пропитывать обществу этой доктриной является «пошаговым», и оно всегда дает превосходные результаты» [1:43]. Из этого надо образовать характера общество и его нужно приучить не спеша.

Как правило, управление регулируется властными суждениями, постановлениями и решениями, а законы сами по себе являются движущей силой справедливой системы. Вот почему так важно знать, кто правит и что составляет законы. Когда это уместно, страна будут бороться за его сохранение и культивирование в своих собственных интересах, а также в случае неуместности, народ оставляет его без внимания. Такое отношение мучает народа и структуру управления. В случае неадекватной системы управления совершенные люди никогда не будут обвинять «маленьких» (исполнителей). Они обвиняют совет (парламент и власти в данном случае) и законы как средство, способствующее этому. На практике, однако, основная ответственность часто лежит на «маленьких». С этой точки зрения советы и законы являются ядром справедливой системы - основой управления, основой поддержки, а «малыми» по своей сути являются исполнительный и

правоохранительный органы. Очевидно, что взгляд Фараби во многом согласуется с теорическими принципами современного государственного управления, которые были отмечены многими учеными [1: 4-11].

б) о системе управления

Фараби считает, что в системе надлежащего управления, как и в любой другой системе, главная роль исполнителей - это «маленькие», которые находятся между обществом и законом и общим лидером. Составляющая им система и, самое главное, ее руководство - это весы, обеспечивающие гармонию, взаимность и равенство законов и общества с лидирующим руководителем. Если исполнители наклоняется более чем на одну из этих двух сторон, баланс нарушается. Фараби перечисляет некоторые из следующих ключевых принципов и характеристик, которые он считает необходимыми:

- в органах исполнительной власти должны работать только те, кто привержен закону и делу, а не те, кто выражает свои мысли или преследует свои интересы [1:20];

- исполнители «должны следить за разными делами народа так, что не одна действия, не осталась без внимания. Если они равнодушны к этому, то этого звена следует исключить из сфер, в которых они затронуты. Если они не обращают внимание на то что много раз, их любопытство исчезнет (или превращается на неправильные действия, такие как взяточничество, нечистота, если эти проступки - не контролируются, они коренятся. ФР) и будут не осведомлены о норме в результате своего пренебрежения, о работе молодых людей и других, которые следуют за ними». [1:24];

- регулирование экономики является одной из важнейших задач исполнителей, потому что не каждый может знать общее состояние экономики и правильно управлять им [1:48]. Также важно контролировать различные налоги [1:42]. Не контролирующее налоги нанесут большой ущерб и руководство также должно отслеживать эти случаи [1:41];

- исполнители должны контролировать население, чтобы не допускать «многих из них чрезмерно занимались определенными видами искусства (одними ремеслами)». Ограничение свободы должно быть сделано не принуждением, а «вдохновением» людей на других работ, их продвижением и, если необходимо, «личным примером для другого искусства» [1:46]. Тем не менее, некоторых структурных частей общества, являющегося отдельной общественной профессией надо считать исключительным [1:47];

- Исполнители должны быть осведомлены о своей работе и работать слаженно. Преступления, совершенные исполнителями, являются, как



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известно или непреднамеренно, преступлениями, совершаемыми простыми людьми, но вред, который они наносят, огромен и широко распространяется. Преступления, совершенные исполнителями умышленно или непреднамеренно, должны оцениваться выше, чем преступления, совершенные простыми людьми [1:49].

Поскольку Фараби размышляет о системе государственного управления разумного общества, обращает внимание на двух областях его состава. По его мнению, управление этими двумя институтами является фактором оценки преобладающего уровня гражданского общества и его надлежащего управления. Первая из них - это действия структуры власти по делам надзора о проступках и преступлениях - так называемые «владецы законов», а вторая - исполнительная власть - «помощники имама» (в Фараби «имамат» - руководство). Как определяет Фараби, иметь этих двух руководства и их честный труд - это то, чего хотят люди. Они должны быть хорошим примером и поддержкой в «доброте и управлении сообществом, в поддержании порядка и подавлении невежества» [1:18].

Фараби отмечает специфику и роль каждого из этих двух руководств. В частности, можно сказать следующее об управлении контролирующего органа:

- владецы законов (правоохранительные органы), во-первых, должны знать правильно применять законы на практике (т.е. обеспечивать их функционирование) и, во-вторых, по возможности уметь принимать решения. Если он не в состоянии исполнить свое решение, или если другие не подчиняются тому, чему он подчинен, его указания не имеют силу закона, и его слова не затронут подчиненных» [1: 20-21];

- владецы законов (правоохранительные органы) должны избираться из тех, людей который, «занимались этой работой с юных лет» и приобрели большой опыт. Будучи внимательными к событиям, происходящим с течением времени, и «способными правильно их рассуждать», а также со временем контролирующей свою деятельность. Они должны быть усердными в своем положении и постоянном обучении [1:21];

- владецы законов (правоохранительные органы) должны достаточно знать о человеческой природе и, следовательно, должны сопровождаться натурализацией законов, то есть навыков, которые находятся вне контроля людей [1:23];

- от владельцев закона (правоохранительные органы) требуется хорошее знание о законах, поскольку законы и принципы могут быть интерпретированы с точки зрения их целей и задач. «Наиболее вредными нарушителями

являются владельцы законов, которые несправедливо действуют при толковании и применении законов» [1:27];

- владецы законов (правоохранительные органы) должны в своей работе «учитывать особенности сострадания и нравственности человеческой природы и действовать в соответствии с силой этих качеств, чтобы они могли свободно и добровольно принимать ответственность перед законом». [1:31]. Использование Амиром Темуром этого правила в его деятельности упоминалось в «Уложение Темура» [12: 120-123].

- владецы законов должны сбалансировать естественный или правовой порядок между сетями управления. Когда этот баланс неконтролируем и нарушается, в последствие город (государства, штат, страна) приходит в упадок [1:39];

- от владельца законов требуется знать, обычаи и ритуалы своего народа - «хорошо знать не писанные законы», сравнительно изучать их с законами, обеспечивать их соблюдение, исправлять ошибки и недостатки своих предшественников, чтобы в будущем наблюдателям тоже были ясны [1:44].

Фарабий таким образом характеризуют те руководителей, который связанные с исполнительными управленческими деятельностями:

- когда они исполняют суждения или решения правителей, старших руководителей, они всё равно сталкиваются с хорошими или плохими практическими процессами. Чтобы результаты были плодородными, они должны «знать сущность, добро и благородство, зло и абсурд». Они также необходимы исполнителям для совершенствования законов и своих знаний для правильного управления [1:26];

«Граждане во многом подражают своим лидерам. Если эти верны, они честны, если они неверны, и они нечестивый». Плохие влияние исполнителей приходят по двум причинам: одна из них - это эгоистичский образ жизни служащих, которые не выполняют задачи, которые могут принести пользу их сообществам. С другой стороны состоит в том, что у них есть другие (негативные) вышестоящие (несовершенные законы, влиятельные люди законов, богатства, оскорбительной среды, абсурдных качеств, похвалы и несправедливый система управления т. д.) [1:29];

- исполнители должны сначала представить материальные удовольствия среди граждан, затем духовные удовольствия, а затем все остальное [1:34];

- исполнители подчиняются законодателям по своей степени, и владельцы законов - законам, поскольку законы стоят всегда выше, то

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исполнители тоже должны подчиняться законам [1:47]. Низамулмулк подчёркивает, что такая же процедура действовала в правление Махмуда (правитель газнавидов) [13: 51-52].

- «Самое большое преступление - это преступление, совершенное чиновником. В этом случае, когда, преступление возникает в первые, вышестоящие предводители или другие высокопоставленные чиновники должны принять меры, чтобы обучить и повлиять на него. Неспособность обратить внимание на такие преступления приведет к дефектам образование социального характера и кризису страны [1:42]. Такое же правило (предупреждение, обучение и влияние на младших чиновников) применялось в прошлом государствами Сельджуков и Амира Темура [12: 16; 13:25].

- руководители отдельных регионов сообщества должны быть коренными жителями, которые знакомы с обычаями, природными законами, традициями, обычаями и потребностями населения этого сегмента и должны иметь в своем составе управленческую команду [1:47]. За этим правилом строго следовал Амира Темура в своем государстве Туран [12:60]. Для обеспечения строгого соблюдения лучших законов необходимо, чтобы население обучало своих лидеров [1:48].

Фараби считает, что многие из этих черт, присущих этим двум областям управления, применимы ко всем типам руководства. Люди также формируют руководство - систему управления для их собственных стремлений к счастью и процветанию [19: 76]. Если бы они не нуждались в этом или уже достигли этого, они жили бы без какой-либо системы и письменных законов [1: 49; 190]. Поскольку система управления создана для того, чтобы обеспечить процветание для всех, она должна учить своих граждан тому, как правильно жить, а не превосходить друг друга. Это потому, что система управления представляет будущую жизнь общества, которое верит в это. Тот факт, что это правильно, также ведет к созданию справедливого общества, в котором руководство системой управления служит практическим примером. Только хорошая система управления, которая учитывает эти особенности и применяет их, может создать лучшее общество.

Согласно Абу Насру Фараби, добродетельное сообщество (разумный общество) сравнивается вселенной с точки зрения ее совершенства и законов жизни, поскольку совершенства вселенной результат деятельности Всевышнего, то во многом, созданию совершенного систему управления достигается с деятельностью «первого имама» [1: 187] (в период Фараби руководителей отдельных регионов (городов, районов, областей и даже краях и

государствах) в соответствии с исламскими традициями называли «имам».

Как указывает Фараби, руководитель цивилизованного общества учит всех жителей своими образцовыми делами и хорошими манерами. Потому что граждане стремятся подражать своим лидерам в повседневной жизни, следовать целям своих лидеров в соответствии с их ролями и обязанностями в обществе и стремятся надлежащим образом выполнять свои социальные обязанности. Роль лидера такая же, как и у учителя: он обучает и наставляет определенную группу людей. По мнению мыслителя, люди с более высоким уровнем зрелости, должны быть близки к лидеру, занимать высокие должности и иметь высокое уважение в обществе. Ибо они склонены давать советы, а в исполнительной сфере должны работать люди среднего возраста, поскольку у них есть зрелость, практика и сила. А молодежь по своему характеру всегда нуждается наставникам.

Очевидно, что в обществе, основанном на концепции Фараби, социальная классификация и их привилегии сохраняются. Мыслитель считает, что поддержание различий между обязанностями людей любого класса, то, что каждый знает свою профессию и выполняет свои обязанности, является необходимым фактором стабильности общества и выявления справедливости. В то же время это является основой для сохранения и поддержания справедливости в обществе, поскольку каждый человек должен надлежащим образом выполнять свои обязанности. Соответственно, предпочтение общество состоит из трех категорий людей: участники, талантливые и привилегированные. Участники участвуют в общем существовании общества и надо их считать осведомлёнными, талантливые создают пути развития, их называет образованными и привилегированные управляют развитием, они и есть мудрые [18:]. Если эти категории людей не будут разделены должным образом, в обществе не будет справедливости, и она никогда не будет счастливым.

Фараби также интерпретирует понятие «справедливости как моральную категорию» [17:], то есть оценки людей (хороших или плохих) в их отношениях, критерии и классификацию человеческого поведения. В этом случае справедливо считается, если человек относиться к другим на основе определенного морального характера» [15: 227]. Добродетель - это не просто абстрактное понятие, выраженное в логическом смысле, но ясное выражение человека в свои действия и поведения во имя совершенства и блага. Фараби описывает добродетель следующим образом: «Моральные качества, побуждающие человека совершать добрые дела и вести себя хорошо, называются добродетелями. Желания,

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которые заставляют человека совершать плохие поступки и злые дела, называются мерзостью, которая является выражением недостатка или подлость в человеке» [1:35].

Фараби сравнивает философию на медицину, а правителя философа, на деятельность врача. Задача врача - выявлять и лечить болезни тела, а задача философа - лечить болезни души [15: 173-174]. Поэтому многое зависит от управления руководителя: он должен хорошо разбираться во всех искусствах (знаниях) психического здоровья и нравственного воспитания общества. Искусство управления государством и обществом требует от руководства и служителей мудрости и понимания. Мудрость является средством доведения истинного знания (и в теории, и в практики) до определенной степени, поэтому мудрый человек понимает цель человеческой жизни и способы ее достижения [15: 174]. Следовательно, мудрость дает знание истинного счастья и благополучия, а пронизательность (сознательная деятельность) дает практическое руководство о том, какие действия следует предпринять для достижения счастья. Оба (мудрость и понимание) являются средствами, с помощью которых человек может полностью развиться. По этой причине, правитель «предпочтительного города», должен приобрести много качеств.

Логика этой интерпретации заключается в том, что искусство управления состоит из двух частей: теоретической и практической. Теоретическая часть - это знание основных методов и законов управления. Практическая часть - это их использование. Конечно, оба достигаются в цель с помощью политической практики, опыта и наблюдений. По словам Фараби, «главной задачей политической деятельности является изучение выдвигающий народом норм и правил», а также показ путей, форм и методов обеспечения и развития уровня жизни, мира и процветания граждан. Он рассматривает роль государства в обеспечении и защите счастливой жизни жителей страны [16: 20-21].

Ответом на вопрос о происхождении процветающего государства является не богословие (теория), а существующее общество

(практика). По его словам, по своей природе человек всегда стремится взаимодействовать с другими людьми. Это, то же самое стремление, которое признает происхождение общества и государства на основе такого действия. В частности, в своей книге «Город предпочтительных людей» он пишет о происхождении общества («человеческого сообщества»): «Каждый человек так создан своей природой, что ему нужно много вещей, чтобы жить и добиться наивысшего уровня благополучия. Одному человеку невозможно достичь на этот уровень. Поэтому он нуждается человеческого сообщества и благодаря объединению многих людей, которым необходимо выживать и помочь друг другу, чтобы удостоиться зажиточную жизнь, к которой они стремятся. Деятельность такого общества обеспечит каждого из членов возможности пользоваться благ. Поэтому люди размножаются и оседают в обитаемой части земли, что приводит к человеческому сообществу» [1: 186].

Фараби говорит, что там, где есть общество и государство, нет сомнений в том, что управление осуществляется и что оно управляется лидерами и должностными лицами, но главной движущей силой в государстве и справедливом обществе являются общества. Но в несовершенных и невежественных обществах внутренние мотивы людей и лидеров определяются не высокими духовными и моральными устремлениями, а стремлением к богатству, образу жизни и цели жизни, основанном на различных узких интересах [15: 163].

Тем не менее, справедливая система управления должна обеспечивать гармонизацию воли народа повсюду и в каждом классе, чтобы этот воля стала естественной и основанной на правилах. Чтобы улучшить систему управления, необходимо прогнозировать ее будущий, предотвращать расстройство, исправлять отклонения и другие недостатки в обществе. Только тогда будет гармония в отношениях между обществом, системой управления и руководителями, то есть для обеспечения участия всех в управлении обществом.

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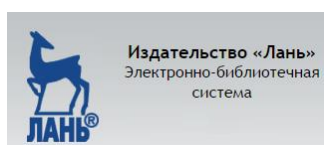
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