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## FILE AND STORAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TOWARDS CLOUD COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY

**Abstract:** The study aimed to assess the File Storage and Management System (FSMS) at Asian College of Technology, Cebu during Academic Year 2014-2015 towards Cloud Computing Technology adaptation. There were a total of forty-three (43) respondents who are employees of the said school. The study made use of descriptive-developmental research. Frequencies, percentages, ranks and weighted means were used to describe data. Pearson's  $r$  correlation coefficient was used to test the significant relationship between efficiency of the current FSMS and the perceived features of a good FSMS. On the development phase, the study used Unified Modeling Language for design and modeling, PHP and MYSQL for front-end and back-end modules, respectively. Based on the gathered data, the research revealed that the current FSMS is less efficient and less effective as perceived by the respondents. Thus, a cloud-based FSMS must be design and developed. Furthermore, it is recommended that the cloud-based FSMS will be deployed at Asian College of Technology. The innovation is believed to be a solution that will help the employees perform their job effectively and efficiently.

**Key words:** File Storage and Management, Cloud Computing, Descriptive-Developmental Research, Cebu City, Philippine.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Today's world of computing technology is in its eleven heavens. It is making its place rapidly and has played a vital role to most industrial enterprises. With this rapid development in businesses, most people want to use computing technology to save money,

time, space and performance, etc. Lots of businesses today are demanding the use of internet to optimize creativity.

Records management in this day and age is becoming a highly valued field. Data and information taken from records are very essential in decision

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making and strategic management for a company. If properly managed, records have the characteristics of accuracy, integrity, timely, useful and relevant. However, record management and maintenance can be tedious and challenging to implement in an organization.

Cloud computing has become ubiquitous in the present world. This technology creates a big impact across all organizations, businesses, academe, government, and even at homes. The impact of cloud computing resonates in our day-to-day life, social, education, development and health. This technology is interesting because it creates a huge potential, and there are still perspective that have not yet explored.

The cloud technology is like a service provider that users can subscribe to the service in exchange for storage space, infrastructure, applications and other services through the cloud. The service requires stable internet connection, and can be accessed in different devices such as computers, smart phones, laptops and TVs. The resources retrieved from the cloud can be used and released in small chunks, which means that the concept is on-demand.

The cloud which is a metaphor for the internet as the services is provided in the platform that is available for all (Sultan, 2011). There are different types of cloud services as there are many different users. Private, public and hybrid cloud are the most common used services (Rimal, Choi, & Lumb, 2009). The unique concept when thinking of cloud computing is that you can hire services like, hardware and only pay for the time you use the services or how much you store (Hurwitz, Bloor, Kaufman, & Halper, 2010).

While others are abreast and currently updating their way of record management, Asian College of Technology uses local drives to keep the files of the end-users such as the students, professors and the different organizations of the institutions. Files are managed locally in a drive, file transfer is done using portable drives or flash memory, and files are isolated from one computer unit to another. In this way, the users have found out vast limitations and constraints of this method such as security issues, efficacy of the process, accuracy and consistency of records.

The researchers, as an Information Technology practitioner and professor realized, through his

research, that there is a significant impact of cloud computing to businesses, specifically on document management. With this reason, a cloud-based file and storage management system was conceptualized. The idea is to make a cloud-based repository of files that is readily available for the employees of Asian College of Technology.

### METHODOLOGY

The study used the descriptive developmental method. The researcher utilized a researcher-constructed questionnaire to gather data from the respondents. The design and development uses a waterfall model of systems development life cycle. The **input** of the study includes company data respondents' data, problems encountered by managers (timeliness, consistency, and security) and impact of cloud computing to top level, middle level and operational level managers. The **process** consisted data gathering, analysis, design, development and implementation. The **output** focuses on software-as-a-service, file storage management system using cloud computing.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The status of the current FSMS in Asian College of Technology was assessed in terms of the demographics of its users also known as the people ware, and the use of technology. The following discussions reveal the results of the status assessment.

#### Peopleware

The peopleware under study were those users of the current FSMS. These are the administrators (academic and non-academic heads), faculty, and non-teaching staff at Asian College of Technology.

The demographic of the users of the current FSMS, as presented in Table 1, revealed that there are more male users (53.49%) than female (46.51%). Majority of the users are single (55.81%), and do not have a masters degree (58.14%). As far as the knowledge on the use of software application, according to the respondents, they have basic knowledge on how to operate the application programs (67.44%).

**Table 1. Demographic Profile of the Respondents**

	<i>f</i>	%
<b>Gender:</b>		
Male	23	53.49
Female	20	46.51
<i>Total</i>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Civil Status:</b>		

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Single	24	55.81
Married	18	41.86
Others	1	2.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Highest Educational Attainment:</b>		
College Graduate	25	58.14
Masters	18	41.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Software Application Knowledge:</b>		
Little Knowledge	29	67.44
Much Knowledge	9	20.93
Very Little Knowledge	5	11.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Use of Technology

The researchers, being an employee at Asian College of Technology (ACT), assessed the current FSMS in terms of the use of technology. Present infrastructure, in both hardware and software, were

evaluated based on its number of desktop computers deployed, connectivity setup, and application programs installed. Table 2 below illustrates the present status of the school in terms of the number of desktop computers and connectivity deployed at various offices.

**Table 2. Current Hardware Infrastructure Setup at the Locale of the Study**

Offices	Total # of Desktop Units	# Units with Internet Connection	# Units w/o Internet Connection	# Units Connected to LAN
College of Computer Studies	3	3	0	3
College of Arts, Sciences and Pedagogy	3	2	1	2
College of Nursing and Allied Programs	1	1	0	1
College of Business and Management	3	3	0	3
Student Welfare Services	1	1	0	1
Scholarship Office	2	2	0	2
Guidance Office	2	2	0	2
Admin Office	5	4	1	4
Software Development Office	8	8	0	8
Department of Network and Technical Services	8	8	0	8
Data Center	6	6	0	6
Library	5	3	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>91.49</b>	<b>8.51</b>	<b>91.49</b>

Each department is given ample number of desktop computer units. Some of these units have connectivity, in terms of a Local Area Network (LAN) and Wide Area Network. Although, this is the current infrastructure setup in ACT, this does not necessarily mean that a LAN-based file storage and management system exists in the campus. As presented in Table 3,

ACT's current file storage and management system is partially computerized. This means that each department is provided with computer units, each of which were installed with the basic software application suite such as Microsoft Office, web utilities like browsers, and other essentials programs.



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**Table 3. Current Software Infrastructure Setup at the Locale of the Study**

Installed Programs	F	%
Office Suite	12	100.00
Web Utilities (browsers, programs, etc.)	12	100.00
Security Tools (firewall, anti-virus, etc.)	12	100.00
Cloud-based Repository Software (Dropbox, Google Drive, One Drive, etc.)	1	8.33
Customized Application Software (enrollment, accounting, etc.)	1	8.33

Although, there are desktop computers in each office or department, absence of a LAN-based custom-built file storage and management system is very evident. Only one office has an installed cloud-based repository (Dropbox). Office staff, heads and faculty manage their files locally – i.e. managed and saved within the local drive of a computer, which made files management localized and isolated. Additionally, file transfer is facilitated using portable drives or flash memory.

These mechanisms of file storage and management system in Asian College of Technology make the entire records management of the department tedious and present possible risks such as file lost and malicious attempts, apart from being **less efficient, less timely and less accessible**.

**Practices**

The current locale of the study, Asian College of Technology, does not have a cloud-based file storage and management system. Each department or office is given an ample number of desktop computers. Employees in each department can use these machines

for office-related tasks. However, files are saved in the local drive. There is no current backup and recovery software. Files are transferred using email and flash memory.

**PERCEPTIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE CURRENT FILE STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (FSMS) AS TO UTAUT MODEL**

Respondents were asked to evaluate the current FSMS of Asian College of Technology in terms of: computer efficacy, ease of use, usefulness and system storage.

**Computer Efficacy**

Efficacy of a computer is defined as having features that are at least eighty (80) percent satisfactory and are capable of handling the required activities. In the research, the current FSMS was assessed by the respondents in terms of its efficacy.

In Table 4, all criteria set to evaluate the computer efficacy of the current FSMS were perceived to be less effective.

**Table 4. Current FSMS in terms of Computer Efficacy**

Criteria	[3] A	[2] FA	[1] D	WM	DV
1. Can effectively complete work using the system.	7	31	3	2.10	Fairly Agree
2. Can complete work quickly using the system.	5	27	9	1.90	Fairly Agree
3. Can efficiently complete work using the system.	8	29	4	2.10	Fairly Agree
4. Became productive quickly using the system.	6	29	6	2.00	Fairly Agree
5. The information is effective in helping the user to complete the tasks and scenarios	14	20	7	2.17	Fairly Agree
<b>Composite Mean =</b>				<b>2.05</b>	<b>Fairly Agree</b>

Legend:

A = Agree

FA = Fairly Agree

D = Disagree

WM= Weighted Mean

DV = Descriptive Value

As perceived by the respondents, the current FSMS is **less effective** in terms of computer efficacy. According to them, completing their work as quick as possible is very difficult with the current FSMS making the system less effective. As presented in Table 4, ACT does not have its own custom-built and

network-based file storage and management system. Employees of the said school find current FSMS tedious in terms of file transfer and accessibility, which make their work difficult to complete as quick as possible.

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### Ease of Use

Ease of use defined as the functions and capabilities of the system exist and the users are satisfied with its simplicity and user-friendly features. The current FSMS was assessed in terms of its ease of

use. Respondents were asked to answer series of questions evaluating this feature of current FSMS.

On ease of use, according to the respondents, the current FSMS is less effective. In Table 6, the results revealed that the current FSMS does not have all the functions which make it easy to use.

**Table 5. Current FSMS in terms of Ease of Use**

Criteria	[3] A	[2] FA	[1] D	WM	DV
1. Satisfied with how easy the use the system.	12	21	8	2.10	Fairly Agree
2. It is simple to use the system.	14	24	4	2.24	Fairly Agree
3. It is easy to learn to use the system.	18	16	7	2.27	Fairly Agree
4. It is easy to find the information needed.	15	19	7	2.20	Fairly Agree
5. The information provided for the system is easy to understand.	11	23	8	2.07	Fairly Agree
6. The interface of the system is pleasant.	8	27	7	2.02	Fairly Agree
7. The system has all the functions and capabilities that the user is expecting to have.	7	25	10	1.93	Fairly Agree
<b>Composite Mean =</b>				<b>2.12</b>	<b>Fairly Agree</b>

Since the current FSMS is partially computerized, each department has its own mechanism of files management. Thus, ease of use is not standardized across all departments of the school. The user experience varies from one department to another. This made the ease of use of the current FSMS less effective.

### Usefulness

Usefulness of an application refers to the comfort ability of the system to provide notifications and information to the user. In this study, the respondents were asked to evaluate the usefulness of the current FSMS.

As presented in Table 6, the respondents find it less comfortable using the current FSMS. In addition, backup and recovery of lost files is not effective.

**Table 6. Current FSMS in terms of Usefulness**

Indicators	[3] A	[2] FA	[1] D	WM	DV
1. It is comfortable using the system.	15	22	5	2.24	Fairly Agree
2. Easy to learn how to use the system.	12	27	3	2.21	Fairly Agree
3. The system gives error messages that clearly tell how to fix problems.	4	27	11	1.83	Fairly Agree
4. Recovery is easy and quick.	2	21	19	1.60	Disagree
5. The information provided with this system is clear such as online help, on-screen messages, and other documentation.	7	23	12	1.88	Fairly Agree
6. The organization of information on the system screens is clear.	8	28	6	2.05	Fairly Agree
7. Using the interface of this system is more likeable.	6	33	3	2.07	Fairly Agree
<b>Composite Mean =</b>				<b>1.98</b>	<b>Fairly Agree</b>

These results are effects on the current records management in the respective departments and offices of Asian College of Technology which is local, isolated and offline. Thus, the respondents find the current FSMS as **less effective** as far as being useful is concerned.

### System Usage

Respondents were also asked to evaluate the current FSMS in terms of system usage. This is a feature which refers to an ability of the system to enable the user to accomplish a certain task more quickly.

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Since there is absence of a custom-built and cloud-based FSMS in the research environment, the users of the current FSMS find it difficult to perform office and files management tasks quick, easy, reliable and effective; thereby, making the current FSMS tedious to use. Additionally, as perceived by the

respondents, system usage of the current FSMS is also **less effective**.

In Table 7, the results showed that using the current FSMS in completing the task quickly is less effective.

**Table 7. Current FSMS in terms of System Usage**

Indicators	[3] A	[2] FA	[1] D	WM	DV
1. Using the system in a task would enable the user to accomplish tasks more quickly.	2	35	5	1.93	Fairly Agree
2. Using the system would improve job performance.	6	32	4	2.05	Fairly Agree
3. Using the system would increase productivity.	8	29	5	2.07	Fairly Agree
4. Using the system would enhance the effectiveness on the job.	11	25	6	2.12	Fairly Agree
5. Using the system would make it easier to do the job.	9	27	6	2.07	Fairly Agree
6. The system is useful in the job.	16	21	5	2.26	Fairly Agree
	<b>Composite Mean =</b>			<b>2.08</b>	<b>Fairly Agree</b>

As presented in the summary of results, Table 8, all indicators are perceived to be **less effective**. The

usefulness of the current FSMS ranked last among other indicators.

**Table 8. Summary Results on the Current FSMS**

Indicators	Composite Mean	Interpretation
Computer Efficacy	2.05	Less Effective
Ease of Use	2.12	Less Effective
Usefulness	1.98	Less Effective
System Usage	2.08	Less Effective
<b>Overall Composite Mean</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>Less Effective</b>

Absence of custom-built and cloud-based FSMS in Asian College of Technology makes the current FSMS less effective in terms of its usefulness. These results are effects on the current records management in the respective departments and offices of Asian College of Technology which is local, isolated and offline.

**PERCEPTIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE CURRENT FILE STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (FSMS) AS TO SaaS**

The efficiency of the current FSMS were evaluated by respondents, in terms of: timeliness, accessibility and security.

**Timeliness.** Timeliness refers to an adeptness of the system to deliver a certain task on a span or specific period of time. The current FSMS is perceived to be **less efficient** in terms of its timelines.

Table 9 reveals that the current FSMS of Asian College of Technology is less efficient when it comes to on-time delivery of files or documents. Searching of files is also less efficient in the current FSMS. This discomfort is experienced by the respondents since there is no file tagging in the current FSMS. File tagging facilitates easy searching of files or documents. Moreover, files or documents cannot be delivered or accessed on-time since files are located in local drives which are isolated and localized.

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**Table 9. Efficiency of the Current FSMS in terms of Timeliness**

Criteria	[3] A	[2] FA	[1] D	WM	DV
1. The needed documents or files are delivered on time.	3	31	9	1.86	Fairly Agree
2. It does not require much time and effort in doing file organization.	7	27	9	1.95	Fairly Agree
3. Search option is offered to allow faster searching.	18	18	7	2.26	Fairly Agree
<b>Composite Mean =</b>				<b>2.02</b>	<b>Fairly Agree</b>

**Accessibility.**

Accessibility is an ability of the system to be available or manageable to the users. Since the current FSMS is not connected to a local area network; thus,

files management is localized and isolated. According to the respondents, in Table 10, the multiple accesses of files by concurrent users, and quick searching using keywords and/or tagging are less efficient

**Table 10. Efficiency of the Current FSMS in terms of Accessibility**

Criteria	[3] A	[2] FA	[1] D	WM	DV
1. Files are accessible anywhere as long as there is internet connection and you are given the right.	13	23	6	2.17	Fairly Agree
2. A file can be accessed by more than one user at the same time.	9	25	9	2.00	Fairly Agree
3. There is navigation option to allow easy access to files.	12	24	5	2.17	Fairly Agree
4. Search option use keywords to allow easy location of files.	13	23	4	2.23	Fairly Agree
<b>Composite Mean =</b>				<b>2.14</b>	<b>Fairly Agree</b>

**Security.**

This is a feature of a system that assures the user with access rights and authentication. Security is one of the main concerns of the current FSMS since it does not support user accounts management that can

facilitate authorized login. According to the respondents, in Table 11, the current FSMS is less efficient in terms of access rights, authentication and user accounts management and monitoring.

**Table 11. Efficiency of the Current FSMS in terms of Security**

Criteria	[3] A	[2] FA	[1] D	WM	DV
1. There is access right for every stored file in the system.	12	26	4	2.19	Fairly Agree
2. Versioning is offered so that original files are not overwritten when there are modifications being done.	8	29	5	2.07	Fairly Agree
3. There is a user log to monitor who accessed and what file is modified.	9	24	9	2.00	Fairly Agree
<b>Composite Mean =</b>				<b>2.09</b>	<b>Fairly Agree</b>

In Table 12, from among the three indicators, timeliness is perceived to be the least efficient in the current FSMS. A system is said to be timely if it can deliver the needed task in a short period of time.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582</b>	<b>ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
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**Table 12. Summary of Results on Efficiency of the Current FSMS**

Indicators	Composite Mean	Interpretation
Timeliness	2.02	Less Efficient
Accessibility	2.14	Less Efficient
Security	2.09	Less Efficient
<b>Overall Composite Mean =</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>Less Efficient</b>

The current FSMS is local. Thus, it is offline. An offline system cannot deliver tasks as timely as possible since files management is purely dependent on the local machine.

**FEATURES OF A GOOD FILES STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (FSMS) AS PERCEIVED BY THE RESPONDENTS**

On a given researchers-made questionnaire, respondents were asked to choose at least one of the features of a good or ideal FSMS. The features listed are based on ideal features of a cloud-based file

hosting service. The researchers believed that the features of a good FSMS as perceived by the respondents will help develop a cloud-based file storage and management system for Asian College of Technology employees.

Table 13 shows that online and offline access, and centralized administration are the most and least preferred feature, respectively. Respondents believed that a cloud-based FSMS that provides both offline and online facilities can help them accomplish their tasks effectively and efficiently.

**Table 13. Perceived Features of a Good FSMS**

Features of a Good FSMS	F	%
1. Online and offline access	38	88.37
2. Store files of any size	37	86.05
3. File and folder permissions based on access levels	32	74.42
4. Centralized administration	31	72.09
5. User authentication	37	86.05

A file storage and management system that supports both online and offline access provides flexibility for the users. This means that files can be managed even without the Internet connection, and that online syncing is available for better and timely accessibility. Moreover, it is revealed that respondents want to have a dynamic storage system – capable of storing files in any type and size. User authentication must also be present since this ensures security of file access. Centralized administration is the least perceived feature of a good FSMS because it is assumed by the users that they are given full

autonomy and control of their own files when using the cloud-based FSMS.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEATURES AND EFFICIENCY OF FSMS**

The gathered data were processed further to determine if there is a significant relationship between the efficiency of the current FSMS and the perceived features of a good FSMS. Pearson’s r coefficient of correlation was used to test the relationship at significance level of 0.05. The following are the details of the hypothesis testing.

**Table 14. Correlation between Features and Efficiency of FSMS**

Respondent #	Features		Efficiency		XY
	X	X <sup>2</sup>	Y	Y <sup>2</sup>	
1	1.67	2.78	5.20	27.04	8.67
2	2.06	4.23	4.07	16.54	8.36
3	2.11	4.46	3.93	15.47	8.30
4	2.39	5.71	4.13	17.08	9.87
5	1.92	3.67	4.13	17.08	7.92
6	1.69	2.87	3.87	14.95	6.55

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7	2.03	4.11	4.27	18.20	8.65
8	1.78	3.16	4.40	19.36	7.82
9	2.64	6.96	4.80	23.04	12.67
10	2.58	6.67	4.53	20.55	11.71
11	2.39	5.71	4.67	21.78	11.15
12	2.00	4.00	4.20	17.64	8.40
13	2.19	4.82	4.20	17.64	9.22
14	2.25	5.06	4.07	16.54	9.15
15	2.58	6.67	4.80	23.04	12.40
16	2.25	5.06	4.07	16.54	9.15
17	2.67	7.11	4.53	20.55	12.09
18	1.94	3.78	4.40	19.36	8.56
19	2.78	7.72	5.00	25.00	13.89
20	2.50	6.25	4.40	19.36	11.00
21	2.25	5.06	4.20	17.64	9.45
22	2.81	7.87	4.93	24.34	13.84
23	2.00	4.00	3.73	13.94	7.47
24	1.92	3.67	3.73	13.94	7.16
25	2.11	4.46	3.20	10.24	6.76
26	2.39	5.71	4.40	19.36	10.51
27	1.42	2.01	2.93	8.60	4.16
28	1.42	2.01	2.47	6.08	3.49
29	1.69	2.87	3.40	11.56	5.76
30	1.11	1.23	2.67	7.11	2.96
31	2.00	4.00	3.13	9.82	6.27
32	2.58	6.67	4.47	19.95	11.54
33	1.78	3.16	4.07	16.54	7.23
34	2.19	4.82	4.33	18.78	9.51
35	2.33	5.44	3.47	12.02	8.09
36	2.08	4.34	4.27	18.20	8.89
37	1.50	2.25	3.07	9.40	4.60
38	2.67	7.11	5.67	32.11	15.11
39	2.00	4.00	4.33	18.78	8.67
40	2.39	5.71	3.00	9.00	7.17
41	2.11	4.46	4.00	16.00	8.44
42	1.14	1.30	2.80	7.84	3.19
43	1.25	1.56	3.20	10.24	4.00
<b>Sum =</b>	<b>89.56</b>	<b>194.51</b>	<b>173.13</b>	<b>718.26</b>	<b>369.78</b>
<b>Mean =</b>	<b>2.08</b>		<b>4.03</b>		

**Null Hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>):** *There is no significant relationship between the efficiency of the current FSMS and the perceived features of a good FSMS.*

**Alternative Hypothesis (H<sub>a</sub>):** *There is a significant relationship between the efficiency of the current FSMS and the perceived features of a good FSMS.*

Level of Significance ( $\alpha$ ): 0.05

Pearson's r correlation:

**r = 0.707233586**

Critical r value at 41 df ( $\alpha$ ) = **0.3008**

**Result and Interpretation:**

Using Pearson's r correlation coefficient to test the hypothesis, the computed r value is **0.707233586** is greater than the critical r value (**0.3008**) at 41 df and

$\alpha = 0.05$ . **Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected.**

As perceived by the respondents, there the features of FSMS create a positive impact on its efficiency.

**Findings**

Based on the gathered data, the study revealed the following major findings.

There is **no custom-built and cloud-based File Storage and Management System (FSMS)** in Asian College of Technology. The FSMS is **partially computerized**. The school deployed a **localized, isolated and offline FSMS using the basic office suite and productivity tools**. This file storage and management mechanism is **less efficient and less effective** as perceived by the users of the current FSMS.

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### Conclusion

Anchored on the major findings of the study, it can be concluded that there is a need to design and develop a cloud-based File Storage and Management

System for Asian College of Technology employees. The cloud-based FSMS would help the employees of the said school function their tasks effectively and efficiently.

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## STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE APPLICATION IN MODERN GERMAN

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the structural and semantic characteristics of the application in the modern German language. The application, as a consistent substantive attribute, can be used in a non-isolated (connected apposition) and isolated form (free apposition). The members of the apposition are linked by an attributive-predicative relationship. The structure of an application is determined by the semantics inherent in it.

**Key words:** modern linguistics, German language, application, apposition, structure of language, predicative.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The problem of application in the syntactic system of a number of languages was studied by the largest grammarians, both domestic and foreign (A.A.Potebnya, A.M.Peshkovsky, A.A.Shakhmatov, V.G.Admoni, G.Paul, L.Zutterlin, O. Behagel, Fr.Blatz and others). However, until now there is no unified understanding of the term "application" itself, in the grammatical literature it is interpreted ambiguously. Some linguists narrow the boundaries of the application (M.G. Ovanova, M.G. Shatukh, N.I.Dmitrieva, Schindler, Lavrentz). According to this point of view, the appendix only expresses the relationship between generic and specific concepts. All other relations, for example, relations of inclusion, selection, part and whole, are called qualifying members.

Other linguists, on the contrary, consider it possible to transfer this term, in addition to separate consistent substantive definitions, to any separate part of speech, for example, separate short adjectives, participles and adverbs (A.A.Potebnya, M.D. Ovsyaniko-Kulikovsky, A.M. Peshkovsky, A.G. Rudnev, V.G.Admoni, Fr. Blatz, I. Rees, M. Regula, H. Brinkman). In the latter case, the application, as a morphological and syntactic phenomenon, loses its specificity and merges with other substantive and even

nonsubstantial structural components of the sentence, for example, participial, infinitive or adjective definition, an independent accusative case in the role of an addition and a substantive or adverbial circumstance. Obviously, the morphological composition of the application should be limited only to the noun and its equivalents, i.e. substantive parts of speech in the German language system.

In foreign German studies, a special term is used for the application - die Apposition, which, however, has a different meaning in the system of A.A.Shakhmatov and a number of other grammarians. In traditional grammars one can find remarks about "free apposition", less often - about "free adjectives and participles." Apposition can be expressed by various constructs, in which the following is common:

- these constructions are a definition that depends on a noun or even an entire noun phrase (Nominalphrase);

- the apposition and the defined word (noun, noun phrase) are consistent with each other, the apposition has the same form as the defined word. The special nature of the relationship between the determinate and the determinant indicates their agreement on the principle of parallelism;



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- there are no connecting elements between the apposition and the word being defined, such as a preposition or conjunction;

- the apposition is consistent with the defined word in the case, or is used in the form of a nominative.

The following types of apposition can be distinguished:

- free apposition (CA - stand-alone application, German: die freie, lokere, weitere, nachgetragene Apposition) is a stand-alone definition expressed by a noun or its equivalent in relation to another noun or its equivalent. Such a connecting construction in oral speech is separated from the defined noun phrase by a pause, and in writing by a comma, for example: Der technische Leiter des Betriebs, Peter Müller, hat den Brief unterschrieben; The signs that constitute CA are:

1. Duality or binary structure: free appositional syntaxeme (SAS) consists of a definable and defining word.

2. Post-positive position of the CA in relation to the defined word.

3. Concordance in the case between the word being defined and the CA, although sometimes a violation of the agreement is possible.

4. Separation of the CA in relation to the defined word, despite the presence of agreement.

- partitive (quantitative) apposition (partitive Apposition) is used after nouns with a collective meaning, as well as the meaning of measure, quantity and volume, for example: Auf dem Tisch stand eine Kanne schwarzer Kaffee;

- apposition with an additional semantic core (appositiver Nebenkern) forms a complex noun phrase with the main meaning of the word being defined, for example: Die Begegnung Clinton-Jelzin. This type of apposition is also called contact apposition (Juxtaposition);

- partitive apposition and apposition with an additional semantic core are varieties of related apposition (enge, gebundene Apposition);

- a special case of apposition is the post-positive definition with the article (nachgestellte Beinamen mit Artikel) to proper names (nicknames, nicknames, etc.): Karl der Große.

We share the traditional point of view, presented by the majority of Russian and German grammarians, on the application as an agreed substantive attribute that can be used in a non-isolated (connected apposition) and isolated form (free apposition). The application, together with its leading word, makes up an appositional combination, the members of which are connected by an attributive-predicative relationship, as a whole and a part, as a general and a particular, and they are interconnected both semantically and grammatically.

The purpose of the application is to give the subject concept designated by the defined word, another, also subject name, qualifying it in the broad

sense of the word. That is, it is customary to consider an application only that attributive noun that expresses a broader concept than the word it defines. A stand-alone application is capable of expressing even such semantic relations that are not expressed in the usual relation. However, there is a certain ambiguity in the issue of the ratio of the volumes of concepts expressed by the members of the appositional combination, since it is often impossible to determine which of the concepts expressed by both nouns of the appositional pair is broader. In particular, such ambiguity is inevitable in cases where both members of the combination are approximately equal in terms of their lexical and morphological composition, as well as semantic weight. For example: Dort wurde ich in der Tür einer Bauernkate von der Mutter des erschossenen Briefträgers, meiner Großtante Anna, mit dem unumstößlichen Satz begrüßt: „Na, Ginterchen, bist aber groß geworden.

The basis for the application of this method is its use in the parsing of languages of the analytical type. Here he acts, in fact, the main indicator in the recognition of the syntactic functions of the members of the sentence. Therefore, in the sentence given above, the application will obviously be the second separate substantive group, since the first forms a group of the subject and cannot be separated by a comma from the nearby predicate. Therefore, in order to identify the application, it is advisable not to limit the ratio of the volumes of concepts of the members of the appositional pair, but to agree with E.I. Shendels, who considers such a relationship as a combination of general and particular concepts.

It is especially important to understand how syntactic functions are allocated in appositional combination with a non-stand-alone application. The absence of isolation indicates the semantic and syntactic unity of the members of the appositional pair, their equality, and sometimes even identity. We share the point of view of M.P. Savtsova, who proposes to consider them in each individual case either as a definable or defining member of the combination, depending on which of them in a given situation is more in need of definition. The defining member of the combination will be the desired application, for example: der Vater Wilhelm, Willy gerufen, dekorierte das Schaufenster...

From a syntactic point of view, a non-isolated application should be considered "a category of a borderline, intermediate nature, as a phenomenon that is on the verge of transition from a defined term to a defining one" (except when the application is a clearly expressed nickname or nickname). The mutual brotherhood of relations in the appositional pair explains the reason for the duality of the grammatical nature of the application. And, consequently, the duality of its syntactic function in an appositional combination, where both terms are to a certain extent interchangeable.

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In order to understand the grammatical nature of the application phenomenon, its specific features, to give the most complete structural and semantic characteristics, it seems appropriate to carry out a comparative analysis of the related apposition and CA. The main feature of SA, which characterizes it as a special structure, is isolation. The following differences are associated with the separation of the CA from the associated apposition:

1. The CA differs from the related apposition by a large number of structural and semantic models. The S + S model (S - Substantiv - noun) is common for both types of apposition, the other models are characteristic only for CA, for example Pr + S (Pr - Pronomen - pronoun), N + S (N - Numerale - numeral), Pr + Pr. For example: S + S: (connected apposition): So lernte ich früh die Namen der Künstler Giorgione, Mantegna, Botticelli, Ghirlandaio und Caravaggio falsch auszusprechen.

S + S (loose apposition): Nach längerer Wanderung über Heidewege suchten wir in Neuendorf Martin Gruhn, einen Jugendfreund meiner Frau, auf,.

Pr + S: Und dann hörte ich eine Leidensgeschichte, die an mir, dem Schulfreund, wie mit abgewürgtem Klage-ton vorbeigegangen war.

N + S: Einer meiner zuverlässigsten Lieferanten, ein Kutscher der Aktien-Bierbrauerei, fiel beim Kampf um die Festung Modlin.

Pr + Pr: Im Verlauf der immerwährenden Heldenanbetung ging es um unsere Kriegsmarine und um die Schlappe der Engländer, dann wieder um uns, von denen einige, so auch ich, hofften, in drei vier Jahren, wenn nur der Krieg lange genug dauerte, zur Marine zu kommen, nach Wunsch als U-Bootmatrosen.

2. The CA differs from the associated apposition by its location in relation to the word being defined. If the associated apposition, as a rule, stands in a preposition to the defined word, then the SA, in addition to its usual postpositive contact position, can take a prepositive position in relation to the defined word or stand in a distant position in relation to it, for example:

Mein Fähnleinführer, ein Arbeiterjunge aus der Siedlung Neuschottland, war keine zwei Jahre älter als ich: ein Pfundskerl, der Witz hatte und auf den Händen laufen konnte.

The place of application with respect to the word being defined largely depends on its semantic weight in the sentence, on the content that the speaker or writer himself puts into this appositional combination, wanting to define, explain, characterize or clarify the core word. This need is fulfilled by various options for the structure of the application - single or widespread, simple or composite, non-isolated or isolated.

The structural factor is inseparable from the local factor indicating the place of application relative to the word it defines - prepositional or postpositional,

contact or distant, and the intonation factor, that is, intonation (in writing - punctuation). All these structural elements, taken together, provide, on the basis of the lexical-semantic content, all the variety of application forms and realize the disclosure of the thought contained in the appositional structure through its form. Each new shade of content is manifested in a special, new combination of structural indicators. These include, first of all, in addition to the above-mentioned structural elements, such a characteristic of the application as its isolation.

A.M. Peshkovsky was the first to formulate the signs of isolation. A common feature of isolated members, in contrast to non-isolated ones, is that they have a large semantic weight, are filled with lively expression, highlight, logically or emotionally emphasize the detail they mean. Consequently, the isolation of the application can be viewed as a structural-semantic way of realizing the content of the appositional combination. The isolation of the application and its distant position, when different parts of speech can be wedged between both members of the apposition pair: a verb, an adverb, a preposition, an article, nouns in the function of the genitive of belonging or circumstances, lead to the removal of the application outside the sentence, naturally, significantly loosening the connection of the application with the word being defined. The consequence of the loosening of the syntactic connection is the weakening of the power of agreement, which is expressed in the fact that by the time of pronouncing or writing an application, the clarity of the case form of the core word may already weaken somewhat in the memory of the speaker or writer. Such independence of the application leads to a violation of case agreement in the appositional pair.

3. CA differs from the bound apposition in the type of connection between the components of the syntax. The strong cohesion of the components of the connected apposition is carried out by the strong adhesion of the definition to the defined. CAC are subordinate phrases, in which the connection between the determinant and the determinant is most often based on agreement in the case (Kasuskopie), for example: meinem Bruder Philipp, einem wunderbaren Gesellschafter. But a violation of the agreement in the case is also possible, for example: meinem Bruder Philipp, ein wunderbarer Gesellschafter. The syntactic connection between the members of an uncoordinated isolated appositional combination is significantly weakened and loosened. Here the connection already loses its subordinate character and acquires a tinge of connecting meaning with a high degree of autonomy of the application, both structurally and semantically. In addition, in modern German, the SA with the genitive is increasingly being replaced by the variable form with the dative. In this case, CA loosens the structure of the sentence, thereby creating ease of speech and increasing expression, for example: die

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Zusage Karl Heimanns, einem der wendigsten Boxmanager der letzten Jahre.

Some grammarians (V.A. Bogoroditsky, A.A. Shakhmatov, K. Becker, O. Erdmann) consider the inconsistency of the case of the application with the case of the word it defines as an unacceptable linguistic negligence. However, the violation of the case agreement indicates that this criterion is no longer immutable, and CA can be a stylistic synonym for variable forms with genitive, dative and accusative. The change in the nature of the syntactic connection between the members of the appositional combination is quite natural, since the process of development of the application, as a linguistic phenomenon, in nature and direction is parallel to other trends in the development of the modern German language and, thus, is part of a wider and general development process.

4. The peculiarity of the CA, inherent in other isolated members, is its greater independence, in its greater semantic weight in the sentence in comparison with the associated apposition. This feature gives linguists a reason to talk about predicativeness (incomplete predication, secondary predication, semi-predicativeness) of CA in comparison with related apposition, for example: Apposition, eine beliebte Erweiterung der Nominalphrase.

CAC is a collapsed predication, i.e. implicit predication or semi-predication in relation to the complete predication inherent in a sentence. A.A. Shakhmatov directly linked the ability for a noun to act in a determinative function with its ability to be used as a predicate. Compare: Emilie, Studentenwirtin in Tübingen and Emilie war eine Studentenwirtin in Tübingen. The appearance of subjective-predicate relations in the CAS is favored by the binary nature of the syntaxeme, that is, the presence of two components, and a pause separating both components. The pause not only separates the two concepts - the definable and the defining, but also unites them when qualifying the first concept as the second.

5. Semi-predicativeness determines the wide possibilities of linear and deep distribution of both components of the CAC. On the contrary, the close cohesion of the components of the connected apposition testifies to the non-independence of the post-positive member, to the impossibility of expanding it with the help of optional definitions, for example: Premierminister Blair.

CA has much in common with parenthetical constructs. With an increased sharpness in the selection of isolated components, the border between them and plug-in components, parentheses, begins to blur. Such a rapprochement of isolation with parentese is very effective in the semantic relationship for the defined and defining components of the CAS, since with a sharp intonation (in written speech - graphic) emphasis they turn out to be so clearly opposed to each other that their formal grammatical connection

becomes less noticeable and they acquire features the insertion component of the sentence, emphasizing, for example, the contrast of the CAC components.

As well as parenthesis, CA promotes the closest contact between the speaker and the listener, making it easier to understand what is said. However, it should be noted that, unlike parentese, CA does not contain a personal form of the verb, for example: Venedig, die Traumstadt im Nordosten Italiens, zieht magisch die Besucher an. Compare: Venedig - die Stadt ist die Perle des italienischen Nordostens - zieht magisch die Besucher an.

6. SA differs from the associated apposition in its communicative task in relation to the defined word. The associated apposition is intended to express a constant, essential property. Isolation, being a process of logical development of thought, when an application does not immediately follow the defined word, but first another explanation, or predicate, to a certain extent ceases to be a simple definition to another word and often becomes the semantic and syntactic core of a new thought, structurally not formed in accordance with the usual grammatical norm of a "complete" sentence. SA is, as a rule, a rema in relation to the word being defined, it introduces new, additional, variable features of an object that are relevant in a given speech situation, for example: Er (der Krieg) unüberhörbar mit den Breitseiten eines Linienschiffes und dem Anflug von Sturzkampfflugzeugen ... und nahbei verkündet aus unserem Radio, dem Volksempfänger, der im Wohnzimmer auf dem Büfett seinen Platz hatte.

Nouns related according to the principle of application can be mutually determined, varying and intensifying each other's meanings, for example: Schon ist widerlegt, was jeweils auf Wahrheit bestehen will, denn oft gibt die Lüge oder deren kleine Schwester, die Schummelei, den haltbarsten Teil der Erinnerung ab.

7. And finally, CA and the associated apposition are stylistic means that enrich the expressive resources of the language, making it especially flexible for conveying the subtlest nuances of thought and feeling. With the help of CA, a better visibility of the sentence structure is achieved and the emphatic selection of the isolated member of the sentence is carried out. The expressive potential of such segregations is based on information compression. Possessing rich stylistic possibilities and being a means of expressiveness and imagery, CAC realizes various types of metaphor. In fiction, they can act as the leitmotif of the character and the entire work as a whole.

The syntactic organization of appositive syntagmas is influenced by two opposing structural tendencies of German syntax. On the one hand, there are tendencies towards composure and compactness, and on the other, towards syntactic loosening of the heavy grammatical structure of the sentence, forged by the rigid framework of syntax. Due to syntactic

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loosening, new types of verb and nominal frames appear, thereby simplifying the structure of the sentence, which is likened to the structure of

colloquial speech. Thus, the written norm of the German literary language approaches its living and spontaneous colloquial norm.

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## SOLUTION OF WATER AND BRINE SAFETY PROBLEMS. DETERMINATION OF TOXIC MICROELEMENTS WITH ULTRASONIC HOMOGENIZATION OF EXTRACTS

**Abstract:** A solution to the problems of safety of waters and brines is proposed. An express method for determining the content of toxic microelements has been developed. A new technique was used - homogenization of non-combustible extracts by adding combustible organic solvents by the action of ultrasound. In comparison with the standard, the proposed method has a higher sensitivity and better metrological characteristics.

**Key words:** safety of waters and brines, toxic microelements, homogenization of extracts, ultrasound.

**Language:** Russian

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### РЕШЕНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ВОД И РАССОЛОВ. ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ТОКСИЧНЫХ МИКРОЭЛЕМЕНТОВ С УЛЬТРАЗВУКОВОЙ ГОМОГЕНИЗАЦИЕЙ ЭКСТРАКТОВ

**Аннотация:** Предложено решение проблем безопасности вод и рассолов. Разработана экспрессная методика определения содержания токсичных микроэлементов. Использован новый прием – гомогенизация негорючих экстрактов добавлением горючих органических растворителей воздействием ультразвука. По сравнению со стандартной предложенная методика имеет большую чувствительность и лучшие метрологические характеристики.

**Ключевые слова:** безопасность вод и рассолов, токсичные микроэлементы, гомогенизация экстрактов, ультразвук.

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### Введение

Для определения содержания токсичных микроэлементов в водах и рассолах наиболее оптимальным является использование пламенной атомно-абсорбционной спектроскопии после экстракционного концентрирования. Причем, наиболее оптимальным считается использование в качестве экстракционного реактива легкогорючих органических растворителей, в частности метилизобутилкетона и бутилацетата, что позволяет вводить экстракт непосредственно в пламя горелки, что способствует улучшению воспроизводимости и повышению экспрессности анализа [1–7]. Однако значительная растворимость метилизобутилкетона и бутилацетата в воде не позволяет при экстракционном концентрировании увеличить соотношение органической и неорганической фаз более чем 1:10, что существенно ограничивает чувствительность анализа [1-3]. При использовании малорастворимых в воде органических растворителей, например хлороформа или четыреххлористого углерода, степень концентрирования может быть повышена до 1:100, но прямое введение экстрактов в пламя горелки спектрометра не представляется возможным из-за их плохой горючести, поэтому применяют минерализацию экстрактов озонением или проводят реэкстракцию [7]. Это значительно усложняет анализ и приводит к потерям определяемых микроэлементов [7].

Описано [8-10] использование ультразвука для интенсификации процессов пробоподготовки при анализе пищевых продуктов. Показано, что использование ультразвука повышает экспрессность анализа и улучшает метрологические характеристики результатов анализа.

Известно использование ультразвука (УЗ) для гомогенизации экстрактов ртути перед непламенным атомно-абсорбционным определением абсорбцией холодного пара [11].

Предлагаемая работа посвящена использованию ультразвука для гомогенизации экстрактов перед пламенным атомно-абсорбционным определением токсичных микроэлементов.

### Экспериментальная часть.

Изучалась возможность непосредственного введения малорастворимых в воде экстрактов на основе четыреххлористого углерода (хлороформа) в пламя горелки спектрометра после разбавления легкогорючим органическим растворителем. Объектом исследования была выбрана широкодоступная экстракционная система диэтилдитиокарбаминат натрия – четыреххлористый углерод (хлороформ) при концентрировании и определении свинца, меди и

кадмия.

Определение проводили на атомно-абсорбционном спектрометре ААС-3 (Германия). Гомогенизацию экстрактов выполняли с помощью механического встряхивателя АВ-17 (100 встряхиваний в минуту) и модернизированного УЗ-диспергатора УЗДН-1М с набором магнитострикционных излучателей, позволяющих изменять частоту УЗ от 15 до 47 кГц и интенсивность от 0,05 до 25 Вт/см<sup>2</sup>[12].

Растворы всех реактивов готовили на бидистиллированной воде из препаратов квалификации не ниже х.ч. Для гомогенизации использовали следующие растворители: метилизобутилкетон, бутилацетат, изоамиловый спирт, ацетон. Исследования проводили на модельных растворах, содержащих по 0,8 мкг/л свинца, меди и кадмия, а также на реальных объектах: рассолах, водопроводной и речной воде, органические вещества в которых разрушали воздействием УЗ согласно [11].

Предварительное концентрирование с помощью 3 % раствора диэтилдитиокарбамината выполняли согласно [13, 14]. Нуль атомно-абсорбционного спектрометра устанавливали по соответствующей смеси хлороформа (четырёххлористого углерода) с горючим органическим растворителем. Остаточное содержание примесей в используемых реактивах учитывали с помощью холостого опыта.

### Результаты и обсуждение

Результаты опытов приведены в табл. 1-5 и на рис.1. Максимальный сигнал абсорбции свинца, меди и кадмия наблюдался в смеси бутилацетат-экстракт хлороформа или четыреххлористого углерода (табл. 1). Введение небольших количеств ацетона (до 50 % по отношению к бутилацетату) еще больше увеличивает абсорбцию свинца, меди и кадмия.

При использовании механического встряхивания (100 встряхиваний в минуту) полная гомогенизация смеси наблюдается после 4 ч, тогда как обработка УЗ частотой 34...45 кГц, интенсивностью 1,4...2,0 Вт/см<sup>2</sup> позволяет достичь полной гомогенизации в течение 1...3 мин. (рис. 1).

Интенсифицирующее действие УЗ на процесс гомогенизации объясняется более эффективным перемешиванием по сравнению с механическим [11, 14].

Введение в экстракт дополнительного органического растворителя снижает степень концентрирования по сравнению с кислотной реэкстракцией, но вместе с тем в пламя вводится дополнительное «горючее», уменьшается вязкость раствора, вводимого в горелку, поэтому изменение чувствительности определения микроэлементов зависит от соотношения названных факторов.

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**Таблица 1. Влияние состава органической фазы на величину аналитического сигнала**

Номер	Состав органической фазы		Величина аналитического сигнала, отн.ед.		
	Разбавитель гомогенизатор	Экстрагент	Pb	Cu	Cd
1	Метил изобутилкетон	Четыреххлористый углерод	0,020	0,029	0,033
2	Метил изобутилкетон	Хлороформ	0,026	0,024	0,028
3	Изоамиловый спирт	Четыреххлористый углерод	0,076	0,087	0,092
4	Изоамиловый спирт	Хлороформ	0,083	0,086	0,093
5	Этиловый спирт	Четыреххлористый углерод	0,139	0,164	0,174
6	Этиловый спирт	Хлороформ	0,142	0,159	0,176
7	Ацетон	Четыреххлористый углерод	0,095	0,105	0,110
8	Ацетон	Хлороформ	0,090	0,099	0,104
9	Бутилацетат	Четыреххлористый углерод	0,212	0,221	0,230
10	Бутилацетат	Хлороформ	0,215	0,228	0,236
11	Бутилацетат-ацетон 1: 0,1	Четыреххлористый углерод	0,256	0,275	0,280
12	Бутилацетат-ацетон 1:0,2	То же	0,284	0,304	0,310
13	Бутилацетат-ацетон 1: 0,5	То же	0,283	0,308	0,313
14	Бутилацетат-ацетон 1:0,6	То же	0,279	0,297	0,300
15	Бутилацетат-ацетон 1:0,7	То же	0,215	0,228	0,236
16	Бутилацетат- ацетон 1: 0,2	Хлороформ	0,288	0,306	0,309
17	Бутилацетат-ацетон 1: 0,5	То же	0,287	0,305	0,312
18	Бутилацетат-ацетон 1:0,7	То же	0,264	0,277	0,286

1 и 2 система двухфазная, гомогенизации нет, горит коптящим пламенем. 3–8 полной гомогенизации нет, в микроскоп видны шарики экстракта. 9–18 гомогенизация полная, шарики

экстракта в микроскоп не различимы. Соотношение разбавитель-экстрагент 1:1. Параметры УЗ: частота 40 кГц, интенсивность 1,8 Вт/см<sup>2</sup>, время воздействия 2 мин.

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**Таблица 2. Влияние времени встряхивания экстракта с гомогенизирующей смесью на величину аналитического сигнала**

Элемент	Найдено, мкг/л				
	Время встряхивания, мин				
	1	2	3	4	5
Свинец	3,18	3,65	5,08	7,27	7,24
Медь	2,29	3,64	4,12	6,57	6,56
Кадмий	3,29	4,05	5,12	6,00	6,04

Соотношение экстракт-органический растворитель 1:1. Соотношение бутилацетат-ацетон 1:0,3, объем экстракта 7 мл.

**Таблица 3. Влияние соотношения экстракт-гомогенизирующая смесь на величину аналитического сигнала**

Элемент	Найдено, мкг/л					
	Соотношение экстракт-гомогенизирующая смесь					
	1:0,5	1:0,6	1:0,7	1:1,0	1:1,1	1:1,2
Свинец	*	7,00	7,85	8,05	7,67	7,05
Медь	*	6,45	8,11	7,95	7,00	6,34
Кадмий	*	6,71	8,10	8,00	6,55	6,03

\*Гомогенизации не происходит, аналитический сигнал нестабилен. Анализу подвергали воду, содержащую по 8,0 мкг/л свинца, меди и кадмия (n = 6). Соотношение бутилацетат-ацетон 1:0,3. Параметры УЗ: частота 40 кГц, интенсивность 1,8 Вт/см<sup>2</sup>, время воздействия 2 мин.

Как следует из данных табл. 3, при соотношении экстракт-смесь бутилацетата с ацетоном более 1:1 происходит снижение аналитического сигнала, а при его значении менее

1:0,7 не обеспечивается полная гомогенизация экстракта со смесью бутилацетат-ацетон, что также снижает величину аналитического сигнала.

**Таблица 4. Сравнительная характеристика результатов экстракционно-атомно-абсорбционного анализа воды с использованием реэкстракции и ультразвуковой гомогенизации (n = 6, p = 0,95)**

Элемент	Введено, мкг/л	Найдено, мкг/л / S <sub>r</sub>		
		Рассол, 140 г/л	Вода речная	Вода водопроводная
Анализ с использованием реэкстракции (стандартная методика)				
Свинец	0	26,93/1,51	4,29/0,082	6,34/0,083
	8,00	31,92/0,06	12,31/0,070	14,36/0,075
Медь	0	50,95/0,051	12,36/0,064	26,16/0,058
	8,00	58,98/0,052	20,39/0,058	34,19/0,053
Кадмий	0	4,01/0,122	6,30/0,106	1,59/0,122
	8,00	12,22/0,102	14,30/0,101	9,61/0,114
Анализ с использованием ультразвуковой гомогенизации				
Свинец	0	24,13/0,043	4,36/0,056	6,29/0,067
	8,00	32,12/0,039	12,38/0,049	14,41/0,058
Медь	0	51,14/0,033	12,41/0,038	26,24/0,036
	8,00	59,09/0,034	20,37/0,029	34,25/0,033
Кадмий	0	4,31/0,083	6,40/0,086	1,55/0,102
	8,00	12,39/0,072	14,33/0,069	9,59/0,087

Для анализа использована вода реки Бахмутка, рассол Славянского месторождения, водопроводная вода города Бахмут, Украина 01.06.2021 г.



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Из данных табл. 3 следует что использование ультразвуковой гомогенизации экстрактов по сравнению с использованием рекстракции способствует уменьшению относительного стандартного отклонения результатов анализа, что связано с уменьшением потерь определяемых микроэлементов из-за неполной рекстракции. Также использование гомогенизации повышает экспрессность и чувствительность анализа.

Таким образом, предложена нами методика экстракционно-атомно-абсорбционного

определения микроэлементов с использованием гомогенизации экстракта ультразвуком, обеспечивающая повышение чувствительности определения свинца, меди и кадмия в растворах по сравнению с использованием кислотной экстракции с 4,0; 1,3; 0,4 до 2,3; 0,6; и 0,2 мкг/л соответственно. Правильность методики подтверждена анализом одних и тех же проб по стандартной методике (с использованием рекстракции), а также методом «введено-найдено».

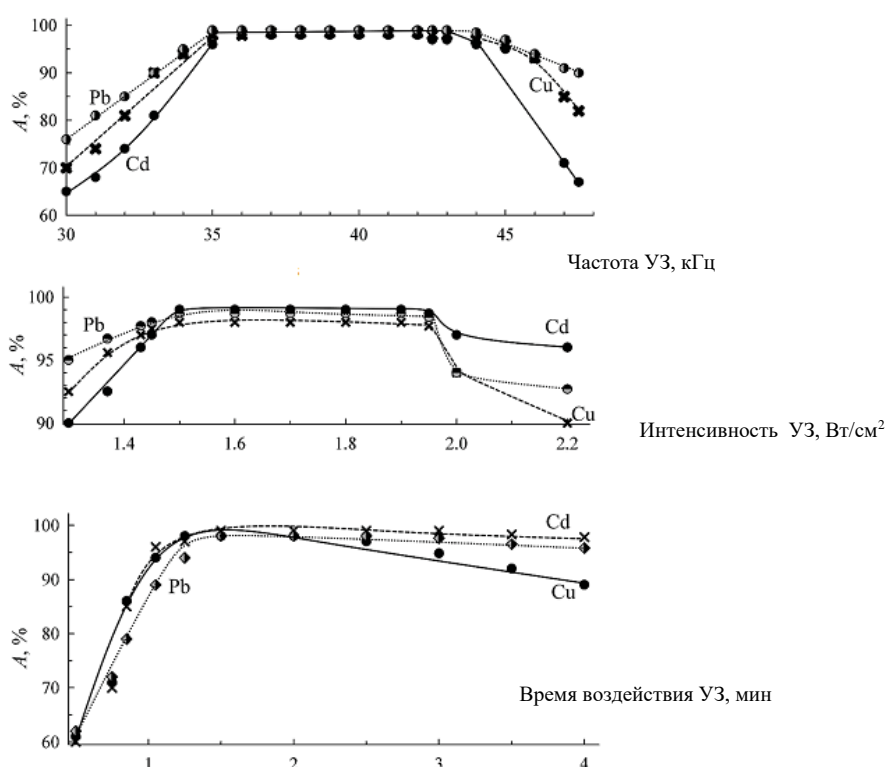


Рисунок 1 – Гомогенизация экстрактов ультразвуком при изменении частоты, интенсивности и времени воздействия для свинца, меди и кадмия.

**Методика анализа.** В делительную воронку вместимостью 1000 мл приливают 500 мл анализируемого раствора с предварительно разрушенными органическими соединениями согласно [14] или другими методами, обеспечивающими разрушение не менее 98 % органических соединений. Приливают 10 мл аммиачного буферного раствора с pH 9,0, затем 1 мл 3 % раствора диэтилдитиокарбамина натрия, 5 мл хлороформа (четырёххлористого углерода) и встряхивают полученную смесь 10 мин. После разделения слоев, органический сливают в

химический стаканчик, промывают водный слой 2 мл хлороформа (четырёххлористого углерода), который также переносят в стаканчик, приливают 5...7 мл смеси бутилацетата с ацетоном в соотношении 1:(0,2...0,7) и гомогенизируют УЗ частотой 35...45 кГц, интенсивностью 1,4...2,0 Вт/см<sup>2</sup> в течение 1...3 мин. Гомогенизированный экстракт распыляют в пламя горелку спектрометра. Нуль прибора устанавливают по соответствующей смеси хлороформа (четырёххлористого углерода), бутилацетата и ацетона.

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## CHALLENGES AND ADVANTAGES OF CLT (COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING) FOR IMPROVEMENT OF FL TEACHERS' LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

**Abstract:** This article discusses the difficulties and benefits of using CLT (Communicative Language Teaching) to increase teachers' language proficiency. Before drawing a conclusion, we referred to other scholars' works on this issue and provided them in this work. After the research, we came to conclusion that CLT is still new in the context of Uzbekistan and we suggested stages as a general roadmap for EFL teachers.

**Key words:** Communicative language teaching, challenges, advantages, language proficiency, IEP, UzSWLU, higher education, professional development.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

In recent years, EL teachers have benefited from a growing body of research that describes communicative competence in different contexts with various application and theory. The results of years of researches can serve as a bridge between the theoretical origin of communicative competence and its role in methodology of teaching.

Communicative competence is one of the first issues in teachers' professional development. Currently, All higher educational establishments require communicative competences as well as language knowledge, organizational knowledge,

grammatical competence, sociocultural competence and others.

### Literature review

Uzbekistan is one of the youngest of the present day world that has chosen the way of independent development about a quarter of a century ago. People here understand mutually beneficial international relations and progress that can be achieved only by means of developing the socio-economic and sociocultural relations with other nations of the world. And it requires learning and using English in all

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spheres and in the process of communication in particular.

Obviously, some problems arise from the context of teaching English language, including all levels of student of secondary schools, colleges lyceums and higher schools in Uzbekistan. Having analyzed the most notable factors connected with language education which affect language teaching process, the following problems should be noted:

- difficulties how to manage teachers activities under new social-political reforms;
- define objectives, new approaches and methods of teaching for students;
- implementation of innovative pedagogical technologies and ICT in the process of teaching English;
- set up appropriate text-books, manuals, syllabus according to requirements of common European standard (CEFR).

Thus, above-mentioned factors cause obstacles in the way of working out effective measures of improving teaching English in Uzbekistan. Owing to close collaboration with specialists of the Great Britain on project of formation of the aspects and development of the professional competence of EFL, teachers have been arranged on the basis of International Exchange Programmer (IEP) by the experts of UzSWLU (Uzbekistan State World Languages University). In accordance with the collaboration project, for the last 10 years more than 1000 young teachers of English have taken short-termed and long-termed courses in English speaking countries.

The expanded, interactive view of language behavior of these studies presents a number of challenges for classroom language teachers. Among them, how should form and function be integrated in an instructional sequence? What is an appropriate norm for learners? How is language proficiency to be measured? Acceptance of communicative criteria entails a commitment to address these admittedly complex issues. Equally important, it requires a new focus on teacher education to ensure that teachers themselves have the communicative competence to provide learners with the kinds of spontaneous interaction they need.

Considerable resources are currently being devoted worldwide to respond to the need for language teaching to meet the communicative needs of learners in an increasingly global society. Whether in Europe, Asia, or the United States, there are reports of reform efforts confronting issues of coordination among language teachers and teacher educators over language policy and curricular and methodological innovation (Savignon, 2002).

For language teaching to represent true change not only in theory but also in classroom practice, a reform of goals, materials, and assessment is insufficient. Attention needs to focus on increased

opportunities for both pre-service and in-service teachers to experience and practice ways of integrating communicative experiences into their lessons for beginning and advanced learners alike. Teacher collaboration with institutional support is essential to promote and sustain collaboration, innovation, and change (Sandra J. Savignon 'Communicative competence').

More than 15 years passed before English teachers in Uzbekistan were introduced to CLT, and although, most teachers have received some training on the concept of CLT, many still adhere to grammar-based and teacher-fronted methodologies. Hasanova (2007) mentions in her research that through her interpersonal communication and interviews, she has discovered that 89.6% of the people interviewed by her maintained that CLT's purpose was to help students improve their speaking and communication skills. While this ideology partly holds to the truth, the main principle of CLT is to improve students' overall communicative competence in all skills of a foreign language speech activities.

Some factors may be influencing their misconception of or hesitation to use CLT. The first of these may be the lack of financial support and a highly bureaucratic system which teachers face, while attempting to implement new ideas and approaches that they are introduced to. This compels teachers to resort to more traditional methods of teaching that they are already comfortable with, which are, according to Huttova and Silova (2002), more knowledge- and content-centred practices. Second, being involved in private businesses and private tutorship to better support their lives also sometimes leaves them with little time to prepare for new methods. On the other hand, the ones who have no choice feel less passionate, about dealing with these new methodologies and approaches (Hasanova, 2007).

### Methods

There are many ways EFL teachers in Uzbekistan can utilize the CLT approach in their instruction. One of the ways is the use of communicative activities and exercises that use real-life situations and focus on meaning rather than form. By using these activities teachers can encourage students to have opportunities to use English meaningfully, negotiate and express meaning (Savignon, 1987). For these activities to work, however, a student should get at least some sort of feedback from the instructor to "evaluate whether or not his purpose has been achieved. If the listener does not have an opportunity to provide the speaker with such feedback, then the exchange is not really communicative." (Larsen-Freeman, 2000, p.129) Among the two most popular activities used in Uzbek EFL classes, according to Hasanova's (2007) research, are *Sinkvein* and *Find the Author*, both of

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which focus on communicative skills and the improvement of critical thinking. However, more activities need to be implemented and teachers must be aware of what these activities preclude, i.e. their communicative importance.

When Uzbek students are asked to use English to conduct a 'real life' game in pairs, the question raised is whether they are really engaged in genuine communication. As Kramersch and Sullivan (1996) point out, what is authentic in London might not be authentic in Hanoi.

It seems that like many other countries, some English teachers are leaving their positions at schools and universities for better paid private companies and privative tutoring; second, some of the teachers who stay are losing their passion to devote more time and energy to their profession (Hasanova, 2008). Provided these situations do not improve, high quality language education will be mainly available for those who can afford to pay the fees of private teachers.

### Results and Discussions

As a way of conclusion, there has been a great deal of changes in recent years in education system of Uzbekistan, which were followed by both positive and negative outcomes.

During the process of organization of teachers' professional development, the teachers should refer to the following action plan of competence approach: 1) period of general preparatory; 2) stage of active-proper; 3) stage of active-assessment. In all of the above mentioned stages of competence formation, the following professional competences should be taken into consideration: 1) managing competence; 2) didactic competence; 3) communicative competence; 4) research competence; 5) cognitive competence etc.

Working on these competences, teachers – graduate students get the opportunity to become

masters of their future job. At the same time diagnosing self-progress and student-progress is also one of the most essential things in this procedure. Moreover, the teacher should be aware of the decrees and minor changes in the system of education where he is involved and try to stick to the rules.

We revealed the following points as the main factors of development of professional competence of EFL teachers in our country:

- the specialists in teaching FL and teachers can become good professionals if they only follow general tendencies of social development in the world, in the region, in the country;
- teaching is a noble profession and teachers know that it is very difficult to be a good teacher, the requirements are becoming high but
- the pupils are becoming less motivated in order to be educated;
- the teachers need to revisit the factors which are expected to improve the standards of higher education, the modernization of the content and structure of higher education and accreditation of educational programs and institutions. ISO and other standards;
- the specialists need to work out new internal mechanisms, applying the elements of other systems, to implement the best practices and recommendations on innovative educational technologies, to assess primary standards, to refresh educational process by means of modernizing educational system personnel and developing international cooperation in the sphere of higher and specialized education.

For ELT process changes must be not only in theory but also in classroom practice, so we should renew the goals, materials, and assessment tools under the Communicative Language Learning instruction.

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## DYNAMICS OF THE NUMBER OF APHIDS ON COTTON AND THE ROLE OF ENTOMOPHAGES IN THE CONTROL OF THEIR NUMBER

**Abstract:** The article presents materials on the study of the species composition of aphids that harm cotton and also their dynamics of their development. The nature of the development of the main types of entomophages-golden eyes, ladybugs, sirphid flies, babbler flies, aphidiids, as well as their role in controlling the number of pests is given.

**Key words:** cotton, aphids, species composition, dynamics of development, ladybug entomophages, sirphid flies, babbler flies, aphidiids, management, numbers.

**Language:** Russian

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### ДИНАМИКА ЧИСЛЕННОСТИ ТЛЕЙ НА ХЛОПЧАТНИКЕ И РОЛЬ ЭНТОМОФАГОВ В УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ИХ ЧИСЛЕННОСТИ

**Аннотация:** В статье приведено материалы по изучению видовой состав тлей вредящих хлопчатника и также их динамика их развития. Дано характер развития основных видов энтомофагов-злабоглазки, бажи коровки мухи сирфиды, мухи журчалок, афидииды а также их в рол в управления численности вредителей.

**Ключевые слова:** хлопчатник, тли, видовой состав, динамика развития, энтомофаги божьи-коровки, мухи сирфиды, мухи журчалки, афидииды, управление, численности.

#### Введение

В последние годы все более увеличиваются площади посевов хлопчатника, зараженных

тлями. Кроме того, выявлены устойчивые популяции тлей инсектицидам.

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Известно, что интегрированный подход к защите растений обязательно определяет четкое знание прогноза развития и вредоносности видов или их комплексов с учетом воздействия на эти процессы биологических и абиотических факторов, а также прогноза развития самой защищаемой культуры (Фадеев, Новожилов, 1978)

При современном положении интегрированная защита регламентирует активное вмешательство человека в агробиоценозы установлением и соблюдением экономических порогов вредоносности и порогов хозяйственного ущерба[0].

Для разработки тактики интегрированной борьбы с вредными видами на основе использования экономических порогов их вредоносности необходимо всестороннее биоценотическое изучение агробиоценозов, детальное исследование экологии вредителей и их естественных врагов, так как рациональная защиты растений должна базироваться на полном понимании механизма естественной регуляции численности основного комплекса фитофагов, обитающих в конкретном биоценозе. Поэтому изучение сезонной динамики численности тлей на хлопчатнике представляет большой интерес и очень актуально.

В течение двух лет 2019-2020 гг. мы изучали сезонную динамику численности хлопковых тлей и в хозяйствах Ташкентской области исследования проведены в условиях лизиметрических опытов.

Наблюдениями установлено, что первые экземпляры крылатых живородящих самок тлей поселяются на хлопчатнике в начале фазы всходов: первые крылатые самки хлопковой тли обнаружены в 2019 году 28 апреля, в 2020 году - 30 апреля. Крылатые самки тлей перелетают на основные кормовые растения с сорняков[Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден., Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.].

В 2019 году через 20 дней после появления на посевах хлопчатника численность хлопковой тли составляла около 15 экземпляров на 100 растений. В начале июня количество хлопковой тли увеличивается в 2019 году до 154 экземпляров, а в 1988 году - до 147 экземпляров на 100 листьев. В это время среднесуточная температура воздуха была 24-28°C, а относительная влажность воздуха - 38-40 %. Но в снижение численности тлей большой роль играет божья коровка (таблица 1).

Максимальная численность тлей -258-357 особей на 100 листьев отмечена нами в середине июня. Уменьшение заражения растений тлей наблюдалось со второй половины июня, в августе на хлопчатнике тли остаются единичные особи тлей. Такое снижение её численности можно

объяснить депрессией вредителя, которая наступила под влиянием неблагоприятных для данного вида абиотических факторов-резкое колебание температуры, сухость воздуха. В сентябре-октябре месяцах количество тли на хлопчатнике небольшое-от 28 до 40 особей на 100 листьев. В этот период хлопковые тли уже не приносят значительного вреда растению, но они могут оказывать отрицательное влияние на волокно, снижая его технологические качества[Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден., Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.].

Выделением сахаристых экскриментов тлей ослабляется фотосинтез, метаболические процессы, загрязняются листья, развивается черная грибная плесень. В период созревания коробочек склеивается волокно.

К концу вегетации хлопчатника, примерно со второй половины августа, хлопковая (бахчевая) тля с посевов переселяется на верблюжью колючку и некоторые бобовые растения. Зимуют тли в фазе взрослых бескрылых девственников и личинок на диких растениях и сорняках[Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден., Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.].

Большая хлопковая тля заселяет посева хлопчатника во второй декаде мая, интенсивное нарастание её численности наблюдается в конце мая - начале июня, при среднесуточной температуре 14-16 °С и относительной влажности воздуха - 48-52%.

Люцерновая тля появляется на всходах в конце апреля начале мая, достигая максимальной численности в строй декаде июня и быстро превышает экономический порог вредоносности-от появления всходов до бутонизации - 50 особей на 100 листьев пораженных растений, 8-10 растений со 2-м баллом заселения, 120-125 особей на одно растение.

Таким образом, нами установлено, что растения хлопчатника заселяются тремя видами тлей - хлопковой, большой хлопковой и люцерновой с момента появления всходов, достигая максимальной численности в конце мая - начале июня при среднесуточной температуре 14-16°C и относительной влажности воздуха 48-52%. Резкое уменьшение численности тлей в конце июня - начале июля связано с повышением среднесуточной температуры до 25-28°C и снижением относительной влажности до 36-38%.

В Узбекистане известно более 85 хищных и паразитических насекомых, уничтожающих тлей на хлопчатнике. Наиболее эффективны божья коровка или кокцинеллиды, златогазки, сирфиды мухи-галлицы афидииды и др.

Божья коровка является наиболее широко распространенными и многочисленными энтомофагами тлей и имеют большое



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хозяйственное значение в снижении численности тлей. У божьих коровок хищный образ жизни ведут личинки и жуки. За сутки каждый жук в среднем может съесть от 50 до 100 тлей и более, а личинки - до 85 тлей. Особенно прожорливы личинки IV возраста перед окукливанием.

Златоглазки, или хризоны, зимуют в фазе взрослого насекомого и частично куколки под комьями, растительными остатками, в трещинах стволов, дуплах деревьев, помещениях и др. В природных условиях после перезимовки златоглазка активизируется в конце марта-начале апреля и питается пыльцой цветущих растений, а затем спаривается и приступает к яйцекладке. Одна самка за сутки может отложить до 65 яиц, а за весь период жизни - от 500 до 700 шт. У златоглазок хищный образ жизни ведут только личинки, которые чрезвычайно прожорливы, способны быстро передвигаться и отличаются хорошими поисковыми способностями. Кроме различных видов тлей, они уничтожают паутиного клеща, яйца и гусениц младших возрастов вредных совок, червеца Комстока и других опасных вредителей.

Мухи-журчалки, или сирфоды, в личиночной фазе за сутки поедают до 60 тлей, а за жизнь - 100 личинок и взрослых тлей. Взрослые особи сирфид питаются нектаром и пыльцой цветов, сахаристыми выделениями растений. Они

встречаются в природе с начала весны до поздней осени.

Представители афидиид являются специализированными внутренними паразитами тлей. Самки откладывают яйца, прокалывая поверхность ткани, в тело хозяина. Плодовитость самок у разных видов различна и колеблется от 100 до 800 яиц. Зараженные тли сильно вздуваются, меняют окраску и становятся неподвижными, их называют мумиями.

В природе афидииды зимуют в фазе личинок старших возрастов в коконах внутри тлей и вылет их из зимующих коконов отмечается в конце марта - начале апреля.

По нашим наблюдениям первые особи энтомофагов встречаются после появления тлей и паутиного клеща на хлопчатнике в 2019 году 3 мая, а в 2020 году - 2 мая. Нами учтено в среднем от 13 до 28 экземпляров на 100 растений. При среднесуточной температуре воздуха - 16-15°C и относительной влажности в пределах 48-52 %.

Из рисунка 2 видно, что максимальная численность энтомофагов наблюдается во второй и третьей декаде мая, а также в июне. Численность их достигает в среднем 110-170 экземпляров на 100 растений. В 2019 году 27 мая - 130, 4 июля - 150 экз., а в 2020 году 15 мая - 160, 23 июля - 130 экз. на 100 растений.

**Таблица 1. Динамика численности тлей и энтомофагов на хлопчатнике Ташкентская область Кибрайский район**

Дата (июня)	Тли хлопковые особи/ 10м <sup>3</sup>	Божьи коровки на рапсе				Соотношение коровки-тли
		Семиточечные	Сцимус	Сумма коровок особи/ 100 растений	Сумма коровок особи/ 10м <sup>3</sup>	
1	134.7	0.0002	0.0	0.0002	0.00048	1:280625
6	1501.4	0.63	0.0	0.63	1.512	1:993
7	2049.2	2.04	0.0004	2.0404	4.9	1:419
8	2624.3	5.85	0.014	5.87	14.1	1:186
9	3143.9	14.72	0.27	14.99	36.0	1:87
10	3512.2	32.5	3.1	35.6	85.4	1:41
11	3647.0	63.2	20.4	83.6	200.6	1:18
12	3508.0	107.8	79.2	187.0	448.8	1:7.8
14	2503.7	2012.0	240.0	452.0	1084.8	1:2.3
17	807.3	224.6	23.1	247.7	594.5	1:1.4
21	42.5	39.4	0	39.4	94.6	1:0.46
27	0.01	0.06	0.0	0.06	0.144	1:0.08

(использован данные Ли Бао-Линь Ду Де-Шоу 1984 г)

В заключение можно сказать что в борьбе с вредителями хлопчатника можно успешно применять энтомофаги, если достаточна их

численность. Самый прожорливый энтомофаг эти тлевые коровки. Для этого необходимо создавать благоприятные условия их развития.

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## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOMATOTYPES AND ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT IN GIRLS LIVING IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

**Abstract:** Data on the peculiarities of the physical development of girls living in ecologically unfavorable conditions of the Aral Sea region are presented. Some features of deviations in the physical development of girls, including weight deficit (19,69%), dolichomorphy of the chest (58,27%) and asthenization of the somatotype (37%), were revealed.

**Key words:** environmental crisis, physical development, somatotype, body weight, chest, asthenization, pesticides, endocrine destructors.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

In the territory of the Aral Sea region, which is subject to an environmental crisis, soil degradation, large-scale migration of toxic dusts and (nano) dust caused by the drying of water bodies, the residual content of pesticides in soil, water and products, salts, spores of various microorganisms and the microorganisms themselves also cause pathological

conditions in the human and animal bodies [1]. Changes in environmental conditions indicate the initial deviations of the morphological parameters of the body.

According to many modern researchers, physical development is an integral indicator of the health and flexibility of the child's body. Physical development is subject to general biological laws and depends

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mainly on socio-economic, biomedical and environmental factors. The results of the study of the level of physical development of children and adolescents living in unfavorable environmental zones indicate cases of delayed physical development (retardation), low growth and body weight, violations of the process of osteogenesis, a decrease in the adaptive abilities of the body or, conversely, excess body weight due to fat metabolism of muscle tissue [2, 6, 11].

It is known that representatives of different constitutional and anatomical groups are characterized by different anatomical and physiological features of the body and its components, different features of the reactivity of the body. Growth and differentiation of the somatotype affect the rate of growth processes and the rate of biological maturation. High growth rate and early morphofunctional development form mainly hypersthenic (picnic) somatotype. Low growth rates and a period of morphofunctional differentiation create conditions for the formation of an asthenic somatotype. Representatives of the athletic and sub-athletic (normosthenic) somatotypes occupy an intermediate position in terms of growth activity [10].

The constitutional approach allows us to more accurately determine the typological specifics of an individual's reactions to environmental problems and reasonably identify risk groups in relation to damaging factors in order to timely implement preventive measures even before the onset of symptoms of the disease. With this in mind, the determination of the physique and assessment of the physical development of young people living in the Southern Aral Sea region are relevant in connection with the unfavorable environmental situation in the region.

The aim of this work is to assess the physical development and determine the physique of young girls of ontogeny due to the unfavorable environmental situation living in the Southern Aral Sea region.

### Materials and methods

In 2020-2021, an anthropometric survey was conducted of 127 female volunteers aged 20-22 years who were born and live in the Southern Aral Sea region (Nukus, Khodjaili, Chimbai and Ellikkala districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan).

The following parameters of the body structure were determined by the generally accepted method [9]:

1. Body weight was measured on a VEM-150-Massa-K electronic medical scales (ZAO Massa-K, Russia) with a measurement accuracy from 50 to 150 g, depending on the load.
2. Body length was measured using a medical height meter (SECA 217 (Germany)) with a measurement accuracy of up to 5

3. The chest circumference was measured using an electronic tape measure («Measure King», VAHIGCY, China) with a metric tape made of non-stretchable material with a measurement accuracy of 0.01 cm.

On the basis of measurements was calculated:

The body mass index (BMI) according to the type of deviation of body mass according to the standard technique: with an indicator of 15.99 or less - pronounced body weight deficit; 16-18,49 - body weight deficit; from 18.5 to 24.99 - norm; 25-29,99 - overweight; more than 30 - obesity [9].

The body type was determined (with the classification of M.V. Chernorutsky (1925)) according to the Pinier index, which was calculated using the formula:  $IP = L - (M + T)$ , where L is body length (cm), M is body weight (kg), and T is chest circumference (cm). At values of the Pinier index of more than 30, the asthenic type (hyposthenics) is noted, from 10 to 30 - the athletic type (normosthenics), less than 10 - the picnic type (hypersthenics) [14].

Chest index (IGC, chest circumference\*100/body length) brachymorphic (short, wide >56), mesomorphic (moderate - 51-56) and dolichomorphic (narrow <51) of the chest.

Based on the results of measuring these characteristics, it is possible to track the physical development of a person and determine the anthropometric model of the body structure. All the results were performed using the functions of the Excel program installed in the Microsoft Office 2010 application package; using the MicroCAL Origin v. 6.10 statistical data processing program. From the results obtained, the arithmetic mean values (M), the smallest and largest values (min-max), and the errors of the arithmetic mean (m) anthropometric indicators were calculated.

### Results and Discussion

To characterize physical development, three main anthropometric indicators are usually used, namely body weight, body length, and chest circumference. Body length is the most stable indicator that characterizes the state of plastic processes in the body. A person's body weight primarily depends on genetic factors, age, and gender, and serves as a relative indicator of their physical development and health. The third important somatometric indicator is the circumference of the chest.

It was found that the height of the studied girls is  $162.13 \pm 0.43368$  (min-max values, respectively 149-174.6) cm, body weight  $54.61 \pm 0.61412$  (min-max values, respectively 42.4-77) kg, and chest circumference  $82.33 \pm 0.39985$  (min-max values, respectively 73.4-95) cm.

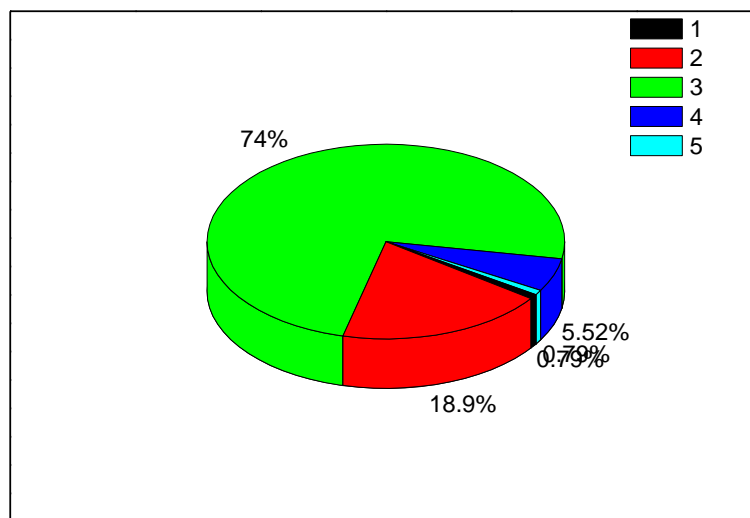
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**Table 1. Main anthropometric indicators for girls living in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Uzbekistan)**

Indicators	M	m	Min-Max
Body length, cm	162,13	0,43368	149-174,6
Body weight, kg	54,61	0,61412	42,4-77
Chest circumference, cm	82,33	0,39985	73,4-95

In recent years, studies have been widely conducted in most countries to identify various deviations in body weight (body mass deficit and overweight) using the body mass index in adolescents and young adults [19]. The results on the body mass

index of the studied girls were as follows: 0.79% had a pronounced body weight deficit, 18.9% had a body weight deficit, 74% had a normal body weight, 5.52% were overweight and 0.79% had the category of obesity.



**Fig. 1. Distribution of body mass index in girls**

*Note: 1 - pronounced body weight deficit, 2 - body weight deficit, 3 – normal, 4 – overweight, 5 – obesity*

In recent years, cases of weight loss among young people and children have become more frequent and, accordingly, there is a slowdown in growth and development (retardation) [7, 17]. This condition can cause menstrual disorders and delayed sexual development, especially in girls during puberty. According to the literature, a study of the level of development of secondary sexual characteristics in girls aged 10 to 17 years living in Nukus revealed a general delay in sexual development associated with a violation of their growth and development [7]. Women with a body weight deficit are usually characterized by a delay in menarche, a slowdown in the introduction of puberty, while women who have reached the optimal reproductive age have an irregular and prolonged menstrual frequency [12].

Improper nutrition and a sedentary lifestyle lead to the fact that the body accumulates fat under the skin, and this is excess body weight. The problem of excess body weight is of a social nature all over the world, and in recent years it has been considered as a

threat to public health [4]. Overweight people eventually have problems with hypertension, the functioning of the cardiovascular system, atherosclerosis, and the development of diabetes.

According to the chest index, 5.51% were brachymorphic, 36.22% were mesamorphic, and 58.27% of the girls had chest dolichomorphy. In girls with dolichomorphy of the thorax, the thorax is narrow, such girls have a deficit of body weight compared to height.

The study of the body allows us to determine the features of the morphofunctional development of a person. 37% of the girls tested on the Pinier index had asthenic, 51.2% normosthenic and 11.8% hypersthenic somatotype. In recent years, under the influence of adverse environmental factors, a wide range of changes in the body has been observed, including asthenization, gracilization, body proportionality, andromorphy in women, gynecomorphy in men, and a number of functional disorders [13, 16, 17].

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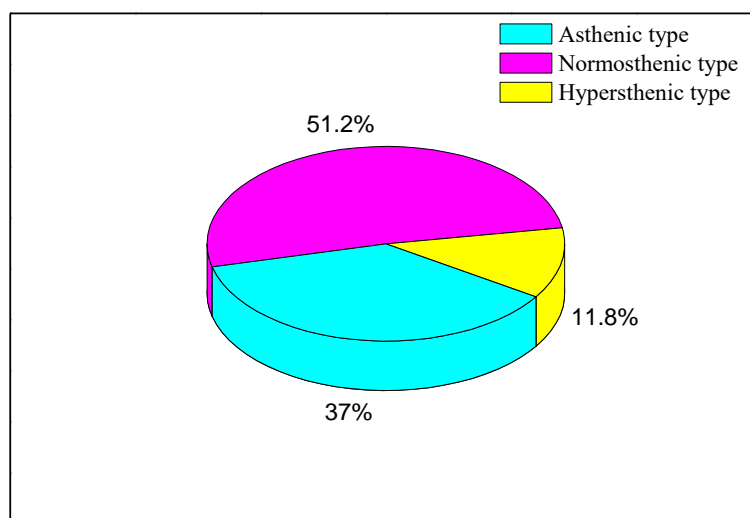


Fig. 2. Body composition distribution in girls

In previous years, several studies have been conducted on the typological features of students' physical development. According to the authors [8, 20], asthenization of the body structure is observed in girls and boys studying in higher education. This is due to the fact that in a young body there is an insufficient body weight, and with age there is a transformation of the body structure into a normosthenic and hypersthenic type. The unstable socio-economic situation in the country, the inability to meet material needs, an unbalanced diet or lack of food, high morbidity, weak immunity also increase asthenization in adolescents [3].

Another author [13, 21] says that this variability in the body of girls is due to the fact that harmful endocrine disruptors of the environment bind to sex hormones in the body, disrupting the harmony in the formation of the body.

The endocrine disruptors known to us and recognized by most scientists include pesticides, flame retardants, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs), phthalates, bisphenols, dioxins, and hexachlorobenzene [15, 18]. These substances enter the body directly through the skin, respiratory tract, or oral route through food, textiles, furniture, and

children's toys [18]. In the literature, there is information about the negative impact of endocrine disruptors on human growth and development. These pollutants restrict growth in the prenatal period, easily penetrate the placenta and accumulate in the fetal tissues. A large concentration of them is found in breast milk. This creates conditions for the impact of endocrine destructors on the body not only in the perinatal period, but also in infancy, during postnatal ontogenesis: in the pre-puberty, adrenarache and puberty period. During this period, there is a decrease in the concentration of growth hormone and insulin-resistant growth factor-1 (IGF-1) under the influence of endocrine destructors [5]. This, in turn, leads to a violation of harmony in physical and sexual development.

Thus, the anthropometric and anatomical features revealed in the work in girls who permanently live in the Aral Sea region – in the territory with a high level of aerotechnogenic impact, can be the result of a long-term action of pollutants that have an endocrine-destroying effect and pollute the environment of the region. The approach used in this work can be used to monitor the health status of residents of the Aral Sea region.

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## SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE SOCIO-RELIGIOUS SPIRITUAL AND MORAL ENVIRONMENT

**Abstract:** In the article, each society creates its own unique and suitable religious and spiritual-moral environment. In this sense, the spiritual and moral environment of society is a socio-historical phenomenon. The problem of the formation of spiritual and moral qualities of a person. The article discusses the essence of the moral formation of the personality, issues of spirituality in moral education, the fundamental guidelines of moral education, the principles of morality, as well as the formation of a certain idea of the integrity of the individual, the meaning and value of human activities.

**Key words:** society, religious, spiritual, moral.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

At the stage of further deepening democratic reforms and the development of civil society in our country, the development of scientific and theoretical solutions to a number of problems in public life becomes relevant. One of these problems is the improvement of the religious, spiritual and moral climate of society. This is because "the spiritual environment positively affects the mood of people"<sup>1</sup>.

This factor means that, first of all, the creation of a unique spiritual atmosphere in society during the years of independence; Secondly, to live in peace and harmony between the peoples and nations of Uzbekistan; Thirdly, only a healthy spiritual and moral environment was the basis for the sustainable development of society. Therefore, the spiritual environment of society is directly related to the moral development and culture of our people.

In this context, any environment is a combination of social relations between people. If we focus on the perception of researchers and the study of the environment, we will have the opportunity to analyze some scientific and theoretical resources. First of all, the concept of "environment" is one of the laws of ethics, which refers to the state and place of human existence<sup>2</sup>.

The concept of "social environment" is also widely used in the scientific literature. The social environment is a philosophical category that defines all social conditions (surrounding people, social groups, strata, social order), actions and relationships that surround a person and actively (directly and indirectly, spontaneously and consciously) affect the mind and behavior. It is divided into "religious atmosphere", "political environment", "economic climate", "spiritual environment", "moral climate", "scientific environment". progress has made

<sup>1</sup> Каримов И.А. Ўзбекистоннинг 16 йиллик мустикал тараққиёт йўли // Мамлакатни модернизация қилиш ва иқтисодий-ғимазини барқарор ривожлантириш йўлида. Т.16. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2008. – 34 б.

<sup>2</sup> Донцов А.И. Проблемы групповой сплоченности. – М.: Высшая школа, 1979. – 60 с.



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it different from other living things. With the development of a free democratic and civil society in the country, its moral and ideological threats remain. These are: first, the propaganda by some repressive forces of moral degradation under the guise of "mass culture", which thus seeks to distort the moral consciousness of people; second, to call for fanaticism and missionary work under the guise of religion; third, to impose a Western way of life that is alien to our national way of life and mentality; fourth, attempts are being made to undermine the national foundations of society. All this shows that "now a lot decides not to fight at nuclear test sites, and fight on ideological grounds," and must further improve the ideological environment of our society and increase its importance in personal education, to overcome these negative effects.

In this sense, the ideological environment is a systematic set of ideological, spiritual, moral, social and legal relations in a particular society. At the present stage of our society's ideological environment and is characterized by a distinctive national identity. First of all, "the social environment is two-dimensional: micro-environment and macro-environment ... The division of the social environment into micro and macro is not sufficient to study the structural systems of society."<sup>3</sup>

This is because the environment is a set of conditions that surround a person and directly or indirectly affect him. Scientists have often studied it, dividing species into "natural environments", "geographical environments", "artificial environments", and "social environments". For example, "natural environment" refers to the natural environment in which people, societies, and individuals live. If it were not for nature, there would be no idea of nature and the natural environment. So the world is full and meaningful with the person.

The world cannot be imagined without a person, and a person without the universe. These two realities are closely intertwined. From the very beginning of human existence, he began to realize that he was a part of nature. First, the person realized the importance of life support, and then he had a sense of respect and protection for them. As a result, the idea of sanctifying the four elements of the universe - air, water, soil, and fire-arose, and simple cosmological concepts of the Universe emerged. but trying to adapt them to heat if holodnoy really humanity, like animals, are not limited to what I feed myself, and trying to adapt to the cold, to keep warm in the cold, gariti raw, cooling when hot<sup>4</sup>.

As a result, man has created for himself, for his needs, arable land, gardens, artificial forests,

industrial zones and transport. This environment created by man in nature is called "artificial environment". It is necessary to create a healthy, spiritual and moral environment in order to maintain a balance between the natural and artificial environment. When a person forgets the laws of natural, dynamic and evolutionary development when creating an artificial environment, there are negative consequences and crises. As a result, the exchange of water, heat, oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, calcium and other substances in the Universe changes, which leads to a violation of the natural balance between nature and man. Since the origin and background of society is a natural process, early forms of social life arose in the natural environment. Consequently, there is a long-term relationship between society and nature. Geographical environment of natural resources, seas, rivers, climate, flora and fauna, part of the interaction of nature with society at certain stages of historical development.

Human interaction with nature is also affected by its negative impact on the geographical environment. The more modern the production technology, the more man dominates nature, the more it changes nature in accordance with its goals and needs. According to E. Fromm, man was a child of nature. When he is aware of himself, he still strives to move away from nature and return to nature.

This means that when a person is born in the natural world, mental development occurs and he is influenced by the geographical environment, that is, he sets artificial rules and laws that meet his own interests. This is what E. Fromm said: "today's human suffering is a desire to return to natural laws, and nature does not accept it."<sup>5</sup> This is because man wants to make the natural laws of nature serve his interests. According to the scientist, there is a conflict of interests between the environment and human development. In our view, the root of today's environmental problems is inextricably linked to the level of moral and ethical environment in which human behavior plays a role in a certain society. According to C. G. Jung, the meso-environment played a key role in human development. He claimed that "the interaction of the state, society and people created the Archdiocese. Archetypes are universal models (schemes) of perception, thinking, and behavior. ... behaviors that he displays in relationships with other people", in the meso-environment as he emphasizes the features of the "I", over unconsciousness and collective consciousness.

The meso-environment promotes a person's perception of the "I", while the meso-environment indicates the positive and negative consequences of a

<sup>3</sup>Фалсафа энциклопедик луғат. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2010. – 124 б.

<sup>4</sup>Тўраев Б. Олам ва одам: дунёнинг фалсафий талқини // Фалсафа асослари. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1995. – Б. 125-126.

<sup>5</sup> Fromm E. Human situation. - Moscow: Smysl, 1995. - 8-9 p.

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person's moral maturity. According to I. A. Ilyin, it is the microclimate that "develops a person with moral qualities, such as faith, love, freedom and conscience».

Currently, the use of the term "spiritual and moral" together is a tradition. Because this is a more complete and deeper problem. Scientists have been paying attention to this issue for more than a century<sup>6</sup>. There are specific approaches to the spiritual and moral climate of society. During the discussion process, the emphasis was placed on the concept of "society". In 1930, S. L. Frank commented on the concept of "society" and stated that it can be interpreted in two ways:

1. The community consists of a group of people.
2. Society shapes people.

This scientific approach has been adopted by philosophers and moralists. Because S. L. Frank introduced the concept of "spirituality" as a connection between these two concepts. In his opinion, "spirituality" is the inner life, existence and content of the individual and society.<sup>7</sup>

In this sense, spirituality encompasses morality, religion, worldview, behavior, and aspirations. This approach Of S. L. Frank provided the principle of prioritizing the human factor and human needs in the moral and ethical environment of society. The Communist ideology, on the contrary, gave priority to social goods and turned people into a tool that served the interests of society. As a result, the Communist ideology, which was dominated by spirituality, had a negative impact on human growth. I. A. Ilyin interpreted spirituality as "an important factor in the development of society" and based it on the harmonization of spiritual and intellectual abilities of a person. it is a driving factor<sup>8</sup>. If a person has higher

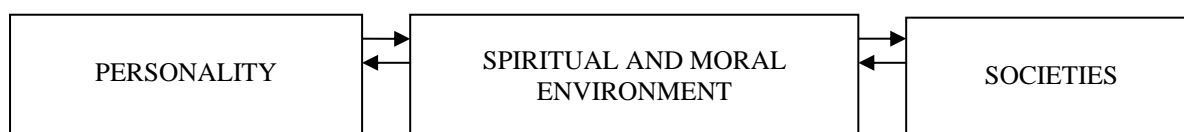
spiritual or mental abilities, the harmony will be disturbed, and no maturity will occur.

That is why I. A. Ilyin put forward the concept of harmonious development of mental and intellectual abilities. Western society, based on the idea of individualism, accepted this approach as normal, while the Communist ideology rejected it as "religious scholasticism". With the collapse of the Communist ideology, the spread of the totalitarian system, and the fact that Western individualism can not contribute to the development of society, moralist scientists resort to the approaches of S. L. Frank and I. A. Ilyin. Also since the 1990s, the process of "revising" the philosophy of morality and its liberation from the Communist ideology of the classical character has begun. The process continues today.

As a result, new approaches to this problem have been formed. For example, B. S. Barulin suggested that spirituality is the basis of public consciousness and acts as the highest ethics in human and social relations. He stressed that spirituality plays an important role in the formation of the individual and society, without which it is impossible to achieve a high level of morality.<sup>9</sup>

In the formation of the spiritual and moral environment, the spiritual environment as a phenomenon associated with the spiritual and moral world of a person is the basis for new social and moral values in society, where the unity and identity of individuals and like-minded people play an important role. This is because society is a "Union of peoples"<sup>10</sup>.

In this context, the personal component plays a key role in shaping the spiritual and moral environment. At the same time, the moral and ethical environment improves with the development of society. В этом контексте формируется такая Парадигма :



Picture 1.

The spiritual and moral environment acts as an intermediary in the relations between a person and society. This role has the same impact on both the individual and society. (1.1.2- table).

Analysis of scientific theoretical views shows that the moral climate is formed by a combination of interests and interests of man and society. The

advantages are not always positive, but there are drawbacks. This contributes to the classification of positive and negative factors in the formation of the spiritual and moral environment.

Reforming negative factors requires the formation of moral and moral immunity for the prosperity of our society. The strategic goal of

<sup>6</sup> Ilyin I. A. Essays. B2-x t. - M.: Medium, 1994. T. 2. - 73 p.  
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## Impact Factor:

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Uzbekistan is to educate a generation with high spirituality. The goal is to eliminate negative, destructive factors and encourage the creation of positive, creative factors necessary for the formation of a moral and spiritual environment. Because: "in this social environment, a person finds a way to meet their needs and use their potential. It is here that he expresses his feelings, character, sincerity, friendship, kindness, tolerance and suffering." In society, positive and negative factors are formed or influenced by people. This is where the composition of the spiritual and moral climate of society is reflected.<sup>11</sup>

They have micro, meso, macro levels. One of the important social conditions is the family atmosphere.

A family environment is an environment in which parents and children live in the same environment and enter into economic, legal, reproductive, and moral relationships. This has both General and particular aspects. All family situations represent a common trait, some family habits represent an individual trait. The family environment is the main basis of the spiritual and moral climate of society. Spiritual education in the family is a key issue. The role and role of the family in the development of human life and life, especially of the younger generation, play an important role.

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## ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL PACKAGES USED IN THE STATISTICAL RESEARCHS

**Abstract:** The information flow that has been increasing in the last decade inevitably leads to the accumulation of a huge amount of information, and now the scientific community is faced with the task of analyzing the so-called “big data”. It is impossible to analyze such arrays of information without software. Statistical software packages (SPP) are called upon to reveal explicit and hidden patterns. The need for statistical data analysis tools in statistical agencies for statistical data processing is great, which led to the development of the computer software market for statistical data processing. The article discusses the statistical packages used in statistical research.

**Key words:** statistical package, regression analysis, statistical observation, summary, grouping of statistical observation materials, sample.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Statistics as a body of information deals primarily with the quantitative side of the phenomena and processes of social life. The data of statistical reference books in the language of numbers characterize the sizes and quantitative relationships (volumes, structure, rates of development, etc.) of the phenomena of social life and the regularities manifested in them. A common feature of the information that makes up statistics is that they always refer not to one single (individual) phenomenon, but cover a whole series of such phenomena or, as they say, their totality, with summary characteristics. It should be noted that statistics are based on accounting, but when accounting for statistics, the goal is the final, summarizing characteristic of the entire population as a whole and its individual groups, and each record is a means to achieve this goal. Since statistics deals with quantitative characteristics, it widely uses the positions and methods of mathematics in its research. The theory of probability and mathematical statistics, which are engaged in the study of abstract sets of units and general quantitative laws operating in them, are especially widely used in statistics. The laws, rules

and methods established by these branches of mathematics are used by statistics in solving their specific problems. In particular, the law of large numbers plays an important role in statistics. The automated information system for the collection of state statistical reports in electronic form eStat (hereinafter referred to as the system) is designed to carry out current work on the preparation, filling out and submission of state statistical reports by legal entities to state statistics bodies in electronic form.

The creation of the System pursues a well-grounded solution of the following tasks:

- Introduction of information exchange methods using telecommunication means and related training of specialists involved in exchanging the parties with the proposed technologies for the provision and collection of state statistical reports in electronic form;
- Organized provision of statistical reports by legal entities in this form in electronic form;
- Application and use of modern solutions and technologies for identification and authorization of users using electronic digital signature (EDS) technology. In many areas of natural science,

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statistical methods have been and remain an important part of the measurement results processing.

This applies to almost all branches of knowledge: physics, chemistry, biology, geology, meteorology and many others. Modern programs for statistical data processing allow the use of sophisticated modern methods of analysis even in those areas where previously such studies were extremely laborious and, therefore, were carried out quite rarely.

Personal computers open statistical methods to a wide range of users, 90% of which are non-professional statisticians. These methods have become available not theoretically, but in highly integrated environments, where the entire stage of analysis from data entry, importing them from other databases to building auto reports and saving them in HTML format is fully automated.

There are about a thousand packages distributed on the world market that solve statistical data analysis problems in one form or another, in DOS, OS / 2 or Windows (various versions). Known computer systems SAS, SPSS, SYSTAT, Minitab, Statgraphics (or, in other words, STSC). A little aside from them, you can put the Statistica package, which is popular in our country. Of the tools actively used in the world in the field of data analysis, mainly by programmers (developers and researchers), the most famous are the IMSL library of numerical and statistical methods (it has a competitor in numerical methods - NAG), as well as an interactive environment with a built-in OOP language programming. The Russian packages STADIA, OLYMPUS and the Belarusian package ROSTAN can be considered "semi-specialized" (according to the classification) and "semi-universal". Most likely, the American packages ODA, WinSTAT, Statit, UNISTAT, Multivariate 7, JMP, SOLO, STATlab should be referred to the same class [1].

In addition, there are also clearly specialized packages for classification and dimensionality reduction, both domestic: CLASS-MASTER, KVAZAR, PALMODA, Stat-Media, STARC - and foreign ones, for example, MVSP. Quite widely known are packages that solve problems related to classification. They are the American systems BMDP / W, SigmaStat, Statistix, TURBO Spring-Stat-Win, as well as the domestic package "Statistic-Consultant for Windows". In addition, there are statistical expert systems on the market such as STATEKS, Statistical Navigator Pro. Among the non-statistical packages that solve classification problems, one can note the PolyAnalyst packages, DA-system, ARGONAVT, LOREG, OTEKS package and various neural network packages.

General purpose (integral) statistical packages: import or export data in ASCII, dBASE, Lotus 1-2-3 format. In addition, they are able to combine data for analysis from various files, select subsets of data, rank or sort them according to certain conditions. Finally,

it is always possible to edit the data in the package environment and add descriptive text to the parsed datasets (files) [2].

To date, approaches to the statistical assessment of the development of the digital economy have already been formed. In the modern period in the statistical industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a large number of statistical calculations and forecasts are carried out on the basis of the use of advanced ICT, there is experience in organizing interaction between information systems (IS) operating in the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics. The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics has developed and introduced into operation new information systems. Thus, the information system "Consumer Price Index Calculator" was developed to calculate the overall change in the consumer price index (CPI) for a certain period of time and is designed to operate online. The next system, which was developed and implemented in the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics in a pilot version, is an information system based on the use of observation tracking technology using tablets - CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) technology.

Statistical package is a software product designed for statistical data processing; usually this package includes business graphics, analysis of variance, regression analysis, time series analysis, etc.

A feature of statistical analysis methods is their complexity due to the variety of forms of statistical patterns, as well as complexity process of statistical research. Statistical research can be carried out through the following methods, such as statistical observation, summary and grouping of statistical observation materials, sampling, etc. Statistical observation is an organized and systematic collection of information aimed mainly at the phenomena of social life and it must be carried out taking into account such requirements as the received data must be accurate and reliable [3].

Typically, statistical observation can take the form of reporting, where information is sent to specific statistical units of the statistical office. In this case, the data is entered into special reports. As you know, taking into account the indicators of the accuracy of the study, a simple and complex summary is distinguished, which is based on a specific grouping feature and the order of formation of groups. In addition, the considered system of indicators allows you to characterize the group and the object as a whole for the developed tables, to present the results of the summary. The variety of statistical packages is due to the diversity of data processing tasks using various types of statistical analysis procedures.

Based on functionality, statistical packages can be divided into 3 main groups [4]:

1. Universal or general-purpose packages (for example, SPSS, STATA, Statistical, S-plus, Stadia,

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Statgraphics, Systat, Minitab). These packages are not focused on a specific subject area and can be used to analyze data from various areas of activity. They offer a wide range of statistical methods and have a relatively simple interface. These packages are recommended to work with at the initial stages of working with data, when the statistical methods that will be used to solve a particular issue are not yet clearly defined. The versatility of the universal package allows trial analysis of various types of data using a wide range of statistical methods. Most of the existing generic packages have a lot of overlap in the composition of built-in statistical procedures.

2. Professional packages (for example, SAS, BMDP) differ from universal ones in that they allow you to work with extremely large amounts of data, apply highly specialized analysis methods, and create your own data processing system. In statistical offices, the analyzed data are specific, that special methods of statistical analysis should be applied to them, which are not presented in universal packages.

3. Specialized packages (for example, BioStat, Mesosaur, Datascope) allow analysis using a limited number of specialized statistical methods. Such statistical packages are used by specialists who are well acquainted with the methods of data analysis in the area to which the package is oriented. Thus, the statistical package BioStat was created for the analysis of data in the field of biology and medicine, the statistical package Mesosaur specializes in the analysis of one-dimensional and multivariate time series and the construction of regression models, the statistical package Datascope specializes in the analysis of multivariate data. Specialized packages allow analysis using a limited number of specialized statistical methods. Most of the statistical packages on the market have a flexible modular structure that can be replenished and expanded by custom modules that are additionally purchased or freely available on the Internet. This flexibility allows most packages to be tailored to the needs of a particular user.

Such packages as Statgraphics, SPSS, STATA, SAS, Statistical, EVIEWS, Kxen, S-plus, Deductor, PrognozPlatform, Stadia, Evrista, Mizosaur, Olympus: Stat-Expert, Statistic- Many programs represent not only a tool for statistical data processing, but also a data warehouse system, a reporting system for management, etc. The cost of implementing such packages can reach hundreds of thousands of dollars (SAS, SPSS Modeler), but it pays off in terms of subsequent returns from implementation. By functionality, i.e. in terms of analytical capabilities, a set of tools, they distinguish universal general-purpose or professional packages, these include SPSS, Stata, Statistical, S-Plus, SAS, Deductor, Prognoz Platform, etc., as well as specialized packages: BioStat, EQS, EVRISTA, GWR4, GeoDA, ArrowModel, etc.

SANI, CLASS- .d. Our analysis showed that many packages like R, Python, RapidMiner, BV4.1, GeoDA, Winpepi, EpiInfo, X-12-ARIMA, Deductor, Prognoz Platform, SPSS, STATA, SAS, Statistical, EVIEWS, Maple, Mathematica, Matlab and others are characterized by a relatively small set of statistical methods and are designed to solve specific problems in specific subject areas, for example, when conducting censuses or assessing the epidemiological situation.

The analysis showed that statistical methods are mostly invariants with respect to the initial data, and universal packages can be used for data analysis using a wide range of statistical methods and have a simple interface. The versatility of the universal package allows for a detailed analysis of various types of data using a wide range of statistical methods. Most of the existing universal packages have many overlaps in the composition of built-in statistical procedures and are competing products in relation to each other. Their main difference lies in the way the program interface is implemented.

Specialized packages allow analysis using a limited number of specialized statistical methods. Such statistical packages are used by specialists who are familiar with the methods of data analysis in the area to which the package is oriented. Most of the methodological literature on the SPSS and Statistical packages, but the popularity of the SPSS package is due to the fact that this universal package is actually the standard for processing sociological and marketing data at many commercial enterprises. And the popularity of the Statistical package of the Stat Soft Company has a convenient russified interface and has a lot of reference support.

The advantage of this package is the presence of separate modules with extensive functionality for building neural networks and the package allows you to process data on econometric studies.

In order for the statistical software package to be convenient and effective in its work, it must meet numerous and very stringent requirements:

- contain a significant range of statistical tools (procedures, methods);
- be simple enough for quick learning and easy to use.
- meet high requirements for input, transformation and storage of datasets, also have the ability to export and import data;
- have a wide range of tools for graphical presentation of data and results;
- have detailed documentation (methodological support), sufficient for independent mastering by researchers who are familiar with statistical procedures;
- be affordable, ideally a free product. Among this variety of serious statistical packages, special attention for conducting research in management

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deserves, first of all, the SPSS package, for which there are a number of reasons.

The SPSS package, already according to its name (Statistical Package for Social Science), is focused specifically on the application in social sciences, therefore, it contains fields, procedures and methods that understand the peculiarities of the nature of social information, including the primary information that can be obtained during applied research of employees of the enterprise.

This information really has a number of features that distinguish it from ordinary statistical data, and not all statistical processing procedures, and not all calculated statistical indicators may be applicable to it. Let us dwell on them in a little more detail in order to understand the nature of the data and subsequently choose the right processing and analysis procedures [6].

SPSS, unlike many other statistical packages and realizing that many indicators are qualitative, SPSS offers many procedures for working with quality indicators, while the vast majority of other statistical packages are focused on mathematical statistics. In SPSS, there is a concept of "Missing values" - values that do not carry an informative load, they should be excluded from the analysis. But you can work flexibly with these values: include and exclude depending on the procedure used. Another feature of SPSS: the program takes into account that people can give several answers at once. Thus, SPSS, as a program focused on the processing of social science data, is very convenient for applied research, when the source of information is people and the data obtained is of high quality, and not quantitative in nature [7,9].

At the same time SPSS also contains a complete list of mathematical statistics procedures applicable for quantitative data when the unit of observation is not people, but structural divisions, branches or organizations. All this makes SPSS a convenient and efficient data processing and analysis program for applied management research. It should be noted that SPSS, for all its versatility, cannot solve all the problems that may arise in the process of applied research [7]. So, if the collected data are predominantly quantitative in nature, then we can recommend another program that has a very developed mathematical and statistical apparatus, for example, the Statistical program. In the case when data is to be collected, programs are needed that allow organizing and linking different methods of collecting and entering information.

For example, the Vortex program for processing and analyzing sociological and marketing information. Unlike the SPSS program, which does not control the data entry process and works in command mode, Vortex is focused on automating the data collection process (telephone poles, polling on tablets, via the web interface) and quickly and visually presenting data in an interactive mode. At the same time, Vortex is significantly inferior to SPSS in the multivariate data analysis functionality. Therefore, in research practice, Vortex should be used to organize the process of data entry, data quality assessment, transformation and elementary analysis. If more complex data analysis is required, then it is necessary to convert it to SPSS and do the necessary work in SPSS [10,11].

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The Research Institute «Mahalla and Family»  
Junior researcher, Uzbekistan

## GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE CONTEMPLATION OF TEENAGERS

**Abstract:** In article the possibilities theoretical research foreign and uzbek psychologists. Also, results experimental research author thinking on the development of adolescents of different sex.

**Key words:** Thinking, teenager, intelligence, interest, learning, development, critical thinking, independent thinking.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Bayjonov, F. B. (2021). Gender differences in the contemplation of teenagers. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 144-146.

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### Introduction

It is the important to develop teenagers' intellect and thinking since school years in order to bring up the young generation as spiritually healthy and spiritually mature, highly educated people. The problem of the formation of intelligence in adolescence is becoming more urgent due to the growing modern requirements for science and technology, the improvement of teaching methods, the strengthening of the theoretical level of curricula and the scheduling of education. The concept of intellect is close to the concept of contemplation. At the same time, the word "mind" is compatible to intellect. By "intelligent man" we mean the individual features of the intellect. We can say that children's minds develop as they get older. In other words, the children's intellectual abilities develops day by day. If the word "mind" means quality and ability, then "thinking" and "thinking" means process. The terms "contemplation" and "intellect" reflect different aspects of the same phenomenon. The intellect is the process of thinking, and contemplation is the process of taking place the intellect. The intellectual sphere includes all the acts of cognitive processes. The success of human endeavors depends on the level of intelligence. there is a certain level of intelligence to successfully carry out each type of activity. U.S. psychologist D. Dewey is a scientist who has studied the social psychological nature of thinking in relation to the problem of thought formation. He emphasizes that experience and knowledge are the source of thought. Even if a person

is only partially familiar with the problem, he or she can find a solution to the problem. If a person has a problem but does not have the experience to deal with it, then the person cannot think. According to the author, amazement is the mother of any science. Curiosity, in its original form, signifies the abundance of life and lots of of natural energy. "A high level of curiosity develops under the influence of social stimuli of striving for knowledge. "What is this?", "Why?" Such questions are considered to be the main signs of a person's existence. Man's "Why?" the question does not require a scientific explanation: the motive that drives it is man's desire to learn more about the mysterious world. It is the duty of teachers not to extinguish the spark of sacred wonder, but ignite the flame of curiosity. In this case, it is advisable for the teacher to give students tasks that are proportional to each other, easy or difficult. Even if the task is very simple, no scientific product will be created for the research, and a very difficult task will create a feeling of insecurity in finding a solution to the problem. Reflecting in the environment of others develops a person's sense of confidence, which in turn develops independent thinking. Swiss psychologist A.N. Perre-Clermont emphasizes that the development of a child's thinking depends on his interactions with other peers. The organization and management of such interactions by the teachers affects the productivity of students' learning activities and the formation of their learning motivation. According to the author, the forms of proper

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organization of joint activities depend on the level of development of children from different social stratum, so it is necessary to use a productive method to overcome difficulties. Scholars such as J. Still, K. Meredith, and Ch. Temple conducted research to develop critical thinking and developed a writing project [3].

Analyzing existing data, critical thinking is a complex process that begins with receiving data and ends with the development giving conclusions. According to the authors, critical thinking can manifest at any age. According to their project, when students read a new text, they put 4 different characters in each letter, then they talk to each other about what they know or don't know, and carry out a mental attack. The above analysis of the research of foreign authors confirms that the problem of cognition has been selected as one of the most complex problems of psychology and that a broad methodological and theoretical framework has been developed for the implementation of prospective situations in the present period.

LS Vygotsky is a scholar who paid special attention to the independent thinking of students, emphasizing the complex relationship between education and development. "We need to identify two stages in a child's development, without knowing these stages, we will not be able to find a clear solution in every situation between a child's development and his or her educational opportunities. Here we mean the achieved level of development of the child's mental functions "[4]. In the other hand, the context refers to the actual zone of child development. LS Vygotsky also introduces the concept of the immediate zone of development and defines it as follows: "The implementation of problems that he can not solve independently, with the help and guidance of adults - forms a close zone of child development. What a child does today with the help of an adult, tomorrow he will be able to do independently. So, an important feature of education is the interaction with others," he said. According to S.L. Rubinstein's theory, generalization and the state of migration of mental movements imply that they are used as a criterion for determining the mental development of students. It expresses both theoretical and practical ideas about the composition and development of logical forms of thinking (concepts, judgments and conclusions) in education.

It is important to highlight the problem of the importance of contemplation operations in education. The author emphasizes that there are three types of generalizations in education: empirical, theoretical, and deductive generalizations. S.L. According to Rubinstein, if these generalizations are made, the task can be solved either gradually (empirically) or "suddenly" (theoretically) [5]. EG Goziyev is one of the most widely studied scientists in Uzbekistan.

According to the author, human thinking is divided into independent and non-independent thinking in terms of its independence. "Independence of thinking means a person's own initiative, a specific goal, new tasks, which can be assumed to be of a practical and scientific nature, the results can be imagined, the tasks set without the help of anyone, etc. In order to carry out research on the development of production, it is necessary to find different ways, methods and means, and to carry out mental work, which can be solved independently "[6].

VM Karimova, RI Sunnatova, RN Tadjibayeva covered the problem that we raised, combining the problems of education of thought, logic, creative thinking and expression of independent thought. Feelings that are driven into our brains about something or something that has happened or are happening are thoughts.

The process of organizing thoughts, using them in their proper place, and controlling them is named thinking by psychologists. It is impossible to imagine human life without thought. The authors explain the social nature of thought: "Thinking is a social phenomenon." Imagine: You have an opinion on a problem or issue, that is, you have an independent opinion. You like the idea, and you think it's logical. If you have that kind of trust, even a belief, you will definitely feel the need to share it with someone. If you are a little hesitant that it is "ripe", you will try not to tell anyone or share it with someone very close to you. So, a new idea that comes out motivates a person to communicate with others, to share with them. This aspect indicates the social nature of thinking [7]. The authors have developed a set of exercises to teach young people to think independently.

E.Z. Usmanova points out that the most important characteristic of thinking is the closest connection between contemplation and speech. According to the author, the more thought is given to an idea, the clearer and more logical it is expressed in words, both orally and in writing. On the contrary, the formation of the realization of the action of an idea has been perfected so that the thought itself becomes so definite and comprehensible. If we want to develop students' thinking, we need to improve their speech, teach them to defend their point of view, even to be able to justify, to hear different points of view, to make their "appropriate contribution, we need to teach them to be able to criticize and debate "[8]. To determine the level of intellectual development in adolescents, we conducted the Wexler 6th subtest vocabulary subtest methodology in 8th grade students of a public high school specializing in natural sciences under the Ministry of Public Education. Thirty boys and 30 girls from 8th grade participated in the study. We summarized the results obtained in the table below.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
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**Table 1. Demonstration of intelligence in adolescents**

Indicators	boys	girls
The arithmetic mean	67,3	74,6

The table above shows that the arithmetic mean of IQ in 8th grade boys is 67.3, while in girls it is slightly higher at 74.6. It turns out that teenage girls have higher intelligence than boys. Thus, our research has shown that adolescent girls have higher intelligence than boys.

Here are some suggestions on how to look or get an appointment for teens. In order to develop the intelligence in adolescents, the relationship between the teacher and the students must be changed, and the learner must become an active subject of the educational process. There are psychological conditions, factors and criteria for its implementation, which include:

- Adult educators need to learn to recognize students as talented and capable as they are;

- it is necessary to implement a differential approach in schools, if necessary, to develop requirements for knowledge, skills and abilities, taking into account the abilities, skills and orientation of the student;

- It is desirable to introduce new educational technologies in new educational institutions with respecting students, paying attention to their opinions and development;

- The organization of group activities in a meaningful way, that is, the wide and appropriate use of methods of discussion, dialogue, games, training, should create conditions for students to develop a more intellectual field.

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## BELIEFS AND RITUALS OF THE KARAKALPAKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CULT ROLE OF THE DOVE

**Abstract:** This scientific article highlights the problem of studying ancient relics, beliefs, rituals and cults of the Karakalpaks associated with the cult role of the dove, preserved in mythology and folklore, which existed until recently among the people. The form of dove worship is analyzed; the historical and cultural relations of the Karakalpaks with other peoples are investigated to establish common patterns in the history of religious beliefs associated with the cult of the dove among the Karakalpaks.

**Key words:** Beliefs, fertility cult, rituals, customs, traditions.

**Language:** Russian

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### ВЕРОВАНИЯ И ОБРЯДЫ КАРАКАЛПАКОВ, СВЯЗАННЫЕ С КУЛЬТОВОЙ РОЛЬЮ ГОЛУБЯ

**Аннотация:** В данной научной статье освещается проблема изучения древних реликтов, верований, обрядов и культов каракалпаков, связанных с культовой ролью голубя, сохранившихся в мифологии и фольклоре, бытовавших до недавнего времени в народе. Анализируется форма почитания голубя; исследованы историко-культурные связи каракалпаков с другими народами для установления общих закономерностей в истории религиозных верований, связанных с культом голубя у каракалпаков.

**Ключевые слова:** Верования, обряды, обычаи, культ плодородия, традиции.

#### Введение

#### 07.00.07 Ethnology

Глубокое этнографическое изучения духовно- культовых традиции, описание и понимание религиозного опыта в разрезе многовековой истории народов позволить воздействовать на возрождение утраченных национальных ценностей.

Зависимость человека от природы, естественной среды обитания существовала всегда, что находило отражение во всевозможных обрядах, мифологиях, легендах, верованиях.

М. Наршахи отмечает существование культа птиц. [1, -с.33] В сочинении Абу-л-Гази хана хивинского дается список птиц, олицетворяющих тотемы (онгоны). [2, -с.53-54]

Ценными источниками следует признать не изданные материалы по истории культуры, быта, религии и различных верований, включая сведения о почитании животных и птиц, собранные в период экспедиционных поездок в низовья Амударьи А. А. Соколовым («Основные этапы истории каракалпаков по данным народных преданий и других памятников живой старины», 1934, с.79, 143) [3, -с.79;143] и У.Кусекеевым («Этнография Каракалпакской АССР», 1934, с.49-68). [4, -с.49-68] Они хранятся в рукописном фонде библиотеки Каракалпакского отделения АН РУ.

Несомненным вкладом в изучении традиционной культуры, семейно-бытовой и религиозной обрядности являются труды С.П. Толстова, Т.А.Жданко.

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Природу и ее ресурсы народы Южного Приаралья наделяли духовными свойствами, верили в то, что природа живая, что она мстит за нанесенные ей людьми обиды.

Религиозные верования каракалпаков отличаются значительной синкретичностью и сложностью. Некоторые представления и обряды, зародившиеся еще в период тотемизма первобытного общества, перешли к религии последующих эпох. Поскольку религия в форме идеологии отражает общественное бытие, она в своем развитии отражает и изменения в общественной жизни.

Во всяком случае почти у всех народов, народностей и этнографических групп наблюдаются те или иные особенности в религиозных верованиях и обрядах, в фольклоре, в быту и т.д., которые можно осмыслить как реликты тотемистических, магических представлений.

Верующие в образе голубя (*Columba livia*) воспринимали облик святого духа. В легендах и сказках нашли отражение представления о способности голубя воплощаться в девушку, об его умении помогать любящим в заключении брачного союза. Подобные эпизоды прослеживаются в каракалпакских народных сказках «Аккубай патша» [5, -с.27-31] и «Кыран» [6, -с.19-26]. Бытовали легенды о превращении мужчины в голубя. Суфийский мистик и чудотворец Хаким-ата имел двух сыновей. Однажды между отцом и младшим сыном Хубби произошло суфийские соперничество в оживлении заколотых быков. Хубби одержал победу, но дело складывалось таким образом, что сын вынужден был принять решение покинуть отцовский дом. Однако мать воспротивилась этому решению. Она заперла сына в комнате. Тогда Хубби сбросил с себя одежду, превратился в голубя и покинул дом, вылетев через дымовое отверстие.

В 18 километрах к северу от Кунграда на левобережье Амударьи находится мазар Пайгамбар кызы (Дочь пророка) (XIV в.). По сообщению информатора с этим связана легенда. Молодой человек из этой местности уехал в Аравию с целью изучения устоев ислама. После окончания учебы не имея средств для возвращения на родину, он одолжил деньги у богатого купца. Вернувшись в низовья Амударьи, он получает должность муллы в мечети близ Кунграда. Доходов мало, и мулла не смог расплатиться с купцом в положенный срок. Шли годы. Купец вынужден был приехать в Кунград, чтобы вернуть свои деньги, но и на месте проживания должника он не смог их получить. Отчаявшись, купец требует в уплату дочь должника. Мулла вынужден согласиться на эти условия, однако дочь ставит условие: «Я вместе

с подругами превращусь в голубок. Мы будем порхать и клевать зерна поблизости от человеческого жилья. Если жених поймает меня, я стану его женой».

Голубки держались стайкой. Они клевали зерно и близко подпускали купца. Однако, когда он протягивал руки, чтобы схватить птицу, голубки улетали. Долго гонялся купец, но так и не поймал. Разгневавшись, купец решил убить голубок. От испуга птицы превратились в девушек. Убегая от купца, они приблизились к возвышенности. С мольбой в голосе они просили высотку открыть ворота спасения. И возвышенность раскрылась. Девушки вбежали. Жених приблизился после того, когда проход в возвышенности снова закрылся.

Злость кипела в сердце обманутого, и купец решил на злодейский поступок. Он убил сорок детей, которые учились в мечети его должника. Невинные жертвы похоронены на кладбище, расположенном около мазара. [7, Полевые записи]

В среде таджиков Каратегина и Дарваза почитание голубя утвердилось в похоронно-понимальном обряде. На могиле молодых женщин, умерших бездетными, устанавливается жердь с перекладине прибавляют две фигурки голубей, которые вырезаются из дерева. [8, -с.153]

Почитание голубя нашло отражение в героическом эпосе «Едиге», вобравшем миф о баба Туклесе (волосатый дед.). Дед Туклес вынудил голубку выйти за него замуж. Голубка-пери согласилась при соблюдении четырех условий. В случае нарушения хотя бы одного из них голубка покидает Туклеса. Однажды нарушив одно из условий, он вызвал уход голубки-пери. Напоследок, она назвала день и место, где она оставит ребенка, которого в момент расставания она носила в чреве.

Ребенка, рожденного от Туклеса и голубки-пери, нашел и воспитал, как приемного сына хан Токтамыш. Так появился Едиге - легендарный предводитель каракалпакского народа. [9, -с. 12-13]

Голубь почитался священной птицей и в культах вавилонской богини Иштар, сирийской-Астарты, греческой –Афродиты. В мифологиях многих народов Европы святой дух олицетворялся в образе голубя. Эти и другие примеры, отражающие наличие изображений голубя, павлинов на исторических находках античного времени и средневековья, говорят о представлениях предков каракалпаков и других народов Южного Приаралья, связанных с поклонением Великой Матери-Земле.

**Археологические исследования** постепенно открывают нам богатую и самобытную культуру государств, существовавших здесь в древности.

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Скульптурные изображение птицы, вероятно, голубя выявлено на оссуарии II-IV вв. с городища Калалыгыр (Северная Туркмения) в ходе раскопок Хорезмской археолого-этнографической экспедиции. Исследователь Ю.А. Рапопорт обратил внимание на то, что голуби и павлины-птицы, посвященные Анахите и постоянно сопровождают ее изображения. Ученый полагает, что хорезмийцы изображали своих умерших в образцах местных божеств, преимущественно Сиявуша и Анахиты. [10, - с.134]

В древних верованиях каракалпаков прослеживаются культы родной природы: фауны и флоры. По данным фольклора можно проследить реликты местных архаических хозяйственно-культурных типов: охоты, рыболовства, первобытных форм земледелия и животноводства, а также связанные с ними реликты древних верований. Все это свидетельствует о том, что каракалпаки с древнейших времен вели полуоседлое, рыболовно-скотоводческое и земледельческое хозяйство, составляющее основу традиционно – бытовой культуры народа.

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## THE IMAGE OF THE SNAKE IN MYTHOLOGY, BELIEFS, RITUALS, FOLKLORE AND ARCHEOLOGY OF THE KARAKALPAKS

**Abstract:** This scientific article highlights the problem of studying ancient relics, beliefs, rituals and cults of the Karakalpak associated with the cult role of the snake, preserved in mythology and folklore, in archeology, among jewelry that existed until recently among the people. Questions about the origins of mythology, dedicated to the half-woman-half-snake, are related to the cult of a female deity, whose symbol is a snake.

**Key words:** Beliefs, rituals, customs, cult of the female deity, cult of fertility, traditions.

**Language:** Russian

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### ОБРАЗ ЗМЕИ В МИФОЛОГИИ, ВЕРОВАНИЯХ, ОБРЯДАХ, ФОЛЬКЛОРЕ И АРХЕОЛОГИИ КАРАКАЛПАКОВ

**Аннотация:** В данной научной статье освещается проблема изучения древних реликтов, верований, обрядов и культов каракалпаков, связанных с культовой ролью змеи, сохранившихся в мифологии и фольклоре, в археологии, среди ювелирных украшений, бытовавших до недавнего времени в народе. Рассматриваются вопросы об истоках мифологии, посвященные полуженщине-полузмее, связаны с культом женского божества, символом которого является змея.

**Ключевые слова:** Верования, обряды, обычаи, культом женского божества, культ плодородия, традиции.

#### Введение

#### 07.00.07 Ethnology

Религиозные верования в культовой практике каракалпаков представляло собой комплекс взаимосвязанных и одновременных по происхождению культов.

Развитие народов проходило неравномерно и своеобразно, в памятниках письменности искусства, в произведениях фольклора и пережиточных явлениях отразились разные стороны религиозных представлений.

Рассматривая эволюцию религиозных взглядов о древности до наших дней, мы видим, как мировые религии вырастали из примитивных верований.

Фауна пресмыкающихся низовьев Амударьи включает 31 вид, из них 9 видов – это смей. Названные данные известны зоологам. Разумеется дехкане в прошлом, как и в наше время, не различают рептилий с учетом из видового разнообразия. Обычный сельский житель знает одно слово жылан – змея.

Каракалпаки верили в то, что змея (Coluber turia α) понимает человеческую речь. Если змея ужалила человека, заклинатель (дуахан) прибегал к чтению заклятий, после чего виновница сама приползала и умирала. Если белая змея приползала к дому, ее голову полагалось намазать кислым молоком (кефиром) и мукой, так как - верили в то, что змея будет охранять богатство и благополучие дома. Убивать ее было нельзя, ибо

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убийство влекло за собой несчастье. Люди полагали, что змея умирает 7 раз. Вера в то, что она сможет снова ожить, заставляла расчленять на 7 кусков. До недавнего времени бытовали реликты древних представлений о змее – хранильнице богатств отдельных людей и спрятанных сокровищ городов. Таковы легенды о замке Аяз кала (Элликкалинский район), городище Миздахкан (Ходжейлийский район), урочище Барсакельмес (Кунградский район).

Змее приписывались лечебные свойства. При глазных заболеваниях больных лечили с помощью змеиной кожи. Для избавления от нарывов прикладывали к телу мясо змеи. В тех семьях, где часто умирали дети, с целью охраны малышей от несчастий, от сглаза вешали амулеты с зашитой в них высушенной кожей и глазами змеи. Змеиный яд с верблюжьим молоком давали больным раком. Сибирскую язву именовали кокмар-синяя змея.

Наряду с естественным страхом перед змеей существовало представление о ней как о существе, которое может брать человека под свое покровительство, змея чаще всего представлялась в облике пери (демона), молодой женщины, способной превращаться в птицу.

Порханы (шаманы), принимаясь за лечение больных, искали покровительства у змеи. Зикир порхана (призыв) к покровительнице связан с целью угодить ей, упросить, чтобы она указала на действенное средство от недуга. Чтобы добиться благорасположения, порхан раскалял на огне до красноты топор или нож, а потом делал вид, что облизывает лезвие. Нередко порхан, прыгал, бегал, карабкался по кереге-решетчатому основу юрты, чтобы «опустить» покровителя на землю. И бывало, что, в результате этих стараний хозяева оставались с поврежденным остовом юрты.

Почитание змеи прослеживается в произведениях фольклора. В эпосе «Шарьяр» героиня Анжим встречает двух змей: белую змею и синюю змею, борющихся друг с другом. Анжим помогает белой змее и та одерживает победу. В итоге она получает приглашение в подземный царский дворец. [1, -с.196-197]

Образ змеи в мифологии, фольклоре каракалпакцев встречается в антропоморфном и зооморфном обликах. Змея фигурирует и как хозяйка духов природы. На свадебной ритуальной одежде невесты кызыл киймешек и на нагруднике располагались стилизованные изображение змеи в виде орнаментов ыргак – зигзаг, карк жылан – черная змея, жылан бауыр- брюхо змеи. Стилизованные изображения змеи встречались также на предметах приданого невесты на постельных принадлежностях, в убранстве юрты (шымылдык кас, дастык), на поясе подушке в колыбели, на детских куртках в виде черно-белых треугольников. Этим узорам население придавало сакральное значение в двух смыслах. Они

считались действенным средством от сглаза и нечистой силы. Лоскутным узорам – треугольникам приписывалось магическое свойство усиления плодovitости. В состав приданого невесты обязательно входили жез билезик-браслеты латуни (рис.1.), украшенные изображениями змеиных головок. [2, им. И.В.Савицкого инв. № М-157] Девушки и молодые женщины такие украшения не носили. Их приносили в составе приданого невесты и раздавали пожилым женщинам, которые, в свою очередь, их не носили, а хранили в сундуках.

Аналогичные браслеты, оформленные в виде змеи с двумя головами, обращенными друг к другу, бытовали у казахов [3, -с.166], узбеков [4, -с.119-121] низовьев Амударьи, киргизов. [5, -с.265] Аналогичные верования обрядов бытовали у узбеков связанные со змеей бытовали у узбеков [6,7, -с.389] казахов [8, -с.160], туркмен [9, -с.130], таджиков [10, -с.215;22;102] башкир. [11, -с.316;12]

В «Авесте» (VII в. до.н.э.) образ змеи связан с образом Ангро-Манью и змея выступает в качестве водного божества. [12, -с.28]

Обычай почитания змей С.П. Толстов относит к III тысячелетию до н.э. истоки мифологии, посвященные полуженщине-полузмее, связаны с культом женского божества, символом которого является змея. [13, -с.295-305]

Миф о тотеме змеи связан с ирано-скифским мифом и встречается за пределами индоиранской и скифской группы народов. Например, в девнеевропейской мифологии имеются сведения о тотеме медной змеи. [14, -с.299]

**Археологические исследования.** Аналогии каракалпакским браслетам – змейкам найдены на городище Базар кала (VII-V вв. до н.э.), при раскопках поселения Дингильдже (I тысячелетие до н.э.) на юге Каракалпакстана, на Кара Депе, Алтын Депе и др. [15, -с.173-174;85;91]

При раскопках городища Кюзелигыр обнаружены отески печати на кузках глины. Оттиски донесли через века изображения свернувшейся змеи, окруженной лучеобразно расходящимся прямоугольными зубцами скомпонованы символы воды (змея) и Солнца именно эти животворные стихии предавались спиралями и поясами из треугольников в росписях сосудов древнего Хорезма (IV-III вв. до н.э.). [16, -с.156-157] При раскопках средневекового Кердера (Нукусский район) обнаружен фрагмент чаши с изображением змеи (IX-X вв. н.э.). [17, -с.218-290]

Зигзагообразный орнамент, напоминающий змею, открыт на каменных изваяниях половцев (XI – первая половина XIII в.). [18, -с.50] Широкое распространение почитание змеи связаны с истоками влаги, в первую очередь с влагой небесной, которая и представлялась у



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первобытных людей источником вечного плодородия. Поэтому змея как культ плодородия встречается у многих народов с древнейших времен.

На ряду с этнографическими данными характеризующими материальную и духовную

культуры, собранный материал о религиозных верованиях каракалпаков служит важным источником исследования генезиса культуры и этнической истории народов Южного Приаралья.

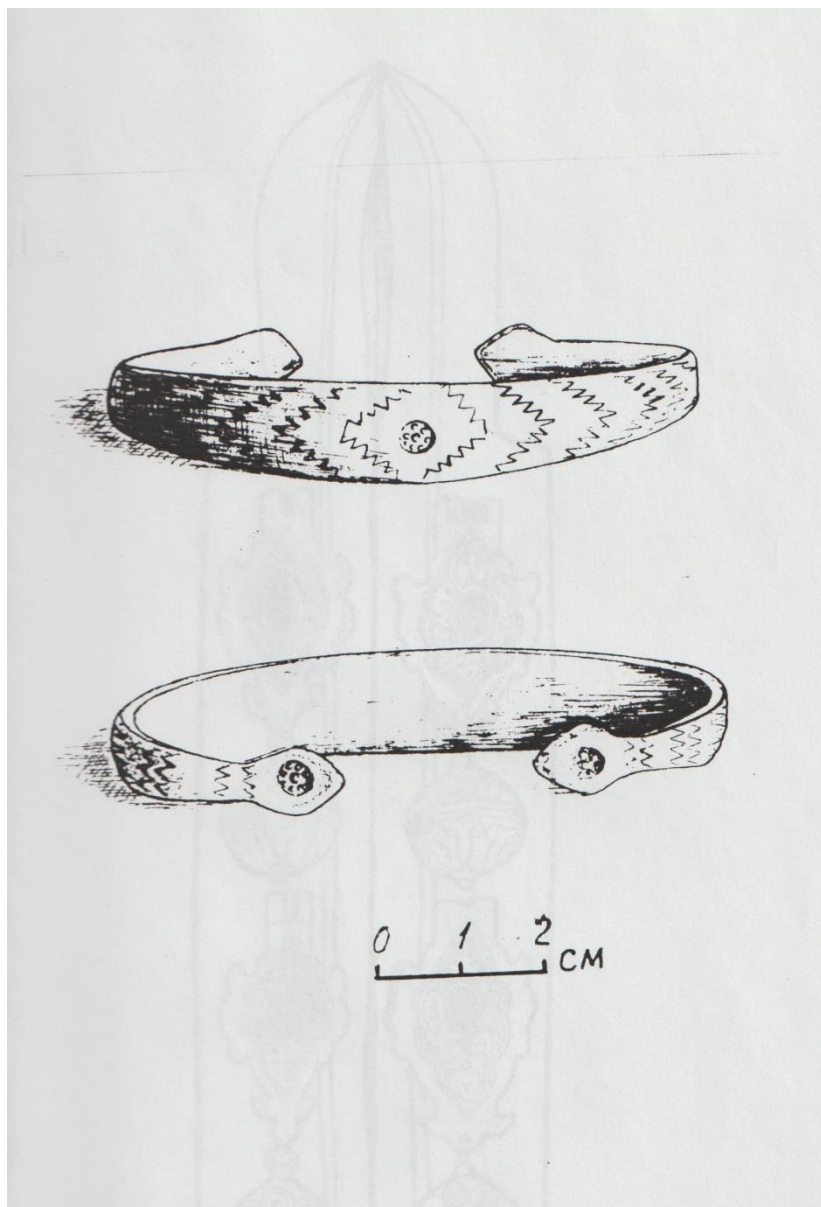


Рис 1. Жез билезик – браслет из латуни

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*Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta*, Вып 172, V, - Tashkent, pp.90-91.

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## THE CULT OF THE HORSE IN THE FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD RITUALS OF THE KARAKALPAKS

**Abstract:** This scientific article highlights the problem of studying the ancient relics, beliefs, rituals and cults of the Karakalpaks associated with the cult role of the horse, preserved in the mythologies, beliefs, rituals and folklore of the Karakalpak people.

**Key words:** Beliefs, rituals, customs, fertility cult, traditions, animism, totemism.

**Language:** Russian

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### КУЛЬТ КОНЯ В СЕМЕЙНО-БЫТОВОЙ ОБРЯДНОСТИ КАРАКАЛПАКОВ

**Аннотация:** В данной научной статье освещается проблема изучения древних реликтов, верований, обрядов и культов каракалпаков, связанных с культовой ролью коня, сохранившихся в мифологиях, в верованиях, в обрядах и в фольклоре каракалпакского народа.

**Ключевые слова:** Верования, обряды, обычаи, культ плодородия, традиции, анимизм, тотемизм.

#### Введение

#### 07.00.07 Ethnology

Реликты почитания коня (*Equus caballus*) прослеживаются в семейно-бытовой обрядности каракалпаков. В родильном обряде бесик той прослеживается имитация колыбели как коня. В момент первой укладки ребенка в колыбель пожилая женщина, изображая наездницу, подходила к каждой из присутствующих на тое женщин и сообщала, что едет издалека и намерена продать раба. Здесь образ коня символизирует очищение колыбели от злых духов.

У каракалпаков бытуют поверья о целебных свойствах лошадей. Например, слепому протирали глаза песком, взятому со следа тулпара-крылатого коня (рис.1.). при лечении кори больного поили молоком кобылицы. Шкуру дикой лошади (кулан), употребляли как целебное средство от желтухи.

Покойника выносили на носилках агаш-ат (деревянный конь). Название это восходит к культу коня. Так, С.П.Толстов, А.А.Соколов относят коня к тотемным животным древних народов Средней Азии.[1, с.79] Следует отметить и предположение Т.А Жданко о том, что «агаш ат» возможно являлся реликтом похорон, характерных для тюркских кочевников раннего средневековья, у которых в могилу вместе с покойником укладывали коня убитого во время погребального ритуала у могилы.[2, с.14] Обряд совершался в доме покойного. Собравшиеся мужчины садились в круг перед входом в юрту, сюда же приносили покойника. С одной стороны покойника сидел мужчина, с другой- люди, принимавшие на себя грехи покойного (фидияшы). Близкий родственник приводил оседланную лошадь. Иногда ее заменяли Коран, ружье, зерно. Мулла спрашивал возраст покойного. От его возраста отнимал 12, если покойный мужчина, если женщина - 9 лет. Эти

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числа считались годами детства, безгрешными. Затем мулла брал в руки повод приведенного коня, который стоял снаружи близ входа в юрту, и спрашивал родственника покойного, отдает ли он коня для искупления грехов умершего, совершенных за год. Тот отвечал утвердительно. Затем мулла передавал повод каждому присутствующему, спрашивая: «Берешь ли ты грехи покойного за год?». Тот обычно соглашался и возвращал повод, делая вид, что принимает грехи без выкупа. Эти действия повторялись столько раз, сколько было грешных лет у покойного. Если покойнику было 60 лет, то от 60 отнимали 12 9-в соответствии с полом покойного. Значит покойнику отпускали грехи 48 раз, т.е. за 48 лет. Если за один год близкие родственники должны были отдать одну лошадь, то за искупление всех грехов покойного следовало отдать 48 лошадей. Естественно, что отдать столько лошадей всем было не под силу.

Истоки обычаев агаши и фидии приводят к выводу, что конь посвящался покойнику в качестве средства передвижения и о том, что почитание коня первоначально было связано с первобытными верованиями анимистического, тотемистического характера, связанными с идеей перерождения души.

В Музее антропологии и этнографии в Санкт-Петербурге выставлены два конских черепа, раскрашенных желтой и фиолетовой красками. Черепа вывезены из Каракалпакии в 1929 г. В паспорте экспоната № 3861 отмечено, что такие черепа выставлялись возле жилищ и дорог. А.В.Каульбарс, повествуя о жилищах и культовых сооружениях в низовьях Амударьи, отметил, что у наружного входа часто стояли высокие жерди с привязанными к ним конскими хвостами (рис 1). [3, с.535]

Конские черепа выполняли роль оберегов. Их размещали на посевных полях. Рис.1.

Конь является главным животным при уплате калыма. При переходе невесты из отчего дома в дом жениха, ее везли на коне, даже если жилище жениха находилось в том же селении. Конь входил в число подарков жениху от лица дяди со стороны матери. При родах уздечка являлась одним из обязательных ритуальных предметов.[4, с.130]

Пуповину ребенка привязывали к хвосту коня с пожеланием, чтобы ребенок рос здоровым. Истоки этого обычая связаны с магической практикой.

Конь в верованиях каракалпаков может превращаться в птицу. Среди различных превращений коня надо отметить магические свойства вырванного конского волоса. Конский волос или шкура употреблялись в качестве магического, и иногда целебного средства.

Культ коня в фольклоре каракалпаков занимает исключительное место. О нем идет речь

как о животном небесного происхождения. В эпосах «Коблан», «Шарьяр» конь представлен в нескольких обликах: он предок, покровитель, спаситель богатыря в трудных обстоятельствах, вестник, советник. Владея человеческой речью, конь принимает на себя ответственность предсказателя. Конь Жахангер в эпосе «Шарьяр» описывается как сверхъестественное существо, как крылатый небесный конь:

Жел айгырдан большты.

Су биеден туыпты, хаслы карабайырды

Конь создан из ветра,

Рожден от водяной кобылы,

Предком который был карабаир. [5, -с.66-75;84;98;159-161;179;191]

В народной сказке «Байталдан тууган» («Рожденный от кобылы»), говорится о том, что человек, родившийся от кобылы, убил дракона (аждархо) и спас человечество от нападения дева (великана). [6, -с.72-77]

Череп лошадей на местах встречаются на казахских кладбищах XVIII-XIX вв., напоминая нам о поминальных жертвенно-просительных обрядах средневековых кочевников евразийских степей.

Погребальный обряд с конем в ранне кочевническую эпоху хорошо представлен в памятниках тасмолинской культуры Центрального Казахстана. Названные памятники позволяют проследить образцы древнего искусства, суть которых в слиянии образов древа и коня. Изображение лошади или конных богов, представленных как бы богине-дереве, трансформируются в период средневековья в тамгообразные знаки. Концепция столбов как вертикалей должна была перекликаться с идеями высших сфер, божеств с понятием Солнце-небо.

Имеется группа намогильных памятников кулпытасах и мавзолеев XIX в. на Устюрте. На западных и восточных гранях кулпытасы у основания стены высечены рельефы и контуры лошадей. В соответствии с двумя основным функциями коня в этих обрядах проглядывают космогонические и сопроводительные черты.[7, -с.124;101]

Из множества погребально-культовых сооружений Арало-Каспийского региона наиболее выразительными являются стелы-кулпытасы и койтасы. Койтас состоит из пьедестала с четырьмя угловыми устоями, колонок и цилиндрического тела. Нижняя часть койтасы имеет художественное оформление на территории Каракалпакстана выявлены изображения коней с признаками космогонии и получили научное освещение койтасы кладбища Музлумхансулу (Ходжейлийский район), Бала-ауле (Шуманайский район), кладбища Дау тата, Кара, Балыкшы (Кунградский район), олицетворяющим астральный культ.[8, -с.58-66]

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Предки каракалпаков массагеты единственным богом считали Солнце. Ему они приносили в жертву коней, полагая, что самому быстрому богу следует жертвовать самое быстрое существо на свете. [9, -с.173]

Изображение коня и всадника в странах Востока олицетворяло культ Солнца, астральный культ. Видное место занимало почитание коня в зороастризме. [10, -с.52] По данным С.А.Агаджанова, у огузских племен Средней Азии в IX-XIII вв. конь считался одним из важных жертвенных животных. [11, -с.184]

Не меньший интерес представляет для нас и сообщение периода арабского завоевания, относящееся непосредственно к территории Кабадлака, где находится Чилчорчасма: «...В задании (Храма) находились малые и большие алтари огня и бронзовый конь небольшого размера. Жители считали его сошедшим с неба. Он изображен в состоянии движения с поднятыми передними ногами, как бы обращенными к богу. В день Нового года конь золотистой масти выходит из реки и приближается к бронзовому. Когда последний откликается на его ржание, он возвращается снова в воду». Когда арабы приблизились к этому святилищу, чтобы его уничтожить, то внезапно оттуда вырвался огонь, который сжег прибывших воинов. Далее А.М. Беленицкий приводит еще ряд свидетельств из различных источников, раскрывающих связь культа коня с культом водной стихии. [12, -с.231-242]

По легендам узбеков-локайцев, в «зеленом озере» живут серый жеребец тулпар (крылатый) и белый верблюд (самец). [13, -с.81] У узбеков-сартов Ферганы бытовал обычай, согласно которому зажиточные люди в случае смерти юноши или молодого мужчины, вводили в круг коня в полном верховом снаряжении, а поперек седла набрасывали его одежду. [14, -с. 146] Истоки этих обычаев, видимо, связаны с обрядом погребения умершего с конем. Еще в середине XIX в. аналогичный обычай встречался у казаков. На стенах мечетей и мазаров ставили деревянные шесты, на которые привязывали волосы из гривы или хвоста коня. Также бытовало лечение больных шкурой лошади. [15, -с.282].

У казаков Мангышлака, киргизов конские черепа были одним из священных предметов. [16, -с. 123;59]

Предание казаков утверждает, что быстроногая лошадь создана из ветра. [17, -с.195]

Почитание коня прослеживается у казаков в свадебной, родильной и погребально-поминальной обрядностях. [18, -с. 9-11;14-15;24-27]

До начала XX в. культ коня проявляется в семейно-бытовой обрядности, мифологии тюркоязычных народов Сибири. По верованиям

бурят запрещалось ругать и бить лошадей, особенно по голове, наступать на удила. Череп лошади не оставляли на земле. Некоторые авторы отмечали присущие монгольским народам осмысление лошади как предка. Коня, особенно белой масти, считали животным небесного происхождения, священным. С лошадью связано множество поверий о защитных магических средствах-оберегах: дом, у порога или над дверью которого прибита подкова, недоступен для злых духов. Чтобы обезопасить себя от змеи требовалось окружить место стоянки веревкой, сплетенной из конского волоса. По верованиям монгольских народов, в гриве лошади пряталась душа человека, преследуемая злыми духами. Чтобы отобрать душу человека хорошая лошадь покрывала огромное расстояние в погоне за злыми духами, пока они не скрывались в пределах своего царства. [19, -с.63-64]

Конь у якутов относился к пантеону небожителей, его воспринимали как особое божество. Вместе с тем конь считался одним из жертвенных животных, истоки чего восходят к глубокой древности. У гуннов одним из почитаемых животных являлся белый конь. Конь изображается на бубнах шамана (бура), как конкретное божество. [20, -с.154-158] Конь в фольклоре и верованиях выступает в качестве одного из родителей эпического героя, чаще всего матери. В тюрко-монгольском эпосе наряду с зооморфными образами действуют и обычные антропоморфные женские божества и их жрецы-шаманки, делящие с конем тотемом функции целительниц и воскресителей ниц. Став в более поздних произведениях уже не матерью, а кормилицей героя, кобылица продолжает опекать его наравне с его молочным братом-жеребенком. Однако функции покровителя обычно принадлежат уже жеребцу. Некогда, возможно, в истоках этих сюжетов, оба родителя героя были зооморфны. [21, -с.125]

Конь в верованиях каракалпаков, тюрко-монгольских и ираноязычных народов превращается в птицу. Индоевропейцы, в частности индоиранские племена, в состав которых входили сарматы, алан, саки, массагеты, участвовали в процессе этногенеза народов Кавказа. Одним из реликтов традиции этих племен является почитание коня как жертвенного животного. [22, -с.1-7]

**Исследования археологов.** В культовом сооружении Чильпык, на возвышенностях Беш тубе и Кара тубе на правом берегу Каракалпакии обнаружены наскальные изображения лошадей, относящиеся к бронзовому веку. [23, -с84] Во время раскопок в Хорезмской области найдена статуэтка коня свидетельствующая о культе коня у индоиранских племен и Хорезмийцев (IV в. до н.э. IV в. до н.э.). [24, -с.42-43]

**Impact Factor:**

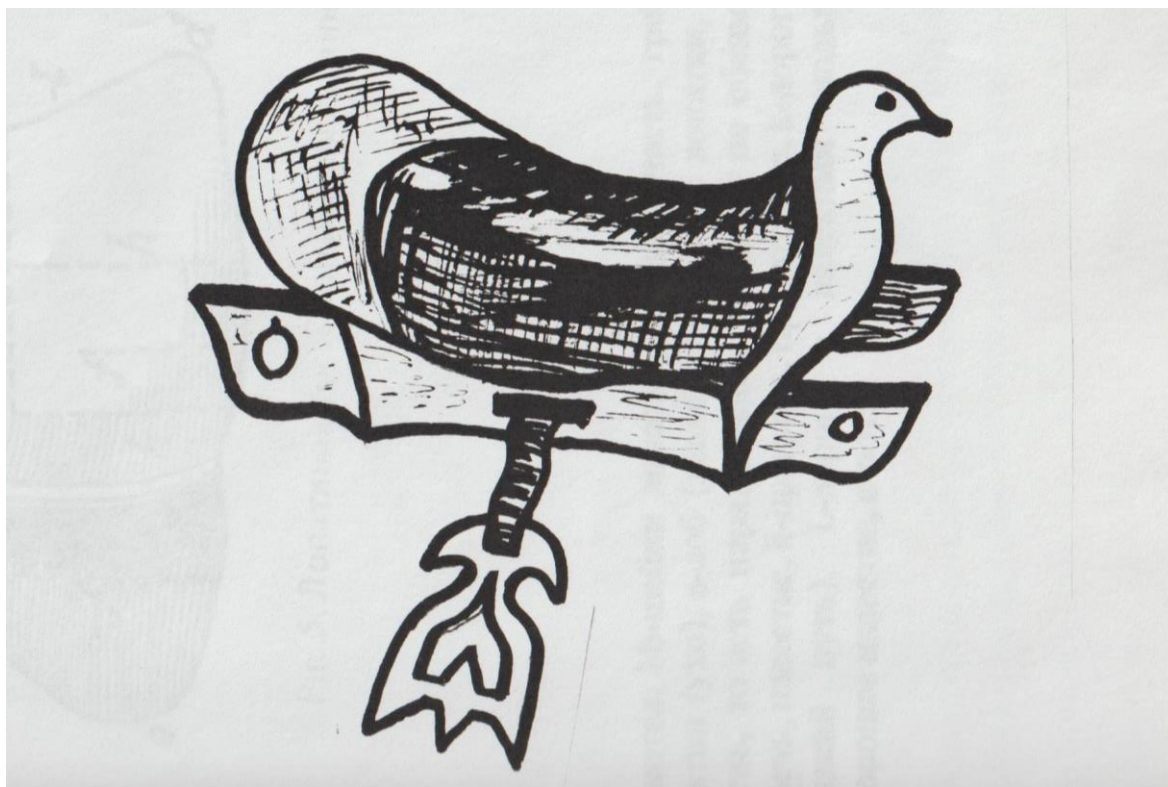
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**Некоторые выводы.** Традиции почитания коня у народов низовьев Амударьи идут от традиций индоевропейских племен. Эти традиции были заимствованы племенами населяющими территорию от Южного Сибири до Индии. Религиозная специфика в почитании коня прослеживается у каракалпаков, узбеков, казахов

Южного Приаралья переживших в прошлом полукочевой образ жизни. Древние реликты, верования, обряды и культы, связанные с почитанием коня в качестве жертвенного животного у каракалпаков является древней составной частью их традиционно-бытовой культуры.



**Рис 1. Изображение седла коня с птичьей головой ( Кус баслы ер)**

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Рис 2. Конский череп, использовавшийся в качестве оберега.

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## SOCIAL SCENES OF LIFE IN THE NOVELS OF CHULPAN AT THE BEGINNING OF 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

**Abstract:** In this article social scenes of life at the beginning of 20th century were described. Especially, social life in Chulpan's stories were analyzed. The whole folk's condition of being ignorance was shown via characters of author's stories, essays and articles like "Doctor Muhammadiyor", "Victism of ignorance", "Rabid colonialists". Social, political, and household-cultural life of uzbek folks was described fairly. At the same time, there is only way to strike against the ignorance – gaining knowledge and enlightenment.

**Key words:** social life in the 20<sup>th</sup>, Chulpan, "Doctor Muhammadiyor", "Victisms of ignorance", "Rabid colonialists" article.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

While we are learning the work of Chulpan deeply, we can imagine what happened in the life of Turkistan folks in 10-20<sup>th</sup> of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Especially, social life in Chulpan's stories were analyzed. The whole folk's condition of being ignorance was shown via characters of author's stories, essays and articles like "Doctor Muhammadiyor", "Victism of ignorance", "Rabid colonialists". Social, political, and household-cultural life of uzbek folks was described and we get surprised.

In the story "Doctor Muhammadiyor" Chulpan vividly describes the scenes of social life in Turkestan in the early twentieth century. The story begins with the episode of early death of Hoji Ahmad who had willing to make his son educated. And he said to his son before his death: " - Son, the heritage is for you... the place I am sitting... my testament... get knowledge... I am satisfied ... " [2. 303.] We can understand according to the words by poor and pitiful father about to die that he inherited only ruin house which he was born in. And his testament words were

"get knowledge... get knowledge... ". His lesson and conclusion from the entire life is that!

Hoji Ahmad's wife suffered from tuberculosis and after lying in bed for nine months she died. She left only a child – just Muhammadiyor. Hoji Ahmad was famous as "Hoji Barber" among people in his town, neighbours and acquaintances. After being a barber, the reason why people call him "hoji" is going to the haj with his father and there his father died. He came back traveling and visiting Egypt, Turkey, fasmarakash, buljiston (country which was situated in the areas of Afganistan and Pakistan now), Baghdad, Eran, sides of Afghanistan and inner Russia while ten years. His benefit from travelling was learning to speak Russian, Persian, Arabic and English. However, because of his madness and the reason why he faced lots of difficulties while travelling he strived Mahadiyor to educate with his all efforts when his early childhood. When Muhammadiyor was 10 years old a teacher from Russia who finished "madrasai oliya" in Ufa came. He visited Hoji Ahmad's hearing about "he knows 72 languages". Hoji Ahmad:

- I have only a son. I want him to educate according to this modern time. If you accept him to

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educate nationally staying in this house, and then I will give him to government school, - said while their speech.

The teacher accepted this offer. Muhammadiyor starts to read useful books instead of going to parties, choykhona and wasting time like other children. Hence he studied hard for a year. In this period he learnt "ahkomi islom" (Islamic judgements), history, geography and other similar subjects. Hoji Ahmad wanted to give him governmental school, but. But he had no money to educate his son. And this moneyless sucked him morally. Even the teacher went to rich families telling his problems in order to ask for help. In some cases the riches understood a little, but some cases they expelled from the gate. Some offer the job of a mirza just because the child is beautiful.

But father's dream is another. He was victim of ignorance without reaching his dream. Even though Muhammadiyor knew who were the murderers, he did not retaliate. Because his father stated the only way to win the ignorance is enlightenment

Before his death., more clearly, he bequeathed to fight against ignorance not with the help of cannons, rifles, pistols, daggers, ammunition, but with a powerful weapon - called enlightenment against the ignorance.

Chulpon succeeded via describing real pity situations happened typically in uzbek folks of the period of ignorance, like a character who lost ticket for the train, a character who didn't know the name of the place which he intended to go and bought ticket to another destination, and others.

When we read "Doctor Muhammadiyor" story, we can easily remember that uzbek people gain fake prestige via holding luxury wedding parties and national-religious traditions instead of upbringing educated and wise children, while the Russians did pay attention to their children's education and getting knowledge from government schools.

It is not surprising that people who spend all their money on weddings without upbringing their children intelligent and educating their children eventually lose the attention of the people and society made Chulpon to think deeply. Words said by Muhammadiyor in the story: "Oh my compatriots! How long this negligence will last? Why are you so unkind? You are also human being, aren't you?! Act according to human being! Why are you so neglecting to the education and enlightenment

Upon your presence? Why don't you strive for this? Open your eyes from slumber. Do your best! Search for education, enlightenment and occupation! It is time or maybe it is late enough!" [3. 128.] under like these words how many are there tragic fortunes? It is obvious that Chulpon did know that there was main fault of parents cause of not appearing doctors, engineers, lawyers from the uzbek folk especially, one of the surest ways to change one's destiny during the colonial years was to sink into a swamp of

ignorance. That's why he calls compatriots via Muhammadiyor under the ignorance to one out of the swamp of ignorance, to gain bases of knowledge, to take place among advanced nations via becoming experienced professions in different spheres. In his mind, the nature give the chance to change his fortune and helpless life and to learn the secrets of life and the galaxy. In order to use these opportunities it is demanded to wake up from the sleep of negligence.

Muhammadiyor went first to Azerbaijan and to Switzerland with the help of good intentioned people after his father who realized that the folk was in the sleep of negligence, got knowledge from famous scientists and teachers, and he became an experienced doctor and a writer whose works translated into several languages.

Chulpon described the character of Muhammadiyor nearly with fantastic colors and he did not retreat to show the reality as well. Before the period of that time, Beruniy and Ibn Sino went to abroad countries and enriched their knowledge which they got in their mother land, and they added contribution to the development of science and took proper place among great scholars. If there were not such kind of people on that time, Chulpon imagined deeply with his thoughts. If horrible events had not happen in 1937, students who got education in Germany in 20s would have been great professional and uzbekistan would have taken place among developed countries till that time.

So, we can say that in his fictional story "Doctor Muhammadiyor", Chulpon aroused interest in science among his compatriots in the 10s of the XX century by depicting real-life events and creating the image of the protagonist, urging them to learn from literary heroes such as Muhammadiyor. It was his duty upon compatriots, the literature and upon the talent of representative of the literature of the Renaissance. And he completed this duty in sophisticatedly.

Chulpon described professionally the social life picture in 20s in the story of "Victim of ignorance". The main hero of the story is Eshmurod who was not actual thief but he was used to be called thief and he killed himself because of this. There is no way not to notice that the story is based on real events when we read it. Young pure-hearted guys like Eshmurod who was on the slander are not few in that time and nowadays as well. In any case, Chulpon described Eshmurod's story in a such a way: he killed himself because of not bearing the black slander, in fact he was spiritually rich and as pure as spring water, as calm as a sparrow. Chulpon concentrated to the wounded side of the society in which Eshmurod lived by depicting a small incident in the story, apparently. Eshmurod always read newspaper, he was a guy who tried to analyze the meaning of the articles and stories in the newspaper. It is realised by conversation between his friend, Muminjon:

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“- Man, - said he, - if I live in this way there is no difference between me and a mammal. I have to take allowance from my father to study at Russian school. What do you think about it?” [2. 298.]

Eshmurod asking this question from his friend could not be replied properly. Even Muminjon disagreed with his opinion. After some time, it is known that the clock in the room they were talking in was robbed. Eshmurod was beaten by his father unfairly. Eshmurod never had been beaten and after this condition he got ill. even in that condition He thinks about escaping that ignorant country to another one. He tolerated even he knew that he would become ignorant if he lived according to his father's intentions and he read newspaper for removal of the dust in the heart. He frustrated reading posters depicting poor Turkestan people devoting to life and living without knowledge and occupations everywhere in the newspaper.

The voice of chairman (mingboshi) drew attention of Eshmurod. When he was reading newspaper to the chairman, the child of neighbor without beard called Eshmurod, and while the chairman bringing chay to Eshmurod, the child of neighbor robbed the watch which was handled on the stake. Eshmurod did not notice as he reading newspaper. After the chairman came back, he went back home with the allowance of chairman. A day or two days later, when his parents were not at home, police raided Eshmurad's home, accusing him of being a "watch thief" and saying they had come to arrest him. Offended by this situation, Eshmurad commits suicide and becomes a victim of ignorance.

Chulpon tried to display historical period reality in his plays and articles last century, he displayed social-political scenes of that period. For example, incidents described in his “Rabid colonizers” (happened stories) [2. 376.] happened during Tsarist Russia colonial period, and colonials taking place in the Kurshob village which was situated between Ush and Uzgant contries, bereaving fertile ground of poor kirgizs, expelling the kirgizs without ground, and colonials got rich sooner drew attention of the patriot and nationalist writer. The owner of the clay, the kirgizs were compelled to work for “without flattery guests”. Every migrant had at least one or two Kirgiz slaves.

Kurshob village became prosperous no sooner. When migrants from Russia came they had only a couple of arms and legs, they had weird buildings and rich economy later. It is obvious from the article, migrants whose living was not good in Russia, began to live oppressing hard-working, meek Muslims like sheep, constantly violated their rights, deprived them of their homes and enslaved them. Chulpon was valiant writer who was not afraid of writing those realities.

Generally, Chulpon displayed the social life scenes of 20s via his stories. His every publicist works, stories, short stories which were written in that period disclosed ruthlessly the reasons of social backwardness, the origin of spiritual poverty. At the same time, one of the main reasons for this is ignorance, and the weapon to combat it - the need to be enlightened, to master science - is the leading theme of Cholpon's work at that time.

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## ON THE IMPORTANCE OF STANDARDIZATION AS A TOOL FOR PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MAIN FUNCTION OF ECONOMIC POLICY-PRODUCT QUALITY ASSURANCE

**Abstract:** In the article, the authors tried to show a way out of the current crisis situation in light industry due to a competent assortment and assortment policy within the framework of the advanced development territory with icing up the efforts of all branches of government, namely municipal, regional and federal, as well as in alliance with manufacturers with the support of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, they will offer consumers of their regions not only demanded and competitive products, but what is especially important - economically justified and guaranteeing enterprises to obtain sustainable TPEs, providing manufacturers with bankruptcy prevention and guaranteeing them stability within the framework of standardization as a tool for managing the production of quality products, and the population of these regions - employment and satisfaction their social problems.

**Key words:** assortment, assortment policy, competence, preference, standardization, production management, product quality, demand, competitiveness, stable financial position, stable TPP, demand, profit.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

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After the 2008 crisis, society has spent a lot of energy trying to return the economy to the same rapid growth as before. But the assumption that the

problems caused by the crisis are temporary is wrong, and we should accept this and understand that the economy in the new "post-crisis world" will work in a new way. The founder and president of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Klaus Schwab,

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writes about this in his article on Project Syndicate, he identifies six features of this new world, namely:

- economic growth there will be slower, but potentially more sustainable than before the crisis;
- technological changes will become the driving force behind growth, and their impact will be more extensive and profound than, for example, the industrial revolution and its consequences in the 19th and 20th centuries;
- The current industrial revolution will hit economies like a tsunami, almost without warning and with ruthless force, the columnist warns;
- The pace of change will be high thanks to the interconnections at work in the modern world, the change will simultaneously affect economic structures, governments, security mechanisms and the daily life of people;
- every standard must be revised, every industry is in danger of being turned upside down. If you need an illustration, look at Uber, which has changed not only commercial transportation, but retail in general: goods and services are "uberized" by consumers, but they do not own them;
- 3D printing will change the light industry, because supply chains will have to disappear or transform;
- Gone are the days when a big fish ate a small one. The fast fish will dominate in the post-crisis world, while the slow one will die, - says Klaus Schwab;
- economic growth will not be driven by capital and natural resources, but by human imagination and innovation;

According to the economist, despite the difficulties that a new round of technological progress will entail, its overall impact will be positive. At the same time, the advent of robots Klaus Schwab suggested. He dares not be afraid, because the automation of labor will allow more people to get high-paying jobs (for this, however, they will have to acquire new skills in order not to be left behind). In general, in order to compete in the economy of the 21st century, the authorities, business and society will need to constantly adapt to new conditions, predicts Klaus Schwab. Governments will need not so much to manage the consequences as to anticipate change and, by guessing, create the conditions for innovation in the private sector. These changes are inevitable, the columnist concludes, but ultimately they will enable us to improve our strategies, systems, and ourselves.

The choice of light industry enterprises as an object for assessing the effectiveness of the socio-psychological factor when introducing QMS for the production of orthopedic products for children with pathological disabilities is due to the fact that these enterprises are characterized by the presence of highly qualified workers and specialists. Thus, the Policy of goals and objectives of the QMS will be

implemented much more professionally and at lower costs due to three main aspects:

Involvement of employees;

- process approach;
- a systematic approach.

In addition, the personnel of light industry enterprises are more efficiently able to implement the goals and objectives of the QMS also because control activities are more professionally provided for the implementation of the following situations:

- conviction;
- execution of delegated powers;
- creation of conditions for increasing productive work and effective use of the business qualities of employees.

The attention of researchers is justified in solving the problem of combining state and market mechanisms for managing competitiveness, because it becomes a strategic resource of the economy of these regions. Today, and even more so tomorrow, in the world economy the place of price competitiveness will be taken by the competitiveness of quality levels, which has greatly increased its importance in connection with Russia's accession to the WTO and the need to use ISO 9000 series. In this regard, the increase in the quality factor of the results of the domestic light industry in the strategy Competition in global markets is a long-term trend. The task of increasing competitiveness is especially urgent for those enterprises that, due to external factors (increased competition due to globalization, the global financial crisis) and domestic (ineffective management) have lost their competitive positions in the domestic and foreign markets. In response to negative processes in the external environment, the processes of regionalization and the creation of various network structures are intensifying, one of which is the union of commodity producers and federal branches of government.

The authors in a collective monograph tried to show enterprises ways to solve this problem based on their use of innovative technological solutions, development of an assortment policy taking into account the characteristics of these regions, reducing the cost of manufacturing products due to effective technological solutions with more frequent changes in the assortment while maintaining minimal costs for rearranging the technological process and the formation of a pricing policy that creates competitive advantages in markets with unstable demand and taking into account the demand for orthopedic products, but to implement these problems it will be necessary to work hard, since today the Russian light industry market with a total volume of 1250 billion rubles is formed from the following sources: 230 billion rubles (18.4%) - Russian legal producers; 240 billion rubles (19.2%) - legal imports; 780 billion rubles (62.4%) - illegally imported and manufactured goods.

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As a result, the Russian market began to fill up with children's shoes brought from abroad, which, with rare exceptions, do not even have a quality certificate and now children are forced to wear shoes that do not provide them with the elimination of their pathological abnormalities.

The decline in the production of children's footwear, as well as footwear of other age and gender groups, is associated, first of all, with the lack of high-quality and affordable leather raw materials. A decrease in subsidies to agriculture, as well as a decrease in the number of cattle in the farms of Kalmykia, Krasnodar and Stavropol Territories and a weak base for processing raw hides, in turn, leads to a decrease in the growth rate of production of these highest quality hard and chrome leathers.

Thus, the restoration of the volume of production of children's footwear is a rather urgent task facing shoe manufacturers and is of great social and economic importance for the population of these regions.

To revive the production of children's shoes in the Southern Federal District and the North Caucasus Federal District, first of all, organizational and financial support is needed for shoe enterprises at the level of the government of the Russian Federation, regional and local governments in the form of VAT reduction, the provision of non-repayable loans at a preferential interest with a delay of three years, support high-quality and affordable shoe materials, the availability of profitable leasing.

### Main part

At present, enterprises pay great attention to the motivation of employees, since depending on how motivated the employee is, the results of his activities will also be visible. The main task of managers is to fully utilize the full potential of employees in their work. Moreover, managers understand that material incentives do not increase loyalty and commitment to the company. Participatory governance solves this problem. The essence of such management is that under it employees of the enterprise are included in the management process, participate in the activities of the enterprise, and make decisions on a number of issues. Moreover, if an employee of the enterprise has the right to vote, takes part in the activities of the enterprise, receiving remuneration for this, then he will work better and more productively. An employee whose opinion is considered whose ideas are being implemented, will have a better attitude to the place of their work and will work with full dedication. In participatory management, employees can negotiate with the manager the goals and tasks that he will need to accomplish. Employees of the enterprise can form working groups from those employees with whom it would be pleasant and comfortable for them to work. In addition, employees of the enterprise can put forward their ideas and

suggestions for improving the work of the enterprise as a whole. Moreover, for the advancement of ideas, there should also be a reward. Employees of the enterprise can form working groups from those employees with whom it would be pleasant and comfortable for them to work. In addition, employees of the enterprise can put forward their ideas and suggestions for improving the work of the enterprise as a whole. Moreover, for the advancement of ideas there should also be a reward. Employees of the enterprise can form working groups from those employees with whom it would be pleasant and comfortable for them to work. In addition, employees of the enterprise can put forward their ideas and suggestions for improving the work of the enterprise as a whole. Moreover, for the advancement of ideas there should also be a reward.

However, the participatory approach has its drawbacks in addition to its advantages. Not all people, by their nature, are ready to participate in the management of an enterprise and put forward ideas and proposals, bearing responsibility for them. Many employees find it much easier to do work as directed by their supervisor. The involvement of employees in the management of the enterprise may not have the best effect on managers, since they may lose their influence on employees. A lot of time will also be spent on discussing problems, while an unambiguous decision may not be made, and time is wasted. Many ideas and suggestions from employees of the enterprise. This can be irrational and irrelevant due to lack of knowledge. Therefore, the leaders of the enterprise need to inform employees about the state of affairs at the enterprise, train staff in order to deepen their knowledge and put forward more effective and relevant proposals. The lack of recognition of the employee's idea can cause an ambiguous reaction from the employee putting forward his innovative proposals, thereby demotivating him. Therefore, the heads of the enterprise need to explain why this idea is not suitable in a given situation. Having considered all the pros and cons of participatory management, we can conclude that such management is not a lifesaver for improving business at the enterprise, but it allows you to see the problems of the enterprise from the inside and try to solve them not by the efforts of one person, but by a group of people, where everyone can prove themselves for the benefit of the enterprise. Regardless of the fact that the participatory method of personnel management of an enterprise is getting more and more approval in most countries with developed and developing economies every year, Russian enterprises are not yet ready to implement and fully realize the advantages of this method. This is because HR services prefer to operate according to the established traditional structure.

Most of Russian enterprises, both long-running and newly established, use a directive management

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method. At such enterprises, managerial decisions are made individually, career growth is due to "good connections" with the manager, and not their own merits in work, frequent violations of labor laws are commonplace. The reason for the preference of the directive method is the national mentality of our country that has developed over many centuries, as well as the Soviet ideology still present in many enterprises. As a result, management at such enterprises is centralized, administrative and formal in nature. No more than half of HR managers can achieve and skillfully use the consistency of the goals set with the capabilities of the enterprise and the interests of employees. Another very important factor preventing the adoption of a participatory method of personnel management at Russian enterprises is the influence of the national culture of Russia. The choice of a strategy for managing human resources in the practice of an enterprise depends on this influence. In order to most successfully implement participatory personnel management and prepare employees for a change in the approach to work in a team, first of all, it is necessary to establish measures to encourage individuality in each employee of the enterprise and to eliminate the established inaccessibility of the leader for the lower level.

Life is motion. Already Heraclitus wrote about the universality of movement, coming close to realizing not only the universality of movement in nature, but also its significance as a way of existence of natural phenomena, which also opened up a new perception of cognition. If movement is the essence of the existence of everything, then it was easy to draw the most important conclusion from this: that which moves better has an advantage, it is more adapted and competitive in the struggle for a better place in the movement, that is, it has the right to count on leadership and stability of its position.

Under the conditions of the human reality of being, movement was formed into activity. The main parameters of the activity were its productivity and product quality. The understanding of quality came to be concretized in terms of "ideal" and "sample". This happened, of course, far from immediately, it was necessary for the activity to improve and make it possible to create a certain number of necessary products that exceeded the needs of survival. This surplus has received scientific confirmation in the concept of "added product". Quantitative changes in productive activity revealed a new side - its socio-legal, a continuation of which was the formation of political reality as a way of managing activities and relations that ensure activity. Before the emergence of the surplus product, when the community was struggling to survive, stratification within it, depending on the possibility of alienation from the aggregate product of a special part, it makes no sense to conduct speech. But movement differs not only in

that it is a mode of existence, the essence of the very reality of movement is formed by change. At first, it is a change, and it is thanks to its quality that is significant in the change that the movement found itself in the sources of development. All concepts that followed the "movement" "change", "development" were already derived from them and that which reflected their ability to act. For example, the history of our sophisticated concept of "standard" began as a concretization of the concepts of "quality", "measure", "ideal" and "standard". the essence of the very reality of movement is formed by change. At first, it is a change, and it is thanks to its quality that is significant in the change that the movement found itself in the sources of development. All concepts that followed the "movement" "change", "development" were already derived from them and that which reflected their ability to act. For example, the history of our sophisticated concept of "standard" began as a concretization of the concepts of "quality", "measure", "ideal" and "standard". the essence of the very reality of movement is formed by change. At first, it is a change, and it is thanks to its quality that is significant in the change that the movement found itself in the sources of development. All concepts that followed the "movement" "change", "development" were already derived from them and that which reflected their ability to act. For example, the history of our sophisticated concept of "standard" began as a concretization of the concepts of "quality", "measure", "ideal" and "standard".

The path of cognition to the concept of "standard" is due to the contradictory nature of the concept. The concept of "standard" combines what seemed to not be together - "ideal", "standard" - on the one hand, and "sample" - on the other. The first side of the standard testifies to the uniqueness of quality, the second - like a tuning fork for a violin. Having tuned his instrument, the musician sets the sound for the whole ensemble. The second side of the standard was hyperbanalized during the development of mass production.

Standardization as typification is considered as the most important factor in improving production, which is quite legitimate. The process of realizing the socio-economic effect that is associated with the formation of the concept of "standard" has gone through two sharp turns of thinking. First of all, it was necessary to remove the "taboo" imposed on uniqueness, that is, uniqueness, from the ideal and allow copying as a normal mass action. After the ideal was "liberated" and from perfection it turned into a "sample" - the "sample" did not become a denial of the uniqueness of perfection, the sample "removed" the uniqueness of the ideal, perhaps even raising it by formalizing the attitude towards it in society, it was necessary to open, ideally, something ordinary, earthly - its production effect as a model of

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the economic efficiency of production activity. The fate of the standard was difficult and instructive. There are still many mysteries in it, but there are more discoveries. Our research is about them in the broadest context.

Liberal, not democratic reforms of the 90s - the first decade of the 21st century caused not only chaos in the domestic economy, social relations and political governance. They provoked a crisis of philosophical understanding of what is happening and the devaluation of scientific thinking. The reformers were well aware that critical thinking would be the main obstacle to the planned reforms, so they did everything to simplify the perception of what was happening in the mass and professional consciousness. "Capitalism" was replaced by "freedom of market relations", "socialism" was presented as a failure of the idea of a "planning factor" in the economy, "education" was identified with "training", "national mentality" was dissolved in the abstractness of liberal values, the economy was isolated from social values and political goals.

The ultimate meaning of the restructuring of the understanding of social changes was obvious, it was necessary to lower the level of activity of thinking from a critical conceptual to a more "accommodating" in the form of ideas. Representations are poorly structured, easier to correct in the desired angle. Where concepts have not yet been formed in systemic terms, the scheme of their technotization and localization was used. It is to such a group that the concept of "standard" was attributed. An exception was made in relation to the concept of "quality of life standard". We believe that the reason is simple, this concept is not difficult to model depending on a set of assessment criteria.

Material losses are always very painful, but they are visible. Awareness manipulations are less obvious and more persistent. If someone really wants to make human life in a given country better, then he or they should heed the advice of Professor Preobrazhensky. Bulgakov's character instructed: the revolution begins in the minds. Without this revision of the newly minted interpretations of concepts, it is hardly realistic to overcome the blockages set up on the path of national history by the liberals at the turn of the century.

The concept of "standard" belongs to the class of universal scientific categories and has its roots in the philosophical worldview. Based on the systemic position of the concept, we do not have the right to limit ourselves to its purely technical use. Let us once again draw attention to the epistemological danger of simplifying a scientific concept to its original projection in the sphere of representation. "Concept" and "representation" belong to different levels of reflection of reality in thinking, the qualitative difference between them is often stopped in the interests of achieving a practically limited

result, forming "technical concepts". They are quite viable within the practice. However, it is no coincidence that "technical sciences" are separated from related basic sciences. The language of science is scientific concepts. The language of technology is a drawing. Technical sciences synthesize the linguistic specifics of science and technology.

So, we are not encroaching on the established practice of using the concept of "standard". Our task is to show the real place of this concept in the system of scientific and philosophical thinking. A broad-based view of the concept will help to better understand the framework of its utilitarian position in professional practice. Consumer practice is supposed to rely on an understanding of the production of what is consumed.

The development of science entered the next stage in the second half of the twentieth century. Classical science with its clearly regulating canons defining the specifics of scientific knowledge of the world has long gone into the past; ceased to meet modern requirements and the cognitive concept of non-classical science, which supported scientific progress in the conditions of the scientific and technological revolution. It's time to post non-classical science.

As for the particular aspect of the development of these stages, everything is more or less clear here. Classical science relied on the specifics of the quality of the fundamental forms of motion of matter. Requests for knowledge, mainly initiated by social practice, each science was able to satisfy within its naturally limited basis. Neighboring forms of movement were not relevant. Space, time were absolutized in their own state, separate from movement. Aristotelian logic, built on the principle of "identity", "excluded third", denying the unity of opposites, quite suited scientists. They could count on a positive result of their research without any problems, following the rules prescribed in the discovery of the great thinker.

The non-classical science that came to replace the classical science had a common nature with its predecessor, its subjects had the same nature, but in a deeper expression. Scientific knowledge plunged into a new level of complexity and it turned out that scientific and philosophical approaches tested by past experience are not effective. I had to look for another way of thinking - to develop dialectical logic.

The previous ideas about the relations of space, time and motion as autonomous identical phenomena to themselves, the impossibility of the unity of opposites, the sufficiency of formal and logical requirements for determining the truth of knowledge were radically revised. But even these very significant changes in the understanding of the world and the process of its cognition turned out to be insufficient for science. Closer to the third millennium, science entered the next round of the



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spiral of its improvement. Perhaps not as clearly diagnosed, but qualitatively different nonetheless.

Classical science divided scientists into directions, non-classical science launched the mechanism of centripetal motion, and the time for "throwing stones" has passed. The time has come to "collect" them. Dialectics with its main ideas of "the unity of the qualitative diversity of the world" and "the unity of opposites" as a source of self-movement in the world of all things gave the development of science a general vector of movement. Post-non-classical science found itself without its own logic, however, even at this stage, the core of the quality of scientific progress was indisputably manifested - the dependence of the scientific trajectory on methodological equipment. The history of science since modern times began with the methodological projects of F. Bacon and R. Descartes. They brilliantly deciphered the codes of scientific knowledge of the world, moving towards each other. One - with the theory of induction, the second - with deduction.

Postnonclassical science, making its initial acquisitions, has had the fate of bringing into a systemic form the "rational seeds" of the logical foundations of the classical and nonclassical concepts of cognition. All the necessary clues in this direction have been formulated, in connection with which it is appropriate to recall Goethe's valuable remark: "everything clever has already been expressed, we just need to rethink it".

If the development of natural science confidently follows an objectively set course, then economics, perhaps closest to the natural basis of social movement, studies the laws and conditions of production of the material basis of human life, is clearly experiencing difficulties. And the complexity of the historical trajectory of economic science is directly related, firstly, to the loss of objectivity, and secondly, to methodological demobilization. The drift of economic science towards the separation of macroeconomics and microeconomics, and ultimately towards economics, reflects not the logic of scientific knowledge in the conditions of the postnonclassical stage, but the replacement of the scientific approach by a scientific one in the interests of liberal politics.

Fulfilling political recommendations, the overwhelming majority of Russian universities hastened to rename the subject of "political economy" to "economic theory." Neoliberals renounced the political vector of economic activity, returning, as if, to the purity of their origins A. Smith really could not, based on the logic of the economic movement, understand why workers' remuneration does not increase in proportion to the result of labor. He believed the reason for this was the immoral behavior of the owner. But already D. Ricardo revealed the economic connection with political

interests and the conditionality of economic contradictions by political actions, and K. Marx, using Hegel's idea, showed the objectivity of the alienation of labor in the organization of production under capitalism. Separating economic activity from political activity is just as absurd, how to talk about the "digital economy". Everything that is closed on dynamics, the state of the people, is politics. And the essence of all political activity is economic policy. The well-being of the people and the security of the state depend on the quality of economic policy.

The current stage in the development of science requires a systematic analysis of the concepts that form the framework of scientific knowledge. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the basic concepts of this science can be of a more general systemic class, which is easy to see in the analysis of the specifics of economic cognition. The conceptual apparatus of economic science was laid by the works of D. Hume, A. Smith, J. Sismondi, D. Ricardo, K. Marx, J. Mill, G. Spencer. They were all primarily philosophers. Of course, their belonging cannot be the basis for asserting that the birth of economic science is due to philosophy. The connection between economic and philosophical research convinces of another: the development of economic theory - not private knowledge, namely, their theoretical systemic generalization, is possible only on the basis of the most perfect methodological base built in philosophy.

Economic dependencies should be established by economists, "to each - his own", but the explanation of such discoveries and giving them a systematic image of a scientific concept is possible only through the use of a methodology of a more general order. Today's "advanced" economists, actively ousting political economists from science, are not accidentally looking for a mathematical refuge for their scientific acquisitions.

Mathematics has its own subject, which gives it an image of objective knowledge, its own methods of describing objects, it has the ability to dynamically predict. Math will help you unravel the access code to Aladdin's cave. However, the main special problems are: what to do with wealth and how to do it in such a way as to increase it, in whose interests to use it? She won't decide. These problems are too specific and subjective for mathematics. The content of the tasks must be loaded with specifics, given a vector composition of relevance, and included in the systemic relations of social progress.

The classics of political economy and the founders of economic science A. Smith, D. Ricardo, K. Marx are recognized for their unique ability to look at the root of the economic movement. Their economic research was not like the current one, mathematically and technically equipped, but the knowledge of cognitive technologies and the ideological scale of the approach allowed them to

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discern the essence of the economy. No less significant is the fact that the labor theory of value has set fundamental milestones on the path of transforming knowledge into scientific knowledge. No matter how sophisticated economics and its fellow travelers may be, no matter how generous the Nobel Committee is in distributing prizes for mathematical achievements to economists, the donkey ears of defenders of the liberal interpretation of freedom of economic activity cannot be hidden behind all this. The absolutization of finance capital is the path of degradation of capitalism, in the same way.

Anyone who is really interested in the development of economic science on the basis of continuity must be ready to recognize the requirement of dialectical logic about the ascent of knowledge by immersing thought in the concreteness of manifestation of the essence of the process. To make it clearer, let us explain: the transition from the  $n$ -order essence to the  $n + 1$  order essence should be considered not as a rejection of what was, but as a "removal" of the order  $n$ -order essence by the  $n + 1$  order essence.

The main movement of cognition in the form of "removing" the essence is supplemented by accompanying and deploying knowledge in space and time of relations generated by movements. Basic relationships in motion are expressed in terms that form systems. The system-forming factors are concepts equivalent to those that reflect the essential movement of a more general level.

The categories describing the dialectics of self-movement belong to philosophical knowledge. They have an equivalent in scientific knowledge, a repetition of the name is possible, but the need for a different level of concreteness of understanding will necessarily require the deployment of such concepts in concepts specific to this knowledge.

Economic science operates with the concepts of "quality" and "quantity", which, by definition, belong to philosophy. Hegel's authority in philosophy was recognized by everyone, including those who did not follow the Hegelian path and criticized him both "from the left" and "from the right." Hegel was able to reveal the limitations of the dualistic solution to the problem of being in Aristotle and Descartes, finding an original move within idealism. Having identified being with the subjective idea in the context of the dialectical development of the latter, he presented nature as the other being of the Idea. The idea is forced to reveal itself in Nature through alienation, opposing nature in this way. The idea provided a sufficient condition for its own development. You can feel the advantages of clothes, shoes, hats not in advertising, but only by experiencing them, first putting on and then taking off. In the East, there is a saying: ... how many do not say halva,

The idea could not evaluate its real advantages except through discussion, moreover, it did not have an alternative development option. The monism of the Hegelian anthology was idealistic, but in the system the idealistic principle was no longer decisive, which allowed K. Marx to assert: "Hegel's philosophy is materialism turned on its head."

Unlike Aristotle, who began the characterization of being from the categories "matter" and "form", and Descartes, who was convinced of the primacy of "extension" and "spirit", Hegel built a system of anthological concepts from the categories "quality", "quantity" and "measure" ... Being, Hegel wrote, "contains three stages: quality, quantity, measure." Further, Hegel gives definitions to these concepts. They are so relevant not only for a philosophical anthology, but also for professional engineering reflection that we decided to cite a fragment in full: ("Quality is, first of all, a certainty identical with being, so that something ceases to be what it is when it loses Quantity is, on the contrary, external to being, certainty indifferent to it. So, for example, the house remains what it is, whether it is more or less, and red remains red, be it lighter or darker. ") (It is a little offensive that Hegel did not show interest in the shoe business, if he, like another original German philosopher I. Dietzgen, began as a shoemaker, then the examples would not be construction, but shoe art, and professionals would receive important "information to thinking ", and thinking itself took on a more natural form, reducing to an acceptable minimum the cost of imagination on a given topic). The third stage of being, measure, is the unity of the first two, a qualitative quantity. All things have their own measure, that is, quantitative definiteness, and it makes no difference to them whether they are more or less great; but at the same time, this indifference also has its limit ...) as another original German philosopher I. Dietzgen, started out as a shoemaker, then the examples would include not construction, but shoe art, and professionals would receive important "information for thinking", and the thinking itself took on a more natural form, reducing to an acceptable minimum the cost of fantasy for a given topic). The third stage of being, measure, is the unity of the first two, a qualitative quantity. All things have their own measure, that is, quantitative definiteness, and it makes no difference to them whether they are more or less great; but at the same time, this indifference also has its limit ...) as another original German philosopher I. Dietzgen, started out as a shoemaker, then the examples would include not construction, but shoe art, and professionals would receive important "information for thinking", and the thinking itself took on a more natural form, reducing to an acceptable minimum the costs of fantasy for a given topic). The third stage of being, measure, is the unity of the first two, a qualitative quantity. All things have their own measure, that is, quantitative

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The focus of economic policy on the advanced development of "digital production" is a justified and timely measure. It is only important to keep within the limits of the measure regulating the movement of technical progress. The transition to a digital organization of production is designed to resolve the overgrowth of the contradictions between the technical equipment of the production process and the possibilities of managing modern technologies as before, that is, due to the potential of the subjective factor. The "subjective factor" can be encrypted in any way, called "human factor", "human capital", and essentially nothing will change. The essence of the concept of an invariant is reduced to the reserves of thinking and its psychological accompaniment. It is useless to hope for beyond the possibility of a mass-scale manifestation of the subject's competence. The limits are determined by human nature; education, enlightenment - supporting factors, to give stability to personal actions, to help follow a given course of movement. Unfortunately, the tendencies of modernization of education and subordination to the commercial interests of education steadily reduce their complicity in the development of production activities. The situation in production after the scientific and technological revolution of the second half of the twentieth century has simplified - a person is being forced out of direct production more and more actively, his routine functions are no longer necessary. The milestones of the dynamics are as follows: the "subject of labor" as a factor imparting coherence to production, accepting and organizing the execution of decisions is transformed into an ordinary link in production, the functions of which are steadily simplified in the course of technical progress. "Subject of labor" becomes "technical person", "one-dimensional person", "A specialist with one-sided development similar to a gumboil" (K. Prutkov). The vector of production development has been determined. Neither society, nor production, nor oneself need a "technical man". Humanists sound the alarm - homo sapiens - is in crisis.

There is no crisis for homo sapiens, he is still the most perfect work of the dialectic of

development. There are objective tendencies in the development of material reality, part of which is the production of vital goods created by man together with nature. And, as always, there are cognitive costs used by ideology in the interests of the subjects of the social movement. Real humanism counts its origin from Socrates and his eastern contemporaries - Confucius, Buddha. The system-forming factor of the classically interpreted humanism was the idea of a "creative person". To live up to his status, homo sapiens must be a creative subject himself.

History unambiguously testifies that the "second nature" or "transformed nature", of which society is a part, owes to human creativity. The creative essence of man is the core of his qualitative determination, it is realized in three hypostases: firstly, man is the beginning of a qualitatively new history of the progressive movement of nature, and secondly, man is a creative force that ensured the development of that in nature that it itself could not afford; thirdly, man appeared to be the goal of history, giving the historical process a meaning, which was not before in the development of nature.

Man is an extraordinary phenomenon in nature, with his creative activity he inscribed his reality into the system of natural movement. There are events in history, there are a great many of them and they are different, history is filled with them. Next to them there are historical events, those from which the logic of history is sewn together. In accordance with this difference in philosophy, the concepts have developed: "historical" and "logical".

The task of historical knowledge is to restore the chronicle of events in the past. Most of the sciences, their tasks have the knowledge of the logic of the development of what is defined as their subject of research. Hence the special significance of the laws governing the movement of science itself. Only through logic can you explain what is happening and prove the truth of your judgments. And only thanks to the establishment of a regular order of changes, one can count on the effectiveness of traffic control.

The way of learning the patterns of movement looks standard. It corresponds to the dialectic of the ascent from the abstract to the concrete. The movement begins with the "development" of basic - universal - concepts. The law of conservation of mass was discovered much later than the scientific understanding of mass was found, and the scientific understanding of mass was based on the concept of matter, which goes back to the even more general philosophical concept of "matter". At the same time, having discovered that the transformation of mass does not change its constant value, M.V. Lomonosov scientifically proved the truth of the materialist doctrine of the primacy of matter. When physicists lost mass at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, philosophers gave them back a foothold, reminding them that mass is indestructible. Over time,

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physicists figured out the situation and realized that mass has two forms: rest and motion. So, in the interaction of the abstract and the concrete,

The main conclusion from the above: each science is obliged to learn to think and act on the basis of the concepts itself produced, not to borrow philosophical concepts in a ready-made form, but to concretize within the certainty of its subject. Philosophical concepts are indisputably concrete, but their concreteness corresponds to the functions of philosophical cognition, therefore, philosophical concreteness is significant for any other cognition only as a supporting abstraction, the premise that guides and protects cognition from dead-end routes.

Economic science investigates the laws governing the movement of production relations. Production relations are a form of development of productive forces and, at the same time, the basis for improving social life as a whole. Property relations are recognized as the system-forming factor of the economic basis. They concentrate the quality of social progress, determine the nature of the interaction of three forms of reality - the being of nature, the being of man and the being of society. Hence the political essence of economics.

On the basis of economic science or political economy, a whole cluster of its applications is being developed, starting with macro- and microeconomics, the theory of finance, marketing, management, etc. The general acquires concreteness, the special, the abstract is loaded with objective definiteness. Thoughts from abstract reasoning are made substantively meaningful. Cognition is transformed from theoretical activity into practical construction. The human mind, revealing the natural order of the objective world, is included in the process of the development of being through practical activity.

The effectiveness of practical inclusion is due to many factors, but all of them are located on the path of transforming the abstract into concrete objective knowledge, and the latter into a sensually objective transformation of material reality in the interests of human development and human relations - to oneself, to others, to nature.

In those areas of scientific knowledge, where the objectively established order of knowledge of the world is followed, significant achievements are obvious. On the contrary, where they go "their own way," they lose continuity. For a quarter of a century, a comparable number of physicists and economists have become Nobel laureates. At the same time, physics has retained its traditional leadership in scientific progress, is successfully developing a standard model for describing the behavior of elementary particles. Economics is clearly not in the interest of social progress.

The 2008 global crisis was not only the result of market forces. The market element is not nearly as

chaotic as some imagine. The economy is driven from within and from the outside. Before doing anything, entrepreneurs think, read, study, consult, discuss upcoming moves with scientists. Three out of five Nobel laureates have turned economic development towards crisis. Naturally, thinking to get the opposite result.

Physicists have convincingly confirmed the idea of optimism in the theory of knowledge. In nature, there are no boundaries to human cognition. Nature determined the practical dependence of man on the order of natural relations, but in response man showed the power of cognition of reason. At the same time, the history of physical achievements once again reminded of the importance of methodological equipment in cognition. Without improving the methodology for obtaining and comprehending knowledge, it is naive to count on the development of a scientific understanding of the subject. Objectivity, consistency, continuity, independence and consistency should be prioritized in the approach to the object of research. Modern economic methodology has largely lost the ability of objective, independent analysis. Formally distancing himself from politics, researchers practically carry out political orders within the vector of the liberal political credo. The quality of economic analysis is always directly proportional to the quality of the methodological apparatus used in the research and inversely proportional to the level of political dependence.

When K. Marx called economic science a political economy, he meant that an objective analysis of the contradictions of economic development will inevitably lead researchers to the questions: why is this and what is required to resolve the established contradictions?

The questions must be posed by science, it must indicate the direction in which they can be resolved, and at the same time overcome the contradictions that are incapacitated as factors of development. The political character of economic research is not imparted by science, but by its social function - to serve social progress. The surge of interest in Europe in the economic research of Karl Marx is easy to explain. Those who really manage the economy and solve political problems in economic dynamics realized that their favorite pastime to make politics with the help of controlled chaos does not give the desired product, and controlled chaos turned into uncontrollable in 2008, they are dissatisfied with the efforts of the Nobel laureates, they are more interested in the Marxes capital analysis. K. Marx was not the attending physician of capitalism, he was a diagnostician of the capitalist disease. Its main strength was in the advantages of dialectical methodology. "Capital" by Karl Marx is an example of dialectical thinking in relation to the movement of a real object. Anyone who has studied Capital knows

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that the author came to political conclusions at the end after a comprehensive and systematic analysis of capitalist production. Karl Marx's work contains a lot of statistics and mathematical calculations, but they did not replace the specifics of the methodological study of economic processes. Mathematics only helped Karl Marx to weave the laces of the dialectical understanding of the phenomenon under study. Being a mathematician is difficult, but it is even more difficult to understand the clues of calculus. There are two options here: the first, which is very common among today's economists, is to use the potential of mathematics to formulate a previously prepared concept; second,

In the context of the transformation of science into a direct productive force, the importance of not only and not so much the digitalization of production increases, but the ability to understand how to optimize scientific potential based on the development of modern technological capabilities. With hindsight, officials are allowed to think, scientists, by their professional status, are obliged to look ahead, to direct. The initial condition for "lookouts" has always been the attainment of a deep and comprehensive knowledge of the source material. In our example, this is the correct understanding of "standards" and "standardization".

Historical and informational information: in the famous Explanatory Dictionary of V.I. Dahl's terms are absent, which can be qualified as the fact of their irrelevance in the public consciousness. Half a century later, they appear in the "Encyclopedic Dictionary" by F.A. Brockhaus and I.A. Efron, but in a peculiar way. The authors of the dictionary, referring to English sources, explain: "standard" is a legalized measure, then a sample. There is a separate concretization - "Standart of life" - the level of life or needs ... "There are reasons to interpret the beginning of the use of the term not in the production sense, on the contrary, as a consumer reflection in the consciousness of reality. In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Modern Russian Language, a detailed explanation is given - 1) a typical sample that things, objects, phenomena must satisfy in size, shape, quality ...; 2) a single standard form of organization, implementation of something ...; 3) something that does not contain anything original - a template, a stencil. The term "standard" is complemented by its derivative "standardize" - to create standards in the first two meanings. The history of the term allows us to analyze the concept behind the name. Monitoring the content of the concept of "standard" shows that over time, the concept is actualized by scientific awareness of the dynamics of being and in practical thinking. An approach to the phenomenon reflected in the concept is being developed. The concept is loaded with the concreteness of objectivity, the scope of its use expands, and its social significance grows. As a

consequence, the question arises about the organization of the relationship of features that make up the content of the concept of "standard". In literary sources, disagreements are outlined in the definition of the "center of gravity" in the system of signs.

In the newest re-edition of Britannicu, the term standard is absent. It is replaced by the articles "standardization" and "standard model". The author of the first explanation clearly directs the reader to the limited application of the "standard" to the technological organization of production. With a certain stretch, the concept of "standard", following the logic of the British Encyclopedia, can be limited not even to the economic sphere, but exclusively to the technical one, to make it a kind of indicator of the progress of the technical base of technology and the technical aspect of ensuring the production process. In the system of industrial relations - property, distribution and exchange, the "standard" is given a modest place in organizing the improvement of exchange. Britannicu's "standard" is clearly not a branded economic concept.

To avoid criticism for unnecessary costs in the analysis, we present the full article: "standardization (standardization), in industry, the development and application of standards that make it possible to produce a large number of interchangeable parts. Standardization can focus on design standards such as material properties, compliance and tolerances, drawing requirements; or product standards that detail the properties of the items produced and are embodied in forms, descriptions, images or models. Applying standards makes it easier for businesses to communicate with suppliers. The standards are also applied within selected industries to prevent conflict and duplication of effort." Explanations are coming to an end, as befits British experts, practical recommendations: "Government departments, trade associations and technical associations are helping the implementation of standards in various industries." By the way, the compilers of the Great Illustrated Encyclopedia have reprinted the given text in 32 volumes without reference, so it is easier to turn, if necessary, to home-grown "sources" of scientific knowledge.

In Russia, they were convinced: "the free - will, the blessed - paradise." No one has the right to condemn anyone, but no one has disputed the right to judge on the basis of publicly stated judgments. We will use this logic. There is a gap in the interpretation of the concept of "standard", the size of which clearly violates the boundaries of the measure. The reason for the fluctuation of thinking, in our opinion, is the neglect of the requirements of the methodology of scientific knowledge. The possibilities of the methodological organization of cognition and understanding of knowledge used in all the above cases indicate an underestimation of the most

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important factor of scientific thinking. Our conclusions are confirmed.

There are two main flaws, and both run counter to the requirements of the post-nonclassical stage in the development of science.

First, the dialectics' requirement, which has been proven by knowledge and practice, about the need for a comprehensive analysis of the subject on the basis of continuity in improving knowledge is violated. The classics of political economy did not discover the absolute truth, their merits are historically specific, that is, they were locally relevant, but they, along with concrete historical achievements, turned out to be capable of system-forming discoveries that have a stable value in the increment of scientific understanding. A. Smith, D. Ricardo, K. Marx, explaining the movement of the economy of their time, were able to reveal the essential basis of this process. History flows and changes, which is absolute truth, therefore each next generation of scientists steadily strives to show their abilities, however, like any dialectical process,

There is logic in the economic movement that organizes the process. Historical concreteness is a way of realizing the logical definiteness of development. Hence the requirement for scientific analysis - to look for a logical explanation for the description, "to look at the root", as K. Prutkov taught. Concentration of thinking on the description of the phenomenon has become a trend of modern scientists economists. Hence the absolutization of the mathematical apparatus. In essence, the described phenomenon, analysts are in no hurry (or are afraid to fall out of favor with customers) to dive, it is possible that they have forgotten how to think analytically systematically.

Secondly, modern times require a systematic approach to the study of the subject. A simple enumeration of the features of a concept included in its content and an indication of their functional load is clearly not enough. Moreover, such a simplification can be difficult to understand. Why did the Britannicu authors omit the term "standard". It seemed that they had to start with it and only then explain what was formed on the basis of the concept of "standard". We are not sure of the absolute correctness of our explanations, but the following suggests itself the most appropriate: they or he could not come to a one-dimensional definition of that link in the chain of features of the standard that would help them connect all the other features - to single out the system-forming feature of the concept. Eventually? in the text there were many purposes of the phenomenon reflected in the concept.

Some positive results have been received. The concept was given a new level of concreteness by applying it to subject definiteness, closed on the characteristics of the technical equipment of the technological support of production. Having

arbitrarily sequestered its actual functions in cognizing reality and constructing the desired continuation of it. One involuntarily recalls Hegel, who warned that being is initially determined by quality, quantity and measure. Measure, according to Hegel, connects quality with quantity, its purpose is to be "quality quantity". In the qualitative quantity, there are limits and the optimal position of quality within the quantitative boundaries, when the unity of quality and quantity in the characteristic of the phenomenon (and the corresponding concept) turns out to be of the highest quality with the smallest required quantity. Nature does not move according to plan, but saving resources. Human activities should also be economical. Reason serves as an instrument for the economy of our development. At the same time, movement through activities is aimed at development and presupposes the presence of quality models in moving along the path of progress. The quality of scientific knowledge is only ultimately determined by the practical efficiency of the knowledge produced, and the initial practical result is conditionally indicative. Here, to be sure of success, you need to get the stability of the result. Naturally, science is required to minimize the costs of achieving the practical usefulness of knowledge. And all reserves have a similar ability. An indicator of the correct path of cognition to the goal is a sign of its systemic organization. Human activities should also be economical. Reason serves as an instrument for the economy of our development. At the same time, movement through activities is aimed at development and presupposes the presence of quality models in moving along the path of progress. The quality of scientific knowledge is only ultimately determined by the practical efficiency of the knowledge produced, and the initial practical result is conditionally indicative. Here, to be sure of success, you need to get the stability of the result. Naturally, science is required to minimize the costs of achieving the practical usefulness of knowledge. And all reserves have a similar ability. An indicator of the correct path of cognition to the goal is a sign of its systemic organization. Human activities should also be economical. Reason serves as an instrument for the economy of our development. At the same time, movement through activities is aimed at development and presupposes the presence of quality models in moving along the path of progress. The quality of scientific knowledge is only ultimately determined by the practical efficiency of the knowledge produced, and the initial practical result is conditionally indicative. Here, to be sure of success, you need to get the stability of the result. Naturally, science is required to minimize the costs of achieving the practical usefulness of knowledge. And all reserves have a similar ability. An indicator of the correct path of cognition to the goal is a sign of its systemic organization. movement through activity is

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The desire to build a cognitive process on the basis of a system presupposes the presence of a certain stock of knowledge that reflects the essential organization of the phenomenon under study. In addition, the systemic approach itself acts as a continuation and concretization of a more general methodological concept. There are many such concepts in philosophy, but they are rooted either in dialectics, or in its antithesis, which is generally defined as metaphysics.

In its "pure" form, dialectics has a place to be. There is Hegel's dialectical concept, the core of which is recognized as the synthesis of opposites, it is relatively opposed by Marxist dialectics, which asserts that opposites are not synthesized, but are resolved on the basis of the continuity of development. Neither K. Marx, nor F. Engels, nor V.I. Lenin did not hide the importance of Hegel's ideas in the development of materialist dialectics. In a quantitative aspect, the difference between Marxist

dialectics lies in its universality, it characterizes both thinking and nature with society. Hegel recognized only thinking as dialectical. In a qualitative "sense", Hegel's dialectics absolutizes unity in the relationship of opposites, while Marxist dialectics relies on struggle as a way of resolving contradictions.

In practical management, the differences between these concepts within dialectics are hardly significant. They are mainly significant in the general theory of development and the relationship between the phenomena of reality, and are relevant for determining political strategy. However, it is useful to keep both approaches in mind in direct production management.

There is no metaphysical methodology as an independent phenomenon. This is a collective image. It concentrates the shortcomings of all non-dialectical approaches to understanding development and interconnection in the world, as well as in thinking. The main flaw of non-dialectical concepts is their one-sidedness. Trying to achieve a result, they simplify the requirements for thinking, omit something, believing it to be something that can be neglected in the interests of the final result. The technique is well known in mathematics and natural science. It is very convenient for economists dealing with a multifactorial process to simplify, especially since economic planning has long been working "off the bat", or in fact. The sum of metaphysics is made up of indeterminism, eclecticism, conditionalism, dogmatism, reductionism, evolutionism. The list could be continued, but it makes no sense. The experts do not always have an understanding of the methodological limitations, and the essence of the miscalculations is not in the name. She is in politics and management practice

Earlier, we have already noted the special methodological significance of the dialectical conclusion about the movement of cognition as a process of ascent from the abstract to the concrete. The difficulty here is that such an ascent is, in essence, immersion in the essence of the matter. To take a new step towards the essence, you need to expand the circle of knowledge. Qualitative movement requires quantitative increment. On the one hand, with the help of new knowledge within the reached horizon of essence, we achieve greater concreteness - on the other hand, we have new problems that cannot be resolved by the horizon of the essence of their production. It is necessary to plunge into the depths of the essential horizons, to go to the level of essence of  $n + 1$  order. This is how the ascent of cognition from relative truth to absolute as to the synthesis of relative knowledge takes place. And the main tool in such a movement of cognition is the acquisition of systematically structured knowledge. Any system of scientific knowledge, logically reasonably built, combines the achievement of a goal and a demonstration of the limited result.

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The system is both a sign of perfection and evidence of its subject limitations. Knowledge systems are a kind of rung on the ladder of the ascent of scientific and philosophical knowledge to true knowledge. F. de P. Hanika - Professor of the College. Churchill (Cambridge - England) and the University of Khartoum, a specialist in the management of complex systems, became famous as the head of a large British company. His book "New Ideas in the Field of Management" was at one time a great success, was translated and published in the USSR with a foreword by a later prominent figure in Demreforms, the Mayor of Moscow, Doctor of Economics, Professor G.Kh. Popov. Hanika argued: "Management, which to one degree or another should use the synthesis of technical, mathematical and social sciences, is now trying to replace the empiricism that it was widely used in the past with modern scientific thinking."

Summarizing the experience of the scientific achievements of N. Wiener, K. Boulding, L. von Bertalanffy, Hanika concludes: "Their attempts to classify physical, biological and social systems depending on complexity have stimulated the emergence of a new field of research - general systems theory, in which is given to the dynamic nature of the control. Organizations, actions subject to coordination and regulation, as well as people participating in them, are considered as systems within a single whole - a firm, which in turn represents one of the elements of the economic, technical and social system of the nation".

In 1969 G. Popov was a devout statesman and, like the rest of the reformers of the 1990s, actively expressed the party attitude, excessively and zealously criticizing the author of the book for the "formal analysis of aspects of management", reliance on mathematics and computers. "Unfair, Gavriila Kharitonovich !!! Hanika was not a bourgeois scientist, he strove to develop the advantages of a new step in the methodological support of management, and, unlike you, G.H. Gaidar and a company of like-minded people, came to a clear understanding of the need for a comprehensive solution to management problems with the involvement of the social and humanitarian context.

The systematic approach has become a brand phenomenon, since it best concretized the dialectical methodology, which can be traced through the analysis of the status of the concept of "standard" and its derivatives. We will try to imagine what the process of birth and the real methodological history of the concept of "standard" looks like, along the way to explain why economists of the management direction prefer to arbitrarily introduce concepts into economic analysis.

In the history of the concept of "standard" there is a hidden part, it can be called "prehistory", or "history of formation" of the concept. The fact that

the concept of "standard" is relatively young gives grounds to associate its appearance with the concept of "quality" not directly, but conditioned. The concept of "standard" is based on a certain level of quality. There was a time when the concept of "quality" coincided with the concept of "product" or "object". It was necessary to learn how to produce a certain number of products, moreover, by different craftsmen, so that it would be relevant to compare the final products based on their practical application. Surely not even the products themselves were compared, but their individual properties. Consequently, there is reason to talk about the initial understanding of quality as a generalized characteristic of a number of comparable products.

Statistical control of product quality is an element of the mechanism for managing product quality and regulating the relationship between the supplier and the consumer, while checking a group or batch of products is carried out before and after the process, and not during the process. The main purpose of using statistical methods is to regulate the process of creating a high quality product at all stages from marketing to maintenance with lower economic costs and high efficiency. Statistical methods provide for the collection, systematization and mathematical processing of the results of production activities, analysis of information for taking corrective and preventive measures, further research of the control object to achieve an acceptable (optimal) level of quality. The implementation of the quality system is a complex of works, which affects various aspects of the organization and its subsystem, the strategic management subsystem, the production subsystem, the logistics subsystem, personnel management, internal communications, document flow, etc. In this regard, the implementation of the quality system is a rather difficult, lengthy and time-consuming task. The solution to this problem, as a rule, takes place in several stages. Improving the QMS makes sense only if the enterprise team has a desire to achieve significant results in the struggle for the quality of its products, but all this should provoke the team's desire to reach new heights, move forward and guarantee itself and its enterprise stable results of its activities. To implement the formulated procedures of wishes, the following activities must be performed, namely: production subsystem, logistics subsystem, personnel management, internal communications, document flow, etc. In this regard, the implementation of a quality system is a rather difficult, long-term and laborious task. The solution to this problem, as a rule, takes place in several stages. Improving the QMS makes sense only if the enterprise team has a desire to achieve significant results in the struggle for the quality of its products, but all this should provoke the team's desire to reach new heights, move forward and guarantee itself and



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*step 1:* awareness of the top management of the goal of creating and implementing the QMS at the enterprise;

*step 2:* establishing the needs and expectations of customers and other interested parties;

*step 3:* formation of a management strategy, Policy and Quality Objectives;

*step 4:* organization of training in the field of quality for all employees;

*step 5:* planning of work on the implementation of the QMS;

*step 6:* implementation of the QMS with the formation of a team consisting of various specialists;

*step 7:* establishing a system of processes, their coordinated relationship and interaction, highlighting the key processes necessary to achieve goals in the field of quality;

*step 8:* documenting the QMS (to the extent and degree of specification required specifically for your organization - not forgetting the obligation of some documentation in accordance with the requirements of ISO 9001-2015);

*step 9:* internal audits;

*step 10:* completion of the QMS documentation and elimination of comments based on the results of internal audits and testing during the implementation of the developed regulatory documentation;

*step 11:* QMS certification;

*step 12:* further development of the QMS.

Philosophical interest in quality in the public mind was formed due to the combination of the concepts of "substance" and "activity". Substance and activity reveal the value of a phenomenon in the world and for a person, in particular. Hegel reasonably characterized quality as that, the absence of which means the absence of the phenomenon itself.

The transition from the concept of "quality" to understanding the degree of manifestation of quality was a matter of activity - cognitive and practical. Apparently, it was at this time that interest in the concept arises, which concretizes the special position of the quality that is better than other expressions of quality.

The concept of "standard" has two fundamental interpretations: to be a quality standard for something and to be a model for mass production. They realized about standardization and its advantages in the context of the development of mass production. These derivatives of the "standard" were products of industrialization. So, the first conclusion, which retains its methodological and theoretical relevance in the practice of managing production, exchange and sales of goods: to concretize quality in the concept of "standard", or rather, "quality standard", it was not enough to have a developed concept of quality. It remained a privilege of the worldview until social progress reached a sufficiently high level - the production of the material foundations of life, socio-economic and political relations developed. The concept of "standard" owes its appearance to social and practical relevance. Epistemological and

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methodological searches for projections of "quality" on the real life of a person were a prerequisite and factor in the formation of the concept of "standard". From which follows the basic methodological conclusion for scientific knowledge - the development of the concept of "standard" should be within the framework of a systematic approach and have a complex scientific and philosophical character. If "standardization" can still be legitimately simplified to the point of improving the technical component of industrially developed production, then the content of the concept of "standard" includes signs of various aspects of social development. From which follows the basic methodological conclusion for scientific knowledge - the development of the concept of "standard" should be within the framework of a systematic approach and have a complex scientific and philosophical character. If "standardization" can still be legitimately simplified to the point of improving the technical component of industrially developed production, then the content of the concept of "standard" includes signs of various aspects of social development. From which follows the basic methodological conclusion for scientific knowledge - the development of the concept of "standard" should be within the framework of a systematic approach and have a complex scientific and philosophical character. If "standardization" can still be legitimately simplified to the point of improving the technical component of industrially developed production, then the content of the concept of "standard" includes signs of various aspects of social development.

Here, in a filmed form - modified - the whole history: the experience of the world process, attitude to nature, the specifics of the national mentality, spiritual and material traditions, political and cultural activity of the people. Let us recall that the concept of "standard" is used in two directions: defining the standard of something - and as a universal model in the organization of activities, the use of which increases its efficiency and facilitates obtaining a result. The first has a significant socio-cultural scale, one can qualify it as objectification of the cultural maturity of the consciousness of the people, of humanity. Christian commandments, deeds of those whom religion recognized as saints, public etiquette, norms of secular ethics, statutory norms, etc. were converted into standards. Liberal fears that the standards of attitudes and behavior will limit the possibilities of free personal development are unfounded. The overwhelming majority of standards summarize the experience of individual destiny, which has become a socially significant value.

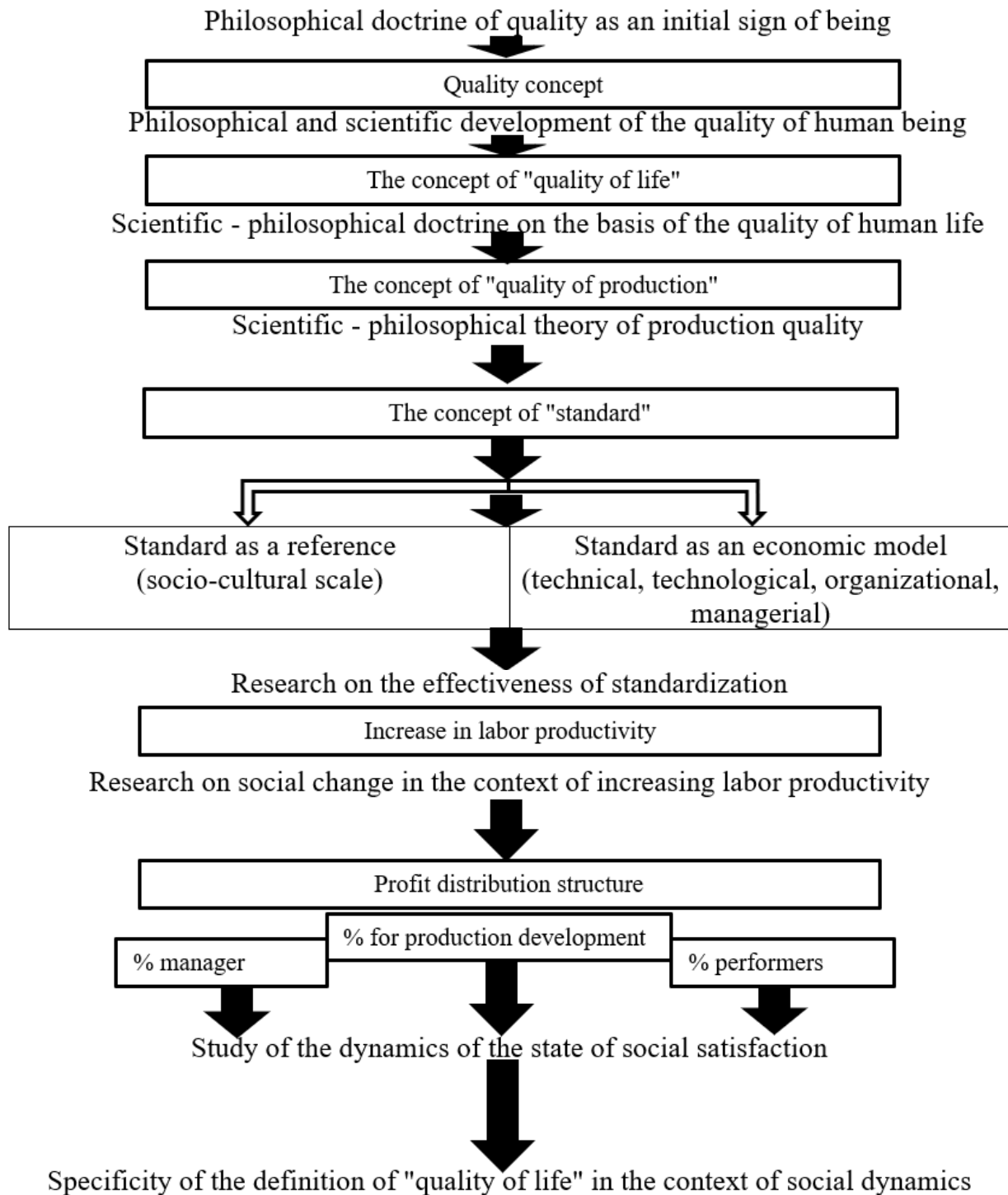
The second meaning is more utilitarian, restricting the interpretation of the standard mainly in relation to the narrowly professional side of human

life. It emphasizes the importance of universality, highlights the technical aspect and technological rationality, which are also important, but the scale is clearly inferior to the first. The development of the idea of quality in the concept of "standard" is carried out in accordance with the peculiarities of dialectical logic. A concept that concretizes quality is formed on the basis of selective continuity. The new concept does not repeat itself, namely, the features of the previous one are concretized. It is obliged to continue the nature of the relationship of the characteristics of the basic concept. Without going into a long and not always relevant discussion regarding the definition of quality, let us note the essence. The controversy surrounding the interpretation of quality is conducted mainly outside the scope of which forms the core of the content of the concept. A lot of interesting things have been written, said and printed. Only behind the particulars the sought-after often turns out to be hidden. Quality is not a collection of essential features of the phenomenon under study. Quality is a system of these attributes. Therefore, it is important first of all to find the system-forming factor. The factor may be a trait such as the discovery of D.I. Mendeleev of the Periodic Law, or K. Marx of the inconsistency of goods, but a certain combination of signs can also be a factor. Apparently, the concept of "standard" was formed as a system of features. Hanika wisely emphasized the need to take into account the system of a combination of factors. The liberals - reformers of the 1990s rushed to cleanse the economy of all non-economic, taking the US economic model as a model. They were not alarmed by the fact how and in what conditions it was formed. As a result, from the 1990s, there was a shock and a difficult process of parsing debris from standards developed contrary to the rules. Schematically, the process of the epistemological ascent of the concept of "standard" can be represented as follows (Fig. 1).

Unlike a number of philosophical and some scientific concepts, the standard is directly determined by a variety of objectively established factors of material and non-material nature. Hence the time limits of all standards, with the exception of a number of universal prescriptions that are of particular importance for human existence and characterize the essence of a person's relationship to himself, his own kind and the conditions of development, therefore it is important to classify standards, to distinguish them depending on the defining circumstances. In the available literature, we did not find systematic attempts to classify standards. In this connection, we cannot consider the proposed system of standards in the context of a comparative analysis. It is advisable to take the systemic contradiction of the concept of "standard" as the basis for the classification of standards.

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**Figure 1 Diagram of the process of the epistemological ascent of the concept of "standard" from the abstract to the concrete.**

A standard, as a dialectically formed concept, in its manifestation has the opposite interpretation: to be something perfect in a certain sense, a standard to strive for, which cannot be done without knowledge of the matter and a creative attitude towards it, and at

the same time, the standard - this is something that has universal meaning, a kind of "cog" in the design, that is, a routine education that excludes any creative attitude towards oneself. The standard in the meaning of a masterpiece of creativity is absolute. It contains

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timeless perfection. Standards are masterpieces, having emerged, over time they only become more and more important. Perfection has crystallized in them, they do not age. The only thing that can be relative in them is the national flavor. Such a perfect abstraction from real development is hardly possible, in which there would be national sterility. It is impossible to prove this thought logically, but the experience of the development of monotonistic religion indirectly testifies in favor of our judgment. The parallelism of the existence of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism is due to national development, but differences do not prevent believers from striving for such ideals. The main standards are common to all, and the differences are in the specifics of the historically specific conditions of life, reproduced in the particular accents of thinking.

As for the standards of science, the level of abstraction in them is higher than anything else, higher than national originality, but they are determined by the level of scientific knowledge and those spheres of practice that determine the direction of scientific progress. Physical standards and technical standards are changing, reflecting the demand for scientific knowledge by the progress in the production of material and spiritual goods. Scientific knowledge is in constant flux. The standards of science are a concrete historical phenomenon, they are historically specified. An example is the evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin, the atomistic theory, the teachings of I. Newton, which were considered absolute knowledge for almost two centuries until physicists and astrophysicists understood the three-layer structure of the world.

The current standards describing the material world of nature divide it into micro, macro and mega levels, and the genesis of the expanding universe is associated with the Big Bang of the primordial existing superdense substance.

In theoretical natural science, the term "standard" is used, but most often in combination with the term "model". Naturalists are in constantly changing knowledge, being all the time on the horizon of knowledge, therefore it is more convenient for them to operate with those elements, knowledge that allow modernization. In modern natural science, only three knowledge are recognized as reference: the law of conservation of mass, the law of conservation of energy and the law of conservation of momentum. It is strictly forbidden to encroach on these standards. Thanks to such reference standards, the sustainability of the development of scientific knowledge is maintained, continuity in development is achieved, and science itself looks like an integral system, despite revolutionary discoveries of various scales. The presence in public knowledge of parameters that are

resistant to changes in the standards of thinking, can be considered as a selection of "standards - canons". They have a fundamental function, they are the pillar of the human reality of being.

If all standards were canons, then instead of development we would get stagnation. The canons are necessary precisely in their quality and in their quantity. We are equal to them in theory and practice, since the movement loses its effectiveness outside a clearly defined vector and support positions. The main value of movement lies in change, and F. Engels defined the essence of the movement of everything and in everything as change. Proceeding from the fact that movement is a way of life, and development is the highest form of movement, in their mass manifestation, standards have a non-canonical form.

Public consciousness and practice divided the less status standards into directive and indicative, objective and subjective. Directive standards strictly require adherence to the algorithm for the production and distribution of the result determined by the task. In a number of concepts for managing the quality of production of the twentieth century, special maps and schemes of actions for performers of all levels and stages were developed.

This practice is justified in specific production conditions, for example, where workers with disabilities are employed. The Japanese experience has convincingly shown that it is impossible to extend such experience from private practice to production as a whole, since this leads to directly opposite results. Meanwhile, ignoring international observations, domestic bureaucrats, having failed in the production of industrial products, extrapolated vicious practices to general education, designed to communicate and consolidate knowledge. The actions of officials are understandable, they are not capable of producing a real product, they report back by circulars. There is no rational explanation for politicians responsible for the real result of economic activity and empowered to give adequate assessments for the attempts of officials to become judges and standard producers in professional affairs, to teach teachers. This, of course, is completely absurd.

In the old days, the party dictated the standards of professional and educational activities, however, it did the instructions carefully, localizing the interference with a set of disciplines, in addition, a highly qualified Department of Science worked in the Central Committee of the CPSU with a staff of specialists and freelance consultants - leading scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Even I.V. Stalin, according to the documents, did not sign the decree without a visa for an academic assistant.

In modern times, quite remote from the real educational experience, officials who have subordinated the method of unification to

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themselves, who have placed academic freedoms of educational institutions under total control, openly dictate what, how, when and to whom to do it. The standards defined in the non-professional space are a clear example of the transformation of the values of a phenomenon (concept) into the opposite effect.

The technology of such a transformation is simple: unprofessional development initially deforms the content of the concept. The "standard" being constructed arbitrarily takes on a "pseudo-systemic form", it becomes absurd, failing both control and the possibility of modernizing what was the subject of the beginning of action. The most curious thing is that, having included the factor of self-preservation in the technology of constructing the standard, the bureaucrats send themselves and the expediency of their caste to Golgotha. The dialectic of progress will survive the bureaucratic art of juggling the content of concepts and their names, but our living space is measured by time. And the most important indicator of social progress in everything is the effectiveness of the time of use. And the calf has a chance to win if the oak is rotten. A calf can grow into a bull, and a rotten oak is doomed to destruction.

Indicative standards have become widespread throughout the world - both in developed and developing countries and in stagnating countries. They are distinguished by non-binding, lack of tight control and loyalty to the content. In such Western European states as the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Austria, the governments, using indicative standards, exercise sufficient effective management of the development directions of various industries. The development of the standards themselves and the mechanism for their implementation are carried out within the framework of the economic characteristics of the market. The state does not encroach on the orders of market relations, but it quite clearly shows who is the real "master of the house". L.N. Tolstoy could afford to start a famous novel with the lines: "Everything was confused in the Oblonskys' house." A state respecting itself and respected by its citizens, is obliged to direct the streams of public life. Somewhere to do their job harshly, relying on laws and the need to comply with them, in other areas - to obtain preferences or the tradition of national identity. "Standard" is a concept as significant in the reproduction of social life as "point" in mathematics, "particle" in physics, "core" in mechanics. The originality of the "standard" lies in the combination of opposites in it. The "standard" can be extremely elastic and obligatory, or it can, within a certain limit, indicate only some dominants of the choice from the set. An example of a type II standard is high fashion, however, and general fashion belongs to the same class of standard. in other areas - to receive preferences or traditions of national identity. "Standard" is a concept as significant in the reproduction of social life as

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General fashion is a product of a historical process that, like any evolution, selects something most effective and viable. It ideally combines regional, national and transnational; naturalness, due to the geographical environment, with socio-cultural acquisitions, traditions and innovations. This fashion is extremely democratic, responds to the mass feeling of beauty, is utilitarian and accessible to consumer demand. Haute couture, no matter how it may be masked, is a phenomenon of professionally conscious action. It has many advantages, but no less negative. The glossy nature of high fashion initially opposes the mass consciousness, provoking tension in the contradictions of being. It's not even about limited availability. The main thing is to demonstrate social inequality. The standards are designed to improve the "climate" of public relations, our time is to "collect stones" and not to scatter them. "Standards" only seem to be outside of politics. Policy, in a sense, is about defining and maintaining the relevance of standards.

In the current century, the concept of "soft power" is gaining strength in the public consciousness. Without the use of force, which has lost its historical significance and has become a brake on social progress, reality cannot be eliminated. Humanity is tired of destructive forms of violent resolution of conflicts, and is looking for a replacement for them. The process of reorientation to "soft power" is complicated and contradictory, but there is no other alternative to wars and one has to

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accept "soft power" as it is so far, with the hope and belief that over time the situation will change in the desired direction.

The forms of "soft power" include cultural contacts, the synthesis of cultural interests, public diplomacy, contacts of veterans, the construction of professional interethnic relations. The efficiency of "soft power" is not high, but the motion vector testifies in its favor. It combines the main advantages of the human reality of being - humanity and democracy. It seems to us that many standards are quite consistent with the operation of "soft power". The indicativeness of the standards is in good agreement with the nature of the movement under the sign of soft power. They are not categorical, everyone can find their own application, there would only be a desire. At the same time, they give the movement certain goals. "Standards - goals" have always been very promising, another thing is that they did not always find mass sympathy, without which it is impossible to be a social force.

Standards in the modern world are multiplying, diversifying, and their relevance is growing rapidly. Standards are transformed from private material with limited effect into a large-scale factor of social progress. Despite the national and transnational specifics - the standards of the EU, the USA, the Russian Federation, standards play an important role in world integration, serve as a tool for reaching agreement based on the objective nature of human history

In order to give scientific and philosophical reflection on the concept of "standard" of practical significance, let us pay attention to the initiative of "Komsomolskaya Pravda" - to organize a public discussion of Rosstandart's statement on the imminent abolition of 10,000 state standards of the Soviet era ("KP", No. 12 dated 06/19/19). Traditionally, the stuffing of information in the media was accompanied by formal comments that did not make much intelligible, leaving more questions than certainties. We will not analyze the special aspect of bureaucratic work - it is not our business, but we will try to reveal the political essence.

From a philosophical and scientific and technical standpoint, the modernization of standards is a completely justified measure: it is necessary to think and act adequately to a specific time, this requirement is especially relevant when the movement of history takes on the character of radical transformations. In the 1990s, a counter-revolution took place. The politicians who came to power even changed the symbols of the Fatherland. Another flag, another sign on the flag, another Constitution, for a while there was another anthem. Such a socio-economic, political and ideological rift could not fail to draw standards into the maelstrom of events. Still, the standards, despite some conventions, are called

upon to serve as equivalents of the quality of reality in all its manifestations.

The current initiative of Rosstandart has little resemblance to the initiative, it was undertaken as an escort action, in pursuit of the realities of life. As they say in Russia: "Better late than never." Production in the 1990s changed not only owners, it changed its character. The call of the first President of the Russian Federation addressed to the national leaders: "Take as much freedom as you can swallow !!!", the new owners adapted to production, believing that in conditions of free trade, the market, and not production, will determine everything and judge everyone. The market loves the strong, quick-witted, especially when the consumer demand, provided with finances, the demand for goods was rapidly approaching zero, and the insurance reserve in the form of goods for direct exchange was initially small. At that counterrevolutionary time, it was indecent to even think about standards. When the liberal fluctuation began to decline, they tried to bring it out of its chaotic state. The arrhythmia of movement continued, however, signs of a tendency of stability appeared.

Usually the democrats of the liberal wing associate the continuation of the crisis in the 2000s with politics, this is partly true. The politicians acted according to the situation. At the same time, without harming the merits of politicians, it should be noted that arbitrariness in history, the "time of troubles" cannot be dimensionless. Both in nature and in social life, the element calms down, the movement returns to its previous channel. This is what happened here in the 21st century. The market has stabilized, and production has begun to strengthen its positions. The assortment, on the one hand, and the increased reasonable purchasing opportunities, on the other, met in the market in a different way. The quality of goods has become a relevant indicator of their market demand. The consumer, as opposed to the producer, turned his gaze to the state, the guarantor of its civil liberties and rights, with demands for protection from market arbitrariness. The legal and economic functions of the state are laid down in GOSTs. Throughout the analysis we tried to carry out the main idea: "standard" only in its final part is the concept of technical regulation of production, distribution and consumption. The essence of the "standard" is political and in its political quality it is nationally colored. The sign of the standard should be on the background of the flag, so that everyone can always see: it is protected by the state, if you break it, you will deal not only with the market, but also with the state. distribution and consumption. The essence of the "standard" is political and in its political quality it is nationally colored. The sign of the standard should be on the background of the flag, so that everyone can always see: it is protected by the state, if you break it, you will deal not only with the

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Concluding the general part of the analysis, I would like to once again recall Hegel's warning about the importance of measure in cognition and management of the organization of activity. "Standard" is the equivalent of quality. Quality has different levels - "quality states", so the status of a "standard" should also be different depending on its own place. Presidents have standards, but they don't wave them all over the place. The authority of standards is an attribute of the state, its "statehood", that is, the national attitude towards the state. Standards must be quantified, then they will be honored qualitatively. Along with state standards (GOSTs), developed, according to the system characteristics, OSTs, TUs are required. At the same time, one must not allow the smearing of the criterial quality characteristics defined in GOSTs.

There is information in the media about 170 thousand GOSTs in the USSR, which undoubtedly devalued the quality of GOSTs. Even the sign "Don't get in - it will kill!" was regulated by GOST. It is not surprising that in the USSR they were forced to additionally introduce the concept of "Quality Mark" with a corresponding symbol. From a logical point of view, such a measure was not flawless. GOST is a quality mark. In the standards, political and socio-cultural components compete on equal terms with scientific and technical characteristics. There is every reason to consider standards in the context of the highest achievements in the development of social practice, scientific knowledge, technical and technological creativity.

In the standards, specialists are able to see the actual position of the country in the world, its conquests and problems. In relation to the development of standards and ensuring their implementation, it is legitimate to determine the quality of the state's internal policy, the maturity of the economic strategy. What the state and its economic activities were at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, so was the attitude of the state to standards.

In the 1990s, standards were forgotten to provide the conditions for the "greatest success" for the reformers, when they did their liberal work - the country declared a default. Formally, the standards have not been canceled - after all, they are a management mechanism. GOSTs in 2003 were deprived of the obligatory status, that is, (according to Hegel) they were deprived of what, without which they cannot be what they should be.

By that time, politicians were no longer interested in philosophy and logic; it was necessary to somehow make ends meet in the conditions of a collapsed economy. The GOSTs were replaced by "technical regulations" containing minimum, rather, scanty requirements. Politics recognized and perpetuated the economic crisis. "GOST" was replaced by "GOST R". The exceptions were standards for defense products, nuclear energy, road safety and what is associated with special purpose information. Since 1991, more than 12 thousand new standards have been developed, about 15 thousand have been updated, consider it to be minimized. The remaining one and a half hundred thousand GOSTs are taken out of the production brackets due to their convention. The question involuntarily arises: how legitimate is it to plan the modernization of production in the absence of normal standardization? Where there are no beacons sailors are traditionally guided by the stars. What about those who on earth are called upon to practically solve national problems, when the old standards are irrelevant, and there is little that can be done qualitatively with the new ones? Answers to the "eternal" questions: "Who is to blame?" and "What to do?" coincided. Politics, as it should have, locked itself in on the regulator.

Economic activity, freed from political leadership and sociocultural responsibility, continues on the course set by the liberals of the 1990s. It is time to return to the economic classics - political economy, to think not according to the situation and outside of production practice, but systematically for the development perspective foreseeable by reason. The market should be free, but freedom outside of government activity is nonsense. There can be no dual power in society. The market was given power thirty years ago.

The effectiveness of design and digital production of products depends not only on the equipment and software used, but also on the qualifications and professionalism of the personnel in the design office. It is necessary to introduce information on a way to minimize production defects. First step. Draw up a table describing all cases of marriage at the enterprise. For indicative statistics, it is recommended to analyze the data for at least a year. Second step. Combine similar reasons for manufacturing defects into a common group. By identifying a group of similar causes of marriage, it will be possible to calculate the number of cases for the period, as well as losses from them and ways to eliminate them. Third step. Analysis. Usually, after grouping, it turns out that only a few of the same reasons are regularly repeated, leading to the main share of manufacturing defects. They are the ones that deserve priority attention. Fourth step. Determine the cause of the marriage at the enterprise with the maximum number of cases and the greatest losses. Fifth step. Reduce or eliminate the likelihood

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of recurrence of common causes of manufacturing defects. In lean manufacturing, there is the term "poka-yoke" (Japanese for error protection). This term implies that in order to prevent a production defect in the future, it is necessary to ensure such conditions when it is physically impossible to repeat the defect, so that the employee does not have the possibility of a second mistake, etc. Before solving the problem, our management often blamed subordinates, citing the problem of the human factor. However, the improvement of the production process made it possible to radically reduce the likelihood of error at the enterprise - less operations began to be performed in the mind, responsibility was delegated between different employees, and it was possible to improve favorable working conditions. Lean Manufacturing: System and Examples.

*Sixth step.* Development and implementation of a personnel motivation system focused on reducing production defects. Among the possible measures, one can note a certain amount of bonuses to an employee for the release of each ton of goods with defects, or with mistakes. Bonuses can also be paid for reducing the proportion of defects to the established standard, individual indicators of employees can be placed on stands - this will stimulate the desire of employees to reduce the level of defects.

*Seventh step.* Organization of a continuous quality improvement process. Individual quality indicators need to be determined for each employee. As a rule, 1 - 3 indicators are sufficient, within the framework of participatory management.

The concept of "standard" should be viewed in a broad social humanitarian format as a concretization of the worldview categories of "quality", "quantity" and "measure". Any attempt to simplify the understanding of the standard in various kinds of private interests inevitably leads to deformation of the content of the concept.

As any concept "standard" has not only the historical past, it reflects the current time by its content and a reserve of perspective changes is formed in it. In this connection, it is always important in the development of the specific content of the concept of "standard" to take under special control the potential for improving the quality of the product. Traditionally, scientific and technological progress is concentrated on the military-industrial area and it is no coincidence. Here, a product across the entire spectrum of production, starting with equipment - clothes for arms, legs, head, torso, face and, ending with painting the unit, must meet extreme operating conditions. Compliance with specially developed standards is an absolute prerequisite for quality. Exemplary adherence to standards is ensured by a special acceptance, carried out in the order of control at all technological stages of the manufacture of the product. It is hardly

advisable to replicate such a rigid quality control practice, but it contains significant "information for thought." The standard is intended to resolve the basic technological contradiction between the readiness of production for mass production of products and the quality of the product at the output. It is necessary to overcome the "scissors" that form between the ratio of quantity and quality. The dependence of quantitative and qualitative changes is objectively incorporated into the movement of nature in the form of a universal law. But one should correctly interpret the mechanism of action of this law of dialectics of development. Quantity directly, that is, it does not go over into quality itself. The new quality arises from the previous one and cannot be otherwise. Quantitative changes create the conditions for such a transition, the conditions are transformed into factors that are involved in qualitative changes. The decrease in the quality of products within the limits allowed by the standard is associated with a number of reasons, both of a technical and technological and human nature. The main one among them is the level of organization of quality control, which, again, is conditioned by the degree of responsibility. In other words, all outside human and human actions that limit the standardization of production ultimately run into the standard of the human factor, or whoever likes it, "human capital", which corresponds to the historical mechanism of social progress in it, the subject of activity is the main acting factor. The decrease in the quality of products within the limits allowed by the standard is associated with a number of reasons, both of a technical and technological and human nature. The main one among them is the level of organization of quality control, which, again, is conditioned by the degree of responsibility. In other words, all outside human and human actions that limit the standardization of production ultimately run into the standard of the human factor, or whoever likes it, "human capital", which corresponds to the historical mechanism of social progress in it, the subject of activity is the main acting factor. The decrease in the quality of products within the limits allowed by the standard is associated with a number of reasons, both of a technical and technological and human nature. The main one among them is the level of organization of quality control, which, again, is conditioned by the degree of responsibility. In other words, all outside human and human actions that limit the standardization of production ultimately run into the standard of the human factor, or whoever likes it, "human capital", which corresponds to the historical mechanism of social progress in it, the subject of activity is the main acting factor which again depends on the degree of responsibility. In other words, all outside human and human actions that limit the standardization of production ultimately run into the standard of the human factor, or whoever



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Concretization of the concept of "standard" should be carried out in accordance with the objective status of quality. Quality has a certain dynamism, which is expressed in the degree of its expression. When developing standards both in the form of samples and universal, typical products, product elements, one should be guided by the optimal balance of production quality requirements and the implementation of essential features of product quality. The standard allows maneuvering within the bounds determined by the quality.

The presence of concepts competing with the "standard" in its full and verifiable volume, "industry standards", "technical conditions", "technical regulations" - in principle, a normal market phenomenon. They contain ontologically the qualitative characteristics of the product, but unlike the "standard", they are not presented in optimal condition, or their combination is not optimized. To a certain extent, these concepts reveal the flaws of market freedom. The market does not severely restrict manufacturers across the entire line of product quality compliance. Only the safety parameter of the product is regulated. The rest is regulated by the fatal disease No. 1, according to E. Deming's classification - by demand. The manufacturer directly, or through intermediaries, presents the goods produced, based on its capabilities in the calculation of making a profit according to the formula "the more, the better." The quality of such goods is often the ultimate minimum of what must necessarily be in order for the product to correspond to its subject status and, logically, to its name. In products regulated by OST, TU, etc., the standard is available in a truncated form due to the hypertrophied interest of the manufacturer and the limited production conditions. Hence the right of TU and OST to be on a par with GOST or EU. In the EU, goods that are not labeled with a single standard are in demand due to a significant difference in price, and violations of security requirements are draconian and rightly suppressed. In the Russian market, which remains a large bazaar, the order is like a fence of a bad owner. Here you can run into everything, even if you have a piece of paper with a seal, which, in other respects, is not the basis for skepticism in relation to the above concepts. They reflect the objectively established order in the development of production on a global scale. Many remember how in the 1990s

and in the "zero years" the EU produced goods labeled "only for Russia", and the United States flooded our market with substandard chicken meat - "Bush's legs". We bought it in small wholesale without asking for a certificate of conformity, but there must have been some documents.

### Conclusion

Thus, it follows that the objective conditionality of the standard makes the standard dependent on the improvement of scientific knowledge, technical progress and the development of economic activity: the organization of production, the state of market relations, changes in the solvency of the mass consumer. The "Standard" is the last technical policy tool. In it, in a "shot" form, the state of social life is concentrated. Along with the normalization of the state of the economy, felt changes in culture, education, education, health care, in relations with the natural environment, the attitude towards consumer standards will change - not only those who go to stores. The political perception of standards will also be forced to rebuild. An understanding of the socio-cultural value of the standard will come as a kind of link connecting scientific and technological progress, the balanced development of production, the natural and logically derived requirements of the people with the interests of politicians. The politicians and their economic advisers have two options: either to reconstruct the economic and socio-cultural, especially in the field of education, politics, that is, to take the initiative in solving the accumulated problems; or the initiative will be taken by production workers with consumers, and in this case there will be a different policy. In both cases, the end is the same - the history of the standard will take another height, and people will become wiser. Wisdom is the support of life for all times. The politicians and their economic advisers have two options: either to reconstruct the economic and socio-cultural, especially in the field of education, politics, that is, to take the initiative in solving the accumulated problems; or the initiative will be taken by production workers with consumers, and in this case there will be a different policy. In both versions, the end is the same - the history of the standard will take another height, and people will become wiser. Wisdom is the support of life for all times. The politicians and their economic advisers have two options: either to reconstruct the economic and socio-cultural, especially in the field of education, politics, that is, to take the initiative in solving the accumulated problems; or the initiative will be taken by production workers with consumers, and in this case there will be a different policy. In both versions, the end is the same - the history of the standard will take another height, and people will become wiser. Wisdom is the support of life for all times. and people will become wiser. Wisdom is the support of

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To solve all kinds of problems associated with the appearance of defects, equipment malfunctions, an increase in the time from the release of a batch of products to its sale, the presence of unsold products in the warehouse, the receipt of complaints, it is necessary to use the Pareto diagram.

The Pareto diagram allows you to distribute efforts to resolve emerging problems and establish

the main factors with which to start acting in order to overcome emerging problems, using the advantages of participatory management, namely: increasing staff motivation; team building; increasing the loyalty of employees to the enterprise; accelerating the development and implementation of innovations; improving the image of the enterprise; increasing the efficiency of economic activity. And the success of the company staff is guaranteed.

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## THE STUDY OF UZBEK FOLK FOLK TALES IN THE WORLD OF FOLKLORE STUDIES

**Abstract:** Uzbek folk tales have been translated into the languages of many peoples of the world. Russian language occupies a special place in this regard, as for many years the Russian language has played the role of the intermediary language in the process of translating Uzbek fairy tales into other languages of the peoples of Europe and Asia.

**Key words:** World folklore, fairy tales of the peoples of the world, comparative analysis, direct translation, national characteristics, fairy tale, magic object, function of a magic object, motive, primitive form, negative hero, magic gift, characteristic plot.

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### ИЗУЧЕНИЕ УЗБЕКСКИХ НАРОДНЫХ ВОЛШЕБНЫХ СКАЗОК В МИРОВОЙ ФОЛЬКЛОРИСТИКИ

**Аннотация:** Узбекские народные сказки были переведены на языки многих народов мира. Русский язык занимает особое место в этом плане. Так как на протяжении многих лет сыграл русский язык роль языка посредника в процессе перевода узбекских сказок на другие языки народов Европы и Азии.

**Ключевые слова:** Мировая фольклористика, сказки народов мира, сравнительный анализ, непосредственный перевод, национальные особенности, волшебная сказка, волшебный предмет, функция волшебного предмета, мотив, первобытная форма, отрицательный герой, волшебный подарок, характерный сюжет.

#### Введение

На протяжении последнего столетия русские и немецкие ученые с большим интересом изучают узбекские сказки. Наши сказки отличаются характерными национальными особенностями. Как свидетельствуют анализы, уже в 1912 году один из исследователей устного народного творчества А. Аарне из Хельсинки выразил своё мнение по поводу сказки «Бей дубинка» в книге «Die Zaubergaben» («Волшебные подарки»)¹. В этой

работе сравнительному анализу были подвергнуты две узбекские сказки.² Он сравнивал их с другими сказками народов мира. В своем исследовании ученый показывает 220 вариантов сказки типа «Бей дубинка».

В своих исследованиях Аарне проанализировал сказки народов Скандинавии, Прибалтики, Восточной и Западной Европы, Ближнего Востока, в том числе Центральной

¹ А. Аарне, Die Zaubergaben. Eine vergleichende Märchenuntersuchung, Ajkakauskirja Journal, XXVII, Helsinki, Seite 1-96

² Ebenda, Seite 42-43

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Азии и Индии. Были исследованы также сказки народов Африки и Америки.

Несмотря на это следует отметить, что Аарне в своем исследовании охватил не такое уж большое количество сказок народов мира, поэтому его выводы на сегодняшний день нельзя считать достаточно объективными.

Узбекская сказка «Бей дубинка» была переведена на языки многих народов мира. Автор его непосредственного перевода на немецкий язык И.Л.Сиртаутас<sup>3</sup> приводит в своих исследованиях туркменские, тувинские, монгольские, турецкие и уйгурские варианты сказки типа «Бей дубинка».<sup>4</sup>

А.Аарне и С.Томпсон включают эту сказку в группу волшебных сказок.<sup>5</sup> А.Аарне разделяет в своем исследовании сказки данного типа на три группы, по числу употребленных в них волшебных предметов:

- Сказки, имеющие один волшебный предмет;
- Сказки, имеющие две волшебных предмета;
- Сказки, с тремя волшебными предметами.

Исходя из этого принципа, мы решили проанализировать сказки с одним волшебным предметом. В сказках с данным сюжетом самостоятельно готовящий предмет (в европейских вариантах ручная мельница) выполняет и наказывающую функцию. Это касается отрицательного героя. А задача главного героя- приостановить действие этого предмета. Этот эпизод очень часто встречается в финских, шведских, норвежских, немецких сказках. В сказках этих народов виновником трагедии является моряк. Характерным для этого сюжета является то, что он не возвратил волшебный предмет (мельницу) его настоящему хозяину, поэтому из-за непрерывной работы мельницы корабль наполняется солью и тонет. Например, в одной из финских сказок один бедняк просит у своего богатого брата немного еды для празднования нового года. А его брат взамен требует, чтобы он отнёс черту свинину. По дороге он встречает дровосека. Тот советует ему потребовать у черта ручную мельницу взамен свинины. Получив мельницу, бедняк возвращается домой. С помощью мельницы он приобретает всякую еду и сладости. Добродушный бедняк устраивает в один из дней мероприятие в своем доме и открывает всем тайну мельницы. Богатый и скупой брат покупает за большие деньги мельницу от бедняка. Дома он велит мельнице приготовить кашу. В результате весь дом и двор наполняется кашей. Не зная, что делать, он возвращает мельницу своему бедному

брату. А младший брат продает её одному моряку. Моряк хочет на корабле молотить соль. Мельница начинает непрерывно работать. Весь корабль заполняется солью и тонет в море. Говорят что, мельница до сих пор продолжает измельчать соль на дне моря...<sup>6</sup>

Следует отметить, что вышеуказанный мотив встречается почти во всех сказках с одним волшебным предметом. И нет сомнения в том, что он является первобытной формой данного типа. В сказках с таким сюжетом покупателем мельницы являются капитан корабля, рядовой моряк или торговец, отправляющийся в путешествие.

В сказках типа «Бей дубинка» главный герой идет к лицу, который дает волшебные подарки. А.Аарне определил в своих исследованиях, что богатый брат или сосед героя также могут идти к дарящему. Такая форма встречается в датских, немецких, польских и южнославянских сказках с тремя волшебными предметами, а также в финских сказках с двумя волшебными предметами. Но их ждут какие либо неприятности или вообще невозвращение из путешествия. Например, в финской сказке «Антти Пуухаара» богатч посылает Антти к черту, чтобы избавиться от него. Но Антти возвращается из этого смертельного путешествия целым и здоровым, более того достаточно богатым. Увидев это, богатч тоже собирается в путешествие. Но ему придется остаться там в качестве лодочника на всю жизнь. В сказках с таким сюжетом часто встречаются богатые и бедные братья. По мнению Аарне такие сказки возникли под влиянием сказок иного типа. Невозможно отрицать, что за время многовекового существования сказки взаимно обогащались и наполнялись новыми мотивами. Этот факт заверяют и узбекские сказки «Зумрад и Киммат», «Эгри и Тугри»<sup>7</sup>. В них тоже собирается отрицательный герой получить подарок, но там его ждет какое либо наказание.

Исследования А.Аарне показывают, что вышеуказанный мотив встречается только в сюжете сказках с двумя и тремя волшебными подарками. Кроме того он подчеркивал, что сказки с одним волшебным предметом встречаются в фольклоре народов Северной Европы, точнее у народов Скандинавии.

Вклад Аарне в развитие сравнительного исследования сказок весьма огромный. Как уже было сказано, ученый работал над обширным спектром сказок типа «Бей дубинка». Следует отметить, что его выводы в свое время имели большое научное и практическое значение. Но

<sup>3</sup> I.L.Cirtautas, Märchen der Usbeken, Köln 1984, Seite 34

<sup>4</sup> I.L.Cirtautas, Märchen der Usbeken, Köln 1984, Seite 253

<sup>5</sup> A.Aarne und S.Thompson, The Types of the Folktale. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Helsinki 1961 (FFC,184)

<sup>6</sup> См. А.Аарне, Die Zaubergaben.Eine vergleichende Märchenuntersuchung, Ajkakauskirja Journal, XXVII, Helsinki 1912,Seite 8

<sup>7</sup> Караван чудес.Узбекские народные сказки, Ташкент 1984, стр.15, 140

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сегодняшний день результаты сравнительного исследования сказок опровергли некоторые выводы Аарне. В данный момент у нас есть все основания с уверенностью сказать, что у узбекского народа тоже имеются сказки типа «Бей дубинка» с одним волшебным предметом. К примеру можно взять сказку «Золотой Арбуз».<sup>8</sup> Если в сказках Скандинавии мельница выполняла наказывающую функцию, то в узбекской сказке эту роль играет арбуз. В вариантах Аарне видно, что отрицательный герой не идет к дарящему. В узбекской сказке богатый сосед сам идет к аисту, чтобы мгновенно стать богатым. Волшебный предмет в сказках Аарне – мельница наказывает людей одной функцией (приготовление каши, измельчение соли и др.). В узбекской сказке арбуз награждает дехканина золотом, а жадного соседа наказывает укусами шмелей.

«Золотой арбуз» соответствует своими мотивами вариантам Аарне. Во всех сказках этого типа герою приходится оказывать какую либо услугу, чтобы получить волшебный предмет. Услуга, оказанная героем может быть разнообразной (отнести свинину черту, лечение аиста, разделение своего хлеба с кем либо, оказание помощи кому либо и др.) Волшебный предмет, полученный взамен имеет разные формы (мельница, горшок, скатерть, тыква, дыня, арбуз и др.) По мнению В.Я.Проппа, в волшебных сказках меняются названия действующих лиц и их атрибуты, но не меняются их действия, точнее функция.<sup>9</sup>

Еще один из основных мотивов в сказках с одним волшебным предметом является мотив гостеприимства. Этот мотив относится к первобытной форме и встречается почти во всех скандинавских вариантах. Даже тайна волшебного предмета оглашается именно во время гостеприимства. Следует сказать, что этот мотив не имеет место в сюжете сказок с двумя и тремя

волшебными предметами. Это означает, что данный мотив относится только к сказкам с одним предметом. Аарне относит этот мотив народам Скандинавии и Северной Европы. Если так, тогда остается вопрос открытым: как мог этот мотив появиться в сказках Средней Азии, которая достаточно далеко находится в географическом плане?

По нашему мнению, сказки с одним волшебным предметом издавна существовали на Востоке. Соответственно природным обстоятельствам и бытовой жизни народа изменились значения, формы образов и мотивов в сюжете сказок.

Следующий мотив сказки данного типа, который тоже относится к первобытной форме, является приобретение волшебного предмета богатым соседом или братом. В скандинавских и северно-европейских вариантах отрицательные герои покупают его. В узбекском варианте богатый сосед сам собирается к лицу (аисту), которое дает волшебный предмет и умышленно ранит ноги аиста. Потом сам лечит его. Однажды аист даёт ему две семечки арбуза. Когда арбузы созрели, богач пригласил своих родственников в гости. Но из арбуза вместо золота вылетают крупные шмели и жалят завистливого богача. Богач бросается в воду и тонет. Во многих вариантах Аарне и даже в восстановленной первобытной форме отрицательный герой тонет в воде. Как мы уже видели и этот эпизод сохранился в узбекском варианте.

В конце мы можем сделать вывод, что узбекские сказки тоже являются неотъемлемой частью мировой сокровищницы сказок. Кроме того, они отличаются национальным своеобразием мотивов и образных единиц, разнообразием композиционного строения, насыщенностью сюжета нравами и духовными ценностями народа.

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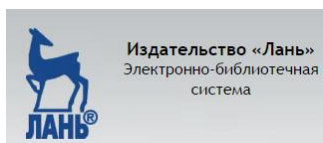
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