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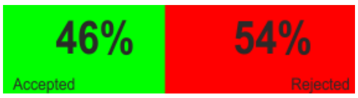

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MODERN TEACHING METHODS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL MATHEMATICS LESSONS

***Abstract**: The training method can play a determining and auxiliary role, serving as a means of implementing another method. Each of the methods provides for a special type of teaching activity of the teacher and cognitive activity of students, and also leads to a specific result - the assimilation of the corresponding type of content.*

***Key words**: methodology, pedagogy, innovation, mathematics, primary grade, school.*

***Language**: English*

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Introduction

Currently, a new understanding of the main goal of education has developed in society. The teacher, first of all, should take care of the formation of the child's ability for self-development, which will ensure the integration of the individual into the national and world culture. In connection with these changes in the "Main directions of the reform of the general education and vocational schools", great importance is attached to the improvement of teaching methods.

When teaching children in the primary grades of school, it is very important to convey to the consciousness of students all the necessary educational material. This requires modern teaching methods. With their help, you can arouse students' interest and help children acquire the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities. This helps to generate a positive attitude towards the learning process not only among those who study with interest, but also among children who have no desire to learn.

Teaching methods are ways of interaction between a teacher and students, which are aimed at solving various learning problems. At the same time, the purpose of the teaching method is not to simply transfer knowledge, but to arouse the student's interest in solving a specific problem and awaken his need for obtaining new knowledge.[1]

The methodology of teaching mathematics as a separate pedagogical science arose in the works of teachers. Even Jan Amos Comenius (1592-1670) in his work "Great Didactics", highlighting the general didactic requirements and rules, paid much attention to the study of arithmetic. Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746-1827), a Swiss theorist and practitioner of pedagogy, the founder of didactics of primary education, in his writings, along with general pedagogical problems, developed the question of the methodology for the primary teaching of arithmetic to children. K. D. Ushinsky (1824 -1870) in his "Guide to Teaching in the" Native Word "in several pages deep in content considers the methodology of elementary learning to count [2, p.342].

Learning goals play a leading role among these components of the methodology. The change in learning objectives affected not only the content of education, but also entailed noticeable changes in other components of the methodology, and, above all, in teaching methods. This was concretely manifested in the fact that new textbooks were created for the school, new methods were developed, and a new system of teaching aids was being created.[3]

By teaching methods in didactics, it is customary to understand the ways of joint activity of the teacher and students, with the help of which the teacher transfers, and the student assimilates knowledge, skills and develops skills.

The choice of teaching methods is determined by a number of factors: the tasks of the school at the present stage of development, the academic subject, the content of the studied material, the age and level of development of students, as well as the level of readiness to master the educational material. The choice of teaching methods is influenced by the preparation of students for mastering a certain profession, as well as solving problems, social adaptation.

Teaching methods are ways of joint activities of the teacher and students, aimed at solving learning problems.

The teaching method should be distinguished from the medium. The method is closely related to activity and does not exist outside of activity. Textbooks, books, reference books, manuals, technical means, dictionaries, visual aids are used as teaching aids. They can be used for a variety of purposes. Being included in any activity, they make it possible to fulfill the purpose of the activity. The use of various means in the learning process changes the very method of activity. [4]

The verbal method - its basis is the word, and the teacher's task is to convey information to students through words. Oral reception is the leading one in the training system, as it allows you to transfer a large amount of information in a minimum period of time.

Oral teaching method includes: story, lecture, explanation, conversation, discussion, as well as independent work with the textbook. Unlike story and lecture (monologue methods), conversation and discussion (active methods) involve the inclusion of students in the discussion of the material, which develops their interest in the cognitive process.

A practical method.

This technique presupposes active practical activity of students. Practical teaching methods can be presented in the form of:

- exercises (performance by students of mental or practical actions, the purpose of which is to perfectly master a certain skill);
- laboratory and practical work, during which students study any phenomena using equipment or training machines;
- didactic games - modeling of the studied processes or phenomena.

Visual method - implies the use in the learning process of visual aids or other means that reflect the essence of the studied objects, processes or phenomena.

Visual techniques can be divided into two groups:

- illustrations (figures, tables, maps);
-demonstrations (includes watching films and conducting experiments).

The heuristic or partial search teaching method implies that the teacher asks a question, and the students search for an answer to it. Thus, students do not receive "ready-made" knowledge, but actively participate in the search for a solution, thereby developing their thinking abilities.

Heuristic teaching methods include various competitions, research, essays. Heuristic forms of classes are a heuristic lesson, Olympiads, intellectual games, creative defense, interactive forms of learning.

Problematic method.

Problematic learning is understood as a form of resolution of the posed problem situations. The problem should activate the thinking processes of students and encourage them to actively search for a solution. In addition to the assimilation of knowledge, the method of problem learning allows students to master the methods of obtaining them:

- search practice;
-skills of analysis;
- independent research activities;
- the arrangement of the information received.

Research method.

The essence of this method lies in the fact that the teacher does not communicate knowledge to the students, they must obtain it themselves in the process of active research of the problem posed. The teacher forms the problem, and the students independently realize it, put forward a hypothesis, make a plan to test it, and draw conclusions. As a result, the knowledge obtained in the course of the search is distinguished by its depth, the educational process is intensive, and the students show interest in the problem posed.

Explanatory and illustrative method.

This method is one of the most economical teaching methods, and its effectiveness has been tested by centuries of practice. The essence of the method is that the teacher presents information using combined means: oral and printed words, visual and practical materials.

Students perceive information and perform actions necessary for its assimilation - they listen, watch, read, compare with previously studied material and remember.

The teacher's word is the most accessible and widespread teaching tool. Having learned to use the word, the teacher makes even the most abstract concepts and ideas understandable to children. With the help of the word, he can evoke in the minds of children vivid pictures of the past, the beautiful future of humanity, the structure of the universe. The word activates the imagination, memory, feelings of students. In the first stage of learning, until the children have learned to use the book, the word is almost the only one a tool for understanding the world.

Teacher's story. This is a lively, imaginative, emotional presentation of events, containing mostly factual material. A teacher who has a good command of the skill of storytelling ensures the assimilation of knowledge by students in a certain system, develops their thinking, shows students how to skillfully use the word.

Depending on the characteristics of the subject, the nature of the story may vary. The most common are story-telling - a statement of events, a story about the life and work of writers, historical figures and story-description - a description of the structure of plants, the design of various devices and apparatus, the composition of substances, etc. [5, p.40]

Conversation. During the conversation, the teacher, relying on the students' knowledge and practical experience and using the questions, leads the students to understand and assimilate new knowledge. In the course of the conversation, a wide scope opens up for independent statements and reasoning of students. The conversation allows the teacher not only to reveal the quality of preparation and the depth of mastering the educational material, but also to study the abilities of each student.

Students literally come to life when the teacher moves into frontal conversation. Strong students react quickly to questions, their example captivates the average and weak, and after a few minutes a general working enthusiasm reigns in the class. And what a satisfaction the students experience when, after such active work, the teacher praises them according to their merits!

Conversation is used by the teacher to establish a connection between the previous material and the new, to communicate new knowledge, as well as to consolidate and test them. [5]

Observation method.

At the present time, when learning is based on a close connection with life, the boundaries of the use of the observation method in the educational process are significantly expanding. Without observing the diverse phenomena of nature, human labor, social life, observations directed and organized by the teacher, it is impossible to imagine the successful implementation of the tasks of connecting learning with life.

The need for widespread use of the observation method follows from taking into account the process of children's cognition of the phenomena of the surrounding reality. Based on observations, students' ideas are formed and deeper, their knowledge becomes more reliable.

Characteristics of teaching methods

The classification of teaching methods does not fit into a clearly defined framework. In domestic and world practice, a lot of efforts have already been made to draw it up. The method is a multidimensional and universal category, therefore different authors use different grounds in order to draw up their own classification. They provide arguments in favor of a particular classification model. E. Ya. Golant and E.I. Perovsky propose to classify methods according to the nature of the perception of information and the source of its transmission. That is, there is passive perception when students watch and listen - lecture, story, explanation, demonstration, and so on. And active perception is the use of visual aids, books, working with them, as well as the laboratory method. [6]

The classification of teaching methods according to various sources of information transfer, as well as the acquisition of knowledge was proposed by N.M. Verzilin, I.T. Ogorodnikov and others. The following methods fit into the framework of this classification: [7]

- verbal - working with a book, the teacher's word;

- practical - experiment, observation, exercise, that is, studying the reality that surrounds each of us.

The classification of teaching methods proposed by B.P. Esipov and M.A. Danilov, based on didactic problems. That is, the sequence of acquiring knowledge by students in a particular lesson is of great importance. First comes the acquisition of knowledge, then the formation of skills and abilities, then the application of this acquired knowledge, followed by creative activity, then consolidation, testing of skills, knowledge and skills. [8]

There is also a classification of teaching methods by the nature (type) of cognitive activity. It was suggested by I. Ya. Lerner and M.N. Skatkin.

They said that the level of independent activity is reflected in the nature of the cognitive activity of students. This classification is characterized by the following methods: [9]

- reproductive (boundaries of creativity and skill);

- explanatory and illustrative, it is also called informational and reproductive;

- partial search;

- problematic presentation of knowledge;

- research.

German didact L. Klinberg also proposed his own classification of teaching methods in combination with forms of cooperation: [6]

- the first group - these are monological methods - demonstration, story, lecture.

- the second group - forms of cooperation - group, individual, frontal and collective.

- the third group - dialogical methods - conversation.

Conversation is a teaching method in which the teacher, by posing a carefully thought-out system of questions, leads students to understand new material or checks their assimilation of what has already been learned.

Depending on the specific tasks, the content of the educational material, the level of creative cognitive activity of students, the place of the conversation in the didactic process, various types of conversations are distinguished. Heuristic conversation is widespread (from the word "eureka" - I find, I open). In the course of a heuristic conversation, the teacher, relying on the students' knowledge and practical experience, leads them to the understanding and assimilation of new knowledge, the formation of rules and conclusions.

A communicating conversation is used to communicate new knowledge. If the conversation precedes the study of new material, it is called introductory or introductory. The purpose of such a conversation is to induce in students a state of readiness to learn new things. Reinforcement conversation is applied after learning new material. It is based on working with the material learned earlier, but requiring opposition and integration within the framework of any sections. Thinking is based here on the transition to a broader generalization through a comparison of many facts and generalizations.

Active teaching methods are methods that encourage students to actively think and practice in the process of mastering the educational material. Active learning involves the use of such a system of methods, which is mainly aimed not at the teacher's presentation of ready-made knowledge, their memorization and reproduction, but at the independent mastery of knowledge and skills by students in the process of active thinking and practical activity. The use of active methods in mathematics lessons helps to form not just knowledge-reproduction, but the skills and needs to apply this knowledge to analyze, assess the situation and make the right decision.

Active teaching methods are built: [7]

- mainly on a dialogue, involving a free exchange of views on ways to resolve a particular problem;
- on the practical orientation, game action and the creative nature of training;
- interactivity, various communications,
- on the use of the knowledge and experience of students, the group form of organizing their work,
- an activity-based approach to learning. For each stage of the lesson, their own active methods are used, which make it possible to effectively solve the specific tasks of the stage: [5]

Stage 1 - primary mastery of knowledge. This can be a problem lecture, heuristic conversation, educational discussion, etc.

Stage 2 - knowledge control (consolidation). Methods such as collective thinking, testing, etc. can be used.

Stage 3 - the formation of skills and abilities based on knowledge and the development of creative abilities; it is possible to use simulated learning, game and non-game methods.

A variety of creative design assignments can be used in math lessons. Such tasks in the best way activate the creative development of students in the lesson, contribute to the provision of the necessary conditions for enhancing the cognitive activity of each student, provide everyone with an opportunity for self-development and self-expression. The classification of teaching methods proposed by Yu.K. Babansky, compiled on the basis of the organization and implementation of educational and cognitive activities, methods of its stimulation, motivation, as well as methods of self-control and control. This classification is represented by the following groups of methods: [6]

- the first - the methods of organization, as well as the implementation of educational and cognitive activities. These include verbal (lecture, story, conversation, seminar), visual (demonstration, illustration), practical (laboratory experiments, exercises) [6]. This group also includes problem-search and reproductive methods, methods of work under the guidance of a teacher and independently.

In mathematics lessons, clarity plays an important role. Visibility provides a strong memorization. Thus, visual methods are applied at all stages of the pedagogical process. Their role is to provide a comprehensive, imaginative perception, to serve as a support for thinking.

The principle of clarity says: everything that is possible must be explained and shown to the child on objects, pictures, visual samples. This is due to the fact that the leading forms of thinking at this age are visual-effective and visual-figurative. The conceptual form of thinking at school age is manifested only in the simplest forms (visual-schematic thinking). Therefore, visual explanations are always more accessible. In elementary school, various types of visualization are used: [6]

- natural (real objects),
- picture and picture-dynamic (photos, drawings, paintings, filmstrips, etc.),
- volumetric visibility (models, dummies),
- audiovisual (films, video films),
- graphic (diagrams, drawings), experimental (elementary experiments).

Requirements for visibility: must really reflect the surrounding reality, correspond to the level of development of children, be highly artistic in content and design.

Each math lesson uses exercises. Exercise means repetition (multiple) performance of mental and practical actions in order to master it or improve its quality. Exercises are used in the study of all subjects and at various stages of the educational process. The nature and methodology of the exercises depend on the characteristics of the subject, the specific material, the question being studied and the age of the students.

Exercises by their nature are divided into oral, written, graphic and educational-labor. When completing each of them, students do mental and practical work.

According to the degree of independence of students when performing exercises, there are:

a) exercises for reproducing the known for the purpose of consolidation - reproducing exercises;

b) exercises for applying knowledge in new conditions - training exercises.

If, when performing actions, the student silently or aloud speaks, comments on the upcoming operations, such exercises are called commented. Commenting on actions helps the teacher to detect typical mistakes, to make adjustments to the actions of students.

- the second group of this classification - methods of stimulating and motivating students' activities.

- the third group - methods of self-control and control over educational and cognitive activity in order to increase its effectiveness.

Thus, there are several dozen classifications of teaching methods that have their own disadvantages and their advantages. But it is important to understand that the educational process is a dynamic structure. Therefore, the choice of teaching methods depends on many factors [8].

The question of methods is the question of how to teach in order to achieve high educational and upbringing results in learning.

It is necessary to consider what methods it is advisable to use at different stages of work on the program material in order to achieve success in solving the main problems of teaching mathematics.

Preparatory work should provide the necessary conditions for the successful assimilation of the material by all students in the class. The system of exercises at this stage should contribute to the creation or expansion of the experience of children, which will form the basis for familiarization with new material, reproduction of the material, which will have to rely on when discovering new [9].

For example, familiarization with arithmetic operations is based on operations on sets: joining sets that do not have common elements, deleting part of a set, etc. Therefore, before getting acquainted with the actions, using the method of conversation, it is necessary to offer students exercises on operating with sets: [10]

Put in 5 circles and 2 more circles. Slide in 2 circles. How many circles have there been? Remove 3 circles. How many circles are there now?

Another example. Before introducing the addend permutation technique, it is necessary to repeat the displacement property of addition. For this purpose, students are offered exercises in which they must apply the displacement property of addition. In this case, it is advisable to use the conversation method:

Writing on the board: $5 + 2$ $2 + 5$

Solve the first example. How much did it turn out? Compare the first example with the second: how are they similar? What is the difference? Who can say by calculating from the second example. Why did it turn out also 7?

In many cases, the preparatory exercises are performed by students independently, that is, in this case, the method of independent work can be used. For example, before getting acquainted with the solution of an equation of the form $x \cdot 3 = 21$, you can offer students to independently perform the exercise - find the result of the second example, using the first: [11]

$8 \cdot 6 = 48$ $7 \cdot 9 = 63$ $6 \cdot 4 = 24$

$48: 8 =$ $63: 9 =$ $24: 6 =$

Explaining the implementation of this exercise, the students form a rule: if the product is divided by one of the factors, then another factor is obtained. Based on this knowledge, it is easy for the teacher to lead the children to the solution of equations of the named type [12].

There is another very important side in preparing a student for the assimilation of new material - this is the formation of his ability to perform mental operations: the ability to perform analysis, synthesis, compare objects, highlight the essential common (generalize), distracting from the insignificant. The work on the formation of these mental operations should begin from the first days of schooling for children and be organically linked with the study of the material. Particular attention should be paid to training, to compare objects, since it is necessary to perform analysis and synthesis, and the operation itself is the basis of generalization.

Thus, the methods of mathematical development of schoolchildren. And on the basis of the material under study, we can say that not one method taken separately does not have such a strong educational character as their combination.Traditional classification of teaching methods, originating in ancient philosophical and pedagogical systems and refined for current conditions. The source of knowledge is taken as a common feature of the methods distinguished in it - practice, clarity, word.

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3D TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF DESIGNING A COSTUME WITH TRADITIONAL UZBEK DECORATIVE ELEMENTS

Abstract: *This article shows the advantages of designing a women's costume and using decorative elements of the Uzbek national costume in a modern costume using the program "Marvelous Designer". Also, the differences and advantages of designing clothes in the traditional way and using automated technologies were considered.*

Key words: *decorative elements, three-dimensional computer-aided design of clothing, Marvelous designer.*

Language: *Russian*

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3D-ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ КОСТЮМА С ТРАДИЦИОННЫМИ УЗБЕКСКИМИ ДЕКОРАТИВНЫМИ ЭЛЕМЕНТАМИ

Аннотация: *В этой статье показаны преимущества проектирования современного женского костюма и применения декоративных элементов узбекского национального костюма с помощью программы "Marvelous Designer". А также, были рассмотрены различия и преимущества проектирования одежды традиционным способом и с использованием автоматизированных технологий.*

Ключевые слова: *декоративные элементы, трехмерное автоматизированное проектирование одежды, Marvelous designer.*

Введение

Известно, что в настоящее время легкая промышленность является основной производственной сетью в каждом государстве, в том числе и в Узбекистане. Потребность людей в одежде растет день за днем. Каждое предприятие с целью достижения экономической эффективности обязательно должно привлекать новые методы и технологии. Только тогда он сможет разработать быстрый и качественный продукт.

Для того чтобы получить качественный продукт в короткие сроки в условиях рыночной экономики, необходимо организовать процесс проектирования одежды с помощью высокотехнологичного автоматического оборудования. Так как в швейной промышленности дизайн костюма и их конструкция имеют первостепенное значение.

Исследования показали [1], что основным направлением совершенствования процесса проектирования одежды является его автоматизация.

Создание одежды - очень важный и длительный процесс. Особенно трудоемкая и затратная задача разработки современной одежды с применением национальных орнаментов, которые включают в себя множество этапов. Ниже приведены факторы, которые показывают сложность проектирования одежды, обусловленная как минимум следующими факторами:

- Анализ каждого процесса с помощью манекена. Быстрая смена моды

- Индивидуальный подход к каждому свойству материалов
- разнообразие творческих работ в соответствии с направлением моды

Система, оснащенная, современными технологиями охватывает все этапы процесса проектирования одежды. С помощью САПР можно выполнять множество задач, таких как создание эскиза, рисование дизайна, моделирование, создание макета, художественные проектирование с декоративными элементами, расход ткани и т.д.

С помощью САПР можно выполнять множество задач, таких как создание эскиза, рисование дизайна, моделирование, создание макета, художественный дизайн с декоративными элементами, расход ткани. Кроме того, можно планировать производств, а также себестоимость продукта.

Современные разработки САПР могут выполнять построение лекал 2D и 3D. В большинстве случаев работу выполняют в 2D, так как в проектировании одежды из плоского материала это наиболее приемлемый способ получения чертежей деталей. Трехмерное проектирование в современных САПР развивается, позволяя развертывать на виртуальной фигуре человека одежду несложных форм или облегающее тело [2].

Например, к системам, реализующим трехмерную примерку, относятся «Optitex», «Investrinica», «Gerber», «Julivi», «DressingSim», «i-Designer» и т.д. Сегодня практически все крупные ведущие мировые фирмы особенно в области индустрии моды определили для себя один из главных приоритетов оснащение швейных САПР модулем одевания на трехмерный манекен [3].

При создании наряда с использованием декоративных элементов необходимо учитывать многие аспекты, например, как он будет проявляться на фигуре, соответствует ли цвет и тип узора возрасту и вкусу потребителя. Как уже упоминалось выше, много времени тратится на нанесение декоративных элементов на современную одежду. То есть для того, чтобы найти оптимальный вариант размещения декора, на какой детали платья, необходимо сделать множество эскизов, и на то, чтобы сшить его макет, тоже пойдут большие расходы. Здесь главную роль играет умная идея предпринимателя, то есть внедрение автоматизированных технологий в производство. Если программы как CLO 3D и Marvelous designer будут эффективно использоваться, перечисленные проблемы будут устранены.

Без использования автоматизированных технологий мы рассмотрим этапы создания современной одежды с декоративными элементами.

1. Сначала создается выкройка на осnавании размером фигуры на миллиметровой бумаге

2. Созданная выкройка моделируется по требованию, после чего определяется место декоративного элемента в нужном месте детали одежды

3. Затем создается пробный вариант эскиза из основной или другой ткани

4. В созданном макете будут найдены все недостатки и для устранения будут внесены все изменения на выкройку

5. После устранения недостатков платье отшивается

Теперь рассмотрим тот же процесс в Marvelous designer:

1. С помощью AutoCAD обрисовывается выкройка (рис.1) и сразу моделируется (рис.2)

2. Выкройка, созданная в AutoCAD, переносится в окно Marvelous designer *(2D) и создаются лекала*

3. Выбираем национальный декоративный элемент и вставляем в детали изделия по эскизу (MD)

4. После этого выполняется функция шитья (рис.3) и настроим функцию "подиум", и увидим готовый продукт на подиуме.

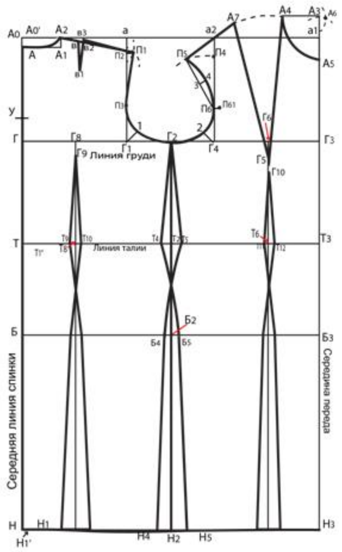

Рисунок 1. Конструкция плечевой одежды в программе САПР AutoCAD

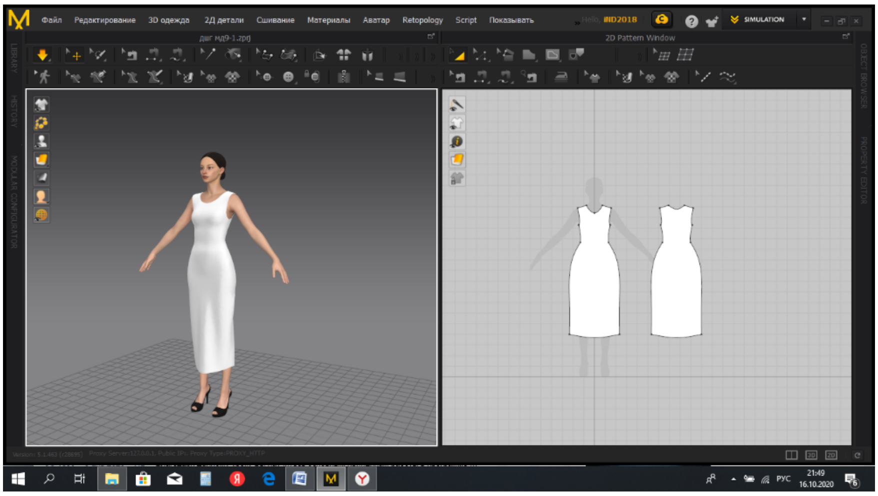

Рисунок 2. Конструирование лекал и виртуальная примерка

Таким образом, при использовании Marvelous designer рабочий цикл сокращается в 2 раза, работа выполняется с точностью и не рискуется с основной тканью.

После создания изделий с помощью Marvelous designer можно проанализировать, как он будет смотреться на фигуре при движении подиуме. На этом фоне вы также можете изменить расположение декоративных элементов, конструктивных и декоративных линий и швов. Изменения вносятся в 2D окне и анализируются в 3D окне (рис.4).

Далее есть большие возможности, они заключаются в следующем:

- Если платье не подходит по размеру фигуры, его можно изменить в окне 2D, анализируя его, нужно обратить внимание на прибавки свободы.
- Одежду можно моделировать с различной обивкой, складками, фурнитурой, это удобно с помощью специальных функций программы Marvelous designer.
- А для того, чтобы модель посмотреть «в деле» можно накладывать текстуры ткани. Можно также в магазине сфотографировать ткань и наложить это фото на выкройку. Таким образом, точно убедимся, подойдет ткань или нет. Такой способ выбора ткани для декора в эскизе непременно пригодится.
- Еще одним удобством является то, что в процессе проектирования можно учитывать физические свойства материала
- Кроме того, из магазине вы можете разместить фотографию понравившегося вам материала в приложении Marvelous designer и использовать его в процессе проектирования.

- Декор может быть отражен в наших различных ценностях, таких как сюзане, халаты, шарфы. Декоративные элементы выбираются оттуда в соответствии с требованиями потребителя и обрабатываются в приложениях САПР (Adobe Photoshop, CorelDRAW X3) (рис.5).

В производстве легкой промышленности необходимы зрелые кадры, которые при первой возможности изучают требования рынка, быстро применяют их в производстве и достигают высоких результатов. Сегодня работа с автоматизированными технологами является основным рабочим инструментом каждого дизайнера-модельера. Ведь в создании одежды широко используются в основном автоматизированные технологии.

Свободное владение различными компьютерными средствами и автоматизированными системами требования сегодняшнего дня к конструктору одежды является легко выполнимы. Освоение универсальных систем и применение их в своей области знаний – наиболее рациональный путь достижения этой цели. Фактически AutoCAD превращается в стандартизированную систему автоматизации проектно-чертежных работ, которую выполняют преподаватели на практических занятий [4].

В настоящее время, помимо Marvelous Design существуют еще другие программы для автоматизированного проектирования одежды как AutoCAD, 3D Max, CLO 3D и др.

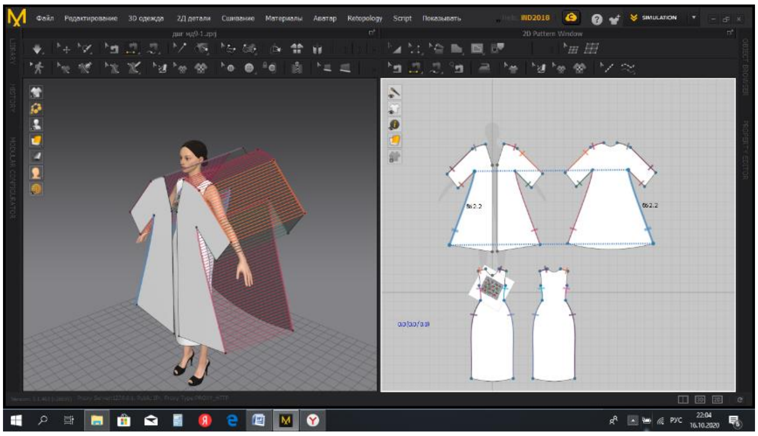

Рисунок 3. Процесс моделирования и пошива изделия в 2 D и 3 D экране

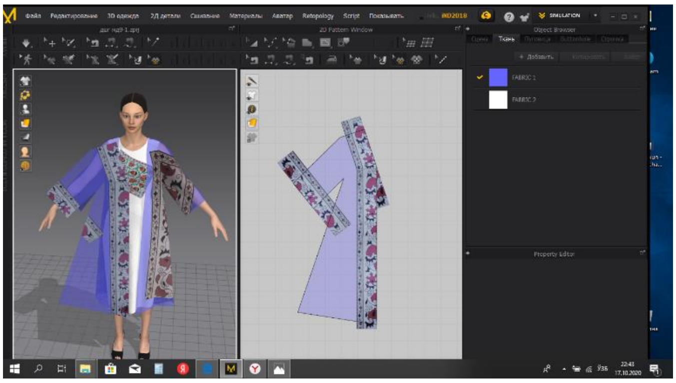

Рисунок 4. Варианты расположения декоративного элемента

Оригинальный вид **Переработанный вид**

Рисунок 5. Сюзана XIX век, Средняя Азия (Оригинальный и переработанный вариант изображения через CorelDRAW X3)

Конечно, использование автоматизированных технологий в дизайне одежды радикально отличается от традиционных технологий. В то же время каждый процесс проектирования выполняется квалифицированным специалистом, в результате качественный продукт достигается в кратчайшие сроки. Мы рассмотрели процесс проектирования современной одежды с декоративными элементами в программе Marvelous Design, а также ее преимущества и пришли к мысли, что эта программа полностью удовлетворяет многим требованиям.

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MISSIONARY ACTIVITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION: WAYS AND MEANS TO PREVENT IT

Abstract*: In the modern world there are new threats to the life and safety of people, which are increasingly difficult to solve. They use new and unprecedented methods in the struggle for life and death. It is becoming increasingly apparent that efforts to eliminate force alone will only exacerbate the fate of the world and will not lead to any positive decision. Because all over the world there have been dramatic changes in social relations, people's lives and thinking. Concerned by the American scientist Immanuel Wallerstein and the German philosopher Hans Georg Gadamers: "We have entered a completely different world, and it is expected that the next 50 years will become even more difficult for the Cold War"[1], "and the desire to cope with all threats will decrease"[2]. His ideas greatly clarify the nature of our day. Therefore, the realization that the fight against missionary work is an important political, spiritual, educational and, if there is one, a matter of life and death, is becoming a strategic task for today.*

Key words*: religion, mission, religious mission, missionary activity, proselytism, globalization, method, mean, ideological immunity, religious education.*

Language*: English*

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Introduction

The rapid development of socio-political and economic relations in the context of globalization, the development of communication and information technologies has led to the expansion of ideological interaction and the improvement of methods and tools in this area. The use of ideology as a means of struggle is becoming universal.

The various centers of geopolitical power focus primarily on depriving this nation of its values, history and spirituality in order to make it dependent on the country that has been chosen as the "target" for its geostrategic goals.

Now geopolitical control is an "information war" aimed at various "color revolutions", the Internet, foreign television and radio channels and print media, as well as the activities of the "Fifth Colony colonies" poisoned by nationalist-separatist, religious extremist or radical political ideas. It is carried out under such sophisticated slogans as "export of democracy" or "humanitarian intervention", but actually openly intervenes in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. Examples, of this are the socio-political processes that have taken place in Serbia, Georgia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Iraq, Afghanistan in the 2000s, and also in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Syria in 2010.

Of particular note is the fact that the aggressive forces involved in the above-mentioned cases of violence involve, first of all, young people who are not yet fully conscious. In countries where the "Arab spring" is most intense, the number of rebels is from 15 to 30 years, which is 40-50% of the country's territory. One of the key factors in countries where the uprising ended with the overthrow of the government, along with socio-economic problems, is that activists of the missionary, fanatic movement have good positions and secretly move to various NGOs, charitable organizations, cultural centers, and unions.

It should be noted that in different historical periods of human society, religion served not only as a source of faith in society, but also as an ideological tool for influencing certain categories of people in order to influence others, their attitude to the world and their way of life. The use of the religious factor for political purposes by some mercenary forces led to the appearance of fanatical religious movements.

In the context of globalization, it is becoming more modern, threatening stability and progress in society.

Today, a growing interest in religion is a reflection of globalization. Indeed, globalization not only makes the world a single whole, but also helps to deepen self-awareness at the level of individual nations and societies. These processes, in turn, cause a deeper understanding of the essence of religion as an integral part of spirituality and its role in human life and society. At the same time, it is worth noting that interest in religion is associated with the problems facing human societies today, their reflections on how to solve them and the search for a complete answer to the most complex and complex questions of our time, providing a combination of secular and religious values.

The Main Findings and Results

What is missionary work? What is its threat to national life today? To clarify this issue, it is necessary to clarify what the mission is. The following are some definitions of missionary work:

Missionary (in Latin "mission" – "appointment") is an activity of a certain religion, faith or sect, aimed at spreading its religious doctrine [3]. A missionary is a person who spreads a religious doctrine that he / she spreads in other religious communities [4].

Proselitism is part of missionary service (the Greek "proseh / tos") – this is the theoretical and practical activity of a certain religion, confession, nomination or sect of other religions or atheists directly related to religion [5]. Therefore, proselytism is a theoretical and practical activity aimed at rejecting religion and adopting another religion as a direct result of missionary activity. That is, proselytism is the highest point of missionary activity.

Based on the foregoing, the definitions in various sources and literature are very similar and close. Based on these definitions, we conclude: "**Missionary work is a dangerous political, economic, religious, social activity, aimed at the dissemination and assimilation of another religion among different faiths, peoples and nations through various social means and factors!**". Because, its hidden significance to this day is a dangerous political, economic, religious and social activity, which has led to many years of political and social instability in the life of many countries.

Subjects, objects, goals, programs, methods and means of disseminating missionary activity are the basis for the classification of missionary activity. Our study shows that missionary activity is not yet classified. Thus, we tried to classify it on the basis of the above features.

Classification should not be interpreted as a rigid and absolute thing. Each classification effort has its own meaning, a specific aspect of a specific complex situation is highlighted, and the same applies to other situations.

As a rule, we have tried to classify the incident based on the missing symptoms.

The missionary activity causes the kinds of bloating to fall. According to this classification, missionary regulations are divided into: political missionary; ideological missionary; economic missionary; religious missionary [6].

Political missionaries consider this one of the methods of political struggle. The essence of this method is to create an object whose political goals are focused, that is, a gradual reliable structure and army of a certain country, with the preparation and deployment of its representatives in power structures, and this will lead to drastic changes in power. He also uses violence, blackmail and other methods [7].

According to Russian experts, the protestant mormon church is a spy for US intelligence. Meanwhile, in April 2012, US media reported that the government raised more than $ 2 billion in Bluffdale, Utah, at the center of Mormonism. The world's largest cybercrime center announced. The center is filled with graduates of Brigma Young University, first known as the "Mormon Harvard"[8].

In 2007-2008, the clergy of several protestant churches of Blagodat in Almaty and Karaganda were arrested on charges of espionage. During the search, they found prohibited literature, psychotropic substances, and a detailed set of parts for each member of the church community. Information gathered by the adept also highlights facts that can be used in blackmail [9].

It is no secret that states and political forces have their own geopolitical plans for specific centers and organizations for missions and organizations.

Ideological missionary work is formed on the basis of deep internal socio-political conflicts. Or it can be called a social mission. That is, its subjects offer different options for social restructuring of the world, the country in accordance with its ideological concepts.

In particular, the destruction of existing systems will be achieved through the implementation of a comprehensive strategy to create a complex socio-political situation in the country and mass protests in the country.

For example, in the 1990s, as a result of the collapse of the former socialist camp, independent protestant communities in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union experienced intense activation of various protestant communities in Western countries. Supporters of an unconventional religious community for the local population are only expanding their ranks, not feeling responsibility and responsibility to society and the state. In Russia alone, more than 4.5 thousand protestant churches and denominations are officially registered (late 2000s) [10]. Today, Ukraine is the largest destination for Christian missionaries in the CIS. New religious denominations, especially evangelical protestant communities, were abolished by the legislation of this country to allow foreigners visas, to allow religious organizations to receive and distribute independent charitable contributions from abroad, and to spread religious principles throughout the education system – from kindergarten to higher education institutions. opportunities created [11].

Today in Kiev 4 baptist and 3 psychiatric seminars. These communities also participate in distance learning via the Internet. The Embassy of God in the direction of charismatic psychiatrists opened 38 churches in Ukraine. The church, led by Sunday Adelad, preaches the ideas of individualism and egocentrism inherent in western neoliberalism. Adepts are not required to be moral and modest. On the contrary, wealth and professional growth are seen as an indicator of a person’s achievement of God’s grace. During the “color revolution” in Ukraine in 2004, about 4,000 members of the Embassy of God church took part in protests on the Maidan [12].

American researcher Arthur Brown in his 1921 book “Sovereignty of the Far East” wrote: “When we explored the main political forces in the Far East, we were confronted with a force that was more important in its characteristics and characteristics. The most powerful of all forces is the christian mission. He argues that if other forces carry out foreign policy, the missionary will bring great social and political changes from within [13]. Thus, missionary movements in various forms over the centuries have provided great assistance to the colonialists in the occupation of the territories of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the subordination of indigenous peoples to the politics of other countries.

Economic missionary is becoming a hallmark of modern missionary work. This can be seen in the activities of organizations that have turned missionary work into a business and a source of personal enrichment.

The founders of the organization engaged in this activity seek to acquire their property and wealth by increasing the number of believers, thereby improving and expanding their financial capabilities. The vast majority of modern sectors can be attributed to this category.

Missionaries work to identify important areas for their activities in this area. Global mission projects address a specific country or region. The focus of christian missionaries, especially protestant centers, is now what they call “10-40 windows”. This region extends between the 10th and 40th parts of the northern latitude, from the west coast of Africa to the Atlantic Ocean, Asia Minor and Central Asia, the Arabian Peninsula and the Pacific coast of South Asia.

The majority of the population of the region believes in Islam, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Hinduism. It is noteworthy that this region has the world's largest reserves of gas, oil, uranium, transcontinental strategic routes, the gulf and the gulf [14]. From today’s point of view, most of the socio-political tension and armed conflict takes place in countries within the range of “10-40”.

Religious missionary is based on efforts to divide citizens of a nation who speak the same language, have a common history and a single state based on religious factors. At the same time, it is disastrous for the community to try to expand its ranks without considering the possibility of inter-religious conflict. A vivid example of this is the example of constant conflicts between representatives of different religions in several countries of Africa and Asia as a result of imbalance in the religious composition of indigenous peoples as a result of missionary work and proselytism [15].

In particular, over the past century, catholic and protestant missionaries have actively christianized the southern regions of Sudan’s main oil reserves in northeastern Africa. As a result of armed protests against the central government in the area, about 1.5 million people were killed. In 2011, Africa, Africa’s largest country, will be divided into Sudan, the largest country with a muslim majority, and South Sudan, a predominantly christian country [16].

Conflicts, killings, terrorist acts against muslims and christian proselytes regularly occur in the christian northern regions of Indonesia - Sumatra, Sulawesi and Molucco. In Indonesia, where the largest muslim population now resides, there are 27,324 christian missionaries, 44 European and 20 american mission
centers [17].

In the region, missionary centers of foreign protestants, who are more active than other denominations, operate as follows:

I. Education. The South Baptist International Service Corps (ISC, USA) has sent volunteers to Central Asia to work in the education system since 1990. Open Doors International offers short-term leadership and bible study courses. The Central Asian Association of Christian Schools is a primary school and summer camps, and the Christian organization of international camps organizes summer camps for children [18].

Some missionary centers began their work in the region with language training centers. In 2000, the Christian Educational Institution of the International Educational Service took an active part in teaching missionaries and teachers English, management and law in Hungary, Russia, China and Central Asia [19].

II. Economic factor. Missionary centers in the United States and Great Britain, such as Fronties, People International and Interserve, send their missionaries to the staff of large western companies operating in the region [20].

III. Christian mass media. In October 2002, the Finnish International Religious Radio and Television (MRR / TV), the Evangelical Association Billy Graham (Russia) and the Campus Crusade for Christ created the Central Asian Christian Television and Radio Broadcasting Union. Similarly, missionary propaganda was promoted in the languages of the peoples of Central Asia through FEBC (Far Eastern Broadcasting Company), Voice of America (World Radio HCJB) [21].

IV. Distribution of Christian publications. Organizations such as Slaviska Missionen (Sweden), People International (UK), International Bible Society (USA, Sweden) translate the Bible into local languages and distribute it in various ways.

V. Short-term missions. Folk Internationals, Open Door International (Whitney, Oxon), England, Youth Mission (Amsterdam, Netherlands) and Southern Baptists (USA) are engaged in sending missionaries for short periods to conduct evangelism through social projects on the continent [22].

VI. Establish intercultural communication. Some missionary centers in Central Asia are engaged in the development of cooperation between Protestant churches in the region and Western churches [23].

The missionary activity is financed by financial assistance from overseas centers through donations from local production, service and sales departments, community members and community donations.

Conclusion

By taking into account the growing role of the missionary movement in society in the context of globalization, it is necessary to use scientific, logical and proven methods to solve problems, eliminate problems and limit people's ability to believe in lies.

Therefore, in-depth study of the teachings of world religions and analysis of their teachings with the help of scientific, philosophical reasoning and raising their level of thinking about religion and faith have become an urgent need of today, and the enlightenment of ignorance belongs only to those who are highly conscious.

As you can see, protection of the country's security, especially young people, from religious envelopes is today a requirement. For this purpose, propaganda and the media in everyday life should be practiced by radically accurate, accurate, well-known intellectuals, religious figures and conscientious people in radio, television, newspapers and magazines.

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METHOD OF CONVEYOR BELTS JOINTING WHEN USING SPECIAL VOLCANIZATION COMPOUNDS

Abstract: *This article discusses methods for joining conveyor belts using special vulcanizing compounds. And also, their history of appearance, advantages, application is analyzed. We tried to reveal the essence of the method of joining conveyor belts using special vulcanizing compounds.*

Key words: *vulcanization, methods, joining, conveyor belts, temperature, rubber, hot vulcanization, rubbers, mechanical characteristics.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Hot vulcanization is a special method of joining conveyor belts using special vulcanizing compounds, under the influence of high pressures and temperatures, synthetic and natural rubber resins "fuse" with the working surface of the conveyor belt, forming a continuous working layer. In terms of bond quality, hot vulcanization is the best way to join belts and makes up 90% of the strength of the conveyor belt itself.

History.

The history of hot vulcanization is inextricably linked with the invention of rubber by Charles Goodyear, who patented a new material in 1844. Controlled thermal exposure significantly speeds up the chemical reaction to convert the feedstock into a finished product. The combined effect of uniform heating and high pressure ensures the transformation of raw rubber into a plastic material with high strength and the necessary physical and mechanical characteristics.

Main part

Advantages.

The joints of rubber-fabric and rubber-cord conveyor belts are the most vulnerable areas of a flexible conveyor operated under conditions of smoothly changing loads. The use of the hot vulcanization method provides the highest quality connection of materials with the formation of an elastic homogeneous seam that is resistant to high dynamic loads.

- The main advantages of hot vulcanization technology:
- Immediate restoration of the conveyor performance;
- High joint strength;
- No gaps;
- Uniform tape thickness;
- High flexibility and elasticity of the butt joint;
- Possibility of docking at negative ambient temperatures;
- Possibility of docking when the premises are very dusty;

- Small errors are allowed when cutting the tape;
- Application for tapes made of various materials;
- Restoration of the belt without dismantling from the conveyor;
- Guaranteed durability of the joint;
- Spillage of transported materials is excluded;
- Wide operating temperature range.

The technology can be used to repair belt conveyors used to transport high-temperature cargo. Hot joining of the conveyor belt ensures the formation of a homogeneous conveyor that does not overload the rollers during operation.

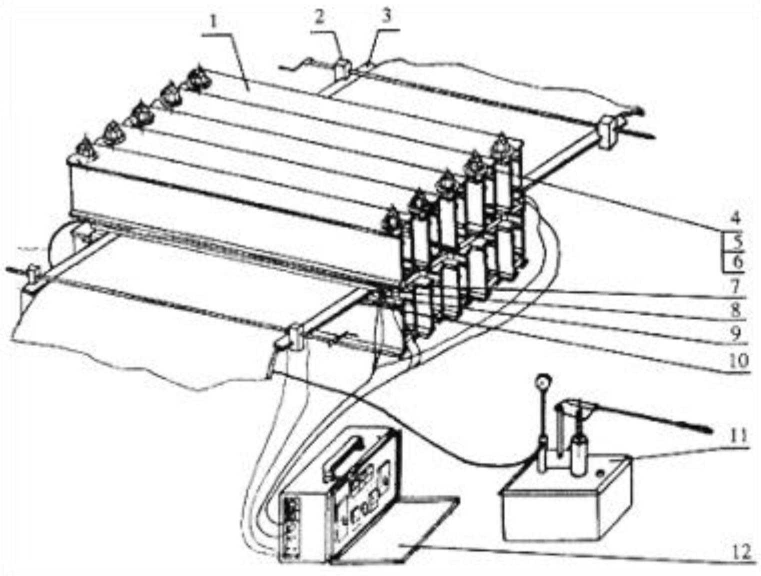
Restrictions.

The main limitations hindering the widespread use of hot vulcanization technology are: high labor intensity of the process and the high cost of specialized devices. The need to relocate massive vulcanizing equipment complicates the repair process in a working environment. The laboriousness of the repair process is successfully compensated by the affordable cost of consumables and the impeccable quality of the restored conveyor belt.

Application area.

Hot vulcanization technology, with numerous advantages, is used to rebuild conveyors operating in normal and highly dusty industrial environments, as well as outdoors. The guaranteed high quality of the result allows the use of technology to restore conveyor lines used for the transportation of highly heated goods, bulk materials and food products.

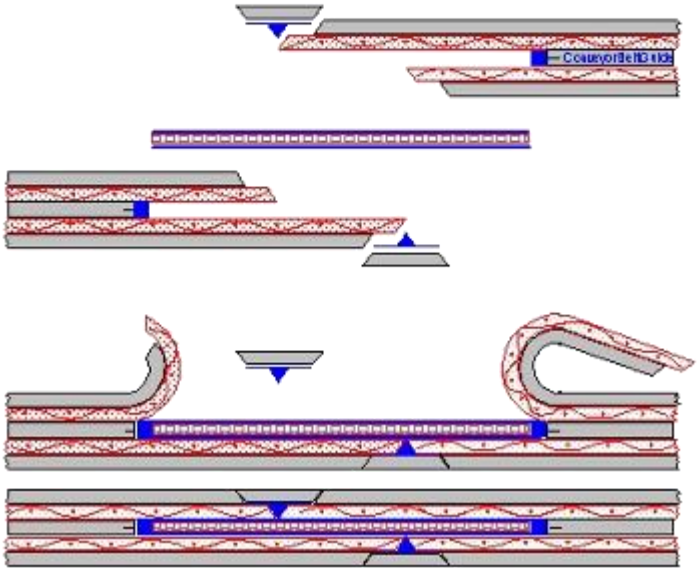
Equipment and materials. For hot vulcanization of conveyor belts, special presses - vulcanizers are used:



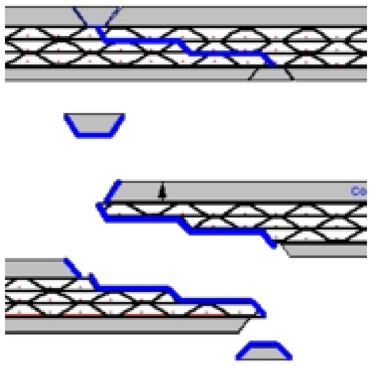
Picture 1.

1. typesetting frame
2.Fixing device
3.leveler plate
4. 5. 6. - bolt with nut and gaskets
7.thermal insulation plate
8.the top heat plate for hot vulcanization
9.bottom heat plate for hot vulcanization of the non-running surface of the belt
10.pressing device
11.pressing system
12. device for controlling the heating of the plates.

Hot vulcanization is a very reliable system for joining conveyor belts, the employees of our company use German technologies and consumables for hot vulcanization, all work is carried out with strict quality control at each stage. Before hot vulcanization, preliminary work must be done to prepare the conveyor belt for hot vulcanization. Depending on the conveyor belt used, the joining methods may differ from each other, so for example, in preparation for hot vulcanization, a thin conveyor belt is cut according to the following scheme:



Picture 2. Hot vulcanization of double layer conveyor belt



Picture 3. Hot vulcanization of three-layer conveyor belt

The use of German technologies, equipment and adhesive mixtures of such manufacturers as "Tip-Top, Nilos" allows you to work in difficult operating conditions of conveyor belts and guarantee the joint of the belt.

Careful adherence to technology in combination with the use of high-quality components eliminates the risk of splitting of butt joints, ensuring the stability of the strength and performance characteristics of the conveyors.

Hot vulcanization is the most efficient and reliable of all conveyor belt joining methods. And for enterprises that use heat-resistant or rubber-cord conveyor belts, hot vulcanization is not only the best, but also the only possible way to join belts.

The most durable of all conveyor belt splicing methods. If you comply with all the necessary requirements for joining by hot vulcanization using high-quality materials, then the joint strength is guaranteed up to 90% of the breaking strength of the tape. The operation of the tape can be started immediately after the completion of joining work, therefore, production downtime is minimized as much as possible. The maximum temperature at which it is possible to use conveyor belts (naturally, subject to the use of specialized materials) is + 200 ° C. It is possible to join tapes by hot vulcanization even in winter at low temperatures.

Picture 4.

It is also possible to perform docking works in case of strong dustiness.

Conclusion.

The materials used for hot vulcanization are cheaper than those used for cold vulcanization. Errors are allowed in the preparatory stage of docking. This method is available for joining rope belts, in contrast to cold vulcanization. Docking of the conveyor belt by hot vulcanization. Specialized expensive equipment is used. In addition, it is quite heavy and massive - it creates some difficulties when delivering it to the conveyor. The most time consuming method of joining conveyor belts is hot vulcanization.

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PROCEDURAL REGULATION OF ASSESSMENT OF THE ADMISSIBILITY IN NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Abstract*: The article analyzes legal features of proving and assessment of evidence, reveals elements of evidence assessment - legal awareness, inner convictions, criteria for assessing evidence, contents, and also studied such criterion as assessment of the admissibility of evidence, opinions and scientists`approaches on this issue, it`s social conditionality, approaches to the formation of criteria for the admissibility of evidence, and also researching and classification of types of inadmissibility of evidence provided by national legislation, based on their features, with the expression of an opinion on the improvement of this institution in the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

Key words*: proving, assessment of evidence, truth, inner conviction, pertinence, reliability, admissibility, sufficiency of evidence, criteria of the admissibility.*

Language*: Russian*

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ПРОЦЕССУАЛЬНАЯ РЕГЛАМЕНТАЦИЯ ОЦЕНКИ ДОПУСТИМОСТИ ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОМ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВЕ

Аннотация*: В статье анализируются правовые особенности доказывания и оценки доказательств, раскрываются элементы и сущность оценки доказательств - правосознания, внутреннего убеждения, критерии оценки доказательств, содержание, а также подробно изучен такой критерий как оценка допустимости доказательств, мнения и подходы ученых по данному вопросу, её социальная обусловленность, подходы к формированию критериев допустимости доказательств, а также изучение и классификация видов недопустимости доказательств, предусмотренных национальным законодательством, исходя из их признаков, с выражением мнения по совершенствованию данного института в Республике Узбекистан.*

Ключевые слова*: доказывание, оценка доказательств, истина, внутреннее убеждение, относимость, достоверность, допустимость достаточность доказательств, критерии допустимости.*

Введение

Основной вопрос уголовного процесса – это вопрос о виновности лица. Статья 26 Конституции Республики Узбекистан провозглашает: «Каждый обвиняемый в совершении преступления, считается невиновным, пока его виновность не будет установлена законным порядком, путем гласного судебного разбирательства, при котором ему обеспечиваются все возможности для защиты» [1]. В связи с этим, доказывание является «краеугольным камнем» как функции обвинения, так и функции защиты.

Качество решений должностного лица, осуществляющего доследственную проверку, дознавателя, следователя, прокурора, судьи в значительной мере зависит от эффективности работы с доказательствами, умения надлежащим образом извлечь из предусмотренного законом источника и процессуально оформить данные, необходимые для всестороннего и полного установления фактической основы принятия решения, а также правильного применения закона.

В соответствии с ч. 1 ст. 81 УПК под доказательствами по уголовному делу понимаются любые фактические данные, на основе которых в определенном законом порядке орган дознания, следователь и суд устанавливают наличие или отсутствие общественно опасного деяния, виновность лица, совершившего это деяние, и иные обстоятельства, имеющие значения для правильного разрешения дела [2].

Особенности доказательств определяются содержанием вышеназванной правовой нормы и включают в себя: 1) источник познания (сведения) – «любые фактические данные» об обстоятельствах совершенного преступления; 2) особый установленный законом порядок получения сведений; 3) субъектов получения доказательств; 4) обстоятельства, подлежащие доказыванию и имеющие значение для уголовного дела.

С. И. Ожегов определяет «источник» как дающее начало чему-нибудь, откуда исходит что-нибудь, как письменный документ, на основе которого строится научное исследование [3, С. 237]

Данные особенности доказательства указаны не зря, именно по каждой особенности свойства доказательства законодательством предусмотрены соответствующие критерии отбора по их качеству.

Так, по мнению В.А.Лазаревой, доказывание пронизывает все этапы уголовно-процессуальной деятельности, составляет основную часть, сердцевину процессуальных обязанностей органов уголовного преследования. [4, С.9]

Действующий Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс ч.1 ст.85 УПК предусматривает, как бы, трехзвенную, трехуровневую структуру доказывания, включающую: а) собирание доказательств; б) проверку доказательств; в) оценку доказательств с целью установления истины об обстоятельствах, имеющих значение для законного, обоснованного и справедливого разрешения дела. Хотя в науке уголовного процесса существует ряд мнений относительно наличия и других элементов доказывания, не вдаваясь в полемику относительно структуры самого доказывания, хотелось бы обратить внимание на основную суть вопроса данной статьи, а именно процессуальное регламентирование оценки допустимости доказательств.

Одним из элементов процедуры доказывания, сопровождающей весь путь достижения истины по уголовному делу, является оценка доказательств. Непременным условием получения доказательств в уголовном процессе является строгое соблюдение уголовно-процессуального закона при получении и процессуальном оформлении субъектами доказывания сведений об обстоятельствах совершенного преступления. Это необходимо для того, что бы собранные доказательства могли пройти такой этап доказывания как его оценка. Доказательства оцениваются согласно ч.1 ст.95 УПК дознавателем, следователем, прокурором и судом по внутреннему убеждению, основанному на тщательном, всестороннем, полном и объективном исследовании всех обстоятельств дела, руководствуясь законом и правосознанием.

Раджабовым Б.А. дано авторское понятие оценки доказательств, что это логическая мыслительная деятельность, основанная на тщательном, всестороннем, полном и объективном исследовании вех обстоятельств дела дознавателем, следователем, прокурором и судом, руководствующихся законом и по своему внутреннему убеждению, направленная на оценку с точки зрения относимости, допустимости и достоверности каждого доказательства, а под оценкой совокупности всех собранных доказательств – логическая мыслительная деятельность, направленная на оценку с точки зрения достаточности оснований для обвинения и осуждения. [5, С. 55]

Оценка доказательств по внутреннему убеждению до сих пор остается вопросом для обсуждения и разносторонней интерпритации, исходя из собственного понимания вопроса, для большинства ученых-правоведов и практиков. Учение об оценке доказательств необходимо понимать, как межотраслевой синтез юриспруденции с психологией и другими науками при непременной опоре на мировоззрение, законы познания и логики правосознание и культуру в данном обществе.

В литературе уголовного процесса по вопросу о понятии и содержании внутреннего убеждения сложилось несколько точек зрения. Так, А.Р. Ратинов подчеркивает, что "указание закона на внутреннее убеждение нужно, прежде всего, понимать как исключительность компетенции лица, ведущего производство по делу" [6, С. 475]. П.А. Лупинская определяет внутреннее убеждение как принцип оценки доказательств, в основе которого должно лежать всестороннее, полное и объективное рассмотрение всех обстоятельств дела в их совокупности. [7, С. 162].

Другими учеными внутреннее убеждение рассматривалось как критерий [8, с.38], метод или результат оценки доказательств [9, С. 44 – 45; 10, с. 52 - 58.]

Ю.К. Орлов отмечает, что "В психологическом аспекте, внутреннее убеждение означает чувство уверенности и убежденности в правильности своих выводов. Морально-этическая сторона внутреннего убеждения характеризует действия, поступки, совершенные в соответствии со своими убеждениями, в согласии с самим собой. " [11. С. 51.]

По мнению Г.М. Миньковского термин "внутреннее убеждение" - определяет, что подход к оценке доказательств на любой стадий включает непредвзятость, отсутствие предустановленности, независимость [12, С.145].

Исходя из практического опыта, можно отметить, что для оценки доказательств по внутреннему убеждению, первоначально необходимо формирование этого убеждения, которое происходит по мере собирания и проверки доказательств. Например, в ходе проведения следственных действий, помимо подлежащих занесению в протокол сведений, субъект доказывания лично наблюдает за участниками следственных действий, видит эмоции, мимику, реакцию на какие-либо происходящие события или задаваемые вопросы, познаёт психологические особенности личности, что также является одним из источников формирования внутреннего убеждения. При этом, оценивая доказательства по своему внутреннему убеждению необходимо исходить из совокупности всех обстоятельств дела, собранных и приобщенных на конкретном этапе расследования преступления или стадии уголовного процесса, сохраняя при этом эмоциональную нейтральность. Внутреннее состояние субъектов оценки доказательств - это психологическое, эмоциональное состояние человека, основанное на рациональном сознании, логическом мышлении и внутреннего инстинкта (интуиции), способное осуществлять всесторонний, полный, тщательный и объективный анализ и оценку доказательств по предусмотренным законом критериям. Лишь объективная оценка доказательств позволит, сформировать объективный вывод по обстоятельствам, касающимся предмета доказывания по уголовному делу, убежденности в правильности своих выводов и готовности к реализации намеченных решений. Принцип свободной оценки доказательств предполагает, что ценность доказательства определяется не видом доказательства, не его источником, и не произвольным усмотрением субъекта доказывания, а его место и роль в доказывании обстоятельств может обозначаться лишь после всестороннего исследования в совокупности с другими доказательствами.

В этой связи, можно сравнить факторы, влияющие на внутреннее убеждение должностного лица, осуществляющего доказывание с религиозными учениями о чистоте и порочности души. В частности, Августин, в своей работе указывает, что познающий субъект представляет собой не что иное, как сложное единство многообразия (“unitas multiplex“), равно как и многообразие в единстве, разум человека - подобен парусу, на который дуют ветры различных направлений, и при этом дело человека состоит в том, чтобы умело контролировать и управлять своим умом и настраивать свой парус только попутным ветрам своих созидательных чувств, эмоций и побуждений, ориентированных на постоянно светящийся маяк, согласно конечному пункту назначения, а не ветрам разрушительных страстей, отдаляющих от этого маяка. Так что, не все чувства и эмоции, а только нечистые и разрушительные, могут стать помехой для принятия разумных решений и действий, поскольку “порочность же души ведет к заблуждениям и ложным мнениям”. [13]

Так, если данные мысли экстраполировать на уголовно-процессуальную деятельность, то в качестве «маяка» в доказывании выступает «истина», «парус» подходит в качестве «производства по уголовному делу», а в качестве «попутных ветров» необходимо представить «внутреннее убеждение, правосознание», а в качестве «разрушительных ветров страстей» можно представить, как внешние факторы, в виде «фигурантов дела и других лиц», предпринимающих попытки повлиять на принятие субъектом доказывания объективного решения, так и внутренних - мотивы, соблазн, пороки, предрассудки, побуждения субъекта.

Правосознание есть отражение правовой жизни общества, правовых отношений, сущности и роли правовых установлений в сознании общества, социальной группы, личности. Правосознание есть знание о праве, оценка действующего права и мысли, идеи о желаемых изменениях в праве, т.е. правосознание – не только результат отражения объекта, но и средство воздействия на объект, на всю правовую систему государства. Оно включает и само представление о праве, т.е. правопонимание, взгляды на роль права, правовых учреждений в жизни общества и государства, идеи о правах человека, его ответственности перед другими людьми, государством и обществом. Правосознание общества нацелено на справедливое урегулирование отношений людей, обеспечивающее сохранение целостности общества.[14]

Преломляя в себе законы, принятые в государстве, а также другие структурные элементы правовой жизни общества, правосознание субъекта доказывания, как представление о возможном, должном и недолжном, безусловно, сказывается на его правовом поведении и оценке им, как собственных поступков, так и действий других лиц.

Обобщая вышесказанное, под правосознанием должностного лица, осуществляющего производство по уголовному делу, следует понимать совокупность взглядов касательно регуляторного воздействия норм права, складывающейся правоприменительной практики и поступков лиц, восприятия и реализации правовых ценностей, целей, принципов, которые необходимы для осуществления уголовного судопроизводства и поддержания стабильного правопорядка в правовом государстве.

Таким образом, оценка доказательств в уголовном процессе осуществляется по трем критериям: с точки зрения руководствования правосознанием, соблюдения законов и исходя из внутреннего убеждения. Надлежащая оценка сведений о фактах является залогом принятия по расследуемому или разрешаемому уголовному делу законных и обоснованных процессуальных решений, а ошибка в оценке допустимости доказательств или их поверхностное, халатное исследование ведет к неисполнению задач и целей уголовно-процессуального законодательства.

Как известно, правовое предписание оценки доказательств включает в себя четыре оценочных критерия и согласно ч. 1 ст. 95 УПК ими являются: относимость, допустимость, достоверность и достаточность.

Под оценкой доказательств в процессе доказывания, как уже указывалось, следует понимать логический, мыслительный процесс определения роли и значения собранных доказательств для установления истины. В.Д. Арсеньев, раскрывая понятие оценки доказательств, делал акцент на определении силы и значения каждого доказательства.* [15, С. 9], А.И. Трусов - на установлении достоверности сведений, содержащихся в доказательстве.[16, С. 87].

По мнению Терехина В.В. «Несоответствие доказательства одному из указанных критериев влечет его недопустимость, в связи с чем, предлагает разграничить понятия «недопустимые доказательства» и «доказательства не соответствующие критерию допустимости», которые соотносятся между собой в парных категориях как «целое» и его «часть». [17, с.118].

Значение и направленность оценки доказательств зависят от того, в какой момент производства по делу она производится. Это значение определяется: числом оцениваемых доказательств (и, следовательно, объемом оцениваемой информации); полнотой оцениваемой доказательственной информации; характером и важностью тех процессуальных решений, которые принимаются на основе результатов оценки; характером и сложностью тактических решений, которые предполагаются по результатам оценки, особенно в ситуации тактического риска; объемом и характером предстоящей работы по делу. В частности, значение и направленность оценки доказательств при возбуждении уголовного дела существенно отличается от оценки доказательств при предъявлении обвинения.

Согласно части 2 ст. 95 УПК доказательство признается относящимся к уголовному делу, если оно представляет собой сведения о фактах или предметах, которые подтверждают, опровергают или ставят под сомнение выводы о существовании обстоятельств, имеющих значение для дела. То есть под относимостью понимается то, что доказательство должно служить установлению обстоятельств, имеющих значение для уголовного дела.

Фактически не относимые доказательства, выбывают из т.н. «марафона доказательств» и уже не подлежат оценке по другим критериям, ввиду того, что это является пустой тратой времени, а их приобщение в дело будет лишь загромождением ненужной информацией.

Части 4 ст.95 УПК устанавливает, что доказательство признается достоверным, если в результате проверки выясняется, что оно соответствует действительности.

Так, О.А.Безгласная рассматривает достоверность доказательств как факт соответствия сведений действительности, поскольку недостоверные отражают юридически значимые факты в искаженном виде и не позволяют принять правомерное решение. При этом допустимость и достоверность являются самостоятельными свойствами доказательства и оцениваются по отдельности, согласно действующему законодательству. [18, с.130]

По мнению Капустиной Л.К. «Сочетание допустимости как формально-юридического свойства и достоверности как содержательного свойства придает сведениям об искомых по делу обстоятельствах доказательственное значение и обусловливает возможность их использования в качестве основы процессуальных решений. С одной стороны, недостоверные доказательства по своей сути не могут быть разновидностью недопустимых доказательств, а с другой стороны, на оценку достоверности доказательств имеет смысл распространить режим оценки их допустимости [19, с.9].

Касательно достоверности доказательств необходимо отметить, что достоверные доказательства содержат объективную информацию, сведения об обстоятельствах, подлежащих доказыванию. В том случае, если доказательства умышленно лишены свойства достоверности, (умышленная клевета, уговор свидетелей к даче искаженных сведений, дача заведомо ложного заключения экспертом и в других аналогичных ситуациях) они не будет служить доказыванию проверяемого деяния, а будут доказательствами, и вполне достоверными, подтверждающими иное умышленное преступление - клевета, дача заведомо ложных показаний и других составов преступлений, предусмотренных Уголовным законодательством.

Части 5 ст.95 УПК указывает, что совокупность доказательств признается достаточной для разрешения дела, если собраны все относящиеся к делу достоверные доказательства, неоспоримо устанавливающие истину о всех и каждом из обстоятельств, подлежащих доказыванию. Достаточными являются доказательства в случае охвата ими обстоятельств входящих в предмет доказывания, предусмотренных статьей 82 УПК Республики Узбекистан. Однако, исходя из практики применения данного критерия, можно смело утверждать, что субъектам доказывания, никогда не следует прекращать работу по доказыванию, успокаивать себя по причине достаточности доказательств, т.е. всегда необходимо выполнять все возможные, в сложившейся ситуации, следственные действия, формировать резерв или запас доказательственной базы, который может пригодиться, в том числе, при выбраковывании каких-либо доказательств, либо их непригодности по другим причинам. Однако, и в этом деле необходима мера, практика знает случаи, когда для перевыполнения признака достаточности проводились следственные действия, не предусмотренные законодательством (*например, очная ставка в присутствии понятых, которые в последующем допрашиваются в качестве свидетеля*). В частности, в научной работе Иномжонова Ш.Х. указывается об оформлении правоохранительными органами «протокола среза карманов», как не предусмотренного действующим законодательством, следственного действия. [20]

Хотя не в логической последовательности, а как, подлежащий более детальному анализу критерий, имеющий повышенную требовательность к восприятию, а также комплексное и системное сочетание, необходимо рассмотреть понятие допустимости, которое определено в части 3 статьи 95 УПК как доказательство, собранное в установленном порядке и соответствует условиям, изложенным в статьях 88, 90, 92-94 УПК.

Как видно из формулировки статьи, в конструкции описания данного критерия имеются внутренние отсылочные нормы, которые отсылают правоприменителя к конкретным статьям УПК, где определены требования по охране прав и законных интересов граждан, предприятий, учреждений и организаций в процессе доказывания, требования по закреплению доказательств в протоколах, порядок удостоверения правильности закрепления доказательств и факта отказа или невозможности подписать протокол, а также проверку доказательств.

Главный критерий допустимости доказательств - его процессуальность, а это требует, чтобы все критерии допустимости доказательств нашли отражение в процессуальной форме доказательственной деятельности. Анализ теоретической сущности категории допустимости доказательств в уголовном процессе позволяет рассматривать её как самостоятельный уголовно-процессуальный институт. Следует отметить, что в национальном уголовно-процессуальном законе помимо термина «допустимые доказательства», используется также понятие «недопустимые доказательства».

Ст.95[1] УПК определяет, что фактические данные признаются недопустимыми в качестве доказательств, если они получены незаконными методами или путем лишения или ограничения гарантированных законом прав участников уголовного процесса либо с нарушением требований УПК и перечисляет конкретные случаи признания доказательств недопустимыми.

Допустимость это правовое требование, а не свойство доказательства, поскольку свойство, есть признак, который присущ чему-либо изначально (например, кровь живого существа бывает только жидкой). Доказательства же не существуют в природе сами по себе, в готовом виде, и лишь после надлежащего собирания (формирования), лишь в рамках уголовного процесса они обретают такой статус. Кроме того, правовой институт допустимости доказательств является серьезной гарантией прав и свобод личности в уголовном процессе.

В частности, УПК закрепляет требование об использовании в процессе доказывания только допустимых доказательств. Однако, для успешной реализации этого требования одного только его нормативного закрепления недостаточно, чтобы оградить уголовный процесс от использования сомнительных и ненадежных доказательств, требуется эффективная система средств его обеспечения.

Ученые-процессуалисты определяют допустимость как «свойство каждого доказательства, означающее правомерность его получения в конкретном уголовном процессе» [21, с. 64]. Соответственно, допустимым в уголовном процессе признается, как правило, «то доказательство, которое получено и приобщено к делу без нарушений требований УПК» [22, с. 36].

С.А. Шейфер, считал, что доказательство может быть признано недопустимым, когда примененный познавательный прием оказывается недостаточно эффективным [23, с. 34-37] в то же время указывал, что «Допустимыми – являются лишь доказательства, полученные законными, т.е. предусмотренными законом, способами» [24, с.60]

Согласно п.1 Постановления Пленума Верховного суда Республики Узбекистан №24 от 24 августа 2018 года «Всякое отступление дознавателем, следователем, прокурором и судом от точного исполнения и соблюдения норм закона, регламентирующих общие условия доказывания, какими бы мотивами оно не было вызвано, влечет за собой признание *недопустимыми* полученных таким путем доказательств.

Недопустимые доказательства не имеют юридической силы, не могут использоваться для доказывания обстоятельств, предусмотренных статьями 82 — 84 УПК, и положены в основу обвинения. » [25]

Кроме того анализ п.12 указанного Постановления Пленума Верховного суда Республики Узбекистан даёт основание полагать о наличии еще одной категории доказательств, т.н. «*частично допустимые доказательства*», под которыми следует понимать «отдельные доказательства, признанные недопустимыми в связи с нарушениями требований закона при их собирании, могут быть использованы в доказывании после проведения соответствующих процессуальных действий с соблюдением установленных требований (например, отсутствие отдельных сведений либо реквизитов в протоколах следственного или судебного действия, которые могут быть устранены путем допросов понятых, других участников этого действия, а при необходимости дознавателя или следователя и т.п.)». [25]

В связи с тем, что для субъектов доказывания подходит правовая формула «разрешено только то, на что прямо указывает закон» и поэтому совокупность нормативно-установленных правил собирания, проверки и оценки доказательств, обличенных в форму доказывания необходимо понимать как, формализованные пределы, с наличием запретов и дозволений, в рамках которой должна осуществляться деятельность по доказыванию. Цель установления этих границ доказательной деятельности заключается, снижение, а то и вовсе исключение, усмотрений субъектов доказывания путем установление всеобщей и обязательной системы.

П.А. Лупинская считает, что к допустимым доказательствам предъявляются следующие требования:

1. Доказательство должно быть получено надлежащим субъектом, правомочным проводить по данному уголовному делу процессуальные действия.

2. Доказательства должны быть получены только из источников, перечисленных в УПК РФ, а в целом ряде случаев из определенного вида источников.

3. Доказательство должно быть получено с соблюдением правил проведения процессуального действия, в ходе которого оно добыто [26, с.4].

Думается, что действительно, законодательство должно стремиться к максимально полной детализации правил, определяющих допустимость доказательств. Н.М. Кипнис выделяет следующие критерии допустимости доказательств:

1) надлежащий субъект, правомочный проводить процессуальные действия, направленные на получение доказательств;

2) надлежащий источник фактических данных (информации), составляющих содержание доказательства;

3) надлежащее процессуальное действие, используемое для получения доказательств;

4) надлежащий порядок проведения процессуального действия (судебного или следственного), используемого как средство получения доказательств [27, с. 26-27].

Аналогичные условия допустимости сформированы в научных изысканиях Михайловской И.Б., с той лишь разницей, что получение доказательств, она сводит к необходимости проведения следственного или судебного действия с соблюдением установленным законом требований, [28, с.105] тогда как Н.М.Кипнис оперирует более ёмким понятием, так как фактически доказательства могут быть собраны не только путем проведения следственных действий, но и путем, например, проведения ревизий, экспертиз, получения объяснительной, поэтому видится более оптимальным в данном контексте употреблять более обширное понятие, как процессуальное действие.

Многие нормы уголовно-процессуального законодательства, предусматривая правовые гарантии охраны моральных ценностей, прав личности, четко определяют порядок проведения следственных действий, разъясняют должное поведение должностного лица органа, осуществляющего доследственную проверку, дознавателя, следователя, судьи, прокурора. Однако, законом однозначно запрещены в законе только те действия, которые явно противоречат морально-нравственным ценностям. В отношении тактических приемов, применяемых при доказывании, закон предоставляет субъекту, осуществляющему производство по делу, относительную свободу действий.

Приступая к кульминационной части своей работы, хотелось бы все обстоятельства, предусмотренные действующим законодательством разделить на соответствующие группы. В частности, в качестве обстоятельств, влекущих недопустимость доказательств в виду *осуществления процессуальных действий ненадлежащим субъектом*, правомочным их проводить, возможны в случаях получения доказательств:

органом, осуществляющим доследственную проверку или оперативно-розыскную деятельность без письменного поручения дознавателя, следователя или прокурора;

следователем (дознавателем), не принявшим в установленном порядке дело к своему производству или не включенным в следственную группу (группу дознавателей);

лицом, подлежащим отводу по основаниям, предусмотренным УПК;

следователем группы, получившим доказательства путем осуществления действий, входящих в компетенцию руководителя группы.

В качестве обстоятельств, влекущих недопустимость доказательств в виду их *получения из ненадлежащего источника фактических данных* (информации), составляющих содержание доказательства возможны, в случаях получения доказательств:

в ходе оперативно - розыскных мероприятий, не оформленных в установленном законодательством порядке;

в ходе допроса в качестве свидетеля лица, подлежащего привлечению в качестве подозреваемого или обвиняемого;

дознавателем , следователем в ходе допроса лица в рамках уголовного дела уже направленного в судебные органы, при отсутствии в производстве выделенного дела;

от лиц, которые не могут быть допрошены в качестве свидетелей и потерпевших, т.е. обладающих свидетельским иммунитетом;

в ходе получения доказательств от лиц, признанных в установленном законом порядке недееспособными;

от неизвестного источника либо от источника, который не может быть установлен в процессе производства по уголовному делу.

Следует отметить, что в последних двух видах недопустимости доказательств имеется определенная взаимосвязанность достоверности и допустимости как свойств доказательства. Ведь доказательством могут служить лишь сведения о конкретных обстоятельствах уголовного дела, но не предположения и догадки, так как сведения, основанные на слухах или полученные из неизвестных источников, весьма сомнительны и неблагонадежны, а их проверка часто бывает крайне затруднительна, в связи с чем, целесообразней в данном случае говорить об отсутствии у них признаков их достоверности, нежели допустимости.

Кроме того, доказательства могут быть признаны недопустимыми при *проведении ненадлежащего процессуального действия*, используемого для получения доказательств в случаях, когда:

следственное действие проведено без получения согласия прокурора или суда в тех случаях, когда это предусмотрено законом (за исключением обстоятельств, не терпящих отлагательства);

проведение следственного действия, не предусмотренного действующим законодательством либо самовольное видоизменение предусмотренных законодательством следственных действий.

И наконец, самая многочисленная группа доказательств, полученных *при осуществлении ненадлежащего порядка проведения процессуального действия* (судебного или следственного), которые могут быть признаны недопустимыми, а именно если:

в следственном действии в качестве понятого участвовало лицо, признанное в установленном порядке недееспособным либо заинтересованное в исходе дела, в том числе, являющееся сотрудником правоохранительных органов, либо содействующее им на общественных началах;

заключение эксперта получено с нарушением прав подозреваемого, обвиняемого, подсудимого при назначении экспертизы;

близкие родственники подозреваемого, обвиняемого, подсудимого в нарушение требований статьи 116 УПК допрошены без их согласия в качестве свидетелей или потерпевших об обстоятельствах, касающихся подозреваемого, обвиняемого, подсудимого;

осуществлен допрос подозреваемого, обвиняемого, потерпевшего, свидетеля, не владеющего либо недостаточно владеющего языком (алфавитом), на котором ведется допрос, без участия переводчика;

осуществлен допрос несовершеннолетнего подозреваемого, обвиняемого, потерпевшего, свидетеля, без участия законного представителя (статья 549 УПК), а в необходимых случаях и педагога или психолога;

нарушена процессуальная форма закрепления доказательств: отсутствуют сведения о лицах, участвующих в следственном действии или судебном следствии; изымаемые предметы точно не описаны; не разъяснены лицам, участвующим в следственном действии или судебном следствии, их права и обязанности; не указано время начала и окончания следственного действия; выемка или осмотр информации в цифровых (электронных) носителях произведены без участия специалиста; не выполнены другие требования, предусмотренные статьями 90 - 93 УПК, в частности о необходимости фиксации процессуальных действий в виде осмотра места происшествия по особо тяжким преступлениям, обыска, проверки показаний на месте события, следственного эксперимента с использованием средств видеозаписи;

получены признательные показания у лица, задержанного, заключенного под домашний арест или под стражей в качестве меры пресечения либо привлеченного к уголовной ответственности с нарушением права неприкосновенности: при совершении действий опасных для жизни и здоровья, либо унижающие их честь и достоинство; применения насилия угроз или обмана;

следственное действие проведено в ночное время, за исключением случаев предусмотренных законом;

собраны с нарушением требований, предусмотренных Законом Республики Узбекистан «Об оперативно-розыскной деятельности»;

до разъяснения процессуальных прав, от лица получены письменные и устные показания;

субъекты доказывания присутствовали при проведении следственного действия, связанного с обнажением лица противоположного пола;

проверка (ревизия) деятельности субъекта предпринимательства проведена с нарушением требований статьи 187[1] УПК;

свидетель, потерпевший по неизвестным причинам или без уважительной причины, не явились на суд для подтверждения своих показаний, а заинтересованная сторона возражает против оглашения их показания.

Кроме того, статья 95[1] УПК устанавливает в качестве обстоятельств, влекущих недопустимость доказательств:

показания подозреваемого, обвиняемого, данные им при допросе в качестве свидетеля в ходе дознания и предварительного следствия, которые не подтверждены в судебном заседании другими доказательствами.

полученные путем фальсификации (подделки), которое в ст. 230[1] УК определяется как «Фальсификация (подделка) доказательств лицами, осуществляющими доказывание, или лицами, привлекаемыми к участию в доказывании, выразившаяся во внесении из корыстных или иных низменных побуждений заведомо ложных сведений и других искажений в документы либо предметы, при собирании, проверке и оценке доказательств по материалам доследственных проверок и уголовных дел». [29]

При тщательном анализе мы можем прийти к выводу, что в данном случае допущено смешение различных критериев оценки доказательств. Так, в случае дачи лицом показаний, которые не будут подтверждаться другими доказательствами, т.е. по определенному обстоятельству, подлежащему доказыванию нет иных доказательств, кроме показаний лица, при том, что указанные сведения не являются ложными, т.е. не противоречат критерию достоверности и относятся к рассматриваемому событию преступления, являясь, таким образом, относимыми, однако по количественному критерию, не позволяет субъекту доказывания неоспоримо устанавливать истину, что уже соответствует другому критерию оценки, а именно ***достаточности доказательств***.

Рассматривая следующее обстоятельство, отнесенное законом, как несоответствующее критерию допустимости, является фальсификация доказательств. Но и тут законодатель допустил смешение различных критериев оценки. В частности, при фальсификации доказательств, субъект, правомочный осуществлять доказывание, в рамках предусмотренных законом процессуальных действий, в установленном законом порядке осуществляет доказывание, однако, вместо фактически полученных сведений, данных и результатов, вносит в указанные процессуальные документы иные сведения, которые отличаются от фактически полученных и не соответствуют действительности и таким образом не соответствует другому критерию оценки, а именно **достоверности**.

Учитывая все вышеизложенное, при действующей системе организации доказывания, наличия в уголовно-процессуальном законодательстве норм, нуждающихся в детальной регламентации, оценка доказательств, и, тем более, решение вопроса о допустимости доказательств, является более чем актуальной. Для надлежащего использования оценки доказательств на стадии досудебного производства, где вся полнота процессуальной власти и правомочий сосредоточена в руках органов, ответственных за производство по уголовному делу, большое значение будет иметь проведение в данном направлении межотраслевых научных изысканий, для выработки четких критериев, разъяснений и толкований для использования в правоприменительной деятельности субъектов доказывания.

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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF AUDIT SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *The article examines the factors affecting the quality of audit services in the Republic of Uzbekistan.*
Key words: *quality, audit, factors.*
Language: *English*
Citation: Bayjanov, S. X., & Utegenova, S. T. (2021). Analysis of factors affecting the quality of audit services in the Republic of Uzbekistan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 08 (100),* 31-34.
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Introduction

Recently, the country has been rapidly reforming its audit activity . As a result, various aspects of the development of the audit services market are observed. Peculiarities of innovative development and quality improvement of audits in the implementation of modernization and structural changes in the economy, socio-economic significance, scientific and legal basis of the concept of improving the quality of audits, the quality of audits to international markets and accounting of foreign partners scientific proposals and practical recommendations on the application of international auditing standards in audit organizations, to determine the characteristics of their ability to meet the needs in terms of accounting and auditing. All over the world, attention is being paid to the organization of accounting and auditing of enterprises on the basis of international standards. Companies listed on stock exchanges in many countries around the world are required to prepare financial statements in accordance with international accounting and audit standards. Auditing has risen to a high level in many countries around the world, and a number of laws and standards have been developed for the development of auditing in each country, as well as in international accounting and auditing organizations. Another important aspect of auditing is that it confirms the accuracy of the annual accounting report and, with its conclusion, sets the appropriate level for the activities of the business entity. At the same time, business expertise is conducted, which allows users to determine the investment policy and assess the likelihood of receiving dividends in the future. The use of expert work emphasizes that the audit opinion is more reliable.

The aim of the research work is to develop proposals and recommendations on improvement quality control of audit work.

Research objectives are as following:

develop practical proposals for further improvement of legal documents, which are related to quality control of auditing;

analysis of the condition of organization of t audit organizations activities in our country and develop proposals to eliminate problems during their organization;

develop recommendations on improvement the procedure for assessing the quality of audits when conducting external quality control of audit work in audit organizations;

develop proposals for dividing audit organizations into risk categories;

recommend the development of internal standards for quality control assurance in audit organizations;

develop proposals to eliminate problems of external quality control system of audit organizations;

develop recommendations on improvement the process of assessing the internal quality control system in audit organizations.

The research objects are audit organizations, which are operate in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the competent public authority, who regulate audit activity and non-state professional associations of auditors

Here is some information provided by the Ministry of Finance, the designated audit body. First of all, let us dwell on the level of participation of audit organizations in international audit networks (Table 1).

Table 1. Participation of audit organizations in international audit networks [1]

Indicators	International network of audit organizations		
	Oct 2018	Dec 2019	Feb 2020
Audit organizations included in the international audit network (In the total number of audit companies in Uzbekistan) %	21.4	21.8	23.2
Auditors included in the international audit network (In the total number of auditors in Uzbekistan) %	25.9	27.8	26.6

According to Table 1 , the share of audit organizations entering the international network increased from 21.4% in 2018 to 23.2% by 2020. Also, the share of auditors working in these audit organizations in 2018 was 25.9%, and by 2020 this figure will reach 26.6%.

Table 2 shows the share of income of audit organizations in the regions of the country by type of service.

Table 2. Income structure of audit organizations [2]

Regions	2018 year		2019 year		2020 year	
	Share of audit services %	Share of professional services ,%	Share of audit services %	Share of professional services ,%	Share of audit services %	Share of professional services ,%
Republic of Karakalpakstan	89.5	10.5	100	-	100	-
Andijan region	60.3	39,7	73.4	26.6	78.7	21.3
Bukhara region	100	-	100	-	100	-
Jizzakh region	84.0	16.0	78.7	21.3	79.6	20.4
Kashkadarya region	89.6	10.4	87.8	12.2	88.0	1 2.0
Navoi region	78.3	21,7	63.4	36.6	65.5	34.5
Namangan region	83.8	16.2	85.1	14.9	92.1	7.9
Samarkand region	94.2	5.8	92.9	7.1	93.1	6.9
Surkhandarya region	100	-	100	-	100	-
Syrdarya region	88.2	11.8	92.2	7.8	97.4	2.6
Tashkent region	79.0	21.0	63.7	36.3	25.6	74.4
Ferganskaya region	84.0	16.0	71.1	28.9	45.7	54.3
Khorezmsky region	83.4	16.6	100	-	87.8	12.2
Tashkent city	75.2	24.8	73.4	26.6	67.6	32.4
Republic of all	**75.7**	**24.3**	**74.0**	**26.0**	**67.6**	**32.4**

According to Table 2 , in 2020 the share of revenues from audit inspections amounted to 67.6 of the total services % share of revenues from professional services - 32.4%. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara and Surkhandarya regions, the share of income from audit services was 100%. H By contrast, revenues from professional services were higher in Tashkent (74.3%) and Ferghana regions (54.3%).

If you pay attention to the audit organizations that are included in the "Big Four", then you can be sure that the share of income from audit in these organizations in the total revenue is about 30-40 % . This fact indicates the need to increase the number of professional services in audit organizations of the country.

Table 3 shows the audits performed and the application of international standards in verification .

Table 3. Number of business entities verified [3]

Regions	2018 year		2019 year		2020 year	
	Mandatory and proactive audit and customer verification	including in accordance with International Standards on Auditing	Mandatory and proactive audit and customer verification	including in accordance with International Standards on Auditing	Mandatory and proactive audit and customer verification	including International Standards on Auditing
Republic of all	5722	505	5467	492	5098	870
Tashkent city	3289	413	3281	421	3105	806
other regions	2433	92	2186	71	1993	64

Based on the data in Table 3 , the number of audits conducted in 2020 decreased compared to 2018 - 624 (5098-5722). This condition is associated with the coronavirus pandemic . However, in 2020, the number of inspections carried out in accordance with international standards amounted to only 870, or 17.1% of the total number of inspections. This is one of the main issues in ensuring the quality of audit work.

Table 4 presents some indicators of the activity of the auditing organization " KK - Audit Servis " operating in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Table 4. The main indicators of the audit organization " KK- Audit Servis " [4]

No.	Indicators	Oct 2018	Dec 2019	Feb 2020	Increase in 2020 compared to 2018 , in percent
1.	Number of auditors	4	4	4	**100**
2.	Including the number of auditors with international certification	1	1	1	**100**
3.	Number of Auditor Assistants	6	4	4	**66,7**
4.	**TOTAL INCOME IN THOUSANDS OF AMOUNTS, Including**	169 104,6	254 355,0	267 646,0	**158, 3**
	From audit services in thousands of soums	169 104,6	254 355,0	267 646,0	**158,3**
	From related services in thousands of soums	-	-	-	
5.	**The total number of audits performed,** Including	103	117	106	**102,9**
	Mandatory audits	48	56	67	**139,6**
	Proactive audits	55	63	36	**65,5**
	Including: based on ISA		2	3	**-**
6.	**Distribution, number of economic entities by type of activity**				
	industry	1	2	9	**900**
	building	8	20	6	**75**

	Transport		2		
	agriculture, forestry and fisheries		14	27	**-**
	Wholesale and Retail	16	28	18	**112,5**
	financial and insurance activities				**-**
	Other	78	51	46	**59,1**

Looking at the data in Table 4 , we can see that the revenue of audit firms in 2020 increased by 158.3% compared to 2018. This audit organization employs 4 auditors, only 1 of them has an international certificate. In addition, the audit company did not receive income from related services every three years. These circumstances require improvement of the audit organization's activities and improvement of quality control of the auditor's work.

[1] Prepared by the author based on the materials of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
[2] Prepared by the author based on the materials of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
[3] Prepared by the author based on data from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
[4] Prepared by the author based on the data of the auditing organization "KK-audit service "

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QR – Issue QR – Article

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PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

***Abstract**: The combination of biological, ecological, soil, climatic phenomena associated with the drying up of the Aral Sea led to the formation of the Aralkum desert in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Among industries with relatively favorable prerequisites for development, it is necessary to highlight the petrochemical, gas industry and the production of mineral fertilizers. One of the important prerequisites ensuring the creation of this complex is the presence of various sources of chemical raw materials and natural gas reserves. Discovery of large reserves of natural gas on the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which is not only a chemical raw material, but also a cheap type of energy fuel, as well as the laying of a dense network of gas pipelines through the republic will also create prospects for the development of a large base of power plants.*

***Key words**: industrial development, Republic of Karakalpakstan, biological, ecological, soil, climatic phenomena, Aral Sea, Aralkum desert, growing influence, environmental factor, economic development, social development.*
***Language**: English*
***Citation**: Sitmuratov, Sh. (2021). Priority Directions of Industrial Development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 08 (100),* 35-37.
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Introduction

Sustainable, balanced development, increasing competitiveness any region directly depends on the level of industrial development, in including manufacturing, and only the industrial type of development of the regional economy creates a powerful basis for economic growth, a high level and quality of life, and allows you to increase the educational level and human potential.

On October 2, 2020, at a special session of the Jokorku Kenesh of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the head of state set tasks aimed at developing each city and district of the region and improving the living conditions of the population. To this end, 37,000 economic and business entities were studied and important issues were identified for the development of a new development program.

The main findings and results

At the same time, the problems of industrial development in the regions remain an urgent direction of their economic growth. It is at the regional level that the rich natural resource, production and personnel potential is concentrated, which form the competitive advantages of the territories. The prospects for the development of industry in the regions are characterized by increased competition, the advantages in which will be gained by those territories whose production, scientific and technical potential can be most effectively implemented in the manufacturing industries.

One of the important tasks in the development of industry in the regions is the formation of directions for the development of industry. Developed directions differentiation of the sectoral and territorial structure of industry, should fully take into account the level of socio-economic development of the region.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan occupies the 1st place in the Republic of Uzbekistan in terms of area, but in terms of socio-economic, industrial and agricultural development it lags significantly behind all other regions. Based on these analyzes, a comprehensive development program of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for 2020-2023 has been developed.

Under the program, a number of tax incentives are provided to new businesses to increase investment in the region.

From the point of view of economic development, the region is distinguished by a poorly developed industry, a predominance of extractive industries, a high level of wear and tear of fixed assets, and the remoteness of most territories from transport hubs and centers. The drying up of the Aral Sea also has a strong impact on the development of the region, and Karakalpakstan is an ecological disaster zone.

The combination of biological, ecological, soil, climatic phenomena associated with the drying up of the Aral Sea led to the formation of the Aralkum desert in its place. The growing influence of the environmental factor further hinders the economic, social and industrial development of the region. In addition, another of the constraining factors for the development of the region's industry is the underdeveloped transport infrastructure. The density of railways in the region per 10.0 thousand km of territory is 50.7 km, this figure is 2 times less than the average for the republic, the density of highways is 4 times less than the average for the republic.

Although the share of these industries prevails in the structure of the region’s industry, the chemical, gas chemical and building materials industries have been intensively developing lately.

The existing significant imbalances in the territorial development and distribution of productive forces, the presence of relatively developed, underdeveloped and depressed regions in the republic create an additional imbalance in the development of the region. As can be seen from Figure 2, industrial production in Karakalpakstan is concentrated in several cities and regions, and they account for about 70% of all industrial production.

Despite the negative indicators in socio-economic and industrial development, the natural resource concentrated in several cities and regions, and they account for about 70% of all industrial production.

Despite the negative indicators in socio-economic and industrial development, the natural resource potential of this region can become the most important factor in the development of industry in the region. Large reserves of mineral resources have been explored in the republic: natural gas, building materials, rare earth metals, as well as mineral salts. The predicted oil and gas potential of Ustyurt is estimated at 1.685 trillion tons of liquid hydrocarbons. To date, more than 20 wells are operated in the Ustyurt gas condensate fields.

As the analysis of the profitability of the sectors of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the past five years shows, the average profitability of the industry was 38.7%, including the extractive industries 99.7%, the processing industries 29.0%. Among the extractive industries, the fuel industry (101.0%) and non-ferrous metallurgy (64%) have the highest level of profitability. In the manufacturing industries, the highest profitability falls on the building materials industry (93.2%) and the food industry (43.5%), the lowest profitability is observed in the light industry (14.0%). Based on this, it is possible to determine some of the directions for the development of industry in region. Although the fuel industry is highly profitable, this industry requires large capital investments, therefore, the return on investment will be very long. At the same time, based on the listed socio-economic, environmental, natural resource characteristics of the region, it would be more expedient to develop the production of industrial building materials due to the high profitability (93.2%), the presence of large stocks of building materials and relatively lower capital intensity.

In addition, the food industry is characterized by a fairly high profitability (43.5%), the presence of significant reserves of raw materials, low capital intensity and a quick return of capital. One of the priorities for the development of industry should be light industry, which, despite the low level of profitability (14.0%), is also less capital-intensive and rather labor-intensive, which will make it possible to fully use not only the entire raw material potential of the region, but also significantly increase the employment of the local population, especially women.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis performed, the following conclusions and recommendations can be drawn:

- when developing programs and directions for the development of industry in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it is important to take into account the poor development of infrastructure in the northern regions, the significant negative impact of environmental and climatic factors;

- there are large reserves of unprocessed mineral and construction raw materials in the republic, which necessitates the provision of advanced development and targeted support for the production of building materials, food and light industries, processing of agricultural raw materials, which can become locomotives of economic growth, further modernization and diversification of the region's industry. As noted above, the chemical, petrochemical and gas industries will receive great development in the promising period. Found deposits of natural gas, oil, table salt in Ustyurt, mirabilite (sodium sulfate) in Kuskhanatau, phosphorene in the vicinity of Khojakul and Nukus, provide an opportunity for the development of certain industries the chemical industry, in particular the mineral fertilizer industry. To increase the efficiency of industrial enterprises in the region, it is necessary to raise the responsibility for fulfilling the terms of contractual contracts between producers of agricultural products and raw materials, processing and trading enterprises, and to develop a small business for the production of consumer goods. In general, the industry is now focused on the primary processing of agricultural raw materials and lags behind the desired level.

Based on this, the first priority should be the formation of fundamentals of the market environment in industries. This process is currently taking place in two directions: the creation of new private, joint-stock and other forms enterprises, as well as through the modernization of industries, the second priority area of economic reforms in industry should be creation of enterprises that are technologically advanced and capable of producing innovative products; the third priority is development of infrastructural industries producing life support products for the population and the service sector, as well as the creation of quickly recouped industrial enterprises that provide deep processing of agricultural raw materials and mineral resources. Achievement of the set goals, acceleration of economic reforms and market formation will lead to the creation of a powerful industrial potential in the republic.

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FEATURES OF ISLAMIC INSURANCE TAKAFUL

***Abstract**: The article summarizes the features of the Takaful-insurance through the characteristics of the prohibited elements of classical insurance. There are marked the basic stages of the birth of the Takaful insurance in the world. The author proposes classification of Takaful-insurance on such grounds as a way of providing services, specialization of services, consumers of services organizational model. Summarizes the specific characteristics of the main models of Takaful insurance, depending on the participation in the profits of the shareholders of the Takaful operator. It is proposed introduction of Takaful insurance in the new insurance products of classical insurance.*

***Key words**: takaful insurance, operator, participants, elements, classification, models, islamic insurance, profit, family takaful, life insurance, retakaful, wakala, mudaraba.*

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Introduction

The objective necessity and urgency of generalizing the features of takaful insurance is that many scholars have noted the significant stability of the financial systems of Muslim countries during the period of the negative impact of the consequences of the global financial crises. In addition, takaful insurance plays a very important role in stabilizing the economic situation, which explains the growing interest in its products in non-Muslim countries. Disclosure of the essence and differences of takaful insurance is presented in the research of such scientists as V. Akhter, A.S. Lagunova, M.M. Magomadov, A. Yu. Polchanov, A.O. Soldatova, A.M. Tufetulov, S.P. Fukina et al. At the same time, generalization of the distinctive characteristics of takaful insurance is advisable in order to determine the possibility of introducing its elements into classical insurance products to increase competitiveness.

Main part.

As noted by S.P. Fukina, "Takaful (translated from Arabic - the provision of mutual guarantees) is a system of Islamic insurance, which is based on a mechanism for distributing profits and losses between participants and a takaful operator based on Sharia norms. The main task of Islamic insurance is to protect the interests of its participants from unforeseen adverse events by joint and several participation in the losses of the injured persons, as well as making a profit by the insurance participants" [1, p.109]. It follows from this that the main subjects of Islamic insurance are the participants and the operator (manager) of the takaful fund. Takaful insurance has many characteristics in common with mutual insurance, with the difference that takaful insurance must be built in accordance with Islamic law - Sharia norms. For example, when implementing takaful insurance, it is prohibited to receive investment income from investments in "production and trade of alcohol, tobacco products, gambling and some others" [2, p. 265-266].

The evolution of the development of takaful insurance began in the 70s. Of the twentieth century, when in Muslim countries classical insurance was recognized as contrary to Sharia norms.

Table 1. The emergence of Takaful insurance in the world

Year	Characteristic
1972	Malaysia's fatwa committee banned life insurance due to riba, garar and meisir elements
1976	First International Conference on Islamic Economy in Mecca (Saudi Arabia) ruled to ban commercial insurance because it does not comply with Islamic norms
1979	The first Islamic insurance companies established in Sudan tried to adhere to the concept of Islamic insurance in the form of a cooperative model, the fundamental principle of which is the idea of brotherhood and mutual assistance. Takaful operators, which appeared in a relatively short period of time in Malaysia, Bahrain, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, USA, Germany, Great Britain, Luxembourg, based their activities on the same principle
1984	Malaysia's Islamic Insurance Law passed, the first Islamic insurer (Takaful) appeared
1985	The Council of the Islamic Academy of Jurisprudence (fiqh) at the Organization of the Islamic Conference "On Insurance and Reinsurance" adopted a fatwa, where the classical commercial insurance was recognized as inappropriate to Sharia. It was also recommended that the governments of Muslim countries develop an Islamic insurance system based on the principles of Sharia. As an alternative, it was proposed to apply an agreement providing for joint responsibility of the parties and based on the principles of mutual assistance (taavun) and charity.

Source: compiled on the basis of [3, p. 383-385], [4, p. 217]

As can be seen from the regulations presented in Table 1, in classical insurance there are prohibited elements that are overcome in takaful insurance, thereby highlighting its distinctive features.

In takaful insurance, as in the classic one, there is general (property and liability insurance) and personal (family) insurance. Taking into account different approaches to the distribution of results from the insurance and investment activities of a takaful operator, and also relying on the fact that takaful insurance is becoming popular in non-Muslim countries, the following types of takaful insurance can be distinguished (Table 2).

Prohibited element of classic insurance:

1. Uncertainty (garar). In some types of insurance, there is ambiguity associated with the amount of insurance compensation. The policyholder does not have data as to whether the insurer will have the required amount to pay the indemnity in the event of an insured event. The policyholder does not have confidence that the money paid by him will be used in transactions that are allowed by Sharia.

Takaful insurance solution. In addition to paying the amount necessary to cover the damage, the participant can count on income from another part of the contributions (based on the division system

2. Passion (maysir). It is not known whether the insured event will occur and, accordingly, none of the parties to the insurance contract knows whether the insurance payment will be made.

Takaful insurance solution. In a takaful agreement, the distribution of risks should not contain a speculative element, therefore the relationship is based on mutual protection (taavun).

3. Usury (riba). Member contribution is considered a premium in traditional insurance.

Takaful insurance solution. Takaful insurance solution. The contribution of the participants is regarded as a gift, a voluntary donation (tabarru) and is sent to a special fund, from which, upon the occurrence of an insured event, compensation is provided.

Table 2.

Takaful insurance classification	
Service delivery method	Directly by takaful company
	Through a "window" in a classic insurance company
Service specialization	General takaful (property and liability insurance)
	Family takaful (life, health insurance)
	Retakaful (reinsurance)
Service consumers	Takaful insurance for Muslims
	Takaful insurance for non-Muslims
Organizational model	Takaful with the participation of the shareholders of the takaful operator in the distribution of profits from insurance activities
	Takaful with the participation of the shareholders of the takaful operator in the profit from investment activities

	Takaful with an agent's fee to the operator
	Combined takaful

Source: the author's own development based on the studied literature

Results and Discussions.

According to foreign analysts, the Islamic insurance market is estimated at approximately $ 1 trillion and in subsequent years the annual growth rate will be 15%. In the future, it may increase to $ 4 trillion.

According to forecasts of the research center "Pew", located in Washington, the Muslim population by 2030 will be 26.4% of the total population of the Earth, at present its share is 23.4%. In addition, the number of Muslims in Western countries with a traditional Christian religion will increase, and Pakistan will overtake Indonesia to become the most populous Muslim country in the world.

In Canada, in 20 years the number of Muslims may triple - from 940 thousand it will grow to 2.7 million people. Thus, the total share of Muslims will increase from 2.8% to 6.6%. Overtaking Argentina, Canada will become the second country after the United States on the American continent in terms of the number of Muslims.

The process of globalization forces people with a wide variety of cultural values and ideas about the world to interact with each other more and more closely every year. To find a common language, one cannot do without mutual respect, based on a deep knowledge of neighboring cultures, traditions, religious and historical preconditions characteristic of a particular nation or people.

According to experts, about 23 million Muslims live in Russia, which is 16% of the total population of Russia. This is twice as much as in France (7%), but not much more than in India (12.5%).

R.I. Bekkin believes that at present it is preferable to create takaful companies in the form of a joint stock company. In his opinion, it will be enough to have a few companies that could meet the needs of interested clients in Islamic insurance services [5].

However, due to the peculiarities of Russian legislation, insurers are not yet able to offer takaful services to their clients. Given the importance of Islamic insurance as a financial institution, it is permissible for interested companies to create mutual insurance societies licensed and compliant with Shariah norms.

Thus, at present, the experience of introducing takaful in the CIS countries (commonwealth of independent states) is not successful. In the future, Islamic insurance insurers in CIS countries hope to occupy 15% of the country's insurance market.

The problems of introducing takaful in CIS countries include:

1) lack of practical experience in the field of Islamic insurance;

2) defining the management model for the takaful fund;

3) lack of qualified specialists in the field of Islamic insurance

4) the lack of a legal framework and regulation of Islamic insurance;

5) lack of knowledge about the principles and characteristics of Islamic finance among the population.

Conclusions.

The study of the features of takaful insurance made it possible to generalize the characteristics:

- prohibited elements of classic insurance and their solution in takaful insurance;
- the main stages of the birth of takaful insurance in the world;
- types of takaful insurance on such grounds as the way of providing services, specialization of services, consumers of services, organizational model;
- the main models of takaful insurance, depending on the participation in the profit of the shareholders of the takaful operator.

Based on this, some of the features can be implemented in classic insurance. For example, Polchanov A.Yu. proposed "the separation from the company of the insurance fund, the owners of which are the insured, and the participation of the latter in the distribution of the surplus of the insurance fund and profit from the investment of its funds, as well as supervision by clients over the placement of funds of the insurance fund in predetermined investment areas"[8, p.12]. Also, given the innovative potential of takaful insurance, it is promising to borrow its elements in the development of new and competitive insurance products in classical insurance.

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GIF (Australia) = **0.564**	**ESJI** (KZ) = **9.035**	**IBI** (India) = **4.260**
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CHILDREN AND FORCED LABOUR: THE LEGAL NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS

***Abstract**: The article analyzes international standards for appropriate and decent work for young people and children, as well as the prohibition of forced labour. The legal nature of major international agreements on child labour adopted by the UN and the ILO has been studied.*

***Key words**: child labour, decent work, forced labour, international standards, Convention, Recommendation, ILO.*

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Introduction

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) [1], while the global youth workforce decreased by 34.9 million from 1997 to 2017, the number of young people increased by 139 million, now accounting for almost half of the world's children aged 15 to 24 are in labour activities. There are 190 million unemployed people in the world, of which 64.7 million are young people [2].

Today, child labour can be observed in almost all countries. According to Korshunova, this is a relatively common practice in poor and developing countries [3]. According to the ILO, children work twice as harder in agriculture than in other sectors of the economy. The ILO recognizes that child labour is largely the result of poverty, and that long-term solutions to these problems depend on sustainable economic growth that leads to social development, in particular poverty eradication and universal education [4]. Researcher A.Rakhmanalieva also rightly acknowledges that the main reason for the problem of child labour is poverty [5].

The need to provide special legal protection for children is primarily related to the fact that they have not reached physical and mental maturity and, consequently, the need to provide conditions for their education and full development.

One of the important tasks facing the international community is to establish the necessary standards regarding the active involvement of children in labour, which protects the rights and interests of this vulnerable group, as well as any kind of work that may harm their health, safety or spirituality. The United Nations General Assembly's Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 set specific goals until the 2030 UN Global Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the creation of decent jobs for young people, the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour [6].

The Main part

M. Vlasenko noted that the separation of youth and children as a special subject of labour relations is in line with international labour standards governing the termination of child labour, the establishment of a minimum age for employment, the prohibition of child labour in hazardous and harmful work, the establishment of special state bodies [7]. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 provides all children and adolescents with special protection and assistance without discrimination. The mentioned agreement also provides protection from economic and social exploitation, protection of children and adolescents in areas harmful to their morals and health or life-threatening or their normal growth establishes penalties for use in areas that may cause harm to children, sets a minimum age for employment, and prohibits the use of child labour by minors [8].

Article 32 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 states that "States Parties shall recognize that any child who is at risk of economic exploitation and endangering his or her health or of his or her health, physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. In addition, it points out that States Parties shall take all necessary measures at the national, bilateral and multilateral levels to prevent the abduction, sale or smuggling of children for any purpose and in any form [9].

The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2000, requires member states to punish those involved in trafficking. According to the protocol, the use of human beings meant, at the very least, the use of other persons' prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or slavery-like habits, involuntary status or segregation of human organs or tissues [10]. The Protocol sets out an important provision on child trafficking, which states that the recruitment, transport, transfer, concealment or acceptance of a child for use is considered "trafficking in human beings" even if it is not related to the use of coercive means specified in Article 1 of the current Protocol.

The adoption of most international instruments on child safety and protection is related to the activities of the ILO. The ILO has established a system of rules to regulate the working conditions of young people and children. The report of the ILO Global Commission on Labour Perspectives on January 22, 2019 states that the problem of labour relations with young people is one of the most important issues, and young people are recognized as a huge opportunity. In its turn, failure to use this opportunity properly and effectively can have negative consequences for the future development of the state and society. The report notes that the integration of young people into the labour market needs strong support to make them active members of society, and recommends expanding opportunities for decent employment for young people through employment programs. The work of young people must be encouraged on the basis of the principle of equal pay for equal work. Special attention is paid to providing opportunities for unemployed youth to receive education and vocational training, as well as the problems of their social integration [2].

According to the ILO Employment Policy Convention No.122, member states should prioritize the availability of jobs for all willing and job-seekers, the most productive of such jobs, and the implementation of policies aimed at ensuring freedom of choice of employment [11]. The effective implementation of this policy is especially important for countries where the majority of the working population is young, including Uzbekistan.

ILO Special Youth Schemes Recommendation of 1970 addresses the issues of youth employment and vocational training related to the application of the ILO Forced Labour Convention No.29. The recommendation states that participation in special youth programs, activities aimed at the economic and social development of young people in their countries, as well as programs aimed at acquiring education, skills and experience that facilitate their future economic activity and promote their participation in society, should be voluntary. Exceptions may be granted only in accordance with the law and subject to full compliance with the provisions of international conventions on the policy of forced labour and employment [12].

The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, adopted in June 1998, identified the principle of a strict ban on child labour as one of the four most important fundamental principles in the field of labour. The peculiarity of this Declaration is that, although not all member states of the ILO have ratified the relevant conventions, due to their membership in the Organization, the most important principles in the field of labour, including the abolition of all forms of coercion or forced labor, should be accepted to implementation [13].

The ILO's oversight bodies have considered that children under the age of eighteen can freely consent to work or the provision of services, and that parental consent is required. ILO Minimum Age Convention No.138 and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No.182 prohibit the employment of children in occupations that may endanger the health, safety and morals of children. In conclusion, that neither the child nor the adult with parental authority can give real consent to this type of employment.

ILO Minimum Age Convention No.138, adopted in 1973, stipulates that the minimum age allowed for employed or hiring in vehicles registered within its territory and is not less than the age required to graduate compulsory schooling or not less than fifteen years of age [14]. Moreover, an important requirement of this international document is that the minimum age for admission to any type of work or type of hired work that may endanger the health, safety or morale of the adolescent should not be less than eighteen years. In total, the ILO has adopted nine conventions on the minimum age for the employment of children in various fields.

Forced labour of children under the age of 18 is one of the worst forms of child labour defined in Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No.182. Child labour applies not only to the fact that they perform work under the threat of punishment by third parties, but also to cases of forced labor that exist in cases where the whole family is forced to work.

Article 3 (a) of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention provides that the worst forms of child labour are "all forms of slavery or slavery-like practices, such as the sale of children and their trafficking, debt addiction and serfdom, as well as forced or coerced labour. In its turn, this includes forcing or coercing children into use in armed conflict" [15].

It should be noted that Convention No.182 does not provide for any definition of forced labour, the definition given in Article 2 of the ILO Convention on Forced Labour No.29 is also valid for the purposes of Convention No.182. The Convention stipulates that each State Party that has ratified it shall not allow children to be subjected to the worst forms of child labour and shall not allow children to engage in the worst forms of child labour. It also requires the adoption of effective measures aimed at directly assisting them in rehabilitation and social integration at the level of need and demand.

ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999, states that children who are subjected to physical, psychological or sexual abuse should be included in determining the type of work. To illustrate, the list includes children are particularly at risk; work performed underground, under water, at dangerous heights, or indoors; work performed with hazardous machinery, equipment and devices, or work that requires manual lifting or moving of heavy loads; work in conditions harmful to health and work performed in particularly severe conditions [16]. An example of this is work where the duration of working hours is long or night work, including work involving the child being unjustifiably detained in a building belonging to the employer.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has ratified the main documents of the ILO regulating child labour. Two of these, Minimum Age Convention No.138 and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No.182, are fundamental conventions.

In conclusion, it should be noted that a strong system of international law has been formed to create decent working conditions for young people and children, to prohibit their forced labour and to completely eliminate the worst forms of child labour. At the same time, it is important to take urgent measures by member states to meet the requirements set by international standards, to adopt action plans at the national level and to monitor their implementation.

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COVID-19: ECONOMIC CRISIS, CONSEQUENCES AND PROSPECTS

***Abstract**: Travel is one of the crucial sectors of the economy. The tourism industry covers various industries, businesses, products and services. Because of this, it is a very comprehensive field. According to 2018 results, the tourism inflow to the world economy amounted to 8.8 trillion US dollars. The share in world GDP is 10.4%. The sector employs 319 million people . It is obvious that this sector occupies a leading position in the world economy. However, despite the fact that our country has such a tourist potential, its share in GDP is 2.5%, which still requires a sharp development of this sector.*

The state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the tourism is significant in that it is aimed at the sustainable development of this sector, ensuring the safety of tourists, making a significant contribution to the economy development in each region. In this way, great opportunities will be created to improve the welfare, living standards and life quality of the population by solving the existing socio-economic problems through tourism.

***Key words**: A pandemic, A tourist product,Coronavirus, Covid-19, Regulation of economic crises, The crisis, The economic crisis, The global economic crisis, The tourism market capacity, Tourism services.*
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Introduction

However, due to the somewhat complexity of fixing this area, it is still difficult to make accurate forecasts. UNWTO tourism experts are in no hurry to develop appropriate forecasts for the resumption and sustainable development of tourism. Because in many countries quarantine restrictions have not been lifted, only in some cases they are relaxed. However, it should be noted that the tourism development, if the pandemic rises completely, may increase the number of trips later than in the previous case, because it is natural for people who want to see the world to stay at home for a long time, it increases their desire to travel. This could lead to a boom in tourism.

If this sector is not balanced, the sustainable development of the whole economy will also be complicated. Currently, the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) notes that losses in the global tourism industry amount to $ 2 trillion, noting that the crisis could lead to 75 million jobs loss in the global tourism industry. It is obvious that the tourism sector is bound to cause not only economic but also global social problems. However, the UNWTO reminds that taking into account the tourism sector has made a significant contribution to mitigating the crisis during the 2008 crisis, the sector recovery today will provide a way out of the crisis. It is also clear that a coordinated policy to rehabilitate the tourism sector is also an important factor in mitigating the current economic crisis. Due to this, the study of this area is very relevant.

On the problems of the Uzbek economy in the pandemic, in particular, in the tourism and their solutions.

Today, the emergence of the coronavirus pandemic in the world, its impact, its socio-economic consequences are having an impact. This issue is constantly being discussed by scientists around the world. As a result of the pandemic, there has been a significant decline and unemployment in all real sectors of the world economy in industry, agriculture, trade, construction, transport, tourism and other services.

Mankind has experienced many tragedies in its history. There have been several crises of various kinds. But as 2019 pandemic-related crisis, it is acknowledged that there is no crisis. Today, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have repeatedly stressed that the profound social and economic consequences of the global pandemic are worsening. As a result, the WHO and the IMF need to acknowledge that certain restrictions are being imposed in countries around the world, as well as deal with their consequences.

In the past, crises were mainly economic, and to some extent had a negative impact on social life. Today's crisis is taking place socio-economically. In particular, in the global financial and economic crisis, which began in 2008, mainly affected the economy, the economy sectors did not stop completely, as it is today, only economic growth "slowed down". As a result, it had little effect on our economic lives either. Everyone was able to work more comfortably in their workplace and work harder, more productively and more efficiently than before. Today's crisis is different from the previous ones in that we have to sit without leaving home. WHO president Tedros Aden Gebreisus warned at a daily briefing at the organization’s headquarters in Geneva that quarantine measures could lead to a global economic slowdown if they are not removed urgently. Apparently, this issue is very serious today. Due to this, this topic is relevant.

According to international experts, world trade will fall by 30%, and more than 40 million people are likely to lose their jobs. While the EU unemployment rate averaged 6. 2 percent in early 2020, the figure is expected to rise to an average of 12 percent in European countries such as Spain, Italy, France and Greece. In May of this year, the unemployment rate is rising at an unprecedented rate in the United States due to the pandemic impact.

According to the International monetary fund's basic forecasts for the first half of this year, the world economy is expected to shrink by 3% in 2020. The economic decline is projected at 6. 1 percent in developed countries (including 5. 9 percent in the United States, 7. 5 percent in the eurozone) and 1 percent in developing countries, as well as 5. 5 percent in Russia and 2. 5 percent in Kazakhstan.

This situation in the world also affects Uzbekistan. In 2020, the economic growth rate in Uzbekistan will slow down by 1. 6% compared to last year. This has led to a slowdown in economic growth. In addition, despite the fact that our external debt increased slightly compared to last year during this period, the investment disbursements volume also decreased significantly. This is stated in the report of the Ministry of economic development and poverty reduction on the current state and expected trends of the Uzbek economy. In the 2nd quarter of 2020, the economic growth rate was 4. 1%, which is 1. 6% slower than in the same period last year (5. 7%). It is also clear that the pandemic had a significant negative impact on the growth rates of our economy.

This situation in the world also affects Uzbekistan. In the 1st quarter of 2020, economic growth in Uzbekistan slowed by 1. 6% compared to the same period last year. In addition, the investments volume has decreased significantly during this period compared to last year. This is stated in the report of the Ministry of Economic development and Poverty reduction on the current state of the Uzbek economy and expected trends. In the 2nd quarter of 2020, economic growth was 4. 1%, slowing by 1. 6% compared to the same period last year (5. 7%).

These cases cause lots of problems in our country and exacerbate some existing problems. Under the head leadership of our state, drastic measures are being taken to address these issues. Along with the general problems in our country, the problems in some areas require appropriate attention. These include, first and foremost, unemployment and issues directly related to food security. The second direction is the structural changes occurrence in the country's gross domestic product formation (GDP). The third problem has created many other problems in this regard as a result of the sharp decline in tourism.

Uzbekistan has developed its own ways to address the common problems that have arisen in this pandemic. This experience of Uzbekistan is noteworthy for many other countries. In particular, in order to prevent the pandemic impact, Uzbekistan has developed many regulations. In particular, the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 19, 2020 "On priority measures to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic coronavirus and the global crisis on economy sectors " and another on April 3, 2020, "On additional measures to support the population, the economy and businesses sectors during the coronavirus pandemic”. According to it, the Anti-crisis fund has been established under the Ministry of Finance. The deadline for paying taxes to individuals and legal entities engaged in the economy has been delayed, and some entities have been exempted from paying taxes until the end of this year. Many benefits were provided to businesses and enterprises, some debts were delayed, the indebtedness application for receivables was discontinued, audits were canceled by the end of the year, a lot of other concessions were made to reduce the losses seen due to the coronavirus pandemic. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said at a video conference on April 8, 2020 that the horticulture development is an important source of food security, population employment and increase their revenue, "leaving the garden unattended during such a period should be considered treason. "

One of the macroeconomic indicators of our economy is the country's gross domestic product (GDP). The GDP formation problem in our country is related to its structural structure. It is known that the role and place of the service sector in the GDP creation in our country was significant, accounting for almost half of it. At present, the services sector share in GDP is higher than 35% on average, but the services share with limited activities in this indicator is less than 10%. A decrease in service ensures that demand is higher than supply, which also has a negative effect on the price balance. The economic downturn persistence will exacerbate the unemployment problem, increase its level and lead to a sharp decline in the population's ability to pay.

To solve the GDP growth problem in our country, it is necessary to further improve the leading industries activities and gradually restore all sectors activities and achieve their innovative development. Although the tourism share in the country's GDP is small, its negative impact, combined with its impact on other sectors, is also significant. Now, if we turn our attention to the problems that have arisen in the pandemic, they are primarily related to the unemployment problem.

Unemployment problem in pandemic conditions

Unemployment problem caused by the pandemic is one of the main problems in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in other countries. If we focus on what caused this problem, it also had its own peculiarities. First, many businesses have ceased operations, as in other countries. Especially services such as tourism, catering, household. Second, our compatriots who worked abroad came back, and their chances of going back again were limited. The ready-made jobs here were not deliberately reserved for them. The opportunity to create new jobs was also limited. Third, thousands of new able-bodied people emerge every year. All of this will require new jobs. At a time when existing jobs were stagnant, their ability to create new jobs and find employment was also limited.

The unemployment process of employees in our country has become more pronounced, mainly in the service sector, the service sector - aviation, railways, tourism, the hotel chain, catering, etc. - has come to a standstill as a result of near-shutdown. According to industry experts, in the pandemic, due to the mandatory "economic holidays" in some service sector areas has become more limited. The fact that about 3 million Uzbek labor migrants work in Russia and Kazakhstan, as well as in these countries due to the current pandemic, the fact that some of them are in our country as a result of unemployment, the borders closure, the labor migration cessation, has a negative impact on economic processes. It should be noted that 12-15% or 4-5 million people living in Uzbekistan live in poverty. Most of these are also those who do not have decent jobs and are unemployed. It is obvious that the unemployment problem, along with global problems, is one of the most difficult to solve in our country.

The food problem in a pandemic

In the pandemic, the food problem has not bypassed our country. This problem is one of the most sensitive problems in our country as a result of the coronavirus pandemic impact. There are many reasons for this, of course. First, while there is a work relative "stagnation" during quarantine, another problem is related to the international relations disruption, the borders closure, the decline in transportation services, the goods and services exchange. In many countries, the epidemiological situation and quarantine have completely halted agricultural activities. Many countries around the world apply many administrative and economic restrictions to ensure food securityAs a result, our partners also stopped selling their products to us.

In particular, Russia has disallowed the wheat export until July 1. Russia has also suspended other grain products exports - rye, barley and corn, this explains by the need to meet the country domestic needs. Kazakhstan has introduced quotas for 200,000 tons wheat export and 60,000 tons of flour per month to its neighbors Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan until August 1. The onions, garlic, rye, turnips, rice, cereals, grains, buckwheat, millet, whole grain flour, refined buckwheat, soybeans, sunflower seeds export outside the Euro-Asian Economic Union territory is prohibited until June 30. The main producers of these products will be Russia and Kazakhstan. Ukraine has disallowed the buckwheat export until July 1 this year. Asian countries have set quotas on exports of legumes and rice. In general, all countries have begun to develop measures to address the food problem at home. What should Uzbekistan do in such conditions, what should be done to solve these problemsand the question of what else can be done remains to be seen.

One of the ways to solve unemployment and food security problems today is to use the land efficiently and develop domestic tourism. Today, the government has allocated 350 billion soums from the state budget for new projects implementation in the field, it should be noted that practical measures are being taken to implement such tasks as"Every family is an entrepreneur" program, doubling the fruit and vegetable and livestock production volume, family cooperation establishment in cattle breeding,incentives of 500,000 soums for each family for the period of poultry farming.

One of the simplest and most convenient ways to solve food and unemployment problem in our country today is the efficient use of land, the domestic and ecological tourism development, along with the agricultural products cultivation. Of course, at a time when the entire population lives of the country are going on at home, what else can be an important factor in living a full life other than benefiting from land and agriculture in rural areas? If work is done on the farm, first of all, the local and unemployed population will be busy. Second, it brings extra income to the family. Even if it does not come, it is self-sufficient in agricultural products, i. e. food products. The majority of our labor migrants from Russia, Kazakhstan and other countries are in rural areas. Taking into account the closed borders between the countries and the temporary consideration of international labor migration, it would be expedient for labor migrants who are temporarily unemployed to take an active part in the efficient use process of land and agricultural production.

On April 8, 2020, our President held a video conference on food security and horticultural development, and on April 14, 2020, aimed at further deepening this issue and further increasing food production, he noted that the crisis was a big test for the agricultural and food sectors, but also a period of great opportunities. Ways to take immediate action in this regard were also shown. After all, our country population does not limit food consumption by staying at home due to temporary quarantine. Based on this, the head of our state paid special attention to the agricultural sector. This is not in vain, of course, because more than 80 percent of the demand for food is grown in this area.

Today, agriculture as an important sector in our country, along with increasing incomes, employment, complete food insecurity elimination, as well as the fruits and vegetables export to foreign countries, has great potential. Because all opportunities have been created for industry employees to work to the fullest, to have an unlimited interest in their work results. To achieve this, the need to double the agricultural production volume, especially fruits and vegetables and potatoes, has been repeatedly mentioned by the President in video selectors.

The impact of the pandemic on the tourism development and Uzbekistan experience in overcoming its negative consequences

Today, the coronavirus pandemic emergence in the world, its impact, socio-economic consequences are having a negative impact on the world economy crisis. The issue of survival from this catastrophe is constantly being discussed by scientists around the world. As a result of the pandemic, there is a significant decline and unemployment in all real sectors of the world economy in industry, agriculture, trade, construction, transport, tourism and other services. Taking into account this situation, the main focus of this article is on the impact of the pandemic on the tourism development in Uzbekistan and ways to overcome its negative consequences, as well as the specific experience of our country in this regard.

It is known that the world economy, including the tourism industry, has experienced a major crisis in the pandemic and continues to do so. It is well known how the quarantine rules introduced in such conditions, the borders closure affected tourism and its consequences. According to the UN, the world economy growth rate has slowed by 3,2% over the past period due to the pandemic. Countries around the world have lost $ 8,5 trillion in revenue due to the pandemic. According to the UN forecast, by 2020, more than 34 million people are expected to fall into poverty as a result of job losses, they mainly occur in African countries (American Airlines,2020). According to the World Tourism Organization, by 2020, international travel is expected to international travelers by 89 percent, jobs by 74 million, and total tourism losses to $ 800 billion US dollars (Yuldashev K. M. , Shermatov A. A. , 2020). It is very important today to highlight what was paid attention to in this process in Uzbekistan and what measures were taken.

It is known that no matter how developed the infrastructure in the tourism, no matter how excellent the services quality, it is highly dependent on the external factors influence. The crisis that the world economy is currently experiencing as a result of the pandemic has been even more acute than the global financial and economic crisis in 2008-2009. From January to July 2020, i. e. for half a year, the number of trips to various international destinations has sharply decreased. This has certainly had a huge impact on the tourism industry as well. As a result, the industry lost $ 460 billion in profits. This is 5 times more than the damage recorded in 2009 during the global financial crisis (Interfax, 2020.). It is obvious that overcoming the crisis in the tourism industry in the world, including in our country, is one of the first tasks. In this regard, Uzbekistan is taking drastic measures to reduce the negative impact of the pandemic on tourism in the country by presidential decree and government decree. Taking into account the global importance of the tourism industry and its future economic efficiency, the domestic and inbound tourism development has been identified as one of the state policy priorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to the situation in the country, it was signed the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 28, 2020 PD-6002 "On urgent measures to support the tourism sector to reduce the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic". In order to show concrete ways to ensure this decree implementation, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 19, 2020 adopted a resolution "On additional measures for the development of tourism in strict compliance with the requirements of the enhanced regime of sanitary and epidemiological safety. "These documents pay special attention to the rapid recovery issues of the tourism industry and the new directions formation of its development after the sanitary-epidemiological situation stabilization in the country.

The normative and legal acts adopted to reduce the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the tourism industry set out additional measures for the tourism industry development in Uzbekistan. They identified ways to implement sanitary and epidemiological security in the country in strict compliance with the regime requirements. These activities include:

First, 50% of the tourist (hotel) fee amount charged for the accommodation category at the end of the relevant year is returned to the accommodation from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2023, provided that the category assigned to the hotel in the prescribed manner.

Second, from August 1, 2020 in our country at the international airports "Andijan", "Bukhara" and "Urgench" in accordance with the international law norms "Open Skies" regime will be introduced to provide foreign airlines with the fifth level of "air freedom". This procedure provides for the restrictions abolition on the flights number and route and the regular flights possibility to international airports.

Third, It is noteworthy that the tariffs and fees for foreign airlines operating flights to international airports in our country, where the "Open Skies" regime has been introduced, will be applied in the same amount as for airlines that are residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan for three years. This event is convenient for our country population, and slightly cheaper for foreign tourists.

Forth, in accordance with the relevant standards in the tourist zones and rural areas territory, the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for tourism development and model projects of the Ministry of Construction provide for the accommodation facilities construction with prefabricated structures (nomadic wagons, containers, sandwich panels). For this purpose, business entities costs part will be reimbursed until the number of places for this accommodation type reaches 50 thousand, and if not by December 31, 2023 from the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the amount of up to 5 million soums per place.

Fifth, in the development and approval process of cities and districts master plans for the tourism development and its infrastructure in all regions of the country, the relevant authorities must agree with the State committee for tourism development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This situation creates opportunities for sustainable development of the regional economy. Another convenience for this is that the rural areas history and all the information are well known to the people who live in this very place. In this view, in order to attract guides (guide-interpreters) from such places, it is allowed to appoint and involve them. To make this easier to solve, the tour guide and guides services along with a guide-interpreter are included in the list of activities (services, works) that can be engaged by self-employed persons.

Sixth, it has been established “Uzbekistan. Safe travel GUARANTEED” sanitary-epidemiological security system and Safe tourism fund in our country. The tour operator, a resident of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in compliance with the requirements of the system "Uzbekistan. Safe travel GUARANTEED", in case of foreign tourists infection with coronavirus (COVID-19) during a trip on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan they will be compensated in the amount of $ 3,000 by the Safe Tourism Fund.

Seventh, further liberalization of the visa regime for foreign citizens, as well as the persons’ attraction with significant capital, higher academic knowledge or the “Uzbekistan - my second home” immigration program, which envisages attracting people with special skills to permanent residence in the Republic of Uzbekistan from January 1, 2021, has also been proposed.

Eighth, the State committee for tourism development plans to work with a number of ministries and agencies to introduce active recreation (walk in the city, terrainkur, trekking and hiking), including, “Pedestrian tourist route” Which aims to reduce heart disease, medical tourism program development "Uzbekistan - hope and healing land", which provides for the systematization and expansion of the medical services provided to foreign countries citizens, "green" technologies introduction for power supply in the cultural heritage sites territories of the republic, waste disposal, the "Clean & Eco" system introduction which provides for the morbidity level, including efficient use of water resources.

Nineth, in order to the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for tourism development for the systematic implementation of tourism development in our country a number of additional tasks have been assigned such as planning and design of potential forest fund areas allocated for the tourism infrastructure facilities location, except for protected natural areas, monitoring the Government decisions implementation on the tourism development in reservoirs and forestry, the promotion of the country's cinemas abroad, including with the involvement of public organizations and business entities.

Tenth, based on the current situation, from March 1, 2021, a visa-free regime has been established for 5 countries citizens who have issued air tickets to their home country or a third country for 10 days period from the entry date into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions of the People's Republic of China, including the Kingdom of Bahrain, Katar, Kuwait, the Sultanate of Oman and the People's Republic of China).

Eleventh, great attention is paid to the pilgrimage tourism development in our country, in particular, from 2021, one of the holiest shrines in the Islamic world - Imam Bukhari mausoleum will be reconstructed in its current form. For the local and foreign pilgrims convenience, the tomb under the Mausoleum will be expanded to visit, modern hotels, consumer services and sanitary facilities will be built around the complex, which will fully meet international standards. An 8,000-seat mosque with four huge minarets will also be built around it.

Twelfth, in our country, places with attractions for tourists are given the status of "Tourism neighborhood", "Tourism village" and "Tourism auls". In 2020, Konigil tourist village was established in Samarkand district. In 2020, Konigil tourist village was established in Samarkand district, and in 2021, “Choshtepa” makhalla in Payarik district of Samarkand region will be given the status of “tourist village”. A tourist center is being established in Samarkand district, which includes 8 hotels, a conference hall, restaurants, parks. For the tourists convenience, the streets connecting the center with Samarkand International Airport, railway station, Imam Bukhari Mausoleum, Registan Square and other attractions are being repaired, new roads are being opened and 10 new hotels are being built in Samarkand alone.

All these measures are aimed at creating appropriate conditions for the further tourism development in our country in the future. One of the tourism development peculiarities in our country is the tourism promotion and popularization in conjunction with physical culture and sports events. "Today, the global tourism market is about $ 9 trillion. One in ten of the world's employed population works in this field” he said. (UzA, 2020.) This means that 10% of the world's working-age population is engaged in tourism. But in our case, this figure is still lacking in comparison. In this regard, the tourism development issue has become one of the most pressing issues.

Problems of post-pandemic tourism development

Our research has shown that the tourism development in our country during the pandemic and beyond has become one of the most important issues. This is because the tourism sector, which has entered a rapid development period, has become one of the areas most affected by the pandemic. However, the tourism industry development issues in crisis and post-crisis situations have hardly been studied. This situation requires research on this topic. With this in mind, a number of proposals and recommendations have been developed for the tourism development in our country. These include:

First, It is expedient to develop domestic tourism in our country until tourism is fully operational, borders are opened and restrictions are removed. To do this, the existing green zones of the country's tourist facilities should be selected separately and organized population trips to these areas. Of course, these measures are being implemented from 2021 and are bearing fruit in a short time.

Second, for incoming and outgoing tourists flow, it is necessary to introduce a medical certificate in accordance with the established procedure in our country and strictly adhere to it. The medical certificate usually states the tourist health, who passed the coronavirus test. The time spent passing the test before each tourist travels should not be less than 5 days (120 hours). Due to the fact that a similar procedure should be introduced for incoming tourists, appropriate measures have been taken.

Third, it is necessary to pay more attention to the sanitary-epidemiological tourists situation in ensuring their safety in transport, accommodation, travel to tourist facilities, catering, entertainment venues, their non-interference with strangers. For this purpose, a service for security in tourism has been established in the domestic production departments of the country. These are also operating in the appropriate order.

Forth, in the international tourism organization, the order to "Green Corridors" and "Safe Corridors" use for tourists traveling from one country to another. However, in order to ensure the tourists safety in this process, it is necessary to take into account those who go to or return home from countries where quarantine has been relaxed and allowed to travel. In other cases, if there is a risk that the infection may be a carrier, such a situation requires a special approach. An appropriate procedure has been established in this regard as well.

Fifth, the sanitary-epidemiological condition of tourist accommodation (hotels, guest houses, etc.), catering (kitchen, teahouse, restaurant, etc.) and vehicles (cars, buses) in tourist safety should be constantly monitored by relevant organizations. special attention should be paid to the provision.

Sixth, we believe that in the domestic tourism development in our country it is necessary to increase the use of fully justified transport "Automobile" and high-speed train "Afrosiyob". It is also advisable for citizens to use their own cars when organizing such trips, especially family trips. Because there are many advantages to traveling by road. Importantly, some travel-adapted cars will also be able to be used as insulation and hotels. This transport advantages also show that it is possible to stop anywhere on the road and organize spectacles by traveling.

Seventh, in the domestic tourism development, it is desirable to organize various events in one area, as well as to create opportunities to get acquainted (visit) with tourist facilities in their free time. This allows you to do both work and rest at the same time. In addition, it is advisable to pay more attention to the individual and family forms of tourism, which have certain skills and experience.

CONCLUSION

The decrees and resolutions adopted to alleviate the economic crisis caused by the pandemic in our country, to revive many sectors have set a lot of priorities for the population, especially agricultural workers.It is also noted that these tasks, no matter how complex, are urgent.Summarizing these, the following can be noted.

First of all, it is necessary to ensure the efficient use of irrigated and arable lands in our country, so that not a single inch of land is wasted and neglected.It is necessary to take measures to harvest each inch from the ground as much as possible, or twice.It is also clear how to achieve this, and exemplary work is being done in this regard.However, in the effective organization of this work, all population segments throughout the country should pay great attention to this.

Second, the crops planting suitable for each region, new high-yielding varieties cultivation, greenhouses expansion based on modern innovative technologies where possible, the efficient use of land are also identified as important and priority issues on the agenda.The work to be done in this direction should be popularized throughout the country.It will create opportunities for the domestic tourism development through the use of various innovative technologies and these practices popularization.

Third, increasing the number of productive and fertile livestock is also one of today's urgent tasks, one of the most pressing issues is the need to pay attention to achieving appropriate productivity factors through the imported livestock distribution adapted to our country in all regions.It is expedient to organize these events in an appropriate way and create opportunities for the study of experiences and the ecotourism development in order to popularize these practices.

Fourth, one of the priorities is to pay special attention to new lands development, the seed production development, the imported seeds cultivation and the corresponding production of mineral fertilizers.It is necessary to focus on new lands development not only for crops, but also as a tourist attraction, and to build ecological houses there.In this way, along with food security, unemployment problems can be solved at the same time.

Fifth, it is necessary to take measures to compensate for the agricultural products import, especially grain and other products, as well as to take into account the fact that the fruits and vegetables export issue is one of the priorities.To do this, one of the important issues on the agenda is the need to work, to work effectively, to work on the basis of science.This requires the science, education and practice integration.

Sixth, special attention is paid to the fodder cultivation for livestock and mineral fertilizers for agricultural crops.At the same time, it is expedient to pay special attention to the specialized farms establishment and their activities development.For such enterprises effective use, it is necessary to establish innovative and digital technologies use.Such objects should be studied firstly as an experimental area, and secondly as a tourist object.Such facilities will prove to be the new tourist attractions of New Uzbekistan.

Seventh, one of the important priorities is to develop many activities aimed at employment at home, in particular, the cattle breeding and other animal husbandry types development, such as poultry, fishing, silkworm breeding, beekeeping, home-based work. At the same time, it is necessary to direct people to work on the self-employment principle.In the current situation, there are great opportunities for self-employment.In this regard,itwas adopted the Presidential Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 5, 2019 PR-4227 "On the state order on employment and creation of new jobs in 2019", aimed at ensuring this resolution implementation of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 9, 2019 №566 "On the procedure for issuing temporary employment certificates to self-employed citizens".The decision was aimed at regulating the labor activities of self-employed persons at the self-employment expense.Accordingly, from September 1, 2019, a procedure will be introduced to provide self-employed citizens with temporary labor certificates, the right to register their work experience and the use of incentive benefits.

Eighth, all activities financing, as well as the further mechanism improvement of the effective use of commercial banks funds, where possible, at the expense of entrepreneurs, including those engaged in tourism, are also considered important issues.It is advisable to make effective use of these opportunities.This is due to the fact that huge budget funds and foreign loans have been directed to the economy recovery, including tourism.

The implementation of the above measures will increase the welfare, living standards and life quality of the population by solving the employment problem in the economy and tourism, in particular, by reducing unemployment and, accordingly, poverty.

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FUNCTION, PURPOSE AND METHODS OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY IN UPBRINGING STRUCTURES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (MIA) OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

***Abstract**: In article, it was noted duties, aims and ways of educational activity of supreme educational establishment of Ministry of Internal affairs and was shown main elements of training works, bringing up listeners and cadets.*

***Key words**: Educational works, educational activity, care of listeners and cadets.*
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Introduction

The training of law enforcement officers is combinations of ideas, first of all, love for the Motherland, devotion to the chosen profession and, as the President said, "The people's pain is my pain".

The organization of educational work in the educational structures of educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is directly related not only to pedagogy and psychology, but also to the organization of the activities of law enforcement agencies, ensuring compliance with General Military Regulations.

Therefore, the development of technology for the development of educational work with future police officers, primarily for the young generation, who think freely and independently; who correctly understands and supports the policy pursued in our country and is not left out of these processes; Homeland is the education of employees who do not forget their duty to the family. In doing so, our independence and national ideology must be inextricably linked with "achieving spiritual perfection, radically reforming the education system, striving for the future, teaching citizens to think differently and developing public opinion".

The main findings and results

Deep and institutional reforms are being carried out to bring them up to the level of their countries. Radical improvement of the higher education system in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 20, 2017 "On measures to further develop the system of higher education" [1] adopted in this direction; In accordance with the priorities of socio-economic development of the country, it is planned to radically reconsider the meaning and content of training and create the necessary conditions for the training of highly qualified specialists at the level of international standards.

In addition, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 30, 2020 "On measures to radically reform and bring the state youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a new level" [2] pays special attention to the training of qualified, educated and mature professionals, - well-rounded, independent-minded in accordance with the requirements of today's times; It will be a solid legal basis for educating enterprising young people who are able to take responsibility for the future of our country, who are mobilizing their potential in the interests of the people, and who are realizing their intellectual and creative potential” [3].

The reforms being carried out in our country today are aimed at educating future police officers with high moral and intellectual potential and qualified personnel who meet today's requirements. An important basis for this work is the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 15, 2021 “On measures to introduce a qualitatively new system of training for law enforcement agencies”, which introduces a completely new system of training for law enforcement agencies to reach; The main goal is to ensure the growth of staff on the basis of qualifications, as well as to further increase the intellectual and professional capacity of managers in the effective management of forces and means. Also, training and special professional training of employees, including without separating them from service activities; creation of a qualitatively new system of compulsory retraining and continuous professional development, which will increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies;

introduction of an effective procedure for targeted training of candidates for admission to educational institutions, which provide for the formation of basic professional knowledge, high patriotism and spiritual and moral qualities necessary for young police officers;

development and implementation of updated educational standards and curricula, the main part of which consists of teaching disciplines, as well as the organization of practical training, which provides for direct access to the territorial police and participation in investigative activities;

tasks such as modern forms and methods of teaching, new pedagogical and information-communication technologies, including situational lessons, widespread introduction of distance learning, providing students and teachers with access to global information, legal and educational resources.

At the same time, “The concept of the organization of spiritual and educational work in law enforcement agencies” was approved by Annex 3 to the Resolution “About additional organizational measures for further improvement of activity of law-enforcement bodies in the field of public safety and fight against crime”, approved by the President on April 2, 2021. According to him, the work on raising the spiritual and intellectual capacity of law enforcement officers will be organized on the basis of the conceptual idea of “Loyal service to the motherland and the people - our highest duty”. Now spiritual and educational work has been identified as a priority in the field of work with the personnel of law enforcement agencies.

Ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks set out in the above-mentioned conceptual normative-legal document requires every police officer to be loyal to the Fatherland, brave, courageous, courageous, a master of his profession and a highly qualified specialist.

One of the main tasks of the ongoing reforms in the system is to train qualified, professional, and most importantly, patriotic, honest and fair personnel for law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the Presidential Decree introduced an effective procedure for targeted training, retraining and advanced training of candidates for admission to educational institutions under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The introduction of a new modern system of education means training in the rapidly changing mass, information and technical processes, and taking into account the political, psychological and professional aspects of educating highly qualified professionals. Therefore, in educating young people in educational institutions, as a person with good knowledge and deep motivation, it is necessary to analyze the problems facing society, take measures to solve them, as well as to bring up a generation that takes personal responsibility.

The successful implementation of the tasks assigned to them by law enforcement agencies, the improvement of operational and formal activities are directly related to the formation of moral qualities among young people, strengthening discipline and legitimacy in service teams.

Training of law enforcement officers is carried out on the basis of the provisions of the Constitution, laws, presidential decrees, resolutions, regulations, orders, instructions and other normative legal acts.

The goals, objectives and content of work with personnel in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are determined by the specific historical situation, public policy, real events, interests and needs of society, as well as the basic requirements for regulations for personnel.

The purpose of educational work in the educational structures of educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is realized by solving the following problems:

- Formation of the state-legal worldview of trainees on the basis of statehood, patriotism, loyalty to the oath, compliance with the norms of professional ethics of law enforcement officers;

- Ensuring a different approach to the organization and conduct of educational work with different categories of employees, first of all, the professional formation of employees recruited to the service of law enforcement agencies;

- Respect for the history, culture, language and traditions of Uzbekistan;

- formation of a healthy spiritual and moral environment in law enforcement agencies;

- training of professional qualities, including in extreme conditions, necessary for the conscious performance of official duties by law enforcement officers;

- use of opportunities for law enforcement agencies to train public organizations;

- psychological support of work with employees, increase the spiritual, mental and physical stability of employees in the performance of official duties;

- formation and support of a positive public opinion on the activities of law enforcement agencies.

Therefore, the main elements of the work of educating students and cadets in the educational structures of educational institutions of the police are:

The first block is the requirements for determining the position of the police officer in the system - the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, units (services), position in the workplace, moral quality of the employee, level of education, physical development, age, citizenship and others.

The second block is the personality of the employee, his positive qualities and attributes, the skills required in the service, their level of development, the presence of negative characteristics that prevent him from performing official activities.

The third block is to analyze the suitability of the employee to the requirements imposed on him, taking into account that in analyzing the suitability of future employees for a particular position, not only their quality but also the requirements of the profession must be taken into account.

The fourth block is the program of educational work of the Organizations of Internal Affairs, because it includes the pedagogical goals of education, measures of spiritual mobilization, methods of retraining the employee, the elimination of specific negative qualities, and the main task is to know the employee's personal characteristics, strengths and weaknesses. .

The fifth block is the use of speech influence (explanation, logical arguments, comparison, etc.), nonverbal influence (collaboration and service) methods, beliefs, motivation methods and tools, individual educational influence methods.

The sixth block is to determine the level of training and professionalism of each employee, the socio-psychological characteristics of the employee, the formation of the right direction of the person in environmental events, encourage employee activity and initiative for independent learning.

The seventh block is the assessment of the effectiveness of educational work, the implementation of observations and observations in various forms (maps, journals, etc.), the assessment of the level of development of personal and professional qualities of the employee, current and final control over educational work with employees.

Thus, the essence of training law enforcement officers is a set of relationships based on a single goal-oriented interaction of all subjects of official activities aimed at ensuring the effective solution of current and official tasks and the formation of staff as well-developed, highly qualified, professional staff.

The effectiveness of the use of different methods and forms of educational work depends mainly on the responsible employees who carry out educational work, as well as their application of methods of formation and development of important professional qualities necessary for the employee to acquire the necessary professional knowledge, skills and abilities.

It should be noted that the effectiveness of educational work in educational structures depends directly on the professors and educators of educational institutions that train specialists for law enforcement agencies, because a person who educates the younger generation is first and foremost a teacher. So what the work of professors and teachers is like today - tomorrow the results will be reflected in our society.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that every police officer must be loyal to his people, homeland, duty, service, be spiritually and morally mature, highly educated to be a master of his craft, a public servant.

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MANAGEMENT OF GROWTH, PRODUCTIVITY OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND YIELD OF SWEET POTATO BY CORRECT SELECTION OF VARIETIES AND SEEDLING TIME

Abstract: *The article presents the results of studying the influence of the timing of planting seedlings on the characteristics of growth, the formation of photosynthetic potential, and the yield of new varieties of sweet potatoes. It was revealed that the timing of planting seedlings of new varieties of sweet potato significantly affects the growth and formation of plants, and the highest output of seedlings (15.0-20.7 pcs. from 1 tuber), tall (158.1-191.6 cm), branchy (13.6-15.6 pcs. from a bush) with powerful tops and an area of the photosynthetic apparatus (0.66-0.78 m2 from 1 bush) when planting seedlings on April 30. At the same time, the net productivity of photosynthesis was the highest in all studied varieties of sweet potatoes and amounted to 4.16-6.11 g/m2 per day. The yield varied in terms of planting dates and the studied sweet potato varieties from 34.5 to 53.6 t/ha. The highest yield of marketable tubers (50 t/ha and more) was obtained when planting seedlings on April 30 in the sweet potato varieties Sochakinur, Toyloki, and Filial, which was also the highest (93.5-96.5%) yield of healthy standard tubers with good biochemical composition during storage.*

Key words: *varieties, seedlings, planting, leaf surface, net productivity of photosynthesis, marketability, keeping quality, biochemical composition.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

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Sweet potato is the main food crop cultivated in tropical and subtropical countries of the world. Its tubers are rich in starch and sugar. China accounts for 64% of the world's gross crop.

In the leading countries of sweet potato producers, when growing this crop, research is being carried out to select varieties adapted to specific soil and climatic conditions, to create a modern resource-saving technology, to determine effective measures for planting and care that create favorable conditions for the growth and development of plants, the possibility of forming a sustainable and high yield. In our country, technologies are being developed and improved for the creation and selection of new varieties of sweet potatoes, adapted for various soil and climatic conditions of the region and their cultivation [1, p.183-184; 2, p.18-21; 3, p.46-49 ; 4, p. 11-15].

Scientists of the Republic conducted research on the study of varieties and individual elements of the technology of cultivation of sweet potatoes, as an accelerated multiplying, adaptive and high-yielding crop, given certain recommendations for the cultivation of this crop [5, p.279-279; 6, p. 353-357; 7, p. 18; 8, p. 552; 9, p.18-20]. In addition, in the State Register of the Republic of Uzbekistan since 2021 in the country, the varieties of sweet potato Khazina, GulDU, Sirdaryo, Sochakinur, Toyloki are allowed for sowing, and the variety Filial has been accepted for state testing [10, p.124]. However, research on the complex study of the elements of the cultivation and storage technology in the context of sweet potato varieties has not been carried out enough.

The purpose of the work is to study the characteristics of growth, the formation of photosynthetic potential, yield and preservation of tubers of new varieties of sweet potato at different periods of planting seedlings in the conditions of irrigated typical serozem soils of the Samarkand region, identifying promising varieties and their optimal timing of planting seedlings, ensuring the receipt of sustainable and high-quality harvest, suitable for long-term storage.

Conditions, materials and research methods.

Field experiments were carried out in 2019-2020 in the conditions of irrigated typical serozem soils of the "Barot Turdiev" farm in the Ishtikhan district of the Samarkand region. The mechanical composition of the soil is medium loamy, the depth of groundwater is 10-12 m.In the experiment, the varieties of sweet potato Khazina (standard), Sochakinur, Toyloki, Filial and the timing of planting seedlings 10,20,30.04, 10,20,30.05 and 10.06 according to the scheme 90x20 were comparatively studied. From all studied varieties of sweet potatoes, the same size of germinated seed tubers weighing 120-150 g was taken, planted to a depth of 4-5 cm in film nurseries, and the soil moisture was maintained at 65-70% for 45-48 days. After that, a ready-made seedling was obtained with 4-5 true leaves in terms of planting dates. Before planting seedlings, the ridges were covered with foil, watered, then holes were made for planting seedlings. Plot area 36 m^2, replication 4 times.

At the experimental site, all counts, observations, measurements and analyzes were carried out according to generally accepted methods and agricultural recommendations [11, p. 456; 12, p. 210]. These yield indicators were subjected to mathematical statistical processing by the dispersion method using Microsoft Exsel programs according to Dospekhov [13, p. 280-285].

In order to study the preservation of tubers of sweet potato varieties by varieties and timing of planting seedlings during harvesting, 40 kg of tubers of average weight were selected in boxes. Then the tubers were dried for 8-10 days, placed in the basement of an ordinary storehouse and monthly determined the natural loss, dry and wet rot, the formation of sprouts, as well as changes in the biochemical composition of tubers - dry matter - by the thermostatic method, starch - by specific gravity, sugar - by the cyanate method, vitamin "C" - by the method of I.K.Murri.

The degree of storage of tubers, if the total loss is up to 3%, gave 3 points, were assessed excellent; 3-5 points - good; 5-8 points - satisfactory; 8-10 points - bad; over 10 points - were rated very poorly.

Results and discussion.

The seedling yield from each seed tuber in the studied new varieties of sweet potatoes at different dates of planting seedlings ranged from 13.5 to 20.7 pieces. In all sweet potato varieties, the highest seedling yield was observed when the seedlings were planted from April 30 to May 10. With a landing date of April 10, 13.5-19.1 pieces were obtained by varieties, with a landing on April 20 - 14.5-20.2; April 30 - 15.0-20.7 pieces from 1 tuber, and with further planting dates, a decrease in seedling yield was observed.

The length of the growing season by varieties and planting dates was 122-143 days. When planting seedlings on April 10, the growing season for the sweet potato variety Khazina was 143 days, and for other varieties - 126-134 days. With further planting dates, a decrease in the growing season by 2-7 days was observed and amounted to 122-136 days.

In order to study the effect of the timing of planting seedlings of sweet potato varieties on the growth and development of plants on days 30, 60, 90 and 120 after planting, the length of the main stem, the number of lateral shoots and the area of the leaf surface of the plants were determined in the field.

It was revealed that the timing of planting seedlings of sweet potato varieties significantly affects the length of the main stem, the number of side shoots and the area of the leaf surface of plants. On the 30th day of vegetation, the tallest plants in varieties (25.8-34.6 cm), branched (2.2-4.9 pcs.) And leaf area (0.18-0.21 m^2) were obtained when disembarking seedlings on April 30. This pattern persisted until the end of the growing season of plants and amounted, respectively, 158.1-191.6 cm, 13.6-15.6 pcs., 0.66-0.78 m^2. The superiority in plant growth and development was noted in the varieties Sochakinur, Toyloki and Filial in comparison with the standard variety Khazina. In another way, it can be noted that on the 120th day of the growing season of plants, the standard variety Khazina formed 36.6 thousand m^2 of leaf area per hectare, and in other studied varieties of sweet potatoes, it was observed at 3.9-6.6 thousand m^2. more from 1 hectare (table 1).

Determination of the net productivity of photosynthesis of new varieties of sweet potatoes at different dates of planting seedlings showed that on the 30th day (May 25-27) after planting seedlings in the field, the highest net productivity of photosynthesis in the studied varieties was observed at the time of planting seedlings on April 30 and amounted to 4.16 -4.65 g/m^2 per day. The maximum indicators of the net productivity of photosynthesis (5.89-6.11 g/m^2 per day) were noted 90 days after planting seedlings in the field. In the subsequent periods of planting seedlings and counting the net productivity of photosynthesis, they decreased.

The study of the rate of accumulation of the yield of sweet potato varieties at different times of planting seedlings showed that on the 30th day of the growing season when planting seedlings on April 10, the standard variety Khazina had 220 g of tops per bush, and the yield of tubers was 158 g, and when planted on April 20 - 225 and 165 g, April 30 - 232 and 176 g, and in subsequent periods decreases to 224-230 and 161-170, respectively, At the end of the growing season of plants, this pattern persists, and the largest mass of tops is 446 g, the yield of tubers is 1018 g per bush. when disembarking seedlings on April 30. In other studied varieties of sweet potatoes, this tendency repeated, and the highest mass of tops (524 g) and tubers (1259 g) from 1 bush was observed in the sweet potato variety Sochakinur.

The productivity and morphological characteristics of sweet potato varieties in terms of planting seedlings significantly differed, for the standard variety Khazina, the yield of tubers per bush was 987-1108 g, the number of tubers was 6.5-6.7 pieces, the average weight of one tuber per bush was 149.5 165.4 g. These indicators for new varieties of sweet potatoes are the highest, the highest productivity per bush is 1262-1389 g, the number of tubers is 8.0-8.2 pcs., The average weight of one tuber is 156.1-169.4 g in terms of planting seedlings were obtained from the Sochakinur variety.

Productivity by varieties and timing of planting seedlings ranged from 34.5-53.6 t/ha. For the standard variety Khazina, when planting seedlings on April 10, the yield was 34.5, when planting on April 20 - 37.8, when planting on April 30, the highest - 40.3 tons, and in subsequent periods the yield decreases and is 35.0-37, 6 t/ha. The largest increase in yield (5.8 t/ha or 116.8%) was obtained when planting seedlings on April 30. At the same time, the yield of marketable tubers was the highest - 39.5 t/ha or 98.2%. The other studied varieties of sweet potatoes have the highest yield (50.2-53.6 t/ha), of which the marketable yield of 49.4-53.6 t/ha or 98.5-99.0% was obtained when planting seedlings April 30. At the same time, the yield increase was 6.4-7.2 t/ha or 114.6-115.5%.

Table 1. Changes in the leaf surface area of sweet potato varieties from one hectare at different dates of planting seedlings (2020-2021 yy)

№	Dates of planting seedlings	Leaf area per hectare, thousand m^2 days of counting after disembarkation of seedlings				Increase between counts, thousand m^2		
		30-33-day	60-63-day	90-93-day	120-123-day	30-33/ 60-63	60-63/ 90-93	90-93/ 120-123
The variety Khazina (st.)								
1.	10.04	8,9	13,9	26,1	32,2	5,0	12,2	6,1
2.	20.04	8,9	15,0	29,0	34,4	6,1	14,0	5,4
3.	30.04	9,9	16,1	31,6	36,6	6,2	15,5	5,0
4.	10.05	9,4	15,5	30,0	36,1	6,1	14,5	6,1
5.	20.05	9,4	15,0	29,0	35,5	5,6	14,0	6,5
6.	30.05	8,9	14,4	28,3	33,3	5,5	13,9	5,0
The variety Sochakinur								
7.	10.04	8,9	16,7	35,5	41,6	7,8	18,8	6,1

8.	20.04	11,1	17,8	35,5	42,1	6,7	18,7	6,6
9.	30.04	11,7	18,9	36,6	43,2	7,2	17,7	6,6
10.	10.05	10,5	18,3	36,1	42,1	7,8	17,7	6,0
11.	20.05	10,5	17,2	35,5	41,6	6,7	17,3	6,1
12.	30.05	9,4	16,7	34,4	40,5	7,3	17,4	6,1
The variety Toyloki								
13.	10.04	9,4	15,0	32,2	37,7	6,6	17,2	5,5
14.	20.04	9,4	16,7	33,3	38,9	7,3	16,6	5,6
15.	30.04	10,5	16,7	34,4	40,5	6,2	17,7	6,1
16.	10.05	9,9	15,5	33,9	40,0	5,6	18,4	6,1
17.	20.05	9,9	15,5	33,3	39,4	5,6	17,8	6,1
18.	30.05	9,4	14,4	29,9	34,4	5,0	15,5	4,5
The variety Filial								
19.	10.04	9,4	15,5	33,3	40,0	6,1	17,8	6,7
20.	20.04	9,9	16,7	34,4	41,1	6,8	17,7	6,7
21.	30.04	9,9	17,8	35,5	41,6	7,9	17,7	6,1
22.	10.05	9,9	16,7	35,0	40,5	6,8	18,3	5,5
23.	20.05	9,4	16,7	34,4	40,0	7,3	17,7	5,6
24.	30.05	9,4	14,4	31,2	37,7	5,0	16,8	6,5

In order to determine the preservation of tubers of new varieties of sweet potatoes at different dates of planting seedlings, during harvesting, 40 kg of medium-sized tubers were harvested, collected in boxes, after drying for 8-10 days, they were placed in the basement of a conventional storehouse and monthly during storage in November. December, January and February - the total losses were determined, that is, natural loss, dry and wet rot, sprouting, as well as changes in the biochemical composition of tubers. After storage, the yield of healthy standard tubers during storage was established.

It was revealed that the natural loss by varieties and planting dates of seedlings varied from 3.5 to 6.6%, and the total loss from 3.5 to 7.3%. After storage, the yield of healthy standard tubers was 92.5-96.5%. The highest degree of tuber keeping quality (3.5-5.0 points) was noted in the sweet potato varieties Filial, Toiloki and Sochakinur when the seedlings were planted on April 30. At this time of planting seedlings, the standard variety Khazina also had the lowest total loss of tubers (6.5 points). With early or late planting of seedlings, the yield of healthy standard tubers decreases by 0.2-1.7% during long-term storage.

It can be noted that planting seedlings at the optimal time (April 30) contributes to obtaining the highest (93.5-96.5%) yield of healthy standard tubers during storage.

The study of changes in the biochemical composition of tubers of new varieties of sweet potatoes at different dates of planting seedlings during storage by months - in November, December, January and February, showed that the content of dry matter, starch, sugar, protein and ascorbic acid is significantly different. During storage in November-January, biochemical parameters did not change sharply, and in February a significant decrease in dry matter, starch, sugar, protein and vitamin "C" was observed. The highest qualities with a biochemical composition, that is, dry matter content - 21.3-23.3%, starch - 13.3-14.1%, sugar - 5.3-5.5%, protein - 1.8- 2.0%, vitamin "C" - 6.7-12.6 mg /%, were obtained at the time of planting seedlings of new varieties of sweet potatoes on April 30.

Conclusions.

The timing of planting seedlings of new varieties of sweet potato significantly affects the growth and formation of plants, and at the same time, the highest seedlings yield (15.0-20.7 pcs. from 1 tuber), tall (158.1-191.6 cm), branchy (13 , 6-15.6 pcs. from a bush) with powerful tops and leaf area (0.66-0.78 m^2 from 1 bush) when planting seedlings on April 30. At the same time, the net productivity of photosynthesis was the highest in all studied varieties of sweet potatoes and amounted to 4.16-6.11 g/m^2 per day. The yield varied in terms of planting dates and the studied sweet potato varieties from 34.5 to 53.6 t/ha. The highest yield of marketable tubers (50 t/ha and more) was obtained when planting seedlings on April 30 in the sweet potato varieties Sochakinur, Toyloki and Filial, which was also the highest (93.5-96.5%) yield of healthy standard tubers with good biochemical composition during storage.

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QR – Issue QR – Article

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ON THE CONCRETE CONTENT OF MODERN GLOBAL PROBLEMS IN THE SYSTEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

Abstract: *This article deals with the modern global problems of mankind, their content, the genesis of development, distribution, as well as their negative impact on the health of all mankind. The author discusses some issues and approaches to solving the problems of the environmental aspect.*

Key words: *global problems of mankind, coronavirus epidemic, human health, vital needs of mankind, international activities, UN.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Today, it is certain that human society could encounter with all kinds of issues. For example, the coronavirus epidemic started in March 2020. The virus was first detected in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. This epidemic was declared by the World Health Organization on January 30, 2020 as an emergency related to international health and on March 11 as a pandemic. As of July 3, 2021, more than 184 million cases have been identified worldwide; More than 3.9 million people died and more than 168 million were vaccinated. [13] Of course, this is now a global exercise.

However, in general, this is not the case for most global issues. For example, in Russia, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, many people are on the verge of a coup, in America, terrorists have overthrown the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, in the Baltic republics, the rights of the Russian people are being violated, in England there are clashes between Protestants and Catholics. All of these problems are very important because they are related to the lives of many people. Nevertheless, they will not affect the benefit of human being. That is why they are not considered global. The concept of "global" (Latin - ball, globe, earth) became widespread in the late 60s of the twentieth century in connection with the movement of non-governmental scientific organizations named after the Club of Rome. Thus, the term "global" began to be used to describe the global matters. [3] At the same time, global problems are a set of issues that affect the lives of all human beings, and they need to be addressed through concerted action by international bodies. [8, p.47]

Main part

Global matters, because of their uniqueness, include the sharp world actions that affect the lives and well-being of all human beings. The most important of these troubles in the XXI century are:

- crisis of spirituality;
- Prevalence of diseases, especially Covid-19;
- the threat of war with the use of weapons of mass destruction;
- depletion of the planet's natural resources;
- deepening of the ecological crisis;
- demographic exercise;
- growth of terrorism;
- uneven socio-economic development of the regions and countries of the planet;
- global climate change;
- Increased seismic activity of the Earth's crust;

- Lack of drinking water.

The above troubles are admitted by this or that by most experts. However, there are such global affairs, the application of which is approved by a narrow circle of professional researchers, because not all of them recognize the existence of such problems or the fact that they pose a real threat to humanity. [5] Examples include:

- The potential threat of a collision of the Earth with space objects (meteorites, comets, asteroids), which are not currently protected. Such collisions can be very dangerous and lead to the death of all mankind and the animal world on Earth.

- The negative psycho-energetic effect of the planet's "inner space" (so-called sophisticated world), which arises from the negative psycho-emotional background of the spiritual conflict and the noosphere of humanity.

Now, we want to look at some global issues and understand how to solve them. As for the spiritual development of mankind, it has always been complex and contradictory. However, it is difficult to find a time in history when the spiritual culture and moral values of a society are as “friendly” as they were at the beginning of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. At the same time, it is clear that the concept of "spiritual crisis" is firmly entrenched in modern philosophical and scientific language. In the same way, the modern spiritual crisis manifests itself in the growth of social phenomena, in the destruction and mass destruction of the spiritual barriers of the individual. These phenomena include the loss of meaning and ethical orientation by many of our contemporaries, alcoholism and drug addiction, prostitution and sexual immorality, the desire of many people only for material wealth and sensual pleasures, the threat of crime, social selfishness and intolerance and so on.

Regulatory, police, and medical measures to eradicate these evils in every possible way will not be effective without reference to the inner world of man and his spiritual principles. In order to strengthen and develop spiritual principles, it is necessary to impart spiritual knowledge, education, philosophy, development of science, higher art. All of this is a part of the spread of true spiritual culture of mankind. Therefore, the problem of the spiritual crisis is a problem of the human worldview and the spiritual culture of society. It is in this direction that efforts will have to be made to overcome the spiritual crisis.

Nowadays, when it comes to mass diseases, first of all, of course, we cannot ignore the new coronavirus (COVID-19). As mentioned above, the coronavirus, which started in 2019 and is still in its infancy, has infected 184 million people worldwide, of whom more than 3.9 million have died and more than 168 million have been vaccinated. [14] At the same time, it is well known that infectious diseases have spread around the world throughout the history of mankind. Also, by 2001, AIDS had spread rapidly around the world, reaching 35 million people. By 2020, AIDS will kill 25 million people.

Since the outbreak (1980), only 32.7 million people have died of AIDS. [4]

As for other mass diseases, they are cardiac, oncological and mental. Putin also estimates that millions of people die each year from heart disease and cancer around the world. At the end of the twentieth century, the dynamics of mental illness increased 10 times. [16, p.1302; 17, 476-493]

Of course, there are many reasons for the growth of diseases: improper lifestyle and nutrition, environmental degradation, stress and the inability of many people to control their inner world, as well as the lack of control over the nervous and emotional energy of the body.

According to experts, mass illnesses need to be addressed in two ways. First of all, it is necessary to promote a healthy lifestyle, proper nutrition, physical and mental activity, prevention and rehabilitation of the natural system (cleansing procedures, physical exercise and diet, nutrition and self-training); use of techniques, etc.) to balance. Second, it is necessary to develop new methods of medical therapy - new technologies and new drugs for the treatment of mass diseases.

For example, AIDS, coronavirus vaccines, pacemakers, drugs that stop the growth of cells without physical control, technologies for mental correction of human consciousness.

It is necessary to continue the global exercise of humanity and to pay more attention to the ecological crisis, because it is one of the most important exercises of our time. Many believe that this is only about the destruction of the environment. But this is not the case. From a philosophical point of view, the ecological crisis is an unfavorable impact of human activity on nature. The results of such activities can be seen not only in the poisoning of land, water and air by industrial waste, but also in the destruction of the planet's ozone layer and sustainable ecosystems.

For example, deforestation reduces the percentage of oxygen and increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Unintentional disturbances in the water balance of the region (during the construction of dams or changes in the riverbed) can lead to the death of many species of animals and plants, the spread of harmful insects, the formation of swamps or deserts, the Aral Sea - the Aral Sea.

Thus, the ecological crisis is the result of growing human activity aimed at changing nature. Mankind has experienced environmental crises at various stages of history, as a result of which people have been forced to change the ways of their activities in order to compensate for the resulting shortage of available resources. But the modern ecological crisis has no analogue in history. This is because, firstly, it has a man-made nature, and secondly, the entire biosphere is under threat of extinction.

Western civilization has followed the path of scientific and technological development, but technical civilization, which is restricted to industrial production, is wildly exploiting all the natural resources of the planet and leading to their decline. So far, most of the costs are in the rich developed countries, but given the efforts of all countries to improve their living standards, these costs will continue to rise. Their innumerable growth is limited by the resources of the planet.

For example, according to some experts, energy consumption in the United States is 6 times higher than the world average and 30 times higher than in developing countries. If developing countries could keep up with the growth of mineral resources in the United States, the known oil reserves would be reduced after 77 years, natural gas after 5 years, and coal after 18 years. [12]

At the current rate of technological growth, Earth's energy production will exceed the amount of solar energy coming to our planet in 240 years, in 800 years - all the energy released by the Sun, and in 1300 - the total radiation of all our galaxies. [15] This is impossible because nature itself controls it. Therefore, the pace of economic growth must slow down, and humanity must develop in a new, alternative way. Over the last few centuries, industrial production has grown more than 50 times, and four-fifths of this growth is in the post-1950s. [15]

More than a third of the world's forests have been destroyed. One of the main causes of ecological imbalance is the "deforestation" of the planet. Not only do poplars provide the energy needed for cooking and heating, but they also absorb two carbon dioxides (200 billion tons of which are released into the atmosphere each year). Stopping the deforestation process is not easy. Deforestation is associated with the energy needs of the world's growing population (2 billion people now use saplings as fuel for heating and cooking). If these current trends continue, what the poor produce will lead to a decline in world timber reserves, while the more drought-stricken populations of modernized countries will run out of the first crude oil reserves by the middle of the present century. Therefore, there is a need to focus on renewable energy sources. The declining state of the environment complicates the situation of the poorest part of the world's population, and mass migration begins.

As a manifestation of the ongoing ecological crisis, experts say that there is a shortage of drinking water, the threat of ozone depletion, the degradation of the world's oceans, soil degradation and desertification, the deterioration of the quality of natural centers, their artificial recycling. There are three main ways to pollute the atmosphere - industry, domestic boilers and transport.

In the twentieth century, the problem of anthropogenic changes on the planet began to intensify. Over the past hundred years, the world's population has quadrupled, human output has increased 17.6 times, the use of mineral products has increased 29 times, the use of energy resources has increased 10 times, and the power of anthropogenic pollutants exceeds natural energy. [11, pp. 237-238]

Since the 1940s, the problem of radioactive fallout has arisen in connection with the development and testing of nuclear weapons and the construction of nuclear power plants. Thus, today, all aspects of human activity have a threatening nature, and there is not a single region on the planet where the effect of anthropogenic changes in the landscape is not directly or indirectly realized.

Globalization of the economy also contributes to the aggravation of environmental problems. On the one hand, globalization will lead to the creation of new jobs and an increase in income for each member of the population (according to UN experts, the world's population is expected to double by 2050, and income is expected to increase by 2.4 times), but At the same time, the use of energy (2.6 times) and water (1.5 times) will increase. All this leads to a significant reduction in the inexhaustible resources of the planet. [6]

Results and discussion

In the twentieth century, science has noted the increase in global climate change on our planet. According to scientists, the climate is gradually warming. For example, in the first 15 years of the 21st century, this situation in Russia began to be seen by unsuspecting people. In the central regions, winters are less snowy and summers are hotter.

The transport of water in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Europe is associated with the melting of snow and ice at the poles in accordance with some prediction. However, if we pay attention to climate change in our country, the temperature in summer will rise by about 70-75 °, and in winter it will fall by minus 30-35 °. And it is possible to detect winds blowing from the back to such colds. At the same time, in most countries of the world there are weather anomalies. For example, snowfall in the northern parts of Africa and the America. All meteorologists around the world note a sharp change in temperature, an increase in dangerous atmospheric phenomena (hurricanes, typhoons, heavy rains, hail, sudden heavy snowfall, etc.).

Thus, the problem of global warming has been identified as one of the aspects of the environmental crisis. Today, it is a serious threat. Global warming means an increase in temperature caused by human activity with an increase in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Global warming is leading to an increase in the level of the world's oceans. As a result, the regions are at risk of flooding (more than 2 billion people live less than 60 km from the coast) and climate change.

It has led to fundamental changes in the ecosystem (the extinction of many species of plants and animals), the impossibility of agriculture (in the last half century, 11 (eleven) percent of the Earth's crop area, especially India and China, have been affected by the problem. leads to forced migration of the majority of the population (e.g. a decline in the demographic and political situation).

According to the UN experts, greenhouse gas emissions have increased by 70% since the 1970s, and if growth does not slow down, by 2030 they will increase by another 25% compared to 2000 levels. In order to avoid the negative consequences of climate change, the global volume of expenditures should be reduced by 20-40% by 2020 from the level of 1990. [7]

The Kyoto Protocol of the Agreement, which was adopted in 1997 by the world's leading countries to regulate greenhouse gas emissions, was to address the issue of greenhouse gas emissions. [9] The Kyoto Protocol was extended until 2012, when a new treaty was to be ratified. However, in practice, the Kyoto Protocol's action did not become an effective solution, as China and India, two major industrialized countries, did not participate in the Kyoto Protocols.

Neither the United States nor Japan, which ratified the Kyoto Protocol, was guided by it. These and many other issues were on the agenda of the UN International Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen in December 2009. [10] Despite the fact that the official purpose of the conference was to develop a new international agreement, the participating states were unable to resolve the existing differences and did not sign the agreement.

The solution of the ecological problem involves the whole complex of remedies. The most important of these are the change in people's attitudes to the environment, the construction of treatment plants in industrial plants, the replacement of thermal power plants and internal combustion engines with new, environmentally friendly analogues, the release of carbon dioxide and freons into the atmosphere.

It is impossible for the problems facing mankind today to be solved easily and simply with the help of technological methods. Regardless of population growth, urbanization, deforestation, food shortages, environmental degradation, the situation is the same in all cases. That is why humanity must not only look for new ways and means to bring itself into harmony with nature, but also to find ways to change our incentives and values.

The problem of human growth and human development, according to Aurelio Peccei, is a cultural problem in its own right, because there is a big gap between a person's material capabilities and his culture. [1] Hence, there are many alternatives to the new way of life, production and consumption.

Conclusion

According to some scientists, the future civilization of the message must be ecological. The barriers to the transition to a new alternative civilization and liberation are the restoration of the balance of fuels and minerals, the global demographic balance, the ecology of the planet, globalization and complete disarmament, humanism as a system of values. Alternative civilization is a low-energy, highly stable, ecologically clean, fully disarmed and truly humane civilization.

Thus, it is clear that the solution of any problem, especially the global problem, cannot be solved without understanding its causes. All of the above-mentioned global issues have three main causes:

- imperfection of the person;
- the contradictory nature of the historical development of human civilization and culture;
- processes of objective nature.

Most of the problems are related to the first and second reasons. Some problems, according to experts, are the third reason and are exacerbated (global climate change, increased seismic activity). Only one of these problems is related to completely natural processes, or at least the influence of man and society is not established here (the collision of the planet Earth with cosmic bodies).

Thus, we see that almost all global issues are related to the human mind or worldview, the development of which is clearly due to rapid changes in objective reality in science, politics, economics, culture, demography, technology. In the conditions of modern civilization, a person's responsibility for his own business increases hundreds and thousands of times. Also, a few centuries ago, the greatest war did not lead to the death of all mankind. The consequences of a military conflict with the weapons of mass destruction are unpredictable. Nuclear weapons can destroy not only civilization, but all life on the planet.

Therefore, the most important thing in solving the global problem is the spiritual transformation of humanity. This means the development of a new planetary-cosmic thinking and a humane, humanitarian view of the world, aimed at human values, ethical, ecological and material superiority.

The modern man must fully understand his personal responsibility for the fate of the planet, he must understand how complex and fragile the ecological system of the Earth is, how easy it is to disrupt the natural balance and how difficult it is to restore it. Mankind has reached the stage of its historical development and understood it. He also realized that he could not separate himself from the world's problems - terrorists, hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis, environmental disasters, epidemics. Because such affairs do not have any boundaries.

Each global issue has its own characteristics and ways of solving them. However, it is clear that it is impossible to solve a global problem with the efforts of one nation or one state. It is necessary to unite all human resources - political, economic, demographic, scientific and others. Therefore, the need for broad international partnership of states and peoples and the need to coordinate their efforts is now paramount. But, in my opinion, the problems of the world require more remedies from humanity - political, economic and material integration into the only planetary society. The future of our planet - the Earth - will largely depend on the solution of this problem.

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THE STRUCTURE OF TAJIK PHRASEOLOGY

***Abstract**: The present article analyzes the phraseological structure of Tajik language. Language scholars have been discussing layers of phraseology in language and their enriching fund with some other language factors. Here the author tries to give some analysis of them with examples of Tajik, Uzbek and Russian languages.*
***Key words**: national characteristics, written monuments, phraseologisms, religious teachings (Bible), calcification, assimilation, methods, theories.*
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Introduction

As a result of the development and advancement of phraseological units, it is time to conduct a comprehensive and in-depth study of phraseological units. The main aspects here are the history of the development of phraseology; its subject matter is national characteristics. The main source of language wealth is the people.

The Tajik language is the language of the Tajik people, which covers all layers of the life activity of this people. It has a rich history, just like the sister Persian and Darius languages, and this work is confirmed by written monuments of half a thousand years.

Although much work has been done by many of our eminent linguists, the Y.Rubinchik Tireva, it cannot be said that the phraseology of the Tajik language has been fully studied.

The main findings and results

The Tajik language has a great literary heritage. Abul Khasan Shahid Balkhi and others can be mentioned in this regard.

The phraseological fund is constantly enriching. The process of mastering the variety of sources of phraseologisms is one of the main methods of enriching any language phraseology.

Analysis: We have identified the following sources of increase in the phraseological fund:

1) professional speech;
2) religious teachings (Bible)
3) mythological literature and fairy tale plots;
4) Ancient Greek and Roman literature;
5) basics of writers.

The lexical and phraseological system of the language is divided into its own layer and assimilation layer. In addition to mastering the lexeme in the language, there is also a phenomenon of mastering the phraseology. Accordingly, as in lexemes, phraseologisms are divided into two groups as their own phraseological layer and assimilation phraseological layer.

Their own phraseological sequence includes phraseologisms (*the watermelon fell out of his armpit, his skullcap was half full, it went in and out of his ear*), formed on the basis of the reality in the life of the people and the image that relies on it. Mastered phraseologisms are phrases that are adapted from other languages to the current language: *dry out of the water* (Russian *vyti iz zody suxom* phrase shield), *to blacken someone's heart* (Tajik language *dili kasero siyoh kardan* phrase shield), etc.

The main method of mastering phraseologism for languages is calcification. In the assimilation of phraseology, complete hopping and semi-hopping are also common. For example: *merit na svoy arshin* –to measure with its own gas is the expression of full calque, *igrat role*–to act, *etot nomer ne proydet* –the number does not pass, *ba jo ovardan* – to accomplish is the product of half- calque. In addition, in the mastering of phraseology, the methods of simple scribbling and creative scribbling also differ from each other. If the phrase is mastered by a simple method of calcification, then assimilation phraseologism is referred to as phraseologism, if it is entered by a creative method of calcification. For example, *rol bozū kardan*, *zuvolesh pishiq* phrases in the Tajik language are considered the product of simple calque, *nog'oreshba bozū kardan, ba domi kase aftidan* phrases are the creative shade of *plyasat pod chyu-nibud dudku* - dance to someone's tune phrases in the Russian language.

Many scientific works on the phraseology of the Persian language, published in the 50-60ies of the XX century, are based on V.V.Vinogradov's scientific views, Gafforov for the first time in his series of articles carried out on the basis of this theory the semantic classification of Tajik phraseological units and showed their differences from free syntactic devices [Gafforov, 1999].

In the monograph about the language and style of R.Jalil, this scientist devoted a separate chapter to the study of phraseologisms in the creativity of the writer. For the first time in the Tajik linguistics R.Gafforov carried out the semantic classification of phraseological units and divided them into three groups.

To the first group, R.Gafforov introduced non-dressing phrases, whose meaning was not understood with the help of separate components, and called them phraseological combinations.

The second group is called metaphorical phraseological phrases. They occur as a result of the portable meaning dressing of the internal components of phraseological units, but the components correspond to the meaning of phraseologism according to their own meanings.

The author does not give a separate name to the third group and acknowledges that they are formed as a result of the fact that only one component of phraseological units forms a transitive meaning [3].

X.Jalilov proposes his classification and divides phraseologies into four groups:

1. Phraseological features of mercury. They are stable compounds, which in themselves form a semantic whole, and their meaning does not come from the mechanical sum of the components: ***"laklak dar havo", "rog'-rog'raftan"***.

2. Phraseological mixtures. To this category, the scientist introduces semantic indivisible vocabulary. The meaning of a whole compound comes from the sum of the meanings of the components: ***"guli sari sabad", "ob karda xo'rdan"***.

3. Phraseological dependencies. These are the correct phrases for the semantic parts, and their constituent components will have a certain semantic independence in the unstressed position: ***"zo'ri haydarū", "xizmati xirsona"***.

4. Phraseological expressions - semantically separable phraseological compounds. Phraseological units of this type are very rare in Tajik language: ***"rohi ohan", "sitorai ro'z"*** [3].

With regard to practical solution of the issues of phraseology of the Tajik, it is possible to highlight the lexical works of sufficient qualification of the phraseological unit by the builders and editors of the two-language Tajik-Russian dictionaries. It is worth noting that in Tajikistan the theory of phraseology was at the initial stage within the specified period.

As one of the greatest scientific achievements in the field of Tajik language phraseology of this period, it is possible to indicate two drops Farxangi iborahoi rextai zaboni hozirai tojik (Phraseological dictionary of modern Tajik language). The dictionary came out of publication in 1963 year and was compiled by M.Fazilov. This was the first experiment in the structure of the explanatory dictionary of the phraseological reserve of the modern Tajik language.

In the introductory part of the first volume, the first attempt was made to describe the theoretical framework of the Tajik phraseology. In the dictionary are now collected eight thousand phraseological units of the Tajik language. There are a number of Proverbs here, because the author of this dictionary is a supporter of understanding in a broad sense of the phraseological unit.

Phraseologisms, like any language unit, form the integrity of expression and content. Content the most basic property of phraseologisms from the genitive is that if this is a semantic integrity, then the expression is written grammatically separated from the genitive. The idea shown is confirmed by the Tajik phraseological units: ***devori namkash*** (damp wall) - a person who absorbs everything ***binoi ro'zi*** (the basis of daytime nutrition) - a breadwinner, the mainstay of the family, ***bo biny zaminro xat nashidan*** (scratching the ground with his nose) - to work with frustration.

In the Tajik literary language, the phraseological units representing the signs and adjectives of objects form a separate group, who is in the form of the first adjective + verb ("siyohi kardan", "kūtoh kardan"), the second relative adjective + verb ("puldor shudan", "diltang budan") in the form, the third suffix + noun + verb (ba dil zadan).

The peculiarity of adjective phraseological units in the Tajik language is that they are expressed in a postpositional form. In this form, izofa (i) as a grammatical device connects the determiner and the determiner in the compounds*: bargi sabz* // gift – gift, *ruzi sath* // hard day – sad day. Primitive adjectives are more productive than relative adjectives and have a role in the formation of phraseological units: *chashmi alo* // evil eye - a person with bad intentions, *khari kalon* // an adult - an official.

Phraseological phrases with relative adjectives are rare in the Tajik literary language: *khobi khargushi* // rabbit sleep (immortality), *khayoti abadiy* // eternal life (eternal life). For example, in the abstract noun + adjective pattern*: sukhani shirin* // sweet word (good word), *ruzi sakht* // hard day (bad day); *ismi mushakhkhas* + adjective: "*chashma gusha*" // hungry eye (greedy), "*dasti goroz*" // long hand (able person); *ismi mavfkhum* + relative quality: "*hayoti abadiy*" // eternal life (eternal life); *ismi mushakhkhas* + quality relative: "*dusti chony*" // soul friend (close friend) and etc.

Phraseologisms expressing color and sign are often used in the following form: "ruyi siyah" // black face (sinful), "rohi safed" // white road (safe road), "ruzi siyah" // black day (mourning). It also represents figurative meanings and human emotions: "muomilai garm" // warm attitude (good attitude), "kiliki khunuk" // cold behavior (bad habit), "hohishi garm" // good will (strong desire), "kini garm" // strong hostility (hatred).

Qualitative phraseological units*: pÿstu ustuxon (ruined - thin), kali nomusakū (shy - shy); malikai khubon (beautiful), kÿhro zanad, talqon meshavad (purzūr, tavono-*strong*); az biniash girū ҷonash mebaroyad (thin, weak); zabonash daroz (chatterer); nonash butun (snow leopard); murg'i posÿxta barin davidan (anxious); az bom tarasha aftidagi barin; gÿsolai ammem (personal flower), musichai begunoh (innocent), mohi bedog (innocent-beautiful), fisfisaki maizkūbak (mugambir), kabūtari duboma (selfish), laylaki bedum (handsome- tall)*.

Groups of phraseological units by word groups: horse phraseological units: *bargi sabz, dasti rost, kori xayr, oynai nilgun*; adjective phraseological units*: pÿstu ustuxon, malikai xubon, kÿhro zanad, chonash mebaroyad*; phraseological units: *sol – duvozdah moh, oxiri oxiron, saram dilam, yak chahon, dar yak chashm pÿshida kushodan*; verb phraseological units: *ob karda xÿrdan, dastu po gum kardan* and etc.

Phraseological units according to lexical meaning and methodological features: homonymous phraseological units: *az xud raftan, surxu safed shudan, dil dodan;* poly-semantic phraseology: *dili kasero yoftan, dahonashro bastan*; synonymous phraseologies: *tab'i kase kushoda shudan, dimog'i kase choq gardidan, gul-gul shukuftan, toqiro ba osmon partoftan, sar ba osmon rasidan*; variant phraseological units: *dilu bedil, dilu nodilon, dilu nimdil*; antonym phraseological units: *dil dodan–dil mondan, dasti daroz – dasti kÿtoh*; tautological phraseologies: It is divided into groups such as *xubi xubon, zani zanon, mardi mard, oxiru oxiron* and is used to describe certain meanings in reality.

Conclusion

Over the next half century in the field of linguistics, a number of new monographs, brochures, oral studies, scientific articles, phraseological dictionaries have been created, several candidate dissertations and doctoral dissertations have been defended, significant achievements have been achieved in the field of structural-grammatical, semantic-methodological and functional-pragmatic, comparative-typological study.

In the Tajik linguistics, monographic studies and teaching aids have been created dedicated to the analysis of phraseologisms used in historical and modern works, their role in colloquial speech, and their stylistic features as a grammatical and pictorial tool.

Nevertheless, in the field of phraseology, there are still problems that necessitate in-depth scientific study. One of them is the study of the problem of assimilation phraseologisms. To date, several monographic studies have been created in Tajik linguistics, but in Uzbek linguistics some articles have been created on the issue of phraseologisms of assimilation. But the actual problems, such as the phraseological shade, its relationship with the dictionary shade, the semi-phraseological shade, its own layer in the phraseological system of both languages and the international phraseological layer, should be studied on the basis of new thematic materials.

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MEDIEVAL WESTERN AND EASTERN PROPAGANDA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

***Abstract**: The article analyzes the emergence and evolution of propaganda. According to the author, the development of the propaganda system has passed several eras, and each epoch differs from the ideas and means of propaganda.*

***Key words**: propaganda, evolution of propaganda, medieval propaganda, the art of preaching, the purpose of propaganda, the method of propaganda.*

***Language**: English*

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Introduction

Propaganda originated thousands of years ago and was formed and improved throughout the historical development of mankind. There is no uniform approach in the comments on the emergence of propaganda. Some sources acknowledge that propaganda originated in the late Middle Ages through missionary work.[1] In fact, by the end of the Middle Ages (more precisely, in the seventeenth century) the word "propaganda" was used in the West as an alternative to the word "propaganda", the concept of "propaganda". [2]

However, this does not mean that a type of social activity called "propaganda" appeared only in the Middle Ages. Other sources claim that propaganda originated in Western Europe in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when the religious crisis began.[3] If we approach this issue in this way, we must conclude that no ideas and doctrines were disseminated until the eighteenth century, public opinion was not influenced in any way or attempts were made to form any socially significant life position.

Materials and methods

It is logical that as long as there is an idea in society, there will be a mechanism for its dissemination and informing the public, as well as a group of people who will act on the basis of this mechanism. In our opinion, the development of the propaganda system has passed several periods. Studying it evolution, we see that each period is different from the ideas and means of propaganda that it promotes.

The main goal of any propaganda is the formation of public opinion and a life position in accordance with the interests of a particular subject. By the Middle Ages, propaganda had become as theocentric as in its time, and became a means of explaining and substantiating the essence and content of religious beliefs and doctrines, as well as promoting them among the public. It is known that since the creation of mankind, he always tried to learn more about God, the divine creator of being - God, in order to get closer to him.[4] This period covers the period from the VI-VII centuries AD to the XIV century. By the end of the Middle Ages, propaganda was fully formed as an integral system.

The formation of the propaganda system in the West coincided with the emergence and spread of Christianity .[5] Christianity arose as a religion defending the needs and interests of the poor and needy. From the very first sermons of Jesus, the socio-political situation, inequality and injustice that reigned in the Roman Empire were strongly condemned, and it was soon emphasized that this situation will change and that the will of God will be decided. Naturally, he was followed by a large group of people who had no hope of changing his social status. Soon, the teachings of Jesus began to turn into an ideology with a serious social force, and the number of its adherents increased dramatically. There was even the first work on the promotion of Christianity - the Apocalypse.

The ruling circles, of course, do not follow the expansion of the sphere of influence of Christianity. The new religion was proclaimed by the Roman monarchs as an ideology that erodes the foundations of the existing socio-political system, and the Christians themselves were declared enemies of the system, against which a fierce political, legal and ideological struggle began. Treatises criticizing the foundations of the new religion have been prepared, and parodies have been written that ridicule Christians. For example, the Roman emperor Maximinus constantly encouraged his subjects to fight Christians, encouraged winters to write parodies on them, and did not hesitate to distribute written parodies in thousands of copies.

Paradoxically, these efforts did not lead to the collapse of Christianity, but to its deeper roots, the formation of a propaganda system and the emergence of a group of people ready to preach their religion even under the threat of death.

Although initially these people were limited to spiritual influence on the population, they were armed with the book "On the Divine City," written by Bishop Aurelius Augustine of Hippopotamus , a work that later became the theoretical basis for Christian spiritual propaganda. Written in response to thirteen years of opposition to Christianity, the book contained facts and arguments for Christianity and criticism of the opposition.

Christian theologians are not limited to writing works that explain religious beliefs and criticize the claims of ideological enemies. At the same time, efforts were made to create a methodology for the spread of Christianity. For this, the works of ancient Greek philosophers were used. The logic formed by Greek philosophers, primarily Aristotle, his argumentative theory has become an integral part of Christian theology, the methodological guide of the system of Christian propaganda.

As a result of the creation and application of a system of effective propaganda, in many ways Christianity was fully developed in the early Middle Ages, and the Christian Church began to function as an independent social institution. Christianity took the form of the dominant ideology and became an instrument capable of exerting a powerful influence on the worldview and psyche of the people of its time. In addition to ideological domination, the social positions of the church were strengthened. In Western Europe, for example, one third of the land belonged to the church. Even representatives of the secular government were appointed at the behest of religious institutions. Western governments pursue their policies in the interests and purposes of the Church. Christianity itself has become a powerful mechanism for promoting socio-economic, political and legal, spiritual and cultural norms and principles, values and traditions.

From the first days of the formation of Islam in the East, special attention was paid to the spread of Islam. The first sermons of our Prophet Muhammad on the content of Islam were themselves an example of propaganda. Later, all Muslim churches, religious and philosophical teachings began to develop their own propaganda systems. For example, the Ismaili doctrine, formed in the eighth century, had such an effective propaganda apparatus. It is known that the teachings of the Ismailis are divided into external (external, open) and internal (internal, secret) teachings. The obvious teachings of the Ismailis were widely disseminated among the common people. Secret imams were involved in this propaganda work. As a result of their call , the Fatimid caliphate was established in North Africa , and a century later, Ismaili rule was established in the West, in Egypt, Syria, Palestine and the Hejaz .[6]

In the middle of the 8th - beginning of the 9th century, a stream of asceticism called Sufism began to form. Among the representatives of this sect, Kussos (preachers) occupied a special place . The call and sermons of kussas awakened feelings of sincere love and aspiration for Allah. It is safe to say that they were propagandists who mastered in detail the techniques of a sharp impact on the worldview and psyche of people. For example, Sheikh Farididdin Attar meets one of these people and repents of worldly affairs. “The lawyer was a salesman at the law office his father had left behind. Once a gado entered , walked through the store, said something of his own, and walked past Attor . The Attor rebuked him, saying: "Oh shit , don't bother me, go to the river." Gadot said: "I will leave because my burden is light, but how will you leave with this wealth?" “When you die, I'll die too, ” Attor said angrily . Then Gadot said: "You cannot die like me, I will die like this." This incident is so strongly influenced Attar that he gave away all his wealth and property to their relatives and the needy, and took his head and became involved in Sufi rituals in Hanako " . [7] Later, in the schools of mysticism that formed in these cities, not only the theoretical foundations of mysticism were laid, but also a methodology for its dissemination was developed. [eight]

In general, invocation or preaching was the main method of Islamic propaganda. In this respect, there were such masters of speech as Hussein Wazir Kashifi, Mu inuddin Wazir , Wazir Haravi , Zainiddin Vasifi , Kazi Ushani . In the Middle Ages, it became a tradition to publicly preach before Friday and Eid prayers. In this regard, the science of theology was formed, which teaches the art of preaching. This science emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to three issues in advocacy:

a) it is impossible to make mistakes when choosing a preacher for preaching; such a person must be kind, impressionable, persuasive;

b) sermons should be classified according to the characteristics of the different classes; theology calls speech prepared for the upper classes a sultanate, speech prepared for the military - hutubu- jihad, and speech prepared for ordinary people - the status of a foreigner;

c) sermons should also be classified by content; In science, writing and reading correspondence of state importance is called nidabirlik , oratory of a religious or political nature is called khatib , commentaries on religious and moral issues are called discussion.

Conclusion

So, by the end of the Middle Ages, the propaganda system was formed on the basis of both Christianity and Islam, with its own ideology and methodology. Pope Gregory XV founded the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide , the Congregation for the Promotion of Religious Beliefs. For the first time this type of social activity received its name (propaganda), a type of social activity associated with the assimilation of various thoughts and ideas in the public consciousness, a change in public opinion, the formation of an acceptable life position among people, and their direction towards certain social goals.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ACTION STRATEGY IN INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT

***Abstract**: Modern Uzbek society is embarking on an innovative path of socio-economic development based on knowledge and needs the highest level of human productive forces. Investments in science, education, social sphere in modern economic conditions are of great socio-economic importance; promote expanded reproduction and accumulation of human abilities, professional competencies and economic opportunities of the population.*

***Key words**: society, man, human capital, knowledge, education.*
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ВАЖНОСТЬ СТРАТЕГИИ ДЕЙСТВИЙ В ИННОВАЦИОННОМ РАЗВИТИИ

***Аннотация**: Современное узбекское общество встает на инновационный путь социально-экономического развития, основанного на знаниях, и нуждается в высочайшем уровне производительных сил человека. Инвестиции в науку, образование, социальную сферу в современных экономических условиях имеют большое социально-экономическое значение; способствовать расширенному воспроизводству и накоплению человеческих способностей, профессиональных компетенций и экономических возможностей населения.*

***Ключевые слова**: общество, человек, человеческий капитал, знания, образование.*

Введение

В нашей ежедневной жизни, нам кажется, что мы движемся из определенного прошлого в неопределенное будущее. Фундаментальной основой развития современной цивилизации является переход от экономики основанной на товарах, производстве, ресурсах на экономику, основанной на знаниях. Будущее страны в сложных условиях глобализации, сложных взаимосвязях, взаимообусловленности экономики государств с социальными, экономическими, политическими и другими сферами человеческой деятельности зависят от новых идей, новых подходов, инноваций, т.е. от новых знаний. В этих условиях приоритетной задачей каждого государства, нацеленного на развитие по восходящему вектору, становится задача разработки национальной инновационной программы. Это можно видеть на примере развитых стран.

Основная часть

Как известно, сегодня страна вступила в качественно новый этап развития. Именно поэтому изменения в политической, социальной и экономической сферах страны произошли и происходят сейчас. Особенно в результате масштабных реформ в нашей стране перемены в стране отражаются в жизни и повседневной жизни нашего народа. Потому что “сегодня мы переходим на путь инновационного развития, направленного на коренное улучшение всех сфер жизни государства и общества” [2, с.19-20]. Конечно, в настоящее время, когда мир интенсивно развивается, двигаются вперед и развиваются только страны, опирающиеся на новые мысли, новые идеи, инновации. Поэтому

2018 год в нашей стране был назван Годом активного предпринимательства, поддержки инновационных идей и технологий. Программа этого года также включает реформы по основным направлениям Стратегии действий.

Следует отметить, что инновации - это комплексное явление, которое предполагает появление, принятие, усвоение, распространение и внедрение инноваций. Поэтому в основе любого нововведения лежит творческая активность человека. Действительно, как сказал наш Президент, «будущее за инновациями. Если мы начнем строить наше великое будущее сегодня, мы должны начать его на основе новаторских идей, новаторских подходов»[2, с.20].

Конечно, эти идеи претворяются в жизнь посредством целей и задач, изложенных в программе Стратегии действий 2018. В частности, большое значение имеет создание Министерства инновационного развития указом президента в 2017 году. Это министерство играет уникальную роль локомотива не только в сфере экономики, но и в реализации важнейших проектов в жизни общества в целом.

При этом особое внимание уделяется утверждению Стратегии инновационного развития в Государственной программе по реализации Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан на 2017-2021 годы в «Год активной деятельности». Предпринимательство, инновационные идеи и технологическая поддержка ». В частности, нормативно-правовая база обеспечения инновационного развития страны; технологическое развитие республики и модернизация внутреннего рынка; подготовка нового поколения кадров, нового класса инвесторов, которые будут эффективно использовать инновации и инвестиции; пути инновационного развития отраслей экономики; развитие науки и технологий по приоритетным направлениям[3]; вопросы устойчивого развития регионов.

Сегодня инновационное развитие, осуществляемое в нашей стране в рамках Стратегии действий, отражается в ряде качественных изменений. То есть структурное и функциональное обновление стало приоритетным процессом во всех сферах жизни общества. Другими словами, в обществе, которое вступило в такой период перемен, внедрение инновационных технологий, нестандартное мышление и действия, использование новейших методов и средств производства рассматриваются как социальная потребность, становясь устойчивой практикой.

Приемлемая для нашей страны модель инновационного роста, ее концептуальные основы и стратегия реализации отражены в трудах и выступлениях Ш.М. Мирзиёева.

При этом «2017 год стал годом создания новой системы тесного общения с людьми, эффективного решения их проблем и забот». Конечно, в этом году Народная приемная и Виртуальная приемная Президента Республики Узбекистан зарекомендовали себя на практике как своего рода демократический институт по работе с обращениями граждан. Потому что за короткий промежуток времени на эти приемы обратилось более полутора миллионов граждан, и проблемы многих людей, которые не решались годами, были решены. Это привело к повышению личной ответственности местных лидеров за оперативное устранение ошибок и недостатков, за то, чтобы лидеры выезжали на места и занимались практическими решениями наиболее насущных проблем населения.

В нашей стране создаются социальные, экономические, правовые, технологические условия для формирования основанного на демократических принципах информационного общества. В Стратегии действий в качестве приоритетных направлений развития страны определены защита интересов личности, общества и государства в сфере информации, дальнейшее совершенствование сферы информационных технологий и коммуникации, развитие электронного правительства, цифровой экономики, телекоммуникационной инфраструктуры, борьба с информационными угрозами и «особое внимание к обеспечению информационной безопасности»[2]. В настоящее время, исходя из необходимости внедрения в жизнь программы «Цифровой Узбекистан-2030»[2], особенно актуальными становятся вопросы значения информации в процессах информатизации и цифровизации, формирование информационного общества и определение его специфических особенностей.

В настоящее время в республике происходят также структурные изменения. Известно, что структура отражает взаимные связи и взаимные влияния между элементами системы. Изменение структуры приводит к изменению самого общества. Поэтому Стратегию действий по дальнейшему развитию страны можно считать сложной системой, а ее элементами являются пять приоритетных направлений. К ним относятся “совершенствование государственного и общественного строительства; обеспечение верховенства закона и дальнейшее реформирование судебно-правовой системы; развитие и либерализация экономики; развитие социальной сферы; обеспечение безопасности, межнационального согласия и религиозной толерантности, осуществление взвешенной, взаимовыгодной и конструктивной внешней политики” [1]. Действительно, “Стратегия действий является сложной системой, состоящей из нескольких подсистем, поэтому философский анализ можно осуществлять с различных методологических точек зрения" [6-9].

Объявление 2017 года "Годом диалога с народом и интересов человека" является важным фактором укрепления изменений в структуре нашего общества. Если рассматривать общество как сложную систему, то взаимное общение между его такими элементами, как человек, государство, общество, укрепляют существующие между ними связи и влияния. Конечно, "диалог, разговор, различные формы общения руководителей с народом являются самыми важными сторонами реализации Концепции" [4, с.87]. Поэтому раскрытие новых перспектив развития диалога между народом и государством даст возможность решения проблем развития, опираясь на законы и указы.

Следует отметить, что, если первым этапом формирования информационного общества является процесс информатизации, то второй этап представляет собой процесс цифровизации. Можно сказать, что процесс "цифровизации" в широком смысле обычно означает социально-экономическое изменение, начавшееся с инициативы широкого применения и ассимиляции цифровых технологий. В него включены технологии создания, обработки, обмена и передачи информации. В реализации Стратегии действий важное значение приобретает цифровая экономика. В 2019 году, в "Год активных инвестиций и социального развития" определена задача разработки Национальной концепции цифровой экономики, предусматривающую обновление всех сфер экономики на базе цифровых технологий [2]. На этой основе выдвинута цель - внедрить программу «Цифровой Узбекистан - 2030».

Расширение возможностей коммуникационных технологий в настоящее время можно объяснить ролью информации в новых научных отношениях. Поэтому в кругах научной общественности используются такие понятия, как "международное информационное пространство", "рождение сетевой цивилизации", "сетевая парадигма", "сетевое государство", "сетевое право". Эти понятия имеют своеобразный научно-методологический статус, так как в них отражены различные виды, масштабы и уровни информации. А также, процессов модернизации, инновации с необходимостью требует нового подхода. Общество является сложной системой, составленной из экономического политического, экологического, когнитивного и других элементов. Итак, в основе экономического, экологического, духовного развития общества и "развития образования лежит когнитология, которая в свою очередь, представляет собой парадигму когнитивных наук, то есть иной подход к проблеме человеческих знаний" [5, с.22]

Итак, Стратегия действий в настоящее время означает необходимость создания нового механизма общения между государством и обществом, то есть изменения связи, отношений между государством и народом, реализации служения государственных учреждений народу, а не народа государственным учреждениям. Вместе с тем, предполагает существование постоянной взаимосвязи между государством и обществом. Поскольку изменения в структуре нашего общества обеспечивают дальнейшее укрепление взаимного общения между такими его элементами, как человек, государство и общество, существующих между ними взаимных связей и взаимодействий. Ибо дальнейшее укрепление взаимного общения, взаимосвязи повысит взаимодействие между гражданами, обществом и государством и их активность. Страны выбирают инновационный путь развития, основанной не на ресурсах, а на экономике, основанной на знаниях. Человеческое знание, человеческий капитал лежит в основе экономики развивающеюся общества. Именно человеческий капитал, основанной на «совокупности навыков, знаний и умений человека» (Беккер) становится движущей силой развития государства и общества.

Заключение

В заключение, на основе планов Стратегии действий мы являемся свидетелями происходящих социально-экономических изменений в нашей стране и меняющегося положения нашей республики на международной арене. Стратегия действий основана на «узбекской модели» развития, реализации ключевых идей, а также внедрении новых задач и новых возможностей. Алгоритм стратегии действий направлен на общение с людьми, с другими странами в процессе защиты человеческих интересов. Направленность планов действий стратегии многовекторна, и каждый из них многофункционально.

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FEATURES OF THE DEFORMED STATE OF THIN-WALLED PARTS OBTAINED BY DEEP DRAWING

Abstract: *The analysis of the deformed state of brass, bronze, duralumin and steel hollow parts after deep drawing of blanks was performed in the article. The analysis was performed on the basis of the obtained forming limit diagrams and the graphs of the change in the resultant force during drawing vs. the execution time of the process. It is noted that the risk of cracks of the steel sheet is possible with major engineering strain of 28%. Non-ferrous alloys have a higher threshold of major engineering strain, at which material is destroyed.*

Key words: *drawing, the forming limit diagram, deformation, the blank.*
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Introduction

The manufacturability of forming plastic materials, using the example of drawing of hollow parts, is provided on the basis of the selection of rational modes of plastic deformation and the configuration of forming tools of the die, which will help to minimize the rejection of finished products, the permissible level of material thinning, reduce the downtime of technological equipment, etc [1-10]. Drawing of the metal sheet of the small thickness has the number of features, one of which is the determination of the most deformed local sections of the blank, which cause the formation of cracks and destruction of material. Inadequate stretching and severe thinning of material and the wrinkles formation on the blank flange during drawing contributes to the occurrence of these critical deformations. Control over the deformation degree of the blank during drawing can be carried out according to the special forming limit diagrams after computer modeling the process. In the future, the experimental data are compared with the calculated data of material deformation according to the diagram and the conclusion is made about the rationality of performing drawing under these conditions.

Materials and methods

The computer calculation of the deep drawing process of the sheet was implemented in the LS-DYNA program, since after modeling, the forming limit diagrams, contours of the stress and strain state of material, etc. were available. The deep drawing process of the blanks made of brass, bronze, duralumin and steel was modeled. In each case, the thickness of the blank (disk) was adopted 1 mm. The blank holder was used to reduce the wrinkles formation on the blank flange. The output product after deep drawing was the thin-walled cup of circular cross-section. The blanks models had the properties shown in the table 1.

Table 1. The properties of materials of the blanks models.

Parameter	Material			
	Brass	Bronze	Duralumin	Steel
Mass density, kg/m^3	8600	7500	2650	7800
Young’s modulus, GPa	95	80	74	200
Poisson’s ratio	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.3
Strength coefficient, GPa	0.58	0.8	0.205	0.64
Hardening exponent	0.34	0.45	0.2	0.15

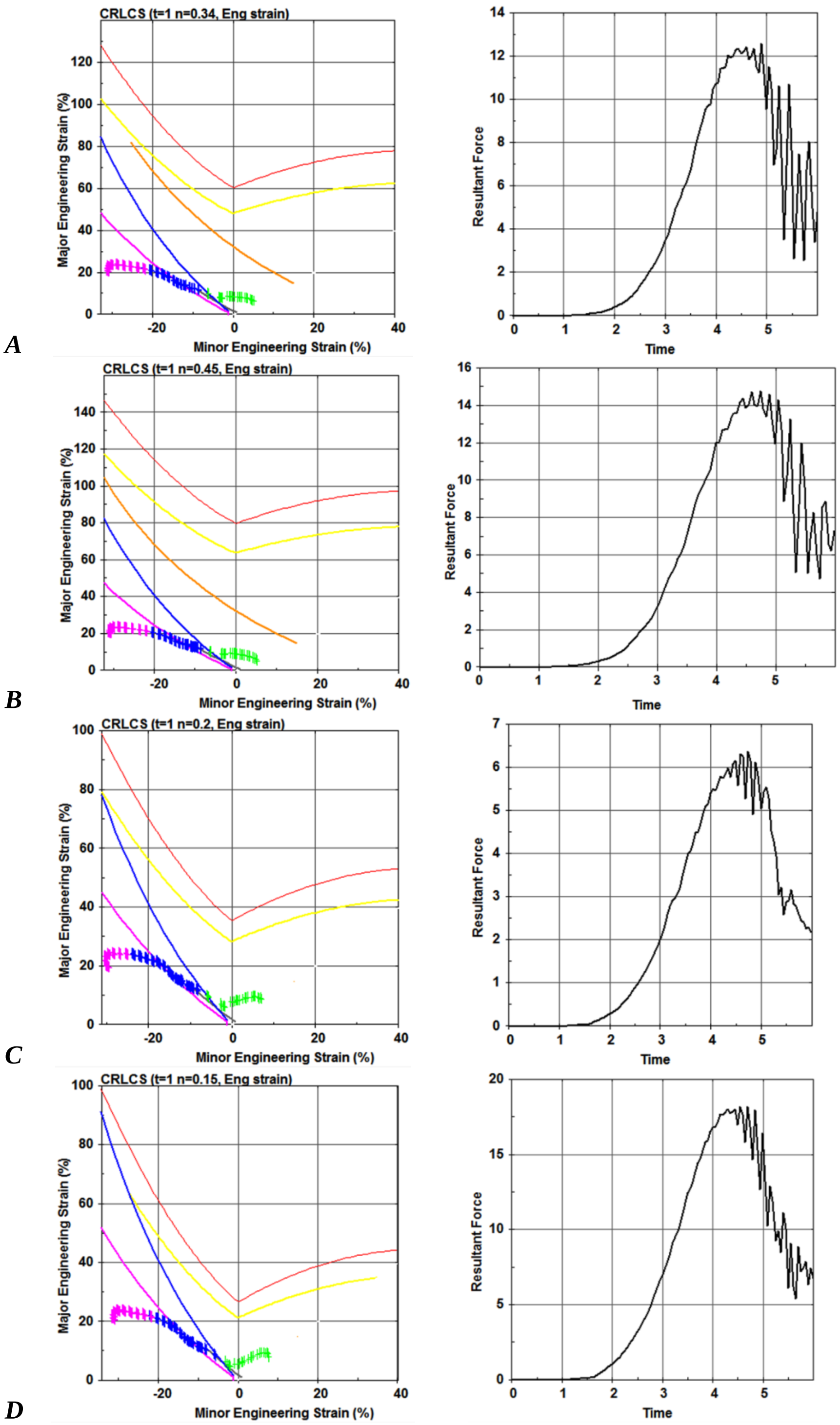

Figure 1 – The forming limit diagrams (left) and the graphs of the change in the resultant force during drawing vs. the execution time of the process (right): *A* – brass; *B* – bronze; *C* – duralumin; *D* – steel.

Results and discussion

It took 6 ms to form the hollow cup (by means of the punch and the die). The deformation process of the blanks was displayed on the forming limit diagrams and the graphs of the change in the resultant force vs. the execution time of drawing.

The forming limit diagram shows the level of critical engineering strains of the blank. In the diagrams, *t* is the blank thickness, *n* is the hardening exponent. The zone under the red curve characterizes various combinations of material deformation without destruction. The zone above the red curve characterizes material destruction. The values of minor engineering strains in percentage terms are plotted along the abscissa axis. The negative values of strains correspond to uniaxial stretching of material, the positive values correspond to biaxial stretching. The values of major engineering strains in percentage terms are plotted along the ordinate axis. The diagram also shows the following zones of deformation: between the red curve and the yellow curve is the risk of destruction (cracks), the orange curve is severe thinning, the blue curve is wrinking tendency, the pink curve is wrinkles, the gray curve is inadequate stretching and the green curve is there are no defects. On the graphs of the change in the resultant force during drawing vs. the execution time of the process, the values in ms are plotted along the abscissa axis, and the values in kN are plotted along the ordinate axis. The results of the computer calculation are presented in the Fig. 1.

Let us compare the obtained forming limit diagrams and the graphs of the change in the resultant force during drawing vs. the execution time of the process.

For all cases, possible destruction (the cracks formation) of the blank material is characteristic both during tensile deformation and compression deformation. At the same time, with an increase in compression and tensile deformations and major engineering strain, material shows the higher threshold for destruction. The bronze blank is subject to destruction at the higher values of strain than the rest blanks. Destruction of the steel blank can occur at major engineering strain of 28%. The curve of the destruction risk and the curve of material destruction have identical forms. The transition between these phases of deformations during drawing of the steel blank is minimal. Severe thinning is observed only in copper alloys. This type of deformation is absent for steel and duralumin. Wrinking tendency and wrinkles are observed during compression deformation. These damages (in all cases) occur at the same values of major and minor engineering strains. The part is formed without damage at the small values of compression and tensile deformations (up to 10%). The absence of damages is observed at the bottom of the thin-walled cup.

The dynamics of materials resistance during deep drawing can be traced by the graphs of the change in the resultant force vs. the execution time of the process. Gradual increasing the resultant force during the punch movement indicates increasing the contact area between the blank and the forming tools of the die. The active formation of wrinkles on the blanks flange is described by the decreasing part of the dependence. At the same time, it is noted that the less force is spent to smooth out wrinkles during drawing of the duralumin blank than during drawing of the brass and bronze blanks. For drawing of the steel blank with the thickness of 1 mm, the maximum force of 17.5 kN is required, which is 1.2-3 times greater than the force for drawing of brass, bronze and duralumin.

Conclusion

Drawing of the steel blanks of the small thickness should be carried out with caution, since with the average degree of deformation, cracks may form with subsequent destruction of material. The most optimal option is deep drawing of the sheet made of duralumin, since minimal energy is spent on the forming process of the part and smoothing wrinkles on the blank flange. Wrinking tendency on the flange of the steel blank is combined with the risk zone of the cracks formation in material. Severe thinning is characteristic only for drawing of brass and bronze and is observed both during compression and during tensile.

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INTERPRETATION AND INTERDEPENDENCE OF THE CONCEPTS OF «COMPETENT» AND «COMPETENCE»

Abstract: *With respect to competence, competence is understood to be the successful use of professional knowledge and skills in a variety of conditions from the ability to apply them in life situations.*

Consequently, competence and competence mean the organization of a person'seksex reserve, the use of it in his professional activity, in social spheres.

In connection with the plethora and complexity of social experience, the emergence of new forms of data retrieval and processing, the competence of a specialist becomes increasingly important. Serious changes in the social direction of modern society, attention to the personality of each person as the main social value, implies such a structure of training of personnel in the field of education that it is necessary to provide an individual route for the passage by each person of all stages of continuous pedagogical education.

Key words: *Competent, competence, modernization, modern education, personal development, professional education, professional formation, general pedagogical views, collaborative training, teacher's competence, professional communication, ability, knowledge, skills, qualification.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Education modernization government policy stable task of sifanid constant development of the state Sh. M. Mirziyoyev and the country is a leading, always accredited tourist. Viloyat-khan (viloyat-khan-viloyat) - khan (Vira-virar-khan) viloyat-khan (Vira-virars-virarkhoz-viloyat) - khan (virar-virars-viloyat) - khan (virars-virars-viloyat) - khan (viloyat-khan-virars-khan); Uzbekistan Republic of Uzbekistan Presidentting 2018 yil 14 Augustine PIRUSTI PK-3907-son “Yalarni moraviy, ethics and zhismonan mature etib arbiyalash, ularni shritishan and tarbiy tuzimini qualities yihatidan Yan boskichgarish choryash-merakhlari burgrisida” gi solution; Uzbekistan Republican “Uzbekistan Republic of Oliy training tricini 2030 yilgacha bulgan rotated the development of conceptionsini, approved by the duration of”gi decree; Republic of Uzbekistan Presidenttinning 2019 yil 11 July district-5763-son “Oliy and ura-specialized education”boskarwn Fix karishish chora-choryarukh turagrisidi “giychir” Republic of Uzbekistan President of the Republic 2018 yil 19 February-5349-son “news technologist and communication yanfield-Juri President of Russia 2019 yil 11 July-pr-4391-son” Oliy and ura-training of tuzimiki boskarwung Yangi tamoyillarich-choryaragand " resolution [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8].

The idea of unity of historical and cultural factors is expressed in the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PF-6000 “on measures to further increase the role and essence of Culture and art in the life of society”on May 26, 2020, and the idea of restoration of monuments of culture and art, creation of the National School [9].

Modern education should not only give the graduate a large amount of knowledge, or a set of competences, but also teach to be prepared to work in a rapidly changing economic environment, to have a meaningful perception and critical evaluation of socio-economic processes, to predict their development, to influence the processes that give them the ability to adapt.

An important role in the training of a specialist is played by his personal development and professional culture, as it helps to significantly facilitate the processes of adaptation to the professional environment.

This requires serious changes in the quality of training of specialists. Today, high-quality vocational education is a means of social protection, a guarantee of stability of self-awareness of the individual at different stages of life.

Competency-oriented vocational education is not a pursuit of fashion, but an object of Education, which arose on the basis of socio-economic, political, educational and pedagogical conditions.

First of all, this is the attitude, reaction of vocational education to the rapidly changing socio-economic conditions, the processes that arise along with the market economy.

Market relations impose a number of requirements on a modern specialist, which are not sufficiently taken into account or paid attention in the training programs of specialists.

These new requirements, as it turned out, are not strictly related to this or that science, they have a subspecies and are distinguished by their suitability. Their formation does not require new content, but requires the use of other pedagogical technologies.

High knowledge and erudition, professional formation, finding their place in life have interested scientists and thinkers of the East since ancient times.

At the beginning of the treasure trove of knowledge stood great ancestors, whose names were known to the whole world.

These are thinkers-mathematicians and astronomers Al-Khorezmi, Al-Fergani, Javkhari, Marvoziy, Mirzo Ulugbek; philosophers and jurists Abu Nasr Forabi, al-Bukhari, at-Termiziy, Margilani, Nasafi; encyclopedists-scientists Abu Basil Beruni, Ibn Sina; linguists Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khoshib, AZ-Zamakhshari, Mir Alisher Navoi; historians Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Abulgozi Bakhodirkhon, Kharabi and others.

General pedagogical views. Medieval Eastern thinkers devoted their works to the development of a program of harmonious development of the personality. They themselves are the criteria of such harmony, denouncing ignorance and immorality.

The philosopher-encyclopedist Al-Forobi (870-950) enjoys great respect in the world of knowledge. Al-Forabi is a thinker who knows the important pedagogical problems in advance. Contrary to the ideas of clericalism (the flow of religion's influence in the political and cultural life of the country), only those who are crazy can believe that goodness (baht)is out of the existing world. The purpose of upbringing, in the opinion of Forobi, is to bring a person to this good by stimulating his desire to do good. Only knowledge helps to understand what is good, what is bad. Forobi proposed a system of methods of educating good qualities. Methods of training are divided into “hard” and “soft”. If the educator is ready to study, work and do good, then gentle methods will suit him. If the educator is angry, arrogant, angry, careless, deceitful, then it will be necessary to use a “hard” method in relation to him.

Another of the great thinkers of the East is Al-Beruni (970-1048), whose more than one hundred and fifty works have reached US, including pedagogical ideas: systematism and blindness, the justification of education for knowledge (awareness), etc. Beruni believes that the main goal of education is moral purification.

He was called “Governor of Sciences (Sultan)” by his contemporaries, consultant of rulers of different countries in the middle and Middle East Ibn Sino (Avisena in Latin transcription) (9803037) devoted many years of his life to teaching and left many works that had direct connection with pedagogical theory. From the sentence of these, "healing kitibi“, in its composition, such pedagogical ideas as” the book of the Soul“,” The Book of Knowledge“,” The Book of instructions and visions" are expressed.

Ibn Sina dreamed of multifaceted education and upbringing, primarily about music, poetry, philosophy. He saw such a path in the joint reading of educators, in the introduction of the spirit of competition.

Collaborative learning had to be carried out at different levels in accordance with the ability of the students. Ibn Sina saw the assimilation of reading and writing as the foundation, foundation of all education. In his opinion, general development should be given in advance from vocational education. As soon as the teenager has mastered literacy, he must be prepared for the next profession (for example, teach him to draw up reports and other documents). After that, it is necessary to familiarize yourself with the profession itself: Teenager should start working and earn money [7, 8].

We do not see different ideas about education in the Eastern philosopher Nasiraddin Tusi (1202-1273). Among more than 150 works of The Thinker, the pedagogical ideas of “teaching wisdom”, “Book of wisdom”, “about the upbringing of Educators”, “giving instructions to the educator in the form of Reading” have been expressed, as well as their comments on the appropriateness of achieving the harmony of intellectual, aesthetic and physical education.

Knowledge, according to Tusi, serves as a medicine that a person uses throughout his life. In order to obtain such a drug, it is necessary to clearly understand the purpose and method of achieving knowledge [6].

Competence of the teacher. Encyclopedists did not use the concept of” competence", but had their own ideas about the personality of a competent, highly moral and competent teacher.

Concepts corresponding to the modern interpretation of personality competency are conspicuous in the recommendations of Ibn Sina. According to The Thinker, knowledge, nobility, sociability, wisdom, willpower, active work for the benefit of society and people, etc., are considered to be complex virtues in human formation [8, 21-B.].

In particular, Forobi believes that the teacher should be smooth and calm in his attitude towards students, be diligent and persistent both in working with students and in self-education; his thoughts and actions should be beautiful and useful [7].

It is also important that the great thinkers look at the problem of relations between theory and practice, which is still the basis of the connection between the concepts of “competence” and “competence”.

Scientists-encyclopedists were not supporters of” Science for science", it was interesting to use them in practice, first of all, scientific research and discoveries.

Abu Nasr Forabi attaches great importance to experience: “the mind is nothing more than experience” [8, 79-B.] the idea is also attributed to him. And Farabi, proceeding from his own concept of education and training, divided any science into two parts - theoretical and practical. He revealed the connection of scientific knowledge with practical orientation, interdependence of training in connection with life practice [8, 72-73-B.] .

In the works of Omar Hayyom-in particular, in his treatise” feedback on the difficulties in the introduction of the Euclidean book " - there are many opinions about the methods of full, deep and meaningful mastering of knowledge, skills and skills by students, their preparation for the acquisition of knowledge independently. According to the scientist, knowledge in the process of learning can be mastered not only from the messages and books of the teacher, but also in the process of studying life events, as well as skills and skills - as a result of practice, by repeating the same actions in many times [8, 76-B.].

Implementation of a competency-based approach established in higher education institutions will help improve vocational training [11]. The new reality of the modern world sets its own specific competency requirements for a person who steps into an independent life:

- being ready to compete within the group and within the group when working in the group;
- the ability to harmonize his personal interests with the interests of the group;
- ability to make decisions under external pressure in limited time conditions;
- ability to assume responsibility for the results of implementation of decisions.

Thus, the training of a competent specialist, capable of moving freely in modern socio-cultural conditions, responsible and professional in rapidly changing conditions of Science and production, is the essence of modern higher professional education [2, 40-B.].

In connection with the plethora and complexity of social experience, the emergence of new forms of data retrieval and processing, the competence of a specialist becomes increasingly important. Serious changes in the social direction of modern society, attention to the personality of each person as the main social value, implies such a structure of training of personnel in the field of education that it is necessary to provide an individual route for the passage by each person of all stages of continuous pedagogical education.

Occupational compensation problem N.X.Rozov, E.F.Zeer, B.S.Gershunsky [9] was studied in detail by such scientists as. From the beginning of the new century with the problems of comptetential approach to education, DJ.Raven, A.V.Barannikov, I.A.Zimnyaya, V.V.Kraevsky, V.V.Serikov, A.V.Khutorskoy, V.D. Shadrikov, D.A. Ivanov, K.G.Mitrofanov, O.V.Such specialists as Sokolova [12] are engaged.

The compensatory approach to the education system is not something fundamentally new. Elements of this approach have always been an integral part of quality management of education and manpower training in education. Complex ways of organizing various special and educational activities Sketkin, I.Lerner, V.V.Davidov. It is reflected in the works of Kraevsky [7, 13, 8, 12] and other researchers. Today, in order to implement a competency approach, we need to rely on international experience, which can provide the necessary adaptation to the traditions and needs of Uzbekistan.

Experience shows that the issue of interrelationships between theory and practice is the most relevant one, it comprehensively assimilates the necessary concessions related to the development of competence, the implementation of labor activity and the specific direction of the approach based on integrated competence.

Komp its pragmatic, practical and professional aspects of the competency-oriented approach to the current of Education.

In this pragmatic (practical) sense, it is impossible to put it against dependence on knowledge, skills and abilities.

But this “BKM "(knowledge-skill-qualification)is not like the VI approach, because it establishes the subordination of knowledge to skills and focuses attention on the practical side of the issue.

This means that the description of the training results should be at the level of the competences.

Despite the fact that the concept of compensation is becoming increasingly popular, it still does not have a generally accepted definition of it, and the starting point for evaluating different approaches to the definition and use of this term has not yet been found.

At present, competence training has not been sufficiently studied and remains a controversial phenomenon.

In the process of vocational education, the basic concepts of the competency approach are also clarified and explained. The best worked out is the school approach [3].

Professor E.F.Zeer identified the main components of professional competence:

- social (legal) competence - knowledge and skills in the field of cooperation with state institutions and individuals, as well as professional (professional) communication and manner of conduct;

- special competence - willingness to independently perform certain types of activities, the ability to solve typical professional tasks and evaluate the results of their work, the ability to independently master new knowledge and skills in the field of specialization;

- personal competence-continuous professional growth and ability to improve skills [9].

The Latin term "compete" means such meanings as “knowing”, “being able”, “achieving”, "becoming compatible" [15].

Usually the terms” compensation “and” compensation " were used in connection with the legislation.

The competence, duties and rights granted to a state body or official by law or other normative act shall be understood when referring to the competence, and when referring to the competence, the compliance of the subject with the abilities and skills of carrying out his or her own competence shall be understood.

Compensation is a form of management permitted by law.

Composure is the true quality of the subject, to which the subject can own even without compensation.

The increasingly complexities and specialization of social institutions and relationships have led to the penetration of the concept of compensation in relation to other professions.

As it turned out, the competence is important in the professional activity of the teacher, doctor, leader and others.

The word "competent" has long been used in Russian. D. What? In the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language published by Ushakov, "competent", "competence" (Latin "appropriate", "capable") - informed, knowledgeable, recognized; or competent - in interpreting the meanings of competence.

This concept arose in the process of studying the work experience of well-known teachers in the United States, as well as the need to develop conceptual foundations.

It came from the concept of “competence”, which means the ability to perform professional tasks that arise in the business world and change with the introduction of new technologies.

Subsequently, the competence was transferred from the sphere of production to another, in particular, the pedagogical sphere.

Within the framework of the competency approach in pedagogical science, the research is mainly focused on the link between the content of competency and education. According to scientists (D.A.Ivanov, I.A. Zimnyaya et al.) [10, 5, 9], a competency approach is the way to achieve a new quality education. he competency approach will serve as the basis for:

- searching for new educational content design and new educational technologies;

- ensuring continuous education – teaching throughout life through the formation of cognitive competence;

- training of social competence – the ability to live, the ability to study and work in a group, Team, Team, the ability to cooperate, the ability to prevent conflicts, etc.;

- the scenario of self-activation and self-management initiation of educators in the educational process, the preparation of it for an independent life and activity (free choice).

According to A.G.Bermus: "competence is a systematic unit that combines individual, predicate and instrumental properties and components.”

A.Choshanov believes that competence is a constant struggle not only for the possession of knowledge, but also for their renewal and use in certain conditions.

A.Aronov described the competence as “the willingness of a specialist to engage in a particular activity", P.G.Tshedrovisky sees it as an attribute of preparation for future professional activities.

A.E.Lepedev describes the competence as "the ability to act in conditions of uncertainty."

I.A. Zimnyaya emphasizes that “competence” is based on the knowledge of a person, which is related to his or her experience of life, both personal and socio-professional [95].

A.V. Khutorskoy distinguishes the concepts "competence" and "competence" and offers the following definitions:

Competence-the possession by a person of appropriate competence, including his personal attitude to it and the subject of activity [13].

Competence is “the ability to introduce one's own potential (knowledge, skills, experience, personal qualities, etc.), creative activity in the practice of professional and social spheres” [4]; this is “the structural quality of a person or a set of qualities, the minimum experience of activity in a particular field” [15, 27-B.].

I.A. Zimnyaya believes that competency is understood as the result of a holistic classification of the integral qualities of a person, the activity of a graduate of the University in certain directions (compartments). Competence also includes cognitive (knowledge-based), motivational-valued and emotional-will components, like competence.

Competence is a situational category (Category), expressed in the willingness to carry out any activity in certain professional situations.

A.I.Turchinov understands the competence as the degree of expression, manifestation of the individual's specific professional experience within the competence of a particular position [14, 268-B.].

According to B.I.Kanaev, “if the competency is related to the category (category) of quality, then in the practice of managing the process of its provision, the characterization and systematization of these quality characteristics should be carried out - this is what we call the compensations in our tool.”

In B.I.Kanaev's understanding, the comet “this is an idealized and normalized idea of the requirements for a particular type of human activity, with which the real indicators of the newly emerging person who has mastered this experience must be compared” [10].

In World educational practice, competence is expressed as a central concept, since it:

- combines the skills and abilities of the educational structure;
- includes the interpretation of the educational content formed from the “result " ("exit standard”) ;
- has an integral feature (covers a number of knowledge and skills that are homogeneous or close to each other in relation to a wide range of fields of culture and activity: information, legal, etc.).

Competency can be considered a category consisting of five main components:

- deep understanding of the tasks being performed and the essence of the problems being solved;
- good knowledge of the experience available in this area, active mastering of its achievements;
- ability to select tools and methods of action that correspond to specific conditions of place and time;
- a sense of responsibility for the results achieved;
- ability to learn from mistakes and make corrections in the process of achieving goals.

At the same time, at the moment, special importance is attached to these parameters:

- integral and creative character of the activity;
- high efficiency of the result;
- practical orientation in education;
- interaction of the criterion with the valuable-meaningful features of the personality;
- formation of self-development motivation;
- academic and labor mobility [11, 55-b.].

The proportion between the different aspects (aspects) of specialist maturity and its professionalism By studying A.G. Markova determines four types of Professional (professional) competence: special, social, personal, individual:

1. Professional competence, oriented to a specific or activity, characterizes activity at a high professional level, and it includes not only the availability of special knowledge, but also the ability to apply it in practice.
2. Social professional competence characterizes the assimilation of methods of professional activity and cooperation, methods of professional communication adopted in the professional community.
3. Personal professional competence characterizes the possession of methods of self-expression and self-development, means of combating professional deformation. This also includes the ability to plan professional activities of a specialist, make decisions on his own and see the problem.
4. Personal professional competence characterizes the possession of self-management methods, readiness for professional growth, not predisposed to professional aging, the presence of stable professional motivation [13, 14].

Competence is the sum of professional, creative, socio-humanitarian and personal competences (qualities), which determine the ability and opportunity to move in the mobile market conditions, and also dictates socio-cultural norms and axiological guidelines of society that allow to achieve results corresponding to the requirements of scientific and technical development.

Competency is a holistic characteristic of the readiness to perform professional activities, which implies the acquisition of certain knowledge, skills and life experience.

According to the opinion of many scientists (C.I.Beydenko, D.A.Mexatin, Yo.V.Frolov and B.), the competency approach provides an opportunity for education to meet the needs of the postindustrial society, since the competency is largely considered to be an integral indicator of the quality of vocational education and satisfying the needs of employers.

Particular attention should be paid to the definition of the relationship between the concepts “competent” and “competence".

The analysis of the work devoted to the competence approach shows that at the same time, confusion is being made in the application of the concepts “competence” and “competence”.

To date, there is not even a single point of view on determining the main categories of this approach.

Researchers consider both terms to be synonymous (V.Zire " Lost In Test MatchTatur) or they distinguish these concepts and give each of them different meanings (N.V. Fallmina, A.The G.Markova, L.Mitina) [12, 13, 14].

The T.V.Tatyanina's position is much more reliable, she believes that these concepts should not be equated due to different interpretations in the conditions of pedagogical innovation.

The term" competency " is proposed to be used when it comes to a single integral feature of the student.

If it is necessary to describe its competence in one of the areas of activity of a specialist, it is recommended to use the term "competence".

So, it turns out that the competency will consist of concomitant or certain concomitant [15, 56-B.].

However, according to A.V.Khutorskoy, exactly the competence is the ability of a person to form a complex in a professional composition. In his opinion, the compensation:

- an independent and creative solution to professional and personal problems, not only in modern production conditions, is a holistic combination of optimal knowledge, skills, abilities and relationships to meet the demand;

- in a wide format of context, the ability to do anything well, efficiently, self-esteem, self-reflection, high self-control; fast, flexible and resilient attitude to conditions and environmental dynamics [13].

So, skills are manifested as a valid competency.

Compensation can be seen as the ability to establish a connection between knowledge and the situation, or in a broader sense, the ability to find, discover a suitable procedure for the problem (the mode of work to be performed, that is, knowledge and action).

In our opinion, the most justified A.V. Molokova's point of view is that, according to the scientist's understanding, compensation means a set of requirements, and compensation means the implementation of an experimental activity in the performance of a given compensation.

Competency is the synthesis of two components: the possession of a certain set of competences by the educators; the personal qualities of the yarqin of a person who has completed a certain stage of education, in which it is clearly expressed "the ability to act effectively, achieve results, solve problems effectively" and the mobility of a specialist in the labor market [14, 242-B.].

Conclusion

Thus, the competency approach in the vocational education system is aimed at the comprehensive personal and professional development issues of the future specialist, ensuring successful adaptation in the labor market, social and professional communities, and meeting the modern requirements for the modernization of Education.

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PROSPECTS FOR VITICULTURE IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *Viticulture is a relatively low-income, labor-intensive sector of agriculture that bears fruit for 50-60 days, yields up to 80-100 years, and generates an economically net income, regardless of the weather, without relatively high costs.*

Key words: *khoraki, wine varieties, vineyards, other crops, groundwater, meadow soils, gravelly, saline soils, musallas, hussaini, toyfi, rizamat ota, kelinbarmak.*
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Introduction

Viticulture is one of the oldest lucrative sectors of agriculture and occupies a special place among the fruits. The natural conditions of our country allow us to grow a wide variety of sweet and sugary grapes, the branches of which are widely spread, large, beautiful, and high in sugar content. Ripe grapes contain up to 20-35% of sugars and minerals in the form of glucose and fructose, up to 40-50% when ripe, micronutrients, which are an important source of energy in humans, along with improving metabolism. At the same time, the variety of flavors and aromas in grapes serve to improve the process of digestion. In terms of calories, 1 liter of grape juice is equivalent to 1.7 liters of cow's milk, 650 grams of beef, 1 kg of fish, 500 grams of bread, and 3-5 eggs.

Thanks to the hard work of the population for many centuries, a variety of grape varieties have been created in our country, as well as passed down from generation to generation. Food and wine bop varieties of grapes are developed almost in the plains, hills and foothills. Grapes are planted and cared for in three directions, i.e. for wet consumption, for drying raisins, and for making wine.

The main findings and results

The ripening of grape varieties grown in Uzbekistan in different seasons, some of which are resistant to transportation, allows to consume grapes in about four seasons.

Grapes are relatively drought-resistant due to the strength of the root system, can also be planted as a means of protection for reclamation purposes in the protection of ravines, sands, in the development of mountain and foothill areas.

Vineyards can also be established and harvested when necessary agro-technical and reclamation measures are carried out on lands where other crops are not suitable for other crops, on grassy soils with shallow groundwater, on gravelly and moderately saline soils. Grapes are also planted to provide shade, in order to beautify dwellings, public places, terraces, walls and houses.

Grapes have a long life and can bear fruit in 50-60 days if they are cared for at the required level, and bear fruit up to 80-100 years.

Viticulture is a relatively low-income, labor-intensive sector of agriculture, and the use of artificial irrigation creates an economically sustainable net product even at relatively low costs, regardless of the weather.

In our sunny Uzbekistan, the long summer season allows for full ripening of grapes, high accumulation of sugar in them, the early beginning and long duration of the growing season, i.e. the awakening of plants, from different grapes from June to late autumn. Grapes of various technical varieties, mainly for the production of edible, raisin sharp dissertation and wine wines, are also successfully grown.

With the independence of our country, the strengthening of specialization in agriculture on the basis of agro-climatic conditions, the deepening of agro-industrial integration has also affected the intensive development of viticulture.

Both the economic efficiency and social significance of viticulture are great. In the further development of grape growing, increasing the volume of production, its intensification, a sharp increase in productivity, the introduction of best practices in the country, scientific and technological progress, continuous improvement and rapid development of technology, including production and harvesting, storage and marketing.

The head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoev said that viticulture has always been a tradition in our country and there are great opportunities for its development. Viticulture is the national agricultural culture, values, pride and source of income of our people for centuries. Grapes are directly connected with the way of life and customs of our people. There was a vine on every street, in every apartment. The fame of our grapes, such as Husseini, toyfi, rizamat ota, kelinbarmak and raisins, has been known for a long time. According to the analysis, it costs an average of 100 million soums to grow 1 hectare of grapes, and after 4 years you can get a net profit of 250 million soums a year. He also noted that the oil extracted from grape seeds is highly valued in the world market [1].

Such analyzes show that the great attention paid to the viticulture sector in Uzbekistan; the effective use of existing opportunities cannot be delayed in solving many problems.

If we pay attention to the results of the last four years of our independence, farms in our country grow grapes on 90,000 hectares. 900,000 people are permanently and seasonally employed in this sector, 52,000 hectares of new vineyards have been established, and 210 billion soums of subsidies have been allocated to the sector. During this period, the share of grapes in fruit and vegetable exports has doubled.

Sales of grapes are the third largest in the world market, with demand growing by an average of $ 350 million annually. Judging by the market demand, we have even greater opportunities in this area. It is planned to increase the country's grape export potential to at least $ 600 million over the next four years, $ 500 million for raisins and $ 100 million for natural wine.

According to the analysis, in order to develop, territorially improve and increase the economic efficiency of the viticulture sector, which is very profitable in agriculture, in the future to establish large export-oriented viticulture plantations in mountainous areas, ensure their full intensive care, widespread introduction of science and innovation. to create new productive, seedless, cold and disease-resistant varieties of grapes; training of qualified specialists in the industry and development of the tradition of teacher-student in the widespread use of the experience of gardeners; establishment of wine clusters to create a complete cycle of processing and conversion of grapes into finished products; organization and development of table grape exports and raisin exports, natural grape wine exports; creation of a national brand of grape varieties and financial incentives for promotion abroad, purchase of grape processing, raisin drying and packaging equipment; shows that the solution of many problems, such as the establishment of a service infrastructure for plantations, is urgent.

Conclusion

New Uzbekistan in the future will require the expansion of the economically viable viticulture sector to increase its economic efficiency, which will pave the way for both sectoral and regional changes in existing agro-industrial production. Rational use of available land and water resources plays an important role in the development and territorial improvement of viticulture. Therefore, the main directions of efficient use of water resources in the near and long term are:

- Continuous improvement of the efficiency of storage, conservation, restoration and use of existing land and water resources;
- Ensuring the efficient operation of inland water systems in agricultural enterprises;
- Paying attention to varieties that require less water in improving the composition of agricultural crops;
- Development of vineyards and related industries in the foothills, which are unsuitable for cotton;
- Development and processing of the scheme of rational use of land and water resources for the near and long term.

In a market economy, the production of products that meet its requirements is a key criterion for the industry, which in the future requires further work to increase the capacity of the industry, the effective use of existing opportunities.

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