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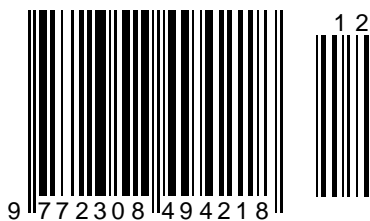
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AGRICULTURE IS A SOURCE OF ADDITIONAL INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND EFFICIENCY

Abstract: This article provides all the information about the methods of land use, the benefits of additional income. It also clearly describes the events and situations that occur during the use of land during quarantine. It should be noted that this article covers a variety of skills and experiences for both land users.

Key words: Pandemic, garden, food, farms, landowners, country.

Language: English

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Introduction

The intensification of temporary quarantine measures in many countries as a result of the pandemic has led to a sharp increase in demand for consumer goods, in particular food. As a result, given the difficult situation that may arise in the future, many countries are restricting food exports, leading to shortages of these products. In this regard, the United Nations and other influential international organizations emphasize the need to radically change the approach to the cultivation and distribution of food in a pandemic. It is no secret how much the economy of our country has been affected by the coronavirus pandemic. As a result of the temporary suspension of 227,361 business entities in the country, including 21,674 industrial enterprises, 2 million. We have witnessed that more than a dozen of our citizens have lost their jobs and it has not been easy to make ends meet. Taking into account the experience and problems gained during the pandemic period, one of the most pressing issues in our country is to meet the demand for food products from domestic sources.

Based on the natural climatic conditions of the country, the national mentality, long and rich experience in horticulture, it is expedient to consider the efficient use of existing farms as one of the

solutions to the problem. In this case, it is important to create the necessary conditions for the effective use of farms, to provide water, funds, seeds, seedlings, chemical fertilizers, fuel for plowing and other necessary materials for the effective use of farms. Land development should also be seen as one of the most important factors in reducing poverty among the population. At a time when the pandemic has created a very dangerous and complicated situation in the world economy, the beginning of a new economic crisis and the emergence of food security as a more important issue in all countries, President Mirziyoyev can foresee the future and it should be noted that such measures have been launched in our country some time ago with initiatives to properly assess the situation. In particular, the Decree of October 9, 2017 "On measures to protect the rights and legitimate interests of farmers, husbandman farms and landowners, radically improve the system of efficient use of agricultural land" and October 10, 2017 "Farmers, husbandman farms and land It is no exaggeration to say that the Resolution "On organizational measures to further develop the activities of landowners" serves to mitigate the negative effects of the crisis by correctly assessing the current complexity of food security. In order to

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overcome the problems in this area, an effective system of protection of the rights and legitimate interests of farmers, and landowners has been created in a short period of time, increasing the personal interest and responsibility of landowners in the efficient use of arable land.

Many legal acts adopted by our government focus on ensuring food security, encouraging the efficient use of farms in the country, providing financial assistance to farmers and landowners, providing them with soft loans on favorable terms. In particular, it should be noted that the Presidential Decree of April 26, 2018 "On additional measures to improve the activities of farmers, husbandman farms and landowners" established the Fund for Support of Farmers, Husbandman Farms and Landowners. The funds will be formed from one-time 500 billion currency, 10 percent of the proceeds from the sale of land to citizens, loans and grants from international financial institutions, foreign government agencies and other donors. The fund will provide financial support to farmers, husbandman farms and landowners, further develop their activities, expand access to credit and support innovative activities of landowners, encourage the cultivation of new types of agricultural products, as well as the introduction of innovative effective technologies in agriculture. intended for consumption. It should be noted that at a time when the demand for food products in world markets is growing, the state supports landowners, while taking all necessary measures to improve the reclamation of unused lands, which require a lot of

money and hard work. To this end, the adoption of the Presidential Decree "On additional measures to ensure food security, rational use of available resources, state support of agriculture during the coronavirus pandemic" aimed at introducing state support in the implementation of these important tasks. We do not make mistakes. The resolution is significant in that it provides state support for the development of existing uncultivated land through the use of groundwater resources to increase food production and higher yields, as it serves to fulfill the age-old dreams of many landowners. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4716 of May 18, 2020 At the expense of the State Fund for Employment Promotion under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the establishment of agricultural cooperatives and the allocation of subsidies for their contribution to the charter capital. Over the years, the land has been a source of food, a source of income, a source of prosperity, well-being and prosperity of the country. Therefore, during the sowing season, it is necessary to plant seedlings, sow seeds, use water and chemical fertilizers wisely, without wasting time and leaving the palm-free land empty. As a result, a solid foundation will be laid for the effective use of the created production facilities and the provision of employment and well-being of the population.

In fact, we must not forget that the land is an effective way to provide food, an additional source of income, employment and affordability, and most importantly, we must not stop there.

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HISTORY OF PHARMACY OF KAZAKHSTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

Abstract: *The dynamic development of the pharmaceutical market is determined by its life priority, since the beginning of its existence, humanity needs constant consumption of medicines and medical products to maintain health at the level necessary for a full life. The pharmaceutical market is an important sector of the economy of any country and is a criterion for its economic and social development, the level of well-being of the population. The developed pharmaceutical industry of the country is considered an indicator of the high innovativeness of its economy. As far as the Republic of Kazakhstan is concerned, the development of the pharmaceutical industry originates from gaining Independence. Since it was during the years of Independence that there were significant changes in the pharmaceutical industry in Kazakhstan.*

In this article, we have analyzed the history of pharmacy over the past 30 years, given the dynamics of the development of the pharmaceutical industry over the years of Independence (1991-2021). The article indicates which production facilities have been functioning for the entire time, how the pharmaceutical market has changed, etc.

Key words: *history of pharmacy, pharmaceutical production, pharmaceutical industry of Kazakhstan, development of pharmacy over 30 years.*

Language: English

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Introduction

Goal of research

Analysis of the state of the pharmaceutical market in Kazakhstan, over the years of Independence, including a short excursion into the history of its development and immediate prospects.

Kazakhstani pharmaceutical market is relatively young; its formation began in the mid-90s. Back in 1994, drug provision of the population and state health care was carried out centrally through the State Joint Stock Holding Company "Pharmacy", which had 1832 pharmacies, including 64 hospital and 1768 independent. (5)

After the demonopolization of the Pharmacy holding and the privatization of pharmacies, the centralized drug supply system was destroyed. During this period, the Kazakhstani model of drug supply underwent a severe transformation from centralized distribution to a system based on the principles of a market economy. The key moment of this transition was the privatization of pharmaceutical production, the distribution network and the pharmacy network, the active process of creating private pharmacies, kiosks, warehouses, etc. By the middle of 1996, the entire drug supply system had completely changed, and these changes continue to this day.

In modern conditions, the pharmaceutical market in Kazakhstan is one of the most developed in the CIS. To a certain extent, the deficit has been overcome and the saturation with various types of finished medicines and medical products has been ensured. The culture of service has grown. In Kazakhstan, the main global trends in the development of pharmaceutical markets are observed - the consolidation and development of vertically integrated companies. Changes are taking place in the distribution, manufacturing and retail sectors. The number of pharmacy chains is increasing. Modern marketing technologies are being introduced.

Materials and methods

Analysis and synthesis of special literature, publications in periodicals dedicated to the field of health care and the pharmaceutical industry. The search and processing of information was carried out for the period 1991-2021. The data obtained was synthesized by data selection and structured chronologically. The processing algorithm and the principle of unambiguity are preserved.

Results and its discussion

Beginning

The formation of Kazakhstans pharmaceutical industry began in the mid-90s. It was during this period that the pharmaceutical industry of Kazakhstan

began to develop, which in the next 30 years will change quite dynamically and for the better.

In 1992, the Pharmaceutical Company "Romat" was founded as a wholesale and retail structure. The first private pharmacy "Romat" was opened in the city of Semipalatinsk. In a short period of time, Romat has become the largest pharmaceutical holding, built on the principle of "vertical integration", in which all processes from the production of medicines to the delivery of the final product to the consumer are combined. In 1997, the first plant was acquired - a plant for medical preparations in the city of Semipalatinsk, which was launched in 2004. In 1999 it was replenished with the Pavlodar pharmaceutical plant. And two years later, a plant for the production of medical polymer products became the property of the company. In 2006, the first in Kazakhstan chamber for gas sterilization of medical products was launched there. In 2006, a representative office was opened in Beijing, where it is planned to export our products. (7)

After Kazakhstan gained independence, it became necessary to develop its own pharmaceutical industry in the country. This was especially true for the manufacture of finished dosage forms. Therefore, the management of the company "Chimpharm" developed and confidently implemented a program for the creation on the basis of JSC "Chimpharm" of a large modern production facility for the production of finished medicines. In 1993 the plant was transformed into a joint stock company. JSC "Chimpharm" starts production of finished dosage forms.

In 2000, the Chimpharm Company put into operation the third stage of the workshop for solid dosage forms for the production of tablets, coated with gastrointestinal and enteric-coated tablets, with a capacity of 1 million packages per month, a workshop for sterile disintegrating antibiotics with a capacity of 2.1 million bottles per month was built, a second line was installed for the production of injection solutions in syringe ampoules with a volume of 1 ml, 2 ml and 5 ml with a capacity of 1.4 million packs per month. In 2002, the Company installed a line for the production of dosage forms in capsules. (3)

In the early 2000s, the pharmaceutical industry begins to recover from the crisis and is growing by tens of percent per year. Several enterprises appear on the market at once: the Nobel AFF project and the Global Pharm JV are launched. (2)

The company "NOBEL" entered the market of Kazakhstan in 2002, and immediately with investments and with the intention to organize production here. In fact, this is the first production that was created in our country in accordance with GMP standards. It was the first to pass the inspection and receive the GMP certificate. (Director of JSC "NOBEL" Almaty Pharmaceutical Factory Svetlana Kil). In 2004, the production of six drugs was

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launched on advanced production equipment worth \$ 30 million. (4)

In general, the share of the pharmaceutical industry in the volume of industrial production was 0.12 - 0.13% in the period from 2004 to 2007. Over the past decade, the Kazakh pharmaceutical market has grown significantly in volume, increasing by 10% annually since 1999; in the period from 2003 to 2008, the average annual growth rate was 14.48%. (8)

MARKETING ANALYSIS

The capacity of the pharmaceutical market of Kazakhstan in value terms by 2008 increased in comparison with 2000 by 5 times. The deficit was overcome and the saturation with various types of finished medicines and medical products was ensured. The culture of service has grown. This was facilitated

by the high rates of socio-economic development of the country, the growth of the well-being of the population. From 2005 to 2008, high growth rates of the domestic pharmaceutical market were observed. The average annual growth in the volume of sales of pharmaceuticals on the domestic market in 2005-2008 amounted to 19%. The share of the Pharmaceutical sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2004 was less than 0.97%, and in 2008 it was only 0.87%. (state and forecast of development of the pharmaceutical market in Kazakhstan according to BTA analyst).

Trends for 2003-2007

The increase in the number of pharmacies by 2003 by 3.7%, especially due to the growth of pharmacy chains, outstripping the growth of pharmacy space (115.5%).

Table 1. Resources and use of pharmaceutical preparations, 2005-2008, thousand tenge.

	2005	2006
Resources	59 032 555	66 801 229
Production	6 137 167	7 861 900
Import	52 895 388	58 939 329
Use	59 032 555	66 801 229
Export	691 660	1 499 639

According to official data, against the background of growth in the country's GDP and industry from 2009 to 2013, there was an increase in the production of pharmaceutical products, which was 16% annually. Despite the positive dynamics of production volumes, the contribution of the pharmaceutical industry to Kazakhstan's GDP remained rather low. (According to the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan)

The pharmaceutical industry in Kazakhstan in 2014 is characterized by a general decline in production by 20.5% (from 37 to 29 billion tenge), as well as a decrease in the share of a local product in sales on the domestic market from 14% to 9%. The share of imported products in the total volume increased by 5%, respectively. At the same time, the export of pharmaceutical products for the period from 2009 to 2013, increased by 17% (from 20.1 to 23.5 million USD). In January-July 2014, exports amounted to USD 10.3 million, which is 18% less than in the same period of the previous year.

In the regional context, the pharmaceutical industry is as follows: 53% of manufactured products are in the South Kazakhstan region, 28% - in the city of Almaty; the production capacities of other regions of the republic are insignificant. (6)

2015 -2018

In 2015, the domestic market is estimated at USD 1.8 billion in pharmacy prices. At the same time, devaluation, the creation of a single market for

medicines between the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO put the industry in a difficult position. After Kazakhstan's transition to a free exchange rate regime in August 2015, the situation became more complicated. First of all, this state of affairs has led to an increase in prices for both domestic and foreign drugs.

In 2016–2018, the GMP standard was introduced, which allowed many companies to significantly update their fixed assets and receive compensation for their investment. Only one of the companies - "Nobel AFF" - the volume of investments amounted to about 600 million tenge over three years. (1)

In total, in the Republic of Kazakhstan from 2016 to 2021, there are more than 29 facilities of pharmaceutical manufacturing organizations that currently operate in accordance with GMP requirements.

2019-2021

The COVID-19 pandemic has created both challenges and opportunities for pharmaceutical manufacturers in Kazakhstan. Since the substances for most of the drugs are imported from abroad, a disruption in supply chains has hit enterprises. During the pandemic, there was not only an increase in output volumes, but also an increase in the investment attractiveness of the sector. It is based on measures of state support.

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Thus, according to the data of the international analytical company IQVIA, the value of the Kazakhstani pharmaceutical market, taking into account retail sales and purchases for guaranteed volume of medical care for 11 months of 2020, increased by 22% compared to the same period of the previous year. At the same time, the volume of sales of pharmaceutical products in the retail segment increased by 18%. The main factors behind the positive dynamics of the market in 2020 were a sharp increase in demand for drugs, an increase in their cost and the emergence of new drugs. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, many new drugs have appeared on the market that have helped in the prevention and control of the consequences of the coronavirus.

If in 2019 the share of domestic manufacturers in monetary terms was 14%, then by the end of 2020 this figure increased to 16% of the total pharmaceutical market of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

According to the JSC Kazakhstani Center for Industry and Export "QazIndustry", the main driving factor for the development of the pharmaceutical industry remains a stable increase in the volume of production and imports of products. In January-July 2021, domestic pharmaceutical companies produced products worth 125.1 billion tenge, thereby demonstrating an increase of 78.2% over the same period in 2020. The industrial production index (IPI) was 138.9%.

It was during this period that the Government established an urgent need for the development of its own medicines and medical products. Thus, at the end of 2020, the Government adopted a Comprehensive Plan for the Development of the Pharmaceutical Industry for 2020-2025. The comprehensive plan is aimed at solving problems in the field of circulation of

medicines and medical devices, which includes support for OTPs in the conditions of the common EAEU market, the development of personnel policy and science in the pharmaceutical sector, attraction of investments with the implementation of the ideas of major players, development of measures of state support for the pharmaceutical sector, development pharmaceutical cluster, digitalization of the pharmaceutical sector, introduction of labeling and traceability of medicines. This, in turn, will ensure the further continuous development of the pharmaceutical industry in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Conclusion

As can be seen from the above data, over the past 30 years, the country's pharmaceutical industry has noticeably changed and improved. In conclusion. It is important to note that despite its "young age", the pharmaceutical industry of Kazakhstan is developing dynamically, and the drug market of Kazakhstan is regulated by international standards (GxP, ICH, ISO), primarily with the aim of ensuring the safety, effectiveness of drugs circulating on it and an acceptable level their qualities. Establishing a strong pharmaceutical industry of its own is a fairly time-consuming, laborious and costly process. Creation of conditions for import substitution of pharmaceutical and medical products based on modern technologies in accordance with international GMP standards is one of the main tasks for the development of the pharmaceutical industry in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is what the pharmaceutical industry of Kazakhstan is heading for, as it has favorable prospects for the development of the pharmaceutical industry.

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PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM ABUSE

Abstract: This scientific article is the author of the problem of cruelty with children. The types of cruel treatment and their consequences for children are considered. The role of physicians who first discovered the problem of traumatizing children as a field not only medical, but also as a legal, sociological one is shown. The role of government agencies is important in the prevention of domestic violence and child abuse.

Key words: legal mechanism; child; cruel treatment; protection of the rights; psychological abuse; physical violence; child rights; Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Language: English

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Introduction

In addition to the existence of universal documents, time and the continuing deterioration of the situation of children required the world community to adopt a special international document that would not just declare the rights of children, but on the basis of legal norms, measures to protect these rights were fixed. Despite the productivity and multidimensional nature of normative activity in the field of child rights protection, its disadvantage was the dispersion of legal material under various conventions, which made it difficult to implement the rights of the child [1]. It was necessary to develop a single international legal document that would summarize all the previous experience of rulemaking and embody new approaches concerning the concept of the rights of the child and methods of their protection.

The need to create an international instrument for the protection of children's rights is due to the fact that the UN Charter and the main universal human rights conventions, along with the general criteria by which discrimination is prohibited, do not specifically specify age. Children are numerous and one of the most socially and politically vulnerable groups of the population.

An important step towards the formation of the institution of international legal protection of the

rights of the child was the initiative of Poland to give the rights of children the force of international law. In 1979, the UN Commission on Human Rights approved an open-ended working group to create a draft UN Convention on the Rights of the Child based on the provisions of the 1959 Declaration on the Rights of the Child.

The relevance of the problem of child abuse in modern Kyrgyzstan has increased significantly in the last decade. In the conditions of the modern economic and social situation, the frequency of cases of child abuse reaches a prevalence characteristic not of "exclusive" crimes, but of a certain social phenomenon. The growth of child abuse in the family reveals a connection with the general tendency of society to increase the quota of violence as such - an increase in crimes against the person, personal freedom, delinquency, suicides, accidents, as well as military conflicts.

During the Soviet period, the topic of violence against the individual was tacitly prohibited. Violence was considered only in class and interstate relations. In Soviet society, the presence of violence in education was not positioned as a violation of individual rights. It was only in the 90s that we recognized that children are subjected to physical, mental, sexual and psychological violence.

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Prevention of child abuse as one of the areas of work with him is, in our opinion, the main task, which is addressed by the professional efforts of interested specialists in various fields, both practitioners and theorists. Unlike practitioners, scientists are engaged in the theoretical study of various aspects of the phenomenon: identifying its essence, features of manifestation, characteristics, dynamics, causes and other issues, without which, of course, it becomes impossible to carry out subsequent work. From our point of view, both theorists and practitioners should bear the same responsibility in the process of working on this issue.

The study of the phenomenon of family violence and child abuse until the 90s of the XX century was practically not carried out in domestic legal and sociological science, which was due to a whole complex of reasons, among which the main ones are the following: ignoring the fact of the existence of such a social problem in a young, "prosperous" socialist state, and as a result, studies of violence as a phenomenon characterizing modern society were prohibited or limited.

The basic provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child stipulate that States ensure the protection of children from physical or psychological harm and from ill-treatment, including sexual abuse or exploitation. Considering it its duty to make the lives of children free from cruelty and fear, the international community pays special attention to the issue of preventing cruel and irresponsible treatment of children, which is reflected in numerous international legal documents. The right of a child to be protected from "all forms of physical or psychological violence, insult or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, abuse or exploitation, including sexual abuse" is understood in international law as absolute, belonging to him from birth, which States must protect by taking "all necessary legislative, administrative and other measures" (Article 4 of the Convention "On the Rights of the Child") [2].

Protection from abuse is an absolutely necessary requirement to create "prosperous conditions that would allow the child to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially," that is, to transform the child into a full-fledged member of society and prevent social losses associated with deviant behavior. In addition, one of the most difficult obstacles in actualizing the problem of child abuse and working with it is the lack of objective information about the prevalence and reasons for the use of inhumane methods of parenting in the family.

Child abuse is defined as "any intentional actions and omissions of parents, educators or other persons on whom the child is dependent, damaging his physical or mental health, disrupting the development of the child's personality, his mental development or socialization" [3].

Emotional violence as a kind of psychological violence is also determined by the impact on the child's psyche in order to humiliate his importance in his own eyes and in the eyes of others, the constant screaming of the child, mockery of his actions, ridiculing the child, the use of offensive nicknames, cynical attitude to the feelings of the child, hindering the communication of the child with another parent, the use of punishments degrading human dignity [4].

Psychological or emotional violence should also include violence used in front of a child to another person, an animal. This is expressed in the humiliation of a mother, sister, brother, etc. Psychological violence can do more harm than physical. Somatic disorders, neuroses can lead to the commission of an offense or suicide of a minor as a sign of protest.

Cruelty to children became the subject of attention from legal, sociological, psychological science in the early 60s of the XX century. A.V. Ochirova in his study notes that an American doctor, pediatric radiologist, professor at the University of Colorado S.G. Kemp and co-authors published an article in which he described the so-called "battered child syndrome" (Child battered syndrome) [5]. In the research of the scientist, the symptom complex of this syndrome was observed mainly in preschool children and included such physical injuries as bruises, bruises, open wounds, bone fractures, concussions and brain hematomas. The etiology of these injuries was unknown up to this point and was not widely discussed in society. American doctors directly linked the causes of injuries with inhumane ways of upbringing in the family. S.G. Kemp and his colleagues pointed to the fact that it is the doctor who is able to see the true causes of the injuries and injuries received by the child, and do everything to protect the child from possible violence in the future. He believed that "bones are able to tell the whole story to an informed doctor, which the child cannot tell because he is too small and intimidated" [6].

The study of the "battered child syndrome" and the publication of its results by Dr. Kemp's research group contributed to the problem of child abuse going beyond medicine and required public intervention. So, it was the doctors who for the first time spoke widely and openly about this problem, they drew attention to it not only from the scientific community, but also from the entire world community.

Almost all US states have adopted legal laws providing for criminal liability of parents, guardians or guardians for child abuse. In addition, they obliged medical and social workers, teachers, and other people working with children to report possible (suspicious) and discovered facts of parental cruelty against children.

Singling out child abuse in the family as an independent and significant problem is only the first step aimed at resolving it and minimizing the consequences.

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However, modern legal reality forces us to recognize that international legal regulations in our state actually remain declarative, since the existing level of protection of children from abuse clearly does not meet international standards. According to the Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2,462 crimes were committed against minors in 2019, including 184 grave and 36 especially grave [7].

Kyrgyzstan has faced an increase in child suicides, most of which are related to family conflicts and distress, fear of violence from adults, tactless behavior of individual teachers, conflicts with teachers, classmates, friends, callousness and indifference of others [8]. These data cause serious concern, since the abuse of children determines a whole range of extremely adverse consequences for their physical and mental health, moral, spiritual and social development, which violates their socialization, generates neglect and juvenile delinquency.

Against this background, it becomes obvious that at present various forms of child abuse, in terms of their scale and depth of consequences, pose a serious threat to the foundations of national security of any State.

The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic provides for the protection of children from almost all types of ill-treatment. The work of social services engaged in the protection of children's rights should be aimed at identifying cases of child abuse, determining its type and taking measures established in regulations against aggressors, it is also necessary to take emergency measures for the rehabilitation and adaptation of a child who has experienced such treatment.

For the successful prevention and prevention of crimes committed against children, it is necessary:

To carry out explanatory work in all educational, educational institutions, together with inspectors for juvenile affairs of the Department of Internal Affairs and guardianship and guardianship authorities, informing children about where and to whom to turn for help in case of abuse, why one should not be shy about it, why parents and other persons should not be allowed to abuse children and what measures can be taken against parents and other persons [9].

Create helplines where children could call at any time of the day and get the necessary help from specialists.

Internal affairs bodies, and in particular inspectors for minors and district inspectors, guardianship and guardianship authorities, should regularly check dysfunctional families where violence may occur, and identify such facts of violence. When such facts are revealed, in cases of an immediate threat to the life and health of children, temporarily take them away from their parents and guardians [10]. To explain to parents who have a negative impact on children the consequences of non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of their parenting duties, ill-treatment of them, it is necessary to focus attention on possible administrative and criminal liability.

In educational institutions, teachers themselves should conduct conversations about child abuse and, if any facts of violence against children are identified, immediately report them to the relevant authorities.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL NORMS ON THE PROTECTION OF RIGHTS CHILD IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Abstract: In this scientific article, the author examines the legal mechanism for protecting the rights of child enshrined in international treaties and in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. The problems of children in Kyrgyzstan in modern conditions are considered.

Key words: legal mechanism; child; cruel treatment; protection of the rights; child labour; rights of the child.

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Introduction

Rights and freedoms are granted to a citizen in any legal state from birth. Judicial protection by the State should be provided to citizens as a guarantee of these rights and freedoms. Persons under the age of 18 are no exception as entities with legal guarantees. The era of globalization has complicated the situation of children. Illegal trade, smuggling, abduction, economic and sexual exploitation, exploitation and commercial use of children's health have become a daily reality in all regions of the world.

The legal status of a child is determined by domestic legislation, it can be different depending on the social, historical, national, religious and other characteristics of a given country. The real realization of human rights, including the rights of children, depends, first of all, on the measures taken by each State, taking into account the peculiarities of the country.

Article 4 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child requires States parties to take "all necessary legislative, administrative and other measures" to implement the rights recognized therein [1]. It is important in this regard to ensure full compliance of all provisions of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention and the possibility of direct application and enforcement of the principles and provisions of the Convention. Article 3, paragraph

2, also states that "States Parties undertake to provide the child with such protection as is necessary for his well-being, taking into account the rights and obligations of his parents, guardians or other persons responsible for him under the law, and to this end take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures" [1].

International legal instruments in the field of human rights have articles similar to article 4 of the Convention that provide for comprehensive implementation obligations, such as, for example, article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights [2].

The value of any International Convention is determined not only by its content, but also by its effectiveness, i.e. the implementation of its provisions in the national legislation of States, otherwise by the implementation process.

Kyrgyzstan is taking a number of measures to implement international legal acts into national legislation in the field of protection of the fundamental rights of the child. The protection of children's rights and development is a task that unites the main directions of the State's social and economic policy.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified by Kyrgyzstan in 1994. Article 2 of the

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Convention provides that States Parties shall respect and ensure all the rights provided for in this Convention for every child within their jurisdiction, without discrimination of any kind.

The rights of the child in the Kyrgyz Republic are regulated by such legislative acts as the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic [3], the Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic [4], the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic [5], the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" [6], the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protection and Protection from Family Violence" [7]. In 2012, the Kyrgyz Republic adopted the Code of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Children"[8]. A new version of the Children's Code was submitted to parliament at the end of 2019, but adopted in August 2021 in the first reading. The designated normative legal acts enshrine the rights of children to a family, protection, education, and more.

A child has a set of rights from the moment of birth.

The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic enshrines the right of children [3]:

* for the protection of life, health promotion, harmonious physical and spiritual development;

• in the name and nationality;

* to receive education;

* the right to freedom of expression of their views, beliefs, regardless of the activities, views and beliefs of parents or other persons responsible for the upbringing of a minor;

* for state social security;

* on the dwelling;

* to receive an education;

• on vacation;

* to protect honor and dignity;

* on property;

* to work after reaching a certain age.

However, despite the legislative consolidation of the rights and freedoms of children, this category of society remains vulnerable in modern reality.

The problem of child abuse is recognized as one of the urgent problems in the field of protection of children's rights. Ill-treatment refers to "all forms of physical or mental violence, beatings or insults, inattentive, negligent or cruel treatment, exploitation, including sexual assaults on a child."

According to the Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2,462 crimes were committed against minors in 2019, including 184 grave and 36 especially grave [9].

The problem of bride theft in Kyrgyzstan is one of the most acute in the protection of children's rights. Despite the international and national documents on gender equality adopted by the Kyrgyz Republic, the problem of abduction of girls for the purpose of marriage is acute. According to the UN[1], Kyrgyzstan annually commits more than 3,500 thousand crimes against women and girls, including murder, bodily injury, rape and forced marriages.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs registered 187 cases of abduction of women in 2021, 19 cases were registered on the fact of forced marriage with minors [10].

One of the key problems is the lack of preventive work. Most of the children do not know about their rights. The pandemic period, the quarantine regime exposed the problems that were obvious before. In the first three months of 2020, 32 children committed suicide in Kyrgyzstan. 13 of the 32 cases occurred during the quarantine announced in connection with the coronavirus pandemic [11].

The limited space and depressed state of adults affected the mental state of children during the pandemic. This problem is typical not only for Kyrgyzstan, but also for other countries. According to recent estimates, at least one in seven adolescents in the world aged 10-19 years suffers from a diagnosed mental disorder. Every year, almost 46 thousand teenagers commit suicide; suicide is among the top five causes of death in this age group [12].

According to the National Statistical Committee [13], the permanent population of the Kyrgyz Republic at the beginning of 2022 was estimated at 6 million 524 thousand people. At the beginning of 2020, 34.6 percent of the total population of the country were children and adolescents. In 2019, the child poverty rate was 25.7 percent and exceeded total poverty by 5.6 percentage points.

Poverty deprives children of dignity, puts their lives in danger, limits opportunities and leads to irreversible consequences, both in their later life and in the life of society.

The vulnerability of children in Kyrgyzstan due to labor migration and the difficult social situation of families, the lack of guardianship. The new Children's Code provides for a ban on physical punishment and an obligation to register kinship for children left after migration.

One of the most serious problems in the Kyrgyz Republic is social orphanhood (in fact, orphans with living parents). After the migration of parents, children often stay with relatives, and in many cases with grandparents, who may not be able to meet the needs of growing children, many of whom are placed in residential institutions. Although migrant families have a higher income due to money transfers from abroad, the absence of parents forces children to do hard work, which deprives them of free time and even causes them to skip school [14]. "Child labor" [1] - types of work and activities that are mentally, physically, socially or morally fraught with danger to children or harm to children and deprive children of the opportunity to study at school due to the fact that they are unable to go to school, are forced to finish their studies prematurely or are forced to combine schooling with hard and prolonged work. In other words, "child labor" is work that deprives children of childhood, human dignity, the opportunity to develop

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their potential and harms their physical and mental development. In accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, [1] one of the fundamental rights of the child is the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that may pose a danger to his health, serve as an obstacle to education or harm his health and physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

The causes of child labor, first of all, are poverty resulting from social and economic inequality, and insufficient development of the education system. The obvious alternative to child labor is education. Compliance with laws prescribing compulsory school attendance for all children under the minimum age to start working makes a huge contribution to the eradication of child labor. Regular attendance at schools could make the work of children absolutely impossible.

Guardianship and guardianship bodies occupy an important place among the bodies that protect the rights of the child, especially those who have lost parental care. Therefore, the priority and most common way to protect the rights of a child is not judicial, but administrative and legal protection carried out by guardianship and guardianship authorities. It is these bodies that are authorized by the

state to perform protective functions, which are carried out in different ways, depending on the specific situation. An important prerequisite for the protection of the rights of minors by these bodies is close contact and interaction with the Prosecutor's Office, the Department of Internal Affairs, Juvenile Affairs Commissions and other State and public organizations. Unfortunately, most of the laws adopted so far are aimed at prescribing the role of departments and defining the boundaries of their activities. Taking into account the recent increase in cases of violence against children and the growth of child crime, in order to provide prompt assistance to children affected by violence, in order to implement measures and tasks aimed at providing legal and organizational assistance to children, teachers of educational and specialized children's institutions, social protection officers and juvenile affairs inspections, as well as to conduct preventive measures with parents and their relatives aimed at strengthening measures to protect children from violence, and the establishment of close cooperation between state bodies in the field of protection of the rights and interests of minor children, in 2019 the Institute of the Children's Ombudsman of the Kyrgyz Republic appeared.

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WAYS TO INCREASE THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF FOOD INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

Abstract: The article examines the ways to increase the economic efficiency of food industry enterprises. The author analyzes the indicators of the efficiency of the use of economic resources in the food industry of the Bukhara region and develops proposals for the development of innovative processes to reduce the efficiency of the food industry in the modern economy.

Key words: food industry, efficiency, resources, labor, fixed assets, production, performance indicators.

Language: English

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Introduction

It is known that the development of human life, his health, the ability to work productively depends primarily on the food consumed, its nutritional value and richness in various minerals. This connection requires the constant satisfaction of the growing needs of the people, given the primary importance of the issue of continuous food supply in the country. At each stage of the development of society, the state pursues its own food policy based on the conditions of economic development.

The role and importance of the food industry is explained by the fact that it produces food products that are necessary for human life. From the point of view of human life, of all humanity and of its civilization, all other branches must serve it and be secondary. The food industry is an integral part of the total industry, which on the one hand indicates that this sector is one of the most important sectors of the economy, on the other hand, it is the final link and foundation of the agro-industrial complex.[1]

The solution to the problem of providing the population with uninterrupted and quality food products requires special attention to the development of the food industry of the republic. Today, the Republic has a modern food industry, rich in traditions, which plays an important role in the

national economy. This industry is mainly based on the processing of local raw materials. The food industry includes dozens of interconnected industries. Most of them are based on the processing of agricultural raw materials. Consequently, the quality of products produced in the food industry, productivity and, in general, the main technical and economic indicators of the industry directly depend on the work of employees in this sector, which supplies raw materials.

Literature review

Many scientific views have been expressed on the development of the food industry and its specific features.

In particular, according to the World Food Organization, "The role and importance of the food industry is explained by its production of food products necessary for human life. From the point of view of human life, of all humanity and of its civilization, all other branches must serve it and be secondary. The food industry is an integral part of the total industry, which, on the one hand, shows that this sector is one of the most important sectors of the economy, on the other hand, it is the final link and the basis of the agro-industrial complex.[3]

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According to the UN FAO, the food industry is developing along with all sectors of the national economy. These networks are closely interconnected. Increasing the level of development of the food industry creates opportunities for agricultural development, on the other hand, the growth of agricultural production creates favorable opportunities for the food industry, as well as many other sectors, and serves as a basis for food production for the population.

American economists D. Conway and E. Barber argue that "in any case, the provision of food to the population of the country guarantees their active lifestyle." [4]

Russian scientist V.I. According to Nechaeva, "The food industry is one of the strategic sectors of the economy, the development of which will create great opportunities in the economy, increase agricultural productivity, create additional jobs and improve the living standards of the population. The liberalization of the economy and the improvement of living conditions for consumers will create new opportunities for the diversification of this sector." [5]

Uzbek economist A. Artikov said, "The food industry includes dozens of interconnected industries. Most of them are based on the processing of agricultural raw materials. Therefore, the quality of products in the food industry, productivity and, in general, the main technical and economic indicators of the industry directly depend on the work of employees in this sector, which supplies raw materials." [6]

N. Ziyavitdinova: "The food industry is a part of the whole industry, which includes several sectors. These are: meat and milk, butter, flour, cereals, fruits and vegetables, canned food, wine and others. All of this is combined in a common feature, which has a single target character, which means that all of these industries ultimately produce food." [7]

According to Professor M. Tursunkhodjaev: "The food industry has its own characteristics, and taking into account these features, acting as one of the components of the national economy will allow it to address many issues that are currently very important. The food industry is a traditional part of the national economy, one of the industries with great potential for economic growth today, it is an industry that produces innovative products and products that can be exported abroad, which is an important part of the country's export potential.

S.M. According to Turobjanov is considered "The food industry is a traditional part of the national economy, one of the industries with great potential for economic growth today".

Methodology

Economic efficiency is determined in order to solve two main tasks: 1. Evaluation of the efficiency of the enterprise (using general (absolute) indicators

of efficiency); 2. Evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed options for production development and select the most optimal option from them (relative indicators are used).

I. To assess the efficiency of an enterprise or the level of use of a particular type of resource, general efficiency indicators are used, in which two groups of indicators differ from each other: aggregate indicators and specific indicators.

1. Aggregate indicators show the efficiency of the general activity of the enterprise or its separate divisions. These indicators include:

- growth rate of production volume;
- profit growth rate;
- profitability of production;
- Product costs of 1 soum.

The growth rate of product volume is determined as follows:

$$T_V = \frac{V_{\text{хис}}}{V_{\text{баз}}} \cdot 100\%;$$

here: $V_{\text{хис}}$, $V_{\text{баз}}$ – production volume in the reporting and base years, respectively.

The rate of profit growth is determined using the following formula:

$$T_\Phi = \frac{\Phi_{\text{хис}}}{\Phi_{\text{баз}}} \cdot 100\%;$$

here: $\Phi_{\text{хис}}$, $\Phi_{\text{баз}}$ – profit for the reporting and base years, respectively.

Production profitability is determined as follows:

$$R_{\text{н/ч}} = \frac{\Phi}{\text{АИЧ}\Phi + \text{НАМ}} \cdot 100\%;$$

here: Φ – profit;

АИЧ Φ – average annual value of fixed assets;

НАМ – average annual value of normalized working capital.

Product costs of 1 soum are determined by the following formula:

$$\text{MX}_{1\text{uzs}} = \frac{T_V}{V}.$$

here: T_V – cost of production volume;

V – the volume of product produced.

2. Specific indicators describe the level of use of the main types of resources. The following indicators of efficiency in the use of resource types are distinguished:

- labor - labor productivity and labor capacity;
- fixed assets - stock return and stock capacity;
- material resources - material return and material capacity;
- capital investments - return on capital and capital capacity.

Labor productivity (MU) represents the volume of product produced by a worker per unit of time and is determined by the following formulas:

$$\text{МУ} = \frac{V}{\text{СИЧХ}} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{МУ} = \frac{V}{M_x}$$

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here: СИЧХ – average number of list of industrial production workers;

M_x - labor costs, as well as the amount of time spent on production.

Labor capacity (M_s) is the inverse of labor productivity:

$$M_c = \frac{1}{MY}$$

Return on assets (F_q) describes the volume of products produced at an average annual value of 1 soum of fixed assets:

$$\Phi_k = \frac{V}{\text{АНЧФ}}$$

Stock capacity (F_s) is the inverse of stock return:

$$\Phi_c = \frac{1}{\Phi_k}$$

Material return (M_q) indicates the volume of product production per unit of material cost:

$$M_k = \frac{V}{MX}$$

here: MX – material costs.

Material capacity (M_s) is the inverse of the material return:

$$M_c = \frac{1}{M_k}$$

Analysis and results

If we analyze the production indicators in the food industry, the share of food production in the structure of the manufacturing industry in 2019 was 13.9%, its physical volume index was 110.9%, in 2020 - The share of food production amounted to 13.9%, the volume index increased by 8.7% compared to 2019 and the production volume amounted to 42 388.2 billion. soums. In the structure of the manufacturing industry, the share of beverage production in 2019 was 2.5%, its physical volume index was 112.7%, while in 2020 the share of

beverage production was 2.4%, compared to 2019, the physical volume index increased by 3.9% and production volume reached 7,308.7 billion. soums. As a result of measures taken to expand the range of finished products and support their production, the volume of consumer goods amounted to 119.2 trillion soums, an increase of 3.6% compared to 2019, its share in total industry was 32.5 %. In the structure of food production, wine and vodka and beer accounted for 7.1% (7.9% in 2019).[2]

In terms of regions, the highest share of consumer goods in the total volume of the republic is 22.3% in Andijan region, as well as 18.4% in Tashkent, 11.0% in Tashkent region, 9.8% in Samarkand region and Fergana. the region was 6.3%. The growth rate of consumer goods is higher than the national growth rate (103.6%) in Samarkand (115.4%), Bukhara (113.5%) and Surkhandarya (111.7%) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (110, 0%) were recorded.

In 2020, the highest share of food production in the country in terms of regions fell to the city of Tashkent - 21.7%, as well as Tashkent region - 16.4%, Samarkand region - 10.5%. The highest rates of growth in food production were recorded in Bukhara (117.1%), Samarkand (115.1%) and Tashkent regions (112.1%).

When analyzing the indicators of food production in Bukhara region, in the structure of consumer goods in the region in 2020 food production reached 2571.2 billion soums, the share of total consumer goods was 38.8%, including non-food production. 4063.3 billion soums, the share of total consumer goods was 61.2%. Compared to food production over the next five years, the largest share of this indicator in the total volume of consumer goods falls on 2016 (2016 - 49.3%, 2017 - 44.2%, 2018 - 39.8%, 2019 year - 37.2 percent and 2020 - 38.8 percent). The level of utilization of available resources in the food industry in Bukhara region was analyzed using resource-related efficiency indicators (Table 1).

Table 1. Indicators of efficiency in the use of economic resources in the food industry in Bukhara region

Indicators	2016 y.	2017 y.	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.
Labor productivity, mln. sum	169,2	176,3	196,7	258,1	260,2
Capacity of work, man	0,59	0,56	0,51	0,39	0,38
Fund return (effect), soums	2,21	2,28	2,36	3,36	3,37
Fund capacity, soums	0,45	0,44	0,42	0,30	0,29
Material return, coin	1,66	1,68	1,73	2,36	2,37
Material capacity, coin	0,60	0,59	0,56	0,42	0,41
Capital return, UZS	2,55	1,33	1,14	1,52	1,53
Capital capacity, soums	0,39	0,75	0,87	0,65	0,64

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Labor productivity in the food industry of Bukhara region in 2020 will reach 260.2 billion soums. soums, fund return - 3.37 bln. The decrease in material capacity by 0.41% and the decrease in capital capacity by 0.64 soums was due to the implementation of measures to effectively use the existing economic potential of the region.

Conclusions

The final indicator of the activity of the food industry is its income. Revenue is the total amount of money received by an enterprise as a result of the production and sale of goods and services over a period of time. Revenue as an economic concept represents the economic efficiency of the enterprise, the correctness of its management policy, strategic and tactical decisions. The amount of income, its change (efficiency of the enterprise) provides information about the public recognition of the products produced by the enterprise, the place and role of the enterprise in the relevant markets. The income of an enterprise is inextricably linked with its profits. [9] Modern economic theory interprets profit as a benefit derived from the expenditure of factors of production - labor, land, capital, and entrepreneurial ability. "The efficiency applied to a particular business unit does not match the efficiency indicators at the community level. If an enterprise carries out its

activities on the basis of minimal consumption of all factors of production, it is called the efficiency of production or the efficiency of a particular economic unit.[8]

In the modern economy, the efficiency of the food industry can be achieved through the development of innovative processes, the use of new production technologies, the application of new methods to ensure the competitiveness of the enterprise. The search for and use of innovations is a pressing issue facing businesses. Innovations provide an opportunity to apply new technologies and organizational and technical achievements, improve management principles, adapt enterprise activities to market requirements, modernize production processes and provide additional strength to ensure economic growth.[10]

Innovations, by their nature, include not only technical or technological developments, but also changes that can update any area of scientific production activity. Constant updating of equipment and technologies makes innovation processes an important condition for the production of competitive products, the ability of the enterprise to occupy and maintain its position in the market, increase labor productivity and increase the efficiency of the enterprise.

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RECONSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION OF MENTAL POWERS

Abstract: The article tells about the peace and prosperity of our country, the name of each year, the slogans of the Independence Day, as well as the celebration of the anniversaries of our great ancestors by UNESCO, the State Youth Policy, five important initiatives.

Key words: Reform, terms of the year, Independence Day uranium, Action Strategy, UNESCO, five important beginnings, urban anniversaries, art, sports, computer literacy, book-loving, women's busy.

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Introduction

Our national idea consists of such noble goals as peace, development of the Motherland, and people's well-being. The heritage of our ancestors, our national values, which silenced the mountainous world, has been restored. The peace of our country, the well-being of our people, the bright future of the youth are the fruits of our neutrality, our sacred wealth.

We all know that giving a horse to our people every year has become a good program. It is noteworthy that in order to continue the reforms in various areas, it is necessary to identify important areas and pay special attention to them in the national directions adopted in the new year. The terms given during the years of independence have played an important role in the deepening of the great message "Reform - not for reform, but for the people" in the hearts of our people. Terms of the years: 1996 - the year of Amir Temur; 1997 - Year of Human Interests; 1998 - Year of the Family; 1999 - Year of Women; 2000 - Year of Healthy Generation; 2001 - Year of Mother and Child; 2002 - Year of Respect for the Elderly; 2003 - Year of Abat mahalla; 2004 - Year of Mercy; 2005 - Year of Health; 2006 - Year of Sponsors and Physicians; 2007 - Year of Social Protection; 2008 - Year of Youth; 2009 - Year of Rural Development and Prosperity; 2010 - Year of the harmoniously developed generation; 2011 - Year of

Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship Development; 2012 - Year of the Family; 2013 - Year of Abat marriage; 2014 - Year of the Healthy Child; 2015 - Year of Respect for the Elderly; 2016 - Year of Healthy Mother and Child; 2017 - the Year of Dialogue with the Population and Human Interests; 2018 is the Year of Accelerated Entrepreneurship, Support of Innovative Ideas and Technologies; 2019 - Year of Accelerated Investment and Social Development; 2020 - the year of development of science, education and digital economy; 2021 has been designated as the Year of Youth Support and Public Health.

Every year on September 1, our compatriots celebrate the greatest and dearest Independence Day with great solemnity and joy. In particular, from year to year, the Independence Day speeches have a deeper content.

The mottos of the Independence Day Celebrates: This is a holy man in the Holy Land! (2010); Great and holy Motherland! (2011 You are my destiny, my happiness, a free and prosperous homeland (2012); If I am honored, supported and proud, my Uzbekistan! (2013); If you are alone, I dedicate my sacred Motherland, my love and loyalty to you, my beautiful Uzbekistan!" (2014); If I repeat, if you are alone, my motherland is Uzbekistan! (2015); "You are beautiful and unique, my sacred homeland, my dear, I sacrifice

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you for Uzbekistan» (2016); "Let's be brave, our moon is from Uzbekistan!"» (2017); " Dear and lonely dear Uzbekistan!"»(2018); " Long live Uzbekistan!"»(2019); "You are the source of power, the source of happiness, my dear Uzbekistan!"»(2020); "Let's live in peace and prosperity in the new Uzbekistan!" (2021).

Years of Independence Z.M Babur (1993), Bahouddin Naqdashbandi (1993), Abduhalik Gijduvani (1994), Mirzo Ulugbek (1994), Najmiddin Qubra (1994), Feruz (1995), Amir Temur (1996), Imam al Bukhari (1998), Ahmad Fergani (1998), Jalaladdin Manguberdi (1999), al-Margilani (2000) and Moturudi (2000) are the dates of birth of our great ancestors.

2750th anniversary of Samarkand (2007), 2700th anniversary of Karchi and Shakhrisabz (2002), 2500th anniversary of Bukhara, Khiva (1997) and Termez (2002), 2200th anniversary of Tashkent (2009), 2000th anniversary of Margilan (2007) celebrated.

Our holidays and values, such as Navruz and Ed have been restored.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev said: "... at the same time, the education of young people remains a very important and important issue for us." "We will use all the forces and opportunities of our state and society for the development and happiness of our young people as independent thinkers, with high intellectual and spiritual knowledge, who are unmatched in any field in the world," he said." - confirms at the current stage of development of our society. [1:14].

"Year of Healthy Generation" in 2000, "Year of Mothers and Children" in 2001, "Year of Youth" in 2008, "Year of Harmonious Generation" in 2010, "Year of Healthy Child" in 2014, "Healthy Generation" in 2016 The adoption and implementation of specific state goals, marked as the "Year of Mother and Child", also confirms the relevance of youth policy.

The importance of youth issues in our society is evidenced by the adoption in the first months of independence (November 20, 1991) of the Law "On the principles of national youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan." For the first time in this law, the direct participation of our youth in the development and implementation of policies and guidelines related to the lives of young people has been identified as one of the main tasks. Resolutions adopted by our government on August 29, 1997, such as the National Direction for Personnel Training, the Law on Education, and the National State Program for the Development of School Education for 2004-2008, laid a solid foundation for the young generation to achieve perfection. . In addition, the Law "On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child", the Law "On Employment", the Law "On Physical Culture and Sports", the Law "On Prevention of Neglect and Juvenile Delinquency

among Minors", the Law "On Sponsorship" The adoption of the law "On care" has served to create a solid legal framework for the industry. The new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy", adopted on September 14, 2016, Chapter 4, Article 33 of the Law is aimed at ensuring the interests of our youth [2: 182].

The fourth step in the development of the social sphere, which is one of the five priority areas identified by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No 4947 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" The issue of "Improvement of state policy in relation to youth" is considered in the report, which states: to increase community self-sacrifice".

The introduction of the post of Deputy Minister of Youth Policy, Social Development and Spiritual and Moral Affairs in the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, as well as in all city and head of district is a source of great attention to youth. gives. [3: № 22 (7934)].

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 5, 2017 "On increasing the effectiveness of state policy on youth and support the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan", a comprehensive reform of the system of comprehensive support of youth The Youth Association of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the Kamolot youth public movement. Today, he works professionally under the motto "Youth - the builder of the future", which ensures the implementation of topical issues of youth policy in collaboration with national authorities, non-governmental, non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society. The day of the formation of the Uzbek Youth Association - June 30 - is marked in our country as "Youth Day".

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 27.06.2018, No. 5466 on the National Direction "Youth is our future" is particularly effective in the development of youth entrepreneurship. In 2018 on December 28 Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the House of Representatives states that 2 trillion sums have been allocated for the "Every Family is a Business" and "Youth is Our Future" directions, and more than 2,600 business places have been created.

As the President said, "An educated generation is the guarantee of a great future." 32% or 10 million of our people are under 30 years old.

In 2019, the goal is to bring the level of high-level coverage of graduates to 20 levels.

President Sh. In his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 19, 2017, M. Mirziyoyev noted that the number of young people in the world is 2 billion. The UN's proposal to develop

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an international convention on the rights of young people proves its relevance on a global scale.

Five important beginnings. In particular, the President stressed the need to pay more attention to young people, to involve the younger generation in culture, arts, sports, to develop in them the ability to use information technology, to increase the popularity of books among young people. In this regard, he put forward five important initiatives for the development of the spiritual world of young people and the organization of their leisure time.

Thirty percent of the country's population is between 14 and 30 years old. Modern conditions and opportunities have been created for them to acquire knowledge and acquire a profession. That is why it is important to organize meaningful leisure time for young people. The more spiritually rich young people are, the stronger their immunity against various alien vices will be.

The first direction is to increase the interest of young people in yakika, fine arts, literature, literature and other types of art, to reveal talents.

The second direction is aimed at physical training of young people, creating the necessary conditions for them to develop their abilities in sports.

The third direction is to organize the effective use of computer technology and the Internet among the population and youth.

The fourth direction is to improve the spiritual world of young people, to organize systematic work on the widespread deployment of book-loving among them.

The fifth direction deals with the employment of women. These initiatives have been met with great interest by our young people.

Today, more than 800 cultural centers, 312 music and art schools in the country cover 130,000 boys and girls. Under the leadership of the head of our state, work is underway to improve the material and technical base of cultural centers, music and art schools.

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SELF-ESTEEM AS AN IMPORTANT MECHANISM OF SELF-REGULATION OF A YOUNGER STUDENT

Abstract: The article is devoted to the actual problem of the psychology of education as the self-esteem of a younger student. Here self-esteem is considered as an important mechanism of self-regulation of a child's behavior. Based on an in-depth analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature, the concept of self-esteem and its types (low, high, adequate) is given, the essence and significance of self-esteem for the development of a younger student's personality is revealed, important recommendations are given to parents and teachers for the proper upbringing of a child's self-esteem in family and school conditions. Special attention is paid to the issue of conditions, causes and factors of the formation of a particular self-esteem in children. [12]

Key words: self-esteem, mechanism, self-regulation, psychology of education, junior student, educational process, teachers, family, parents, children.

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Introduction

As you know, the requirements of adults then become reliable regulators of a child's behavior when they turn into his requirements for himself, i.e. into self-regulators, which the child follows regardless of whether he is under the control of other people or not. Then he himself becomes the controller of his actions.

The analysis of the complex process of self-regulation of behavior is one of the most important tasks of all child sciences. Like activity, self-regulation can be of varying degrees of complexity. As a necessary mechanism, self-regulation includes a special psychological apparatus, which we will continue to call the self-assessment apparatus.

Without self-assessment, that is, an individual's own assessment of the actions he performs and those of his mental properties that manifest themselves in these actions, behavior cannot be self-regulating. Self-assessment, self-control and behavior correction are inextricably linked processes. Mental self-regulation necessarily implies self-esteem, according to and through which not only the acceptability or desirability of an act is determined, but also the degree

of success with which it is performed and can be performed.

It is important for the normal development of the human personality to establish a harmonious relationship between what a person wants, what he claims, and what he is actually capable of. Abilities, like everything in a person, develop in the process of activity. However, the problem of whether they correspond to the goal that a person aspires to always remains relevant.

A person always evaluates in one way or another the conformity of what he wants with what is possible. But this assessment is not always correct. In some cases, a person overestimates his capabilities and strength, i.e. claims more than he can. In others, on the contrary, his self-esteem turns out to be too timid, and he is capable of incomparably more than he assumes.

Self-esteem is a person's attitude to their abilities, capabilities, personal qualities, as well as to appearance. It can be correct (adequate) when a person's opinion of himself coincides with what he really is. In the same cases when a person does not evaluate himself objectively, when his opinion about

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himself sharply diverges from what others consider him to be, self-esteem is most often incorrect, or, as psychologists call it, inadequate.

If a person underestimates himself compared to what he really is, then his self-esteem is low. In the same cases, when he overestimates his capabilities, performance, personal qualities, appearance, an increased self-esteem is characteristic of him. Both high and low self-esteem makes life very difficult for a person. It is not easy to live insecure, timid; it is difficult to live arrogant.

Acute conflict conditions, in which, as it turned out, the individual, his intransigence is very often considered the result of his incorrect conceit. It is very important to understand the self-conceit of a person in order to determine the relationship with him, for the purpose of standard communication, in which society, as well as social creatures, inevitably include. In particular, it is important to take into account the conceit of children. As well as everything without exception in the mute, the beloved is still only being created for this reason, too, in a huge facet, rather than near the elder, it is susceptible to influence, change.

Assimilating in the course of teaching as well as learning specific universally recognized measures and values, the student begins to be influenced by the evaluating opinions of others (teachers, peers) to be related in a concrete way as well as to the real results of their own training work, thus also to themselves personally as well as persons. Over time, someone, without exception, with great certainty distinguishes his own real achievements, also in this case, what did someone have the opportunity to achieve, owning some individual properties. Thus, around the student during the educational process, an installation is created in the assessment of their own abilities - the only one with key parts of self-conceit.

The self-assessment reflects the concepts of children as well as about what they have previously won, thus also about this, to which someone is trying, the plan of his upcoming - albeit not yet ideal, but performing great importance in the self-regulation of his actions during the full training work, in particular. In this case, the self-assessment reflects what the preschooler will find out about for himself with others, as well as his growing personal dynamism, aimed at understanding his own operations and individual properties.

It is established that the guys, according to everyone, belong to the miscalculations allowed to stand out. Some, having done the exercise, thoroughly check it, others give it to the teacher here, others hold the service for a long time, especially if the beloved is an auditor, fearing to make it from the handles. In the teacher's note: "There is a mistake in your work," students pay attention in different ways. Some demand not to indicate in any way where the mistake is, but to give them the chance to personally find it and correct it. Others with concern, turning white or

scarlet, ask the question: "And which one is also in which place?" Also, undoubtedly agreeing with the co-teacher, they humbly receive his support. Still others here are trying to justify themselves by hyperlinks to the conditions.

The approach to the allowed miscalculations, to their mistakes, minuses in no way only in teaching, but also in action is the main factor of a person's self-conceit. More certainly, as well as previously recorded, the guys with the right self-esteem pay attention to the errors in their works. As a rule, they, including with interest, without the help of others, find an error: "They say, I'm curious about what? Which one?"

Guys with reduced self-esteem, if they have to personally find their own error, as a rule, without saying a word, reread the service a number of times, absolutely nothing in it does not change in any way. Often they simultaneously pull down the handles and also do not want to control themselves, proving that everyone, without exception, will also absolutely not notice anything. The friendly approach of the educator, the endorsements are intended to be a significant catalyst supporting their work. Encouraged and encouraged by the teacher, they eventually include in the service also often females detect an error.

Just as it was previously told, in the self-esteem of children, not only his approach to what he had previously won is displayed, but also in such a case, what someone would like to be, his desires, expectations. Self-conceit is closely connected with this, in what the individual claims. The conceit of children is revealed in no way only in this, just as someone evaluates himself, but also in this, just as someone belongs to the achievements of others. It has been established from research that guys with high self-esteem do not necessarily praise themselves in any way, however, they are happy to discredit everything without exception, what others do. Students with reduced self-esteem, on the contrary, are predisposed to reassess the values of the accomplishment of friends.

Guys who are not deadly to themselves in any way are often very deadly to others. If a student of smaller classes, which as a rule acquires excellent grades, also sublimely evaluates himself, provide his service with a similar one in his assessment, because according to the quality of the service done by another, in this case someone will establish 4 or 5 for himself, but in the work of another he will find an abundance of shortcomings.

The preschooler does not appear in any way in the light with what-in this case, the relationship to himself. As well as all other characteristic features of a person, without exception, his self-conceit is formed during training, in which the main importance belongs to the family as well as the school. In the multiple tracking experiments also done, the guys with

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significant self-esteem differed in initiative, zeal for achieving success, as well as in teaching and social work, thus also in fun.

Guys with low self-esteem drive themselves in a completely different way. Their main distinguishing feature is indecision for themselves. In absolutely all their own endeavors and processes, they expect only failure. It was revealed that there is practically no relationship between the self-esteem of children and the material security of the family. However, the reliability of the family was a very significant condition; in the broken surnames, there were more guys with reduced self-esteem.

There was no correlation between the children's self-esteem and the number of the period that the father and mother perform together with him. The main thing is not in any way how many, but also how father and mother contact the children. No less important is the thrifty, respectful approach of the father and mother to the person of the children, their interest in the existence of the offspring or daughter, the representation of the disposition, tastes, understanding of friends.

A completely different situation opened up in the surnames, in which place most of the child with reduced self-esteem lived. The father and Mother of these students did not manage to give any extensive characterization of their own children. These father and mother include in the life activity of their own child only at the time if they form their specific problems for the purpose; more generally, the demand is intended as an impetus for intervention father and mother to a secondary school.

With admission to a secondary educational institution, the newest phase begins in the existence of children; the main configuration of his work is training work with its special order, special conditions for his irritable psychological company and individual qualities. The results of this work are evaluated with special points.

Now, previously directly given, his subject also establishes a role from among other people. Achievements as well as failures in teaching, the analysis by the teacher of the results of his training work also begin to establish the approach of children to personally for themselves, polyadelphite.letter. his conceit. Psychology specialists also teachers deliberately analyzed the impact of the score that the teacher showed in children.

In the laid experiment, the category of students (any without the help of others) performed a training exercise in the presence of a teacher. The teacher regularly approached one of the guys, was fond of it, praised and rewarded what they were doing. Someone also approached other guys, but emphasized the interest in the main way in the permissible errors to stand out, and also created critical remarks for them in a sudden figure. Certain children were generally kept

by someone without any interest, the letter to whom with their letter one did not fit in any way.

Results and Discussion:

The results became relevant; more correctly, these guys overcame absolutely everyone with the task, which the teacher excited. The exercise was carried out much worse by these students, how the teacher disfigured the state of mind with his own remarks. It turned out to be absolutely sudden in this case that the lowest results did not come out near these, to whom the teacher created sudden critical remarks, but about the child, which someone in general did not note in any way, did not regard at all.

This skill has very clearly revealed that an individual that functions has a need for a specific relationship to this, that someone creates, feels the need for this in order for the results of his work to be perceived. More generally, someone has a need for approval, for a positive score. He is very disappointed with the negative analysis. However, it completely introduces order, functions hard, and also immobilizes the desire to function in this case, indifference, if its activity is neglected, is not observed in any way. During the educational process, disapproval and strictness for themselves increase over time around teenagers. First-graders give a more favorable assessment of their own training work, but failures are combined only with impartial factors. Second graders, also in characteristic features, third graders belong to themselves previously most negatively, making the object of the score not only excellent, but also bad actions, not only achievements, but also failures in teaching.

Over time, the independence of self-esteem also increases. If the conceit of first-graders is almost entirely dependent on the assessments of their actions as well as the results of the work of the teacher, father and mother, in this case, students of the 2nd and 3rd grades give an assessment of the accomplishment of the most without the help of others, committing, as I previously told, the object of a dangerous score is also evaluating the work of the most teacher (constantly a unit someone is fair, impartial unit).

During school teaching, earlier during the initial classes, the value of assessment for the purpose of children changes significantly; the presence of this someone is located in a direct relationship with the topics of the theory, with the conditions that the student directly presents to himself. The approach of children to the score of his achievements, without exception, is more and more in line with the need to have the most reliable understanding of the most-most for themselves.

Thus, the significance of school grades is not limited to this in any way, the fact that they are obliged to have an impact on the cognitive work of the student. Assessing knowledge, the teacher, according to the essence, at the same time gives an assessment

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of a person, her abilities, her role from among others. Points are also taken directly in this way by the child. Understanding the teacher's score, they also rank their own friends as well as five-year-olds, mediocre, insignificant, diligent or non-punitive, responsible or irresponsible, collected or ill-mannered.

The impact of the teacher's assessments on the development of the children's persona, in his approach to himself, to others, and others to the village is difficult to reconsider. The concept of assessments, which in the educational process is intended to be the main instrument of the teacher's influence in students, is considered, in a similar way, to be significantly the most difficult, as well as a thin tool, than this is usually implied.

Applying this or another limit of influence, the teacher, according to the statement of the Co.Letter.Ushinsky, is obliged to imagine for himself her emotional base, polyadelphite.letter. to function in no way at random, but to understand that the beloved is also calculated what someone expects from her. Evaluating points, which the teacher exhibits,

must undoubtedly correspond to the real knowledge of the child.

But the teaching skill demonstrates that a huge rhythm is needed in the students' knowledge score. It is important not only that one or another assessment was established by the teacher to the student, but also in this case, that someone declared the presence of this. A preschooler must understand what the teacher expects from him the next time. There is no need to over-praise excellent students, especially these children, who achieve significant results, but in the absence of special work. However, it is necessary to reward in this or another figure a slight development in teaching, despite the fact that also low, but hardworking, diligent children.

Conclusion:

The main thing that is obliged to establish the approach of any teacher to any student (regardless of the degree of his knowledge and personal emotional distinguishing features) is full confidence in the growing person, in his abilities.

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THE IMAGE OF MURSHID IN THE DIVINES OF YUNUS EMRO

Abstract: *Man always feels the need for a divine connection. He is seeking guidance on this path. He finds a perfect murshid and pledges allegiance to him. Therefore the murshid is one of the main characters in classical literature. The article discusses the depiction of the image of a murshid in the divinity of Yunus Emro. We made attempts to reveal the place of his masters in his spiritual maturity. Indeed, the changes in Yunus Emro's inner self, his prophetic discoveries, including the influence of his murshid on the mystical poet's divine utterances, were also strong. The importance of the murshid in the travel leech was proved by literary texts.*

Key words: *murshid, murid, fano, tasawwuf, tariqat, sufi, irshad, ruh, nafs, hikmat, ishq, irfan.*

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Introduction

Every nation will have great creators who will immerse themselves in the spirit of every nation and represent it. Undoubtedly, Yunus Emro is one of the guardian poets who gained fame and won the hearts of the whole Turkish world. The spiritual birth of a person is marked by a murshid holding on to the perfect skirt. In this sense, great coaches have a unique role in the birth of a great artist named Yunus Emro. They became the main characters in the wisdom of Yunus Emro, as well as defining the essence of divinity, pleasure, and enlightenment.

First of all, the deities embody a common guide to the Truth, the leech leader. He is the leader of the Lover of Truth in the spiritual caravan. Without His instructions, substance, it is difficult to unlock hearts, it is difficult to stop the long hard road. But Yunus Emro was an artist who was aware of the experiences of the sect. Therefore, the name of Sheikh Topduk Emro, the perfect piri, is mentioned in the hymns, and a vivid picture of his spiritual upbringing life emerges. For example, in a proverb:

*Топдуқнинг ёз-қишида,
Қул бўлдик эшигида,
Юнус мускин хом эдик,*

Пишдик, алхамдулиллоҳ... [Юнус Эмро, 2014]–

is called. According to Tazkira and Manaqib, one perfectionist of Yunus Emro is Topduk Emro. He studied spiritual education for forty years on the doorstep of the sheikh. Yunus Topduq was one murid who pledged allegiance to Emro and served with submission. The fact that the sheikhs have crossed the valleys of Sharia, sect, enlightenment, truth on the wing of enlightenment is repeatedly emphasized in divinity. It was here that they revealed the mystery of dervishism in the heart of Judge Yunus, and we put the veil of Sufism on. The external sciences merged with the internal sciences. The murid's love for the murshid is in his submission. In this respect, it is difficult to find a murid in love who is equal to Yunus Emro. The reader, who reads the hymns carefully, gets a vivid picture of the author's schools of thought, the piri teachers. After all, many of his deities are dedicated to their teachers. One of them is "Come, the blind man loves me":

*Оқар сувдек шовулларам,
Дардли жигарим доғларам,
Шайхимни эслаб йиғларам,*

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Кел, кўр мени, ишқ найлади [Юнус Эмро, 2014].

When we say lyrical heroes, we mean, first, the image of a lover and a lover. We can say that a murid is a lover, a murshid is a lover. This is the love of enlightenment, spirituality, monotheism. The reason for the writing of the works, the history is known only to the creator. For this reason, many poems written in fact dedicated to the murshid are thought to be dedicated to the yor today, and are analyzed. However, if we inspect the poems that appear in some manaqib, tazkira, and short stories, this issue becomes obvious. The companion described in this divinity is also a murshid:

*Мен элма-эл юргувчи қул,
Шайхимни сўргаймен нуқул,
Ғурбатда ҳолим не эрур,
Кел, кўр мени, ишқ найлади.
Мажнун мисоли юрмишам,
Ул ёрни тушда кўрмишам,
Уйғониб, малул бўлмишам,
Кел, кўр мени, ишқ найлади [Юнус Эмро, 2014].*

Although the paths to Allah are innumerable, it is up to the perfect murshid to cross them with confidence, correctness, and without deviations. In this, the murid is in love; the murshid is in love. "As long as a murid is in love with the sheik's guardianship, he cannot go beyond the control of his own will and into the control of the sheik's will. The murid is the one who wills the will of the sheik"[Najmiddin-i Daye. 2013]. The Sufi poet says:

*Мискин Юнус нидо айлар,
Жону дилин фидо айлар,
Топдук пиримга етсам деб,
Рози дилим сочар бўлдим [Юнус Эмро, 2014].*

he exalted, the Beloved. But it is a murshid ladder to understand this love and gnosis and to ascend to the rank of vusul. Ishqullah and ma'rifatullah are attained only when one falls in love with the murshid. This means that the flame of love in the heart of every murid falls first on the murshid. The murshid is the spiritual sultan, the master of the murid. Indeed, the Wayfarer of the Truth unconditionally obeys the demands of the piri. He always fulfills his duties to the truth and the master. Fayzu, who dreams of blessed conversations and misses his remembrance meetings, is also a murshid. Therefore, terms such as king, sultan, lord, sheikh, friend, leader also represent the guide murshid:

*Шайху донишманду валий,
Жумласи бирдир, эр йўли,
Юнусдир дарवेशлар қули,
Топдук каби раҳбари бор... [Юнус Эмро, 2014]*

Of course, the earth and the Iranians are also perfect, who have attained spiritual maturity in the divine, and who have returned from the Truth to the people for the education of the people. [1] They also

appear in the image of the murshid. The Sufi Turkish poet Yunus Emro, in several of his hymns, urges us to hold fast to the earth:

*Киши ўз билгани ила
Асло етарми манзилга.
Аллоҳга етмас, то ўшал
Эр этагин тутмагунча [Юнус Эмро, 2014].*

According to Yunus Emro, the sheikh, the sage, the guardian are all actually land. They are all perfect guides. However, the appearance of the earth in the image of a murshid gave the deities a Turkish spirit, a Turkish tone and expression.

Yunus Emro also discusses the status of the murshid in the divinity. According to him, the main thing in the relationship between a murshid and a murid is trust, sincerity, loving love and submission. Imam al-Ghazali, while discussing the etiquette of murid, says: "Moses (pbuh) kept asking questions, and this led to their divorce. If a student goes beyond what his teacher says and prefers his own opinion, you condemn him to failure and harm. If you say, "Allah has commanded us to ask, 'Ask the people of remembrance, if you do not know,' then you are right." You just have to ask questions about what the teacher has allowed. It's not good to ask about something your mind doesn't understand. Therefore, Hizr (pbuh) forbade Moses (pbuh) to ask questions before the time came. Your teacher knows what you are capable of and when it is time to reveal the secret. If your teacher opens it up for you, then it is time to ask about it." [Imam al-Ghazali. 2014]. Only when there is surrender will there be an acceleration in the spiritual caravan. Here is one such divinity:

*Кирмоқ керак тарбиятга,
Жумла билганларин қўйиб,
Мураббийси не дер эса,
Уни маҳкам тутмоқ керак [Юнус Эмро, 2014].*

The divinities of Yunus Emro, as narrated in the narrations, are spread over eighteen thousand worlds and are mentioned in the language of all beings, and it is possible to see the beauty of the Creator in every line, to observe His thousand and one attributes.

Yunus Emro has been serving at Topduk Emro for forty years, transporting only dry and cannabis firewood. One day his nafs said to him, "What has become clear in your heart that you have served with love at this door for so many years? Which curtain in your eye has risen? What truth are you attached to?" He says. And that's when he leaves. A few years later, he realizes his mistake, misses his teacher, and returns home. It was morning when he reached that door. The lady meets her mother and asks her for a pir. He said, "Once you left, he searched once. He's gone, I said. He did not ask again. How did you run away, Jonah? Don't confuse me, now apologize." When Yunus Emro started begging, he said, "I can only help one thing. Now your teacher's eyes are blind. Go and wait at the door. When I take him by the hand and lead him

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out the door, he hits you and asks me, "Who is this?" he asks. I say, "Jonah." If he says, "Which Jonah?" If "Our Jonah?" "Close your hand and ask him to forgive you." They do the same. We found Yunus Emro's answer, "Is it our Yunus?" as long as it was. Yunus Emro also takes his murshid by the hand and apologizes to him, and again takes his ax and goes to collect firewood. But now, after Jonah, even the most straight and dry woods in the forest are gathering like a mountain in the woods. Then Topduk Emro gave him a letter of permission and said, "Go somewhere and awaken the spirits." It is said that at that time Yunus Emro took three thousand three breaths. One thousand for the angels in the sky, one thousand for the fish in the river, and one thousand for the people of the world. According to the sources, one day a meeting of Iranians will be held in front of Topduk Emro. There was also a poet and theologian named Yunus Goyanda. At one point, Topduk was impressed by Emro and said to the theologian Jonah, "Now you say a little divine, we have a passion." Then there will be no answer from him. Not a word comes to mind and language. Then Topduk Emro turned to Yunus the Third and said, "Now is the time. I have opened your lock. It is the prophecy of Haji Wali Bektash. Do not be silent, but speak." Jonah also began to recite verses. "[3] It can be said that the memory of each of Yunus Emro's Sufi poems was born as a true - divine inspiration. However, the fact that these memories come to the heart of the House and conquer the hearts as a deity is due to the guidance of the perfect teacher.

The teachings of Sufism are in fact fanatical. The concept of fano is divided into three: fano fish-sheikh, fano fir-rasul, fano filloh. Yunus Emro is one of the saints who completed these three stages perfectly and was able to express these truths vividly in his works. His mortality passed from the murshid to the Messenger of Allah, and from him to Allah Almighty. Let us pay attention to the high status of one of the deities who ended up as Fano Fir-Rasul:

*Излай-излай, охир топсам изингни,
Изинг гүборига сурсам юзимни,
Ҳақ насиб айласа кўрсам ўзингни,
Ё Мухаммад, жоним орзулар сени [Юнус
Эмро, 2014].*

Love for Muhammad (saas) and hope for his intercession make up a large part of the divine.

Steadfast disciples learn from Allah at the end of the road. Therefore, the only image in the text is sometimes a murshid, sometimes a prophet, and sometimes the Truth. But always remember, "Am I not your Lord?" The real coach, the absolute mentor, is the world of Robbul. In the ascension to the status of Fano Fillah, the divine informs that the perfect murshid is a solid ladder:

*Юз минг пайгамбар келса,
Бир шафоат бўлмагай,
Агарки бўлмас эса
Аллоҳнинг инояти [Юнус Эмро, 2014].*

The image of a murshid in the divinity of Yunus Emro, such as the evolution of the nafs, the variety of states and statuses, also comes with various terms such as sheikh, pir, guide, friend, guide, lord, sultan, yor, lover, husband, eran. In addition, the Qur'an repeatedly acknowledges the Qur'an, Love, and the Heart as the guides to the leech: Therefore, He is a guide for the pious (al-Baqarah 2: 2-3). Yunus Emro, a true traveler, also said:

*Қоф тоғи заррам эрур,
Ой ва қуёш менга қул.
Аслим Ҳақ бешакдурур,
Муришдидир Куръон манга [Юнус Эмро,
2014].*

he said. The tax, which does not stop from the spiritual caravan, guides the heart that tastes "La maksuda illallah" ("There is no purpose other than Allah") as it transcends the destinations of the nafs:

*Раҳнамо бўлгин сен менга,
Дўстга юз бурайлик яна,
Боқмайлик ундан ўзага,
Кел, дўстга борайлик қўнғил [Юнус Эмро,
2014].*

The guide enjoys the passion of the enlightenment of love, and the loving Spirit involuntarily relies on Ishq by saying, "La mahbuba illallah" ("There is no lover but Allah"). The greatest robber, the enemy, in the ways of self-education is the devil. The devotion of a murshid who is deceived by his vassals and informs a misguided murid of the science of the state is incomparable. The disciple benefits from the enlightenment of the sheikh and moves from state to state, from status to status. The sheikh's guidance does not make him stunned by the amazement of the maqams, the majesty of the circumstances, nor does he stop at one position. Perhaps the soul feels a support, a light, in wandering. In Yunus Emro's divinity, love is love. The power that overcomes the hardships of this path is love, and the one who understands the presence of piety is in love:

*Девонамен, отим Юнус,
Ишқ бўлди менга қуловуз.
Ҳазратимга айтмиш, ёлғиз
Юз сурувни сурсан манам [Юнус Эмро,
2014].*

Yunus Emro is a divine love singer, a poet in love. Therefore, he is not satisfied with making love with his guide. Maybe he will study at Love Madrasa. We read the book of love in this madrasa, and its teacher is Allah:

*Биз – толиби илмлар,
Ишқ китобин ўқирмиз,
Аллоҳ мударрис эса,
Севи мадрасасидир [Юнус Эмро, 2014].*

The cries of the divine Yunus Emro, the seeker of such knowledge, still fill the hearts with love and knowledge and still enlighten the awake hearts with the light of the Qur'an and hadith. As we read the hymns, the image of the great murshid comes to mind.

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This is Yunus Emro. He is still a role model for humanity today with his creative heritage and legendary way of life. The Sufi poet himself had reminded the enlightened of this in sign language.

*Юнус бир хабар берур,
Эшитганлар шод бўлур,*

Ганжага этишсам деган

Изласин унинг изин... [Юнус Эмро, 2014]

Indeed, the divine Yunus Emro is a treasure in which the secret of not being deceived by the fabric of the world, of fulfilling one's duty of servitude, of going to the Hereafter with the gift of a pure heart is hidden. In fact, capturing this ganja is the dream of generations of Adam. That is why Yunus Emro's divinity is in the heart of the whole Turkish nation like his grave. The cries of a weeping nightingale should resonate in the hearts. His power unites the entire Turkish nation. Encourages self-awareness.

Hazrat Mahmud As'ad Joshan illuminated Islam with his poems called "Wisdom" and spread mystical education in the desert. Yunus Emro is a direct

follower of Ahmad Yassavi's path, one of his most loyal followers. Hazrat Yassavi opened the way, and Yunus Emro was one of those who followed this path. " Indeed, he is one of the brightest figures of fourteenth-century Turkish literature. Today, without exaggeration, all Turks can say that it is "Our Yunus". Indeed, Yunus Emro, like his master Ahmad Yassavi in wisdom, brought the charm of the Turkish language to Sufi poetry and mystical literature. Mystical pleasure reflected the Turkic spirit in his divinity. There was a Turkish revolution in the rhythm of poetry, sensuality, and moral education. As a result, the wisdom of mysticism came closer to the hearts of the people. In this sense, the analysis and interpretation of the image of the murshid in the divinity of Yunus Emro help to understand the truth of mystical literature, the life of the sect, the works of the guardian creators.

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ROLE OF CALIFORNIAN RED WORM IN BIOHUMUS PREPARATION

Abstract: The article discusses the role and importance of Californian red worms in biohumus production and the impact of biohumus on crop yields. The author of the current article consider that biohumus has biostimulating properties, contains the necessary proportions of substances necessary for plant growth and development and is rich in various biologically active compounds.

Key words: biohumus, crop yields, biological, active compounds, productivity, soil porosity, increase, consume, organic, matter, essential.

Language: English

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Introduction

The California red worm *Eisenia andrei* (Bouche, 1972) has been bred in Uzbekistan for the last few decades. One of the most pressing problems in agriculture is the production of additional products by improving the quality of degraded land and increasing its productivity. Worms in the soil process organic matter into a form that is easily 'digested' by plants, increasing soil porosity and improving the physical and chemical properties of the soil. The result is a dramatic increase in productivity.

The formation of humus is a complex chemical process in which organic matter is broken down not only into simple compounds but also into compounds that are essential for plants. Worms consume organic matter (humus, manure, vegetable and fruit residues, fallen leaves, etc.) and enrich it with biologically active substances in a gut transplantation process, making the worm waste or caprolite necessary for good plant development which becomes an invaluable biohumus. The content of micro- and macro nutrients in this biohumus is in necessary proportions for plant growth and biologically active substances it contains

increase the yield of crops. Biohumus is 15-20 times more effective than any organic fertilizer [1,2]. Vermiculture (biohumus extraction) was first introduced in 1959 at the University of California, USA, based on the cultivation of the Californian red worm. The California red earthworm differs from the common earthworm in its rapid reproduction, fecundity and longevity.

California red worms feed on humus, manure and organic waste. The worm's habitat should be soft, porous, with a humidity of 70%; the pH of the medium should be 6.5-7.5 and the optimum temperature should be 22-24°C. If the living conditions change drastically, their numbers will decrease. It takes 2-3 months from egg laying to sexual maturity. The average weight of the Californian red earthworm is 0.5 g, which transfers humus or manure equal to its own weight overnight, turning it into biohumus. If the worm weighs 0.5 g and assumes 50 pieces per m² (500,000 pieces per m²), 250 kg of substrate will pass through the worm's gut in 1 ha per day. If we say that worm activity lasts for 200 days a year, then the amount of substrate that passes through the worm's gut

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and is processed is up to 50 tonnes. This shows that worms are a powerful force in improving soil quality.

'California red worm' is grown in flat-bottomed, concrete surface, 1 m wide, 6 m long, 0.6-0.7 m high piles. "California red worm" can be grown in layered metal or wooden boxes and on the floor in 1 m wide, 10-15 m long and 0.5-0.7 m high piles. Manure from livestock farms was introduced outdoors to rot the worms so that they could be 'eaten'. Leaves and straw residues from trees were used to stabilise the environment. To determine the pH of the environment, the manure was liquefied and immersed in litmus paper and the pH was determined by comparing it with standard colours according to the change in colour of the paper.

In addition, the substrate was manually compacted to determine the moisture content. If a few drops of water were released, the humidity was considered sufficient. The temperature was measured with a thermometer in several parts of the room. The result was a pH of 6.5-7.5 in the cells; the substrate moisture content was about 70%. A small amount of paper and about 5% biohumus was added to the substrate to accelerate biohumus formation. After the substrate had been prepared as described above, the worms were placed in piles. First, 20-30 worms were placed per 0.5-1 kg of substrate. After the worms were dispersed in the substrate, the substrate was considered suitable for the worms. Thereafter, 20-25,000 worms were placed per 1 m² pile. Every 10-15 days, the substrate is placed 10-15 cm thick on the pile. One of the signs that "supplementation" is needed is that the worms begin to accumulate in the upper layers of the pile.

To maintain the moisture content of the pile at 70%, water is sprayed once a day, twice a day when the temperature is above 20° C. In practice, a small amount of water drips between the fingers when squeezing a small amount into the palm to determine the moisture content of the pile, and the moisture content of such a pile is about 70%. In a half-metre thick pile the worm density is at least 20-25 thousand per 1 m², and it takes 45-60 days for the biohumus to mature. The worms are then covered with 5-7 cm of substrate; within 2-3 days the worms transfer from the

biohumus to the substrate, this layer is removed and placed in the prepared substrate pile. The remaining worms in the biohumus pile are collected again. Biohumus without worms is dried in the shade, passed through a large sieve and covered. The substrate was tested not only on the piles, but also on the sides.

The piles of worms were grown on a substrate up to three metres wide. On the other side, biohumus is removed. The spaces between the piles of worms were left for walks. As a result, biohumus formation and harvesting continued uninterrupted. In winter the indoor temperature of 17° C is good for worm development. Biohumus contains 3-4% nitrogen, 2-3% potassium, 4-5% phosphorus and in 20 years it will increase yields of cereals per hectare by 25-30%, melons by 30-35%, vegetables by 25-35%, potatoes by 45-55%.

In the first year of biohumus application, 30% of the usual amount of mineral fertilizer is applied to the soil, and in subsequent years mineral fertilizer may not be used.

Conclusion

In conclusion, biohumus has biostimulating properties, contains the necessary proportions of substances necessary for plant growth and development and is rich in various biologically active compounds. 5-6 % of biohumus is sufficient to increase soil fertility. Its bioactive substances are very effective for plant growth.

Useful properties of biohumus;

- according to composition theory, biohumus is 4-8 times stronger than other fertilizers;
- reduces the density of the soil;
- increases the fertility of the soil by 15-25%;
- enriches the soil with organic compounds;
- positively influences the soil microflora;
- significantly increases the number of nutrient micro-organisms;
- good moisture retention;
- consists of mechanically sturdy granules;
- increases plant growth by 11-24%;
- most importantly, the crop will be ready in 2 weeks.

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WILLIAM FIERMAN'S SCIENTIFIC VIEWS ON TWENTIETH-CENTURY UZBEK LITERATURE

Abstract: It is known that Uzbek literature has its own fans, readers, researchers. This article analyzes William Fierman's investigations about Uzbek literature who is professor of Indiana University in The USA.

Key words: nationalism, Russified Uzbek, censorship, Petrov, ideological struggle.

Language: English

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Introduction

Navoi is the sultan of word property who gave the following definition to word:

Literature is so deep that it is difficult to reach the bottom with a dive, but every time you dive, you come out with news.

As Navoiy emphasized:

Ul kishi suv bag`rida g`avvos erur,

Kim guhari ma`ni anga xos erur.

Fayz harimida tajalli anga,

Kim yorubon mash`ali ma`ni anga.¹

Uzbek literature is considered to be a big part of this deep ocean. Valuable findings at the bottom of it attract not only Uzbeks, but also other countries' representatives. They also try to find precious items. International scientific discussions on Uzbek literature of the twentieth century were the result of such attempts. The following description of the culture of the XX century in Cholpon's story "Doktor Muhammadiyor" corresponds to the literature of the very time: "...The culture of the twentieth century came, whistling like a dragon, scattering water in all directions ... and began to move forward..."². In the international literary field, foreign researchers Edward

Alworth, Daniel Matushevsky,³ David Montgomery, Paul Austin, Tahir Qahhar, Boymirza Hayit, Halim Kara, Geoffrey Wheeler, Ingeborg Baldauf, William Fierman, Adeeb Khalid; Uzbek literary scholars Laziz Qayumov, Sherali Turdiyev, Marat Nurmuhamedov, Matyokub Kushjanov, Norboy Khudoiberganov, Pirmat Shermuhamedov, Salohiddin Mamajonov have shown their activeness in the debates and sometimes their "activeness" have been admitted.

The wide-ranging nature of the debates is evidenced by the fact that they have been mentioned in textbooks of the past. In particular, a textbook for students of pedagogical institutes published in 1985 which created by M.Ahmadbaeva and S.Ibrahimova also states that well-known Uzbek Soviet literary critics exposed the views of Western "Soviet scholars" on Uzbek literature as biased and slanderous.⁴

William Fierman, a professor at Indiana University, researched the ethnic identity and national feelings of Soviet Central Asians and showed great interest in Uzbek literature. He believes that it is impossible to have a clear idea of the national feeling through Soviet literature, which is directly concerned with the "solution" of the national problem in the

¹ Алишер Навоий. Муқаммал асарлар тўплами. 7-жилд www.ziyouz.com/kutubxonasi. Б 56-56

² Cho`lpon. Doktor Muhammadiyor. <https://n.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/uzbek-nasri/abdulhamid-cho-lpon-1897-1938/abdulhamid-cho-lpon-do-xtur-muhammaddiyor-hikoya>

³ Ushbu shaxs nomi 1985-yil chop etilgan "O`zbek adabiyoti" nomli qo`llanmada Matuzevskiy tarzida keltirilgan.-Z.M

⁴ Ahmadboyeva M, Ibrohimova S. O`zbek adabiyoti. T., O`qituvchi. 1985. 373-b.

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USSR and very few Westerners regret the opportunity to observe interethnic relations in the USSR and also citizens (meaning citizens of the Soviet state) said to avoid talking to them (Westerners) knowing "sensitive" the subject of national feelings.

Researcher Fierman investigated the following writers' works Odil Yakubov's "Er boshiga ish tushsa" (1966), "Ulug'bek xazinasi" (1973), "Diyonat" (1977), Mirmukhsin's "Nil ustida Oy" (1958), "Sho'ralagan husn" (1965), "Bir Khumcha Tilla" (1966), "Me'mor" (1974), Mamadali Mahmudov's "O'lmas qoyalari" (1981). Fierman points out that there are many issues in Uzbek literature that need to be studied, including the character of "Russified Uzbek" in Uzbek works, religious practices, and some Uzbeks. explores the role of artists in the development of "Soviet people" and Soviet culture.⁵ He also commented on the Uzbek literary language and the translation of works in Uzbek into Russian, noting that the translations were not always accurate and complete and he proved his view by the following opinions based on L. Bat va M. Qo'shjonov's "Aybek Kritiko-biograficheski ocherk" work:

"Some of Oybek's works have been shortened in Russian translation. For some reason, the image of Nuri's wedding has been shortened in translation. In this case, Fierman uses the word "deleted". Of course, There is a difference between the words deleted and abbreviated. To delete - to disappear, to shrink, to shrink, remove or obliterate - to become short in some aspects (height, length, size, quantity, etc.). It is known that the novel "Qutlug' qon", which was accepted with warm and lifelong love like "O'tkan kunlar", was written in 1938. The first Russian translation of the work, published in Tashkent, was edited by Lydia Bat. When comparing the Uzbek and Russian versions of the work, we see that Fierman exaggerated the problem a little, and according to L. Bat and M. Kushjanov's information, the practice of smoothing the situation can be seen and of course, in the process there was the influence of the environment in which they live. Comparing the Russian translation with the work in the native language, the play depicts the times of the day and at the end of the wedding Lutfiniso (Nuri's mother) and the image of her mental condition (although she was pleased with the respect and attention shown to her, her memory was distracted and restless)⁶ which wasn't seen in the translation⁷. According to Lydia Bat and Matyokub Kushjanov, this is not just a description of Nuri's wedding for the translator, but in our opinion, because the translator did not know or understand these points as important

for a non-Uzbek reader and one may have left the chain of parts connected to one another unattended.

First of all, this means that the translator must be able to identify and understand the national identity which underlies the sentences that at first glance seem to convey a simple message.⁸ ... So that the impression received by the translated student is as close as possible to the impression of the original reader.⁹ In the given literary text, the translator may not have felt the mental state of the Uzbek mother, especially the mother who married off her daughter.

Having studied Uzbek literature year after year, William Fierman said that there was no Uzbek writer from 1940 to the early 1950s who wrote works about his "lost generations" or that reflected national sentiments. It is known that the policy of repression of 1938 terrified everyone. Every writer was accustomed to spending every day in danger, thinking that they would be taken away and they were even mentally prepared for it. However, they were creative in any case, and only the novel "Navoi" by Oybek, completed in 1942, which is considered a major event in the history of our literature in the 40-50s, can refute the above ideas of Fierman. The researcher says that there was censorship in the literature of the period under study, but there were many Uzbeks who were very vigilant about the requirements of censorship, despite the fact that there were few Russians who knew the Uzbek language well enough to control Uzbek literature.

According to him, when he arrived in Tashkent, an Uzbek scholar said, "Americans say that our culture was russified by the Russians, but this is not true and Russification was carried out by some Uzbeks." he says. In the face of severe repression by nationalist intellectuals, many high-ranking members of the older generation rose quickly and were less concerned about change.¹⁰ This is one of the well-known but obscure truths of that time. Fierman proves his point by saying that the selected works of Fayzulla Khojayev were published first in Russian and then in Uzbek. In the research, a foreign professor Pirimkul Kadyrov did a lot of work on the article "Chinor ildizlari", published in the February 1979 issue of the newspaper "Soviet Uzbekistan". According to Pirimkul Kadyrov, like the roots of trees, humanity has its own cultural roots, "the inner world of each person is infinite. Hundreds of vivid images created by Navoi and Pushkin, Ferdowsi and Goethe, Shakespeare and Tolstoy can live together in the

⁵ Fierman W. Uzbek feelings of ethnicity. (A study of attitudes expressed in recent Uzbek literature). Cahiers du monde russe et sovietique. Vol22. Avril-Septembre 1981. pp. 187-229

⁶ Oybek. "Qutlug' qon". Roman. G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi. T-2015, 112-b.

⁷ <https://litlife.club/books/234087/read?page=26>

⁸ Quronov D. Nazariy qaydlar. T: "Akademnashr", . 105-b.

⁹ Quronov D. Nazariy qaydlar. T: "Akademnashr", . 109-b.

¹⁰ Fierman W. Uzbek feelings of ethnicity. (A study of attitudes expressed in recent Uzbek literature). Cahiers du monde russe et sovietique. Vol22. Avril-Septembre 1981. P 188

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memory and heart of one person.¹¹ Uzbek scholar¹² Pirmkul Kadyrov wonders why four Europeans and only two Central Asian artists mentioned him as one of the root sources which begins to analyze it on its own and concludes as follows:

Firstly, it shows that there is a heavy European component in the soil in which Uzbeks need to assimilate their spiritual nourishment, and secondly, it should not be forgotten that censorship rules probably refer to Central Asian writers in this context with the names of Russian writers required to come together.

We support the researcher's opinion, because we know that there was such a rule, which, although not really in writing, has already been adopted orally. This is evidenced by the image of Petrov, which was artificially included in Oybek's novel "Kutlug Kan" and later described as a patch in the novel. In the discussion of the novel in 1940, the lack of historical role of the Russian people in the development of the national consciousness of the Uzbek people was considered a major political shortcoming.

The pamphlet "Oybek va o'zbek sovet adabiyoti" written by S.Shermukhamedov and S.Mirzayev in 1987, says about the work the followings: "The work is imbued with the spirit of love for the working people, the spirit of diligence, honesty and justice. In particular, the formation of the revolutionary consciousness of the Uzbek workers and the influence of the Russian Bolsheviks (Petrov's image) are realistically reflected."¹³ Fierman's analysis of the continuation of the issue is interesting. He goes on to say that, in his view, the reference to Goethe and Shakespeare as well could be a balance for Pushkin and Tolstoy, rather than "weakening" the focus on local roots. Kadyrov does not say the specific logic of the roots in the Soviet homeland; It seems that he said that "roots" understood to the extent that Russian writers should include other European authors as well.¹⁴ Fierman's views are understandable, but there is an exaggeration in his views, because the names listed by Pirmkul Kadyrov were not only obligatory, but the authors mentioned had a worldwide readership, and were considered teachers.

For example, Oybek wrote about Pushkin:

Pushkin edi menga lutfan
Mangu porloq fikr ila
She`riyatning ezgu otashiga
Kuch va ilhom bag`ishlagan.¹⁵

(It means that Pushkin made me motivate to write poem with his ideas)

Or Erkin Vokhidov's "Pushkin" poem written in 1974:

Men ilk bor maktabga qo`yganda qadam,
Ilk bor alifbodan olganda ta`lim,
Menga olam aro yuz ochgan olam –
Pushkin dahosiga qilurman ta`zim,
Hali men anglamay Alisherni ham,
Gyote ruhi hali bo`lmasdan hokim,
Xayolim beshigin tebratgan onam –
Pushkin dahosiga qilurman ta`zim.

(When I started the school and leant the alphabet at for time, I bowed great Pushkin. As I didn't know about Navoi and Goethe, I thanked for Pushkin)

...
Shoir bo`lsam bir kun elga munosib,
Meni shoirim deb atasa xalqim,
Navoiy devonin ko`ksimga bosib,
Pushkin dahosiga qilurman ta`zim.¹⁶

(Once I will be a poet in the future and people will call me their poet, then I will get Navoi's work and thanked for Pushkin)

We find such verses in many of our writers:
...Toshlarni chang qilib uchirar zamon,
Bir uchqun yo`qotmas she`ring yolqini,
Bog`chang bir bahorga hamisha makon,
Sevadi har ko`ngil, har xayol uni!¹⁷

(It means that Pushkin is always great and unforgettable person at any age)

Mirmukhsin's "Nil ustida Oy" story written in 1958 in Moscow looks like the story "Sho`ralagan husn". The play depicts the life of two Egyptian Arab girls who were involved in archeological excavations during their studies. The researcher believes that this play has a hidden meaning and asks the following question:

Mirmukhsin' "Nil ustidagi Oy", which he began writing in Egypt or only criticizing the existing class system in Egyptian society, or is he also saying something about Uzbekistan?¹⁸ It should be noted that the "nicknames" of the protagonists selected in the author's stories "Sho`ralagan husn" and "Nil ustidagi oy" are the same.

Analyzing Mirmukhsin's story "Sho`ralagan husn"¹⁹ in 1965, it seems that the author understood and tried to explain the work in a completely different way. According to him, Mirmukhsin seems to be criticizing Vika (real name Khayrinisakhon Berdiyeva) for not being a good Soviet woman, rather than for being ashamed of being Uzbek. However, our opinion refutes the above, the reader who reads the work is disappointed with Vika's

¹¹ "Sovet O'zbekistoni" 1979 yil. 2-fevral. 3-b.

¹² William Fiermanni nazarda tutmoqdamiz.

¹³ Shermukhamedov S, Mirzayev S. Oybek va o'zbek sovet adabiyoti. T: "Fan", 1987. 21-b.

¹⁴ Sovet O'zbekistoni gazet. 1979-yil, 2-fevral soni.

¹⁵ Oybek. II tom. 37-b.

¹⁶ Vohidov E. Tanlangan asarlar. T.: "Sharq". 2016, 142-b.

¹⁷ Oybek zamondoshlari xotirasida. T.: "G'afur G'ulom". 1979.5-b.

¹⁸ Fierman W. Uzbek feelings of ethnicity. (A study of attitudes expressed in recent Uzbek literature). Cahiers du monde russe et sovietique. Vol22. Avril-Septembre 1981. P 214.

¹⁹ Mirmukhsin. Asarlar. 4 jildlik. 4-jild. Hikoyalar, qissalar. T., G'afur G'ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va san'at nashriyoti. 1983. 51-b.

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attitude to the Uzbek, national culture, Vika's (Hayriniso) speech and actions are described coldly, the reader naturally -stage The feeling of disgust from Vika increases. Vika's "uncivilized" description of her husband Norquzi and mother-in-law during the work can be considered as Vika's own verbal description without her knowledge. Characters of this type can be found in some other works of Mirmukhsin (the novel "Umid", the story "Nil ustida Oy").

In our opinion, Mirmukhsin condemns young people who, through such types, quickly accept "mass culture" without any editing or analysis. Esperanto is also important to Vika. He wants all people to speak this language. However, the creator of this language, Ludwig Zamenhof, insists that this language should not replace other languages. Vika wants to dance to "Cha-cha-cha"²⁰ in a restaurant near the Eiffel Tower in Paris, prefers to drink from a glass instead of a cup, resists the funeral of her husband, raises a child on her own. It may seem like a waste of his life and condemn such cases, but it seems to be a restriction of human rights and freedoms, but in the play the reader does not feel the positive qualities of Hayriniso (Vika) anywhere. In fact, if we pay attention to the lexical meaning of the name Hayriniso, its origin goes to the Arabic language and means the most generous, kind of women. But there is no resemblance to the body of the particle name in the protagonist. That is why the woman's mother-in-law (perhaps also the author)

wonders how such a Homeland can be left to such young people.

At the end of concluding his thoughts on this story, Fierman writes: When Vika dreamed of being on the Kreml wall, not under the Eiffel Tower, this story would never have been published. We assume that the reason for this conclusion was that the code of ethics of the communist regime of the former regime was strictly and strictly regulated and drinking around the Kremlin was considered immoral.

At that time, Fierman's article was objected to in 1981 by the literary critic Laziz Kayumov with the article "Qat'iy javob" (Strict Answer). First of all, the author does not like the fact that Fierman called his article "Uzbek feelings of ethnicity", because Laziz Kayumov is a foreign researcher of the national feeling (exactly the Uzbek national feeling) and he did not believe that he could understand. This relationship between researchers was caused by the ideological struggle of the former regime. The writers and artists were among those who joined the struggle (voluntarily and compulsorily), using the word as a weapon in this ideological struggle. However, the research of this period was successful. They (excluding the ideological approach) also serve as an auxiliary source for the wider introduction of Uzbek literature to foreign readers, a comparative study of its topics and methods. We will continue the analysis of William Fierman's research on Uzbek literature in our next work.

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²⁰ 50-yillardan mashhur bo'lgan Kuba raqsi

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TRAINING FUTURE TEACHERS OF ELEMENTARY CLASSES IN THE PROCESS OF STUDENTS 'STUDENTS' PRACTICE

Abstract: Students of the Faculty of Primary School Teachers' Training study the history, theory and methodology of teaching physical education, master the technique of special and basic exercises, acquire the skills, knowledge and skills necessary for independent organizational, pedagogical, educational and research work in a future subject. Orienting students towards the named achievements, the teacher should instill in students the desire to study the theoretical foundations of the specialty not only from textbooks and teaching aids, but also from additional materials.

Key words: physical education, acquisition of skills, the chosen kind of sport, the content of practice, motor skills and abilities.

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ПОДГОТОВКА БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ПРАКТИКИ СТУДЕНТОВ

Аннотация: Студенты факультета подготовки учителей начальных классов изучают историю, теорию и методiku преподавания физического воспитания, овладевают техникой специальных и основных упражнений, приобретают навыки, знания и умения, необходимые для самостоятельной организаторской, педагогической, воспитательной и исследовательской работы по будущему предмету. Ориентируя студентов на поименованные достижения, преподаватель должен воспитывать у студентов стремление изучать теоретические основы специальности не только по учебникам и учебным пособиям, но и по дополнительным материалам.

Ключевые слова: физическое воспитание, приобретение навыков, выбранный вид спорта, содержание практики, двигательные умения и навыки.

Введение

На практических занятиях по физическому воспитанию нужно решать широкий комплекс задач по овладению студентами методикой преподавания избранного вида спорта, по формированию у них педагогических и других умений. Преподавателям, ведущим курс спортивной специализации, нужно использовать разнообразные педагогические методы и приемы - для того чтобы подготовить студентов к

самостоятельному проведению и анализу отдельных частей и всего урока. Кроме того, студенты учатся готовить спортивные площадки, легкоатлетические дорожки, сектора, спортивный инвентарь и оборудование для проведения тренировок и соревнований; составляют зачетные нормативы. В зависимости от вида спорта и года обучения на зачетах нужно выполнять различные задачи по технике, достичь определенного

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результата в выбранном виде спорта, специальных тестах и т.п [1, с. 143; 2, с. 353].

Составлению зачетных нормативов должна предшествовать значительная подготовительная работа в течение семестра и всего учебного года, направленная на усовершенствование соответствующих двигательных навыков и повышение уровня физической подготовленности студентов.

На практических занятиях по спортивным дисциплинам студенты приобретают определенные педагогические умения одновременно с овладением техникой движений, предусмотренных программой. Студенты учатся объяснять упражнения, наблюдать за их выполнением, анализировать его. Одновременно с наблюдением и анализом выполнения двигательных действий студенты приобретают умение исправлять ошибки. На этапе закрепления двигательного действия совершенствуются приобретенные навыки и умения [3, с. 82; 4, с. 78; 5, с. 158].

Педагогический процесс в таких ситуациях строится таким образом, чтобы студенты под руководством преподавателя разучают новые движения, знакомятся с техникой их выполнения, приобретая в процессе обучения нужные педагогические навыки и умения по обучению этим упражнениям школьников.

В таких условиях будущие учителя начальной школы будут более активно причастны к активному и сознательному участию в учебе, наблюдать за выполнением упражнения другими студентами, анализировать их недостатки, разрабатывать предложения по их устранению.

Повышение роли умственной активности в учебном процессе помогает не только повышению качества теоретических знаний, но также и более быстрому формированию двигательных навыков [6, с. 800; 7, с. 354; 8, с. 956].

Для крепкого усвоения знаний очень нужно закреплять их на практике. Это достигается путём наблюдений и сравнений. Результаты таких наблюдений следует всесторонне анализировать, потому что только в этом случае выясняются причины ошибки и намечаются пути их устранения.

Наблюдение и анализ в исследуемой сфере тесно связаны между собой, они неотъемлемы от объяснения упражнений, что позволяет студентам закреплять и углублять приобретенные специальные знания. Следовательно, умение наблюдать и анализировать должно формироваться одновременно с умением объяснять технику упражнения.

В процессе обучения широко используется страховка, помощь и поддержка как методические приемы. Их суть состоит в том, чтобы облегчить выполнение упражнения, способствовать

установлению новых координационных связей. Несвоевременно и неправильно предоставленные страховки, помощь могут нанести вред процессу обучения, привести к существенным ошибкам при выполнении упражнений.

Умение оказывать помощь или поддержку нужно формировать только после того, как студент уже в достаточной степени усвоил специальные знания об особенностях выполнения упражнения, умеет находить ошибки, может ориентироваться в тех ситуациях, которые возникают и нуждаются в поддержке и помощи. Умение исправлять ошибки строится на всех вышеуказанных умениях, зависит от уровня овладения ими, служит важным этапом их закрепления [9, с. 47; 10, с. 143; 11, с. 47].

Важную форму обучения составляют методические занятия. Во время их проведения углубляются и закрепляются знания, полученные студентами на лекциях и практических занятиях, на которых подробно изучается методика обучения специальных и основных упражнений, усовершенствование технического мастерства учащегося, технологии планирования и методики тренировки, вопросы тактической, психологической и физической подготовки учащихся, судейства и т.п.

На методических занятиях, как и на лекциях и семинарах, рекомендуется широко использовать наглядные средства: схемы, таблицы, фотоматериал, кинограммы, другие нетехнические и технические средства обучения. Реализация принципа наглядности в обучении способствует более полному усвоению программного материала, более успешному овладению методикой преподавания выбранного вида спорта, формированию профессионально-педагогических навыков и умений [12, с. 205; 13, с. 57; 14, с. 12].

В овладении научно-теоретическими, организационно-методическими основами выбранного вида спорта, методикой преподавания, обучения и тренировки важную роль играет четкое последовательное изложение программного материала при переходе от одного года в обучение в другое. На младших курсах рассматриваются вопросы истории определенного вида спорта, основ техники специальных упражнений и методики их обучения. Вопросы, связанные с организацией, планированием и методикой обучения учащихся, переносятся в старшие курсы, так как уже до этого изучен ряд теоретических дисциплин (теорию и методику физического воспитания, физиологию и др.), в которых излагаются общетеоретические и медико-биологические основы каждой из названных дисциплин.

В основу определения целесообразной последовательности в прохождении

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программного материала в курсе спортивной специализации положен принцип перехода от простого к сложному. С каждым годом студенты выполняют более сложные комплексы зачетных нормативов. Также задачи и все больше усложняются: на первых занятиях – только самостоятельное проведение строевых упражнений, а позже – проведение общеразвивающих упражнений, отдельных частей занятия и урока в полном объеме [15, с. 7054; 16, с. 870; 17, с. 1322].

Студенты I курса должны усвоить методику проведения общеразвивающих упражнений. Перед выполнением таких задач преподаватель знакомит студентов с терминологически правильным названием упражнений, демонстрирует следующие явления. После этого студенты учатся правильно выполнять их. Для того чтобы не было простого копирования действий преподавателя, первокурсникам предлагается подготовить к очередным занятиям новые комплексы общеразвивающих упражнений. Проверив точность названий таких упражнений, их терминологическую коррекцию, студенты самостоятельно производят их со всей группой.

Овладение методикой самостоятельного проведения строевых упражнений, передвижений, построений, перестроек, общеразвивающих упражнений способствует формированию у студентов проектирующих, организаторских и других умений, служит условием для перехода к проведению всей подготовительной части урока. Первоначально каждому из них дается домашнее задание составить конспект этой части урока. Для выполнения такой задачи нужно пользоваться учебной и дополнительной литературой, в которой найти знания о методических основах подготовки конспекта урока по физической культуре или по тренировочному занятию. Кроме того, студенты изучают образцы конспектов уроков, которые есть на кафедре, консультируются с преподавателем по непонятным для себя вопросам. Составленные конспекты преподаватель раздает студентам для взаимного письменного рецензирования. Каждый студент вносит в конспект исправления в соответствии с замечаниями и рекомендациями, изложенными в рецензии. Окончательную проверку конспектов производит преподаватель, который и оценивает их.

После составления конспектов начинается поочередное проведение студентами подготовительной части урока. Для того чтобы уложиться в количество часов, отводимое учебной программой, целесообразно каждую группу распределить в зависимости от количества присутствующих на занятии студентов на две-три подгруппы, так как это позволяет одновременно

проводить подготовительную часть урока двумя-тремя студентами.

Научив студентов проводить и анализировать подготовительную часть урока, после этого учитель должен перейти к изучению методики самостоятельного планирования, проведения и анализа основной части. Это самый сложный компонент в первой главе учебной практики. При его реализации отображается, определяется специфика выбранного вида спорта.

Каждый студент готовит конспект основной части урока, для чего ему приходится проработать определенную методическую литературу, образцы конспектов, которые имеются на спортивно-педагогической кафедре. Это способствует приобретению студентами нужных знаний, воспитание у них умений точно формулировать задачи основной части занятия, правильно подбирать, располагать его в нужном порядке, дозировать средства, используемые в обучении и тренировке [18, с. 51; 19, с. 43; 20, с. 247].

Учитывая, что перед основной частью занятия нужно провести подготовительную часть (разминку), целесообразно в порядке закрепления соответствующих навыков и умений заранее назначить для ее проведения того или иного студента помощником-практикантом. Проведение студентами начальной, как и основной части занятия сопровождается анализом.

Исключительно важным этапом учебной практики является подготовка и проведение студентом занятия по определенному виду спорта в целом. Этот этап является синтезом всех предыдущих. Студент учится готовить занятия, и как результат этой подготовки формировать конспект. Как и при планировании подготовительной и основной частей, он использует специальную методическую литературу, консультируется с преподавателем и т.п.

Важным в учебной практике формирование навыков составления документации по проведению соревнований, а также их судейства. Прежде чем организовать участие студентов в судействе официальных соревнований преподаватель проводит подготовительную работу на семинарских, методических и практических занятиях. Студентов знакомят с правилами соревнований по выбранному виду спорта, с содержанием положения о соревновании, правами и обязанностями главного судьи, его заместителей и помощников, старших судей, секретарей, судей-стартеров, хронометристов и т.п., с учетом текущих и итоговых результатов соревнования, отчетами о нем.

Студенты получают и выполняют задания по углубленному изучению этих правил,

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составлению образцовых анализов соревнования разного масштаба с разным количественным, квалификационным и возрастным составом участников.

Выводы.

Для обеспечения надлежащей подготовки студентов к судейству соревнований на практических занятиях по спортивной специализации создаются учебные модели – соревнования с двухсторонней игрой (футбол, баскетбол и другие спортивные игры), боями (бокс, фехтование), столкновениями (борьба), заплывами (плавание) и забегами. (легкая атлетика) и т.п.

После соответствующего инструктажа преподавателя о распределении обязанностей студенты приступают к их выполнению, приобретая при этом определенный судейский опыт. На практических занятиях по специализации есть также широкие возможности для организации судейства двигательных игр, различных эстафет. Студенты по заданию преподавателя заранее самостоятельно готовятся к ним, разрабатывают правила их судейства. На

занятии каждый из студентов выполняет одновременно функции практиканта и главного судьи.

Студент может назначать помощниками и секретарями своих товарищей из группы, проводя подвижную игру или эстафету с определением победителей. Все это также способствует накоплению опыта самостоятельной организации и проведения соревнований, особенно ценных в условиях работы в общеобразовательной школе.

В содержание практики входит также формирование у студентов навыков по составлению планов тренировки в выбранном виде спорта, рабочих планов-графиков спортивной секции или отделений ДЮСШ и другой документации. Эти навыки и умения формируются в процессе самостоятельного выполнения задач преподавателя по составлению учебной документации по определенному виду спорта. Предварительно студенты прослушивают соответствующий лекционный материал, изучают специальную методическую литературу и образцы документов по планированию, учету и отчетности.

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TYOLOGY OF KARAKALPAK PROSES OF THE XX CENTURY ISSUES

Abstract: The article deals with the issues of typological similarity in Karakalpak prose of the 60-80s of the XX century. The typology of genres and images in the stories and novels of writers T. Kayipbergenov, K. Mambetov, K. Sultanov, O. Bekbavliev, J. Aimurzaev is analyzed in a relative way. In particular, the typological connections of plots and motifs in works of art by representatives of world literature are studied.

Key words: typology, narrative, novel, essay, story, plot, motive, image, literary connection, genre.

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Introduction

It is known that in the history of world literature there is a repetition of themes, plots, images, motives. The interrelationships and interrelationships between the national literatures lay the foundation for the development of the literary direction, the thematic breadth, the emergence of new works of art. The creation of each literary work depends on the writer's unique worldview, point of view and life experience, artistic skills. In the history of Karakalpak literature, the similarity of themes, or plots, with works of art in the literature of other nations. This structure is called typological relations. For example, the image of the Karakalpak girl who dreamed of independence in Asan Begimov's novels "Fisherman's Daughter" and T. Kayipbergenov's novels "Karakalpak Girl" in certain historical conditions is reflected in the literature of other Turkic peoples. Images of Gulnar in the novel "Blessed Blood" and t. b. created many similar images. This typological proximity stems from the similarity of historical conditions. [4. 372]

One of the important problems in literary criticism is the question of the typological relationship between the national literatures. There are two types of literary connections. The first is the interaction of the masters of artistic expression, their close acquaintance with each other's creativity. [3. 414] For

example, T. Kayipbergenov and Sh. Aitmatov, I. Yusupov and O. Aripov and others. The second is for writers or poets and playwrights to read and get acquainted with works of art in other languages. In some cases, new works may appear as a result of literary translation. Many Karakalpak writers and poets have translated great works of world literature into their native language. S. Majitov, the founder of Karakalpak national literature, read Leo Tolstoy's children's stories, K. Avezov wrote Pushkin's novel "Eugene Onegin", Mollarer's comedy "Skapen's trick", M. Doribaev Pushkin, M. Yu. He translated Lermontov's lyrical songs into Karakalpak. [2. 40] Since the second half of the twentieth century, literary translation has developed extensively in our hands. Literary translation also played a special role in the emergence and formation of literary forms.

The first Karakalpak stories appeared in the 30s of the XX century. Among them are J. Aymurzaev's "Power", M. Doribaev's "One of the Thousands". In the following years he wrote "In the Old School" by A. Shamuratov, "Cold Drop" by T. Kayipbergenov, "Sleepless Nights", Sh. Seytov's short stories "Fugitive" and G. Barobarmuratova's short stories "Jiyron" were written. The terms narrative and narrative, which are forms of the epic genre, come close to each other in terms of concept. In the literature

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of the Turkic peoples, the meaning of the term narrative is understood equally with the names of short stories. The word narrative is used in the history of Karakalpak classical literature. For example, Berdakh calls his epic "Foolish King" a short story. [1. 181] Narratives in twentieth-century Karakalpak literature were formed on the basis of national literary programs and external national experiences.

Karakalpak literature of the 60s and 80s is thematically developed in terms of form and genre. A qualitative feature of this period is the development of all genres of prose.

The mastery of the writers is their desire to create works of art with multi-plan realism. At the same time, professional writers emerged, and the principles of realism began to take shape and develop in their works. T. Qayipbergenov, K. Sultonov, A. Bekimbetov, X. Seytov, Sh. Contemporary prose works of Seytov, A. Oliev, I. Tasaddukbaev, S. Soliev, K. Mambetov, S. Rustamova, K. Allahmbergenov show the rise of national artistic thought, the typification of the national artistic experience.

The emergence of new essays, stories, short stories, novels, novel-dialogues, trilogies, tetralogies, novel-essays in the 60-80s of the XX century shows that the genre of Karakalpak prose of this period was improved. The theme of Karakalpak prose was different: modernity, historical sociality, historical theme, the theme of the Second World War. [8. 77]

T.Kayipbergenov's short stories "Everyday he speaks", "Cold drop", "Sleepless nights", "A secret known only to himself", the novel "Pupil of the eyes", A.Bekimbetov's "The novel "Wonderful Generations", the novel "Give people happiness" by Y. Leontichev, the story "Galka", O. Khojanियазov's short stories "Oydana", "Spring in the Summer", I. Yusupov's "Autumn in the Old Hand", a collection of stories and essays, J. Aimurzaev's "Kyzketgan", "My Love People", S. Soliev's "Nails", I. Tasaddukbaev The novel "Ishonch", S. Rustamova's "Qadri Qadri", "Turmush Rishtasi", K. Allahmbergenov's "Darband" are devoted to important issues of that period.

K. Sultanov's novel "Aqdaryo", H. Seytov's "A Thousand Days Passed", S. Khojanियазov's "Fire", Sh. Seytov's story "Cranes that have been gone a lot", S. Rustamova's "Late Soldier" and many other works of art were dedicated to the theme of the Second World War.

T.Kayipbergenov's novels "The Last Attack", "Karakalpak Girl", A.Oliev's "Long-awaited Day",

U.Hamidov's "Memory", A.Bekimbetov's novel "Kurash", S.Khojanियазov's «Water Face" road», «Do not keep a secret from your people», H. Seytov's novel «Bend to the hill by the road», Y. Leontichev's story «Green folder », Sh. Seytov's short story "The Fugitive", his novel-tetralogy "Khalkabad" (this is "Sharbuzar"), "Difficult corridors", "After the massacre of ducks", "Otlanshap". S. Rustamova's novel-dilogy "Fate" and others are written on historical and social themes.

T.Kayipbergenov's "Karakalpak epic", ie "The legend of the skilled dancer", "Unhappy", "Unclear" novels, K.Mambetov's "Bozatov", "Poskan mardum" (the first book), are devoted to historical themes. K. Sultanov's novel "Ajiniyaz", O. Bekbavliev's "Toras on the Island", his novel "Beruniy" are written in the genre of historical biography. J. Aimurzaev's story "The Heart of an Orphan" is written in the architectural genre.

Studying the ways of formation and development of the Karakalpak novel by the writer J. Narimbetov, the term novel first appeared in the literary life of the Karakalpaks in the early thirties. [7. 55].

Researchers of Karakalpak prose of the XX century M.K.Nurmukhamedov, ITSagiyatov, K.Matlabov, S.Akhmedov, J.Narimbetov, S.Rustamova, Z.A.Nahsrullaeva, T.Y.Tasaddukbaeva demonstrated in their scientific researches as follows: The creativity of contemporary Karakalpak writers was influenced by multinational experience, artistic experience." [2. 169]

Fid.Z.S.Osmanova studied the laws of development of the literature of the peoples of Central Asia in the great historical and modern material and showed that the gradual transition from one quality to another was a smooth process, the development of literature was a single stage [5 . 202].

Although the Kyrgyz writer K. Bobulov mentions the great innovative significance of S. Aitmatov's creative path, but "the national artistic heritage - two oral poetic works, the current ideology of Kyrgyz literature - beautiful In his experience, he could not get rid of one-sided assessments of the role of folklore programs." [6. 7] A lot of scientific research has been done on the issue of literary application in the national literature. The issue of typology in Karakalpak prose of the 60-80s of the XX century is one of the important issues of modern literature.

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B. B. IDIOMALS IN KAYYPNAZAROV'S POETRY

Abstract: This article deals with idioms used in the works of the Karakalpak poet B. Kayypnazarov. In the works of the poet "My heart is still not satisfied", "My newspaper", "Flowers with sands", "Chimboyim", "Shukh gul" there are certain comments on the choice of sequences in accordance with the content of the work, the hero's character, the plot.

Key words: idiom, phraseology, song, poem, animation, visual aids, symbolic image.

Language: English

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Introduction

Idioms are the pride of language. The word is derived from the Greek word, which, in our opinion, means "property", that is, words from one language to another - words that do not come to translate the word. [1. 60] "The general meaning of idioms cannot be understood by analyzing the meanings of the words they contain. Idioms are usually figurative." [2,119]

Idioms have not been the subject of research in Karakalpak literature. From this point of view, this topic is one of the issues that need to be studied in the science of literature. Well-known poet of the twentieth century Karakalpak literature Bayniyaz Kayypnazarov skillfully used idioms in his works. For example, in the song "I'm not happy yet":

Хәр шәменде гүл жаўдырап ашылар
Кеўил деген гүл дийдарын гөзлейди,
Көргенде көзиңе оттай басылар,
Жүзи ысык гүлден гүдер үзбейди. [3. 5]

In the song "Gazetam":

Шакырықларды оқып кеўли толғандай,
Халқым иске шықса қуўат алғандай,
Космосқа ушқанда қанат болғандай,

Руўхын тастырып турдың газетам. [3. 17]

The idioms highlighted in the song lines, including phraseologies, are not accurately or verbatim translated into another language.

In the previous example, the word "көзге оттай басылыў" is used to describe the beauty of a flower, and the third idiom is to describe the spirit.

Idioms are also found in the poet's song "Flowers with Sands". For example:

Айпап – жайпап сынын бузып,
Шаң шашады гирес–гирес,
Гүллердин де жоны қызып,
Қайтпай қарсы ашты гүрес.
Пәти қайтып пәсейди жел,
Шегинди қум күши жетпей,
Жүзи жайнап есейди гүл,
Шаң-тозанды писент етпей. [3. 21]

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In the lines of this song, in the previous couplet, the soul of the flower is depicted with an гүлдин жоны кызды (olitsetvorenie). This is because it would be correct to say that a person or an animal, including a yearling, is tired from a long run.

The song describes the contradictions between sands and flowers, and in nature in general, in which the flower is described as a symbolic image, a living thing. In the next couplet, the return of the people's martyrdom is given with the idiom that the flower's face was opened and the dust was not covered.

Visual aids are described in detail in the song "Flowers with Sands", such as the fact that flowers overcome the sands, and the sand is blown away by the wind without knowing their condition, with a number of other idioms.

The use of several similar idioms in a single song can be seen in the song "Chimboyim". For example:

Атызда пахталар толып атырған,
Бул бахыт басыңа қонып атырған.
Хәр күни елимде болып атырған,
Жеңис сазларына тарсаң Шымбайым.
Аты шыққан Шымбай десе Шымбайсаң,
Жазы-қысы мийнет десе тынбайсаң,
Ўәде берсең сөзди еки қылмайсаң,
Ис пенен сөзи бир ерсең Шымбайым. [3. 22]

In the poem "Shukh Gul" we can see from the following lines that the idioms about the life of an

innocent, young martyr, the idioms corresponding to its content, were skillfully chosen by the poet:

Дәслеп пышақ силтеген,
Қара жүрек төкти қан.
Жаңа бахты гүллеген,
Мәрт биймезгил берди жан.
Қыршын кеткен жас жанға,
Естеликтей шоқ гүл бул,
Сол мийримсиз душпанға,
Дәл атылған оқ гүл бул! [4. 154]

In fact, we can say that the idioms considered are clearly selected for the content of the song, the character of the protagonist, the content of the plot, and the actions of the protagonist in it are solved with the help of idioms, with deep emotional-expressive, artistic colors.

In addition to being an artistic means of expression in the literature, idioms also reveal the peculiar national psychology of the Karakalpak people, their responsiveness, eloquence, and eloquent features in the covert depiction of their thoughts. Idioms play a very important role in the artistic features of B. Kayipnazarov's works.

In short, the idioms used in the works of the poet B. Kayipnazarov are one of the most pressing issues today.

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GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF WATER-LAND USE: ETHNOLANSCAPE REALLY MATTERS

Abstract: One of the regional aspects of the use of ethnolandscape is the diversity of its principles of formation, functioning, and development in space and time. This article discusses the work of the great Islamic scholar Burhan Al-Din Marginani, who lived in Central Asia, entitled "Al-Hidayah" and the spatial patterns of the use of water and water resources in similar sources. An analytical and informative discussion of the norms in the comments to the work "Al-Hidayah". Because today, water and land management has become one of the key issues of sustainable development. The water use skills of the population will be analyzed, as well as the culture of alternating use of river water and basin management, which have ecological significance, geographical content, and essence. Relevant comments and suggestions on the topic are provided.

Key words: ethnic landscape, water, watershed, resources, water managing, GIS, geography, cultural norms.

Language: English

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Introduction

One of the regional aspects of the use of ethnolandscape is the diversity of its principles of formation, functioning, and development in space and time. For thousands of years, the people of Central Asia have used water resources wisely and collaboratively under *Islamic Sharia law*¹

To date, water and land management has become one of the key issues for sustainable development.

Despite the growing awareness among water professionals that the water demand is in line with the order and internal norms developed within the social and cultural background of consumers, the potential for the ethnic and cultural diversity of the population is growing. Little research is being done on the mystery.

According to the World Bank² and similar statistical sources³, it uses watershed management

¹ A religious law forms part of the Islamic tradition. It's derived from the religious precepts of Islam and is based on the interpretations of the sacred scriptures of Islam, particularly the Quran and the Hadith.

² The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans and grants to the governments of low- and middle-income countries to pursue capital projects.

³ UNCTAD stat, Statistics of Uzbekistan, etc.

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assessment approaches as a key to identifying the link between landscape improvement, increasing productivity, and achieving real sustainability of natural resources. Their approach to water management has expanded beyond hydrological considerations - to use the land and resources in the basin to produce the products and services they need without harming the soil and water. At the same time, it recognizes the connection between the upstream and downstream regions.

Literature review

One of the most ancient sources in the use of water resources is Al-Marghinani's⁴ *Al-Hidayah*⁵ and its commentaries (such as Mukhtasari Viqaya), Shurunbulali's⁶ *Maraaqi*⁷, and other related texts on water and land. In addition, in different years in Uzbekistan, Mamaniyazov S.M. (1967), Yunusov M.Yu. (1973), Lavronov G.A. (1979), H. Yusupov (1990, 2001, 2011, 2014), and others have studied these topics.

Methods and Aims

This article discusses the work of the great Islamic scholar Burhan Al-Din Marginani, who lived in Central Asia, entitled *Al-Hidayah*, and the use of water and water resources in similar sources. In this article, we will quote from the texts on the legal basis of rational use of land and water in the comments of the work *Al-Hidayah* and share conclusions about the geographical features and characteristics of the subject based on informative analysis.

Analysis and Result

In this article, we have focused on the ethnoecological aspects of the issue, traditions, skills, and competencies aimed primarily at preventing adverse environmental conditions that may occur as a result of irrigation. In particular, the water use skills of the population of the Fergana Valley in Uzbekistan, the culture of alternating use of river water, and basin management, which are of ecological importance, geographical content, and significance, were studied separately.

As a result of the evolution of watershed management, the practice of integrated watershed management has now become a trend. At the same time, the proposal to manage integrated water bodies should come to the fore. Because it is based on the basic principles of water management to combine different social, technical, and institutional

dimensions, as well as nature protection, social and economic goals. This integration "creates a flexible, comprehensive, integrated multi-resource management planning process that seeks to balance healthy ecological, economic and cultural/social conditions in the watershed". It serves to combine land and water planning; it takes into account the flow of groundwater and surface water, recognizes and plans the interactions of land, water, plants, animals, and humans located within the physical boundaries of the watershed. This has reinforced the recognition of the importance and necessity of a holistic, ecosystem-based, multi-purpose approach to land management.

Main part. Discussion

The chapters of "Al-Hidayah" such as "Land use" (*Muzora'a*), "Discovery of protected lands", "Water use", "Waqf book" led to the efficient use of water during the period. It is well known that the management of water bodies means the use of land, forests, and water resources in ways that do not harm the people, plants, and animals that live there. A water basin is also the area of land that drains or "pours" water into a particular body of water.

In *al-Hidaya* author states that the following norms⁸ focus on encouraging the development of protected and gray lands in the region: according to which, if someone digs a well somewhere and draws water, that well and its surroundings become his legal property. It is said, "For a well whose water is drawn by hand from a bucket, and for a well whose water is drawn utilizing a camel or other animal, forty ziro (1 ziro-66 cm) on all four sides will belong to the well-digger". That is if someone digs a well of this category, the area around it is about 2 meters wide on all four sides of the well, the legal property of the owner of the well.

It should be noted that watershed management may include goals and processes such as reducing the number of pesticides and fertilizers that wash away agricultural fields and nearby water bodies. The construction of dams and the reorientation of rivers are two examples of ways in which people have a direct impact on water in water bodies. In similar factors, such as the ownership and management of wells and water resources, as shown above, shows the urgency of the work on this issue.

Another norm is to prevent the vacant, uncultivated land from harming society and says: *if he does not make it suitable, the governor will give the*

⁴ *Burhān al-Dīn Abu'l-Ḥasan 'Alī bin Abī Bakr bin 'Abd al-Jalīl al-Farḡhānī al-Marghīnānī was an Islamic scholar of the Hanafī school of jurisprudence. He was born in Marghinan near Farghana in 530/1135 He died in 593/1197.*

⁵ *Al-Hidayah fi Sharh Bidayat al-Mubtadi, commonly referred to as al-Hidayah, is a 12th-century legal manual by Burhan al-Din al-Marghinani, which is one of the most influential compendiums of Hanafī jurisprudence. It has been the subject of numerous*

commentaries.

⁶ *Shurunbulali is Abul Ikhlas Hasan ibn 'Ammar ibn 'Ali al Shurunbulali al Wafa'i (964-1069), a major Hanafī imam and verifier (muhaqiq).*

⁷ *Maraaqi al-Falah is an exclusive book on the Hanafī School of jurisprudence.*

⁸ *Something usual, typical, or standard.*

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land to another person, i.e., it is important to ensure that land and water management is sustainable.

The play covers the legal aspects of the distribution of river or stream water flowing through the territory of two or more villages or tribes. It is noteworthy that the following points in the 8th passage of the *al-Hidayah*, “*Water Use Chapter*”, are directly related to this subject: or in the 9th passage, “*Along with the canal, one of the user partners may prohibit the other from constructing a network and other equipment to be constructed to obtain water. If these devices are in the builder's possession and are not harmful to others, they cannot be banned*”.

The passages of *Al-Hidayah* aimed at resolving a possible dispute over water use between a group of people are also noteworthy. “*If a group of people disputes among themselves over the share of water in a common canal, their share in the water is equal to the amount of their land*”.

In addition, healthy water bodies offer many ecosystem benefits. It reduces vulnerability to the effects of climate change and other natural disasters such as nutrient cycle, carbon storage, erosion or sediment control, biodiversity enhancement, soil formation, wildlife conservation, water conservation, and filtration.

However, the management of water bodies for human health and well-being requires the ability to move from conventional reductionist approaches to more integrated methods. Understanding these complex relationships depends on changes in land use and the links between hydrological systems, ecosystems, and human health. Also, the political aspects of water management and all this are related to socio-economic development. Such ideologies and relationships can be expanded to examine the links between natural resource management, rural and community development, and public and environmental health.

As has been observed in land use, the natural-historical species formed over the centuries in the use

of water has amazed researchers with its economy, non-causing environmental problems, and economic efficiency.

If we give a scientific definition of water basin management, it is the process of organizing and managing the land, water, and other natural resources used in water bodies to meet the relevant requirements while mitigating the impact on soil and water resources. This includes the socio-economic, human-institutional, and biophysical interrelationships between soil, water, and land use, as well as the relationship between upstream and downstream areas.

By the end of the twentieth century, population growth in many areas had led to increased restrictions on the availability of land, water, and other natural resources. Lack of freshwater supply, pollution of agricultural lands, and polluted rivers have affected the lives of millions of people. Currently, almost half of the world's countries have low or very low levels of freshwater. The importance of mismanagement of the watershed can be seen in the history of the Aral Sea basin.⁹

From the above examples and considerations, it can be seen that the landscape and geographical features of the land are fully taken into account in the use of land and water. We can see that an ethnoecological culture based on water saving has been formed and passed down from generation to generation, meeting the needs of the local population for water. For a long time, this situation has laid the foundation for the sustainable development of subsistence farming in the country, improving the welfare of the population.

The history of water use in agriculture in the Fergana Valley is well studied. In the Fergana Valley, there are more than 6,500 small rivers and streams that can be used for irrigation, and the main areas are irrigated by canals and ditches drawn from them. In addition, due to the hydrogeological features of the above ethnolandscape regions, there are also areas where groundwater is used (springs, wells, ditches).

⁹ Aladin and Potts 1992; Glantz 1999; Cai, etc.

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Picture 1. Fergana Valley: Water resources.



“Water is a basic production resource for agriculture. Competition for scarce water resources has been recognized as a potential source of international conflict. In the case of the Ferghana Valley, despite the very local character of the conflicts, the presence of international borders/or the implication of communities belonging to another ethnic group has loaded the conflict with a transborder and/or ethnic dimension. Earlier studies have shown that water availability and access to water, water quality, rising groundwater and waterlogging are the three main water-related issues in the Ferghana Valley».

Source: [Environment and Security: Central Asia-Ferghana/Osh/Khujand Area](#)

The total number of irrigation systems in the Fergana Valley is 31, and the number of large main canals was in 1949. The largest irrigation systems in the valley, the Isfara River, have 90 canals, 98 from the *Sukh River*, 100 from the *Shokhimardonsoy*, 177 from the *Aravonsoy*, 199 from the *Boyistan* system, and 201 from the *Yangiarik* system. Russian and foreign scientists, who first encountered such a complex irrigation system, have repeatedly said that they admire the culture of water use of our people.

Formed over the centuries, considering the natural-climatic, relief, soil ecological, and demographic conditions of the place, the Russian government has almost no involvement in this irrigation system. V.I. Masalsky¹⁰ writes about it: “It was not necessary to intervene in this new, unfamiliar area, and all water use was left to the local population”. A.F. Middendorf¹¹, on the other hand,

was deeply acquainted with the traditions of irrigated agriculture in the Fergana region and highly valued it, and wrote to the Europeans, “... we must learn this work from the peoples of the East”.

V. Radloff¹², a German scientist who has studied the irrigation system in our country, is amazed by the irrigation systems of the regions and writes that the locals, *who do not have technical and hydraulic knowledge, do it based on experience passed down from generation to generation*. Indeed, even the most knowledgeable engineers would not have been able to easily understand the reason for this.

Suggestions and feedbacks

To successfully develop and implement an integrated watershed management strategy in a variety of contexts, there must be clear science-based goals and objectives that address all elements of the

¹⁰ Masalsky Volodymyr Ivanovych Любідь, м. Київ, Україна.

¹¹ Aleksandr Fyodorovich Middendorf; 18 August 1815 – 24 January 1894)

¹² Vasily Vasilievich Radlov or Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff was

a German-born Russian founder of Turkology, a scientific study of Turkic peoples.

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watershed and the temporal changes considering the needs and opinions of the population.

Lack of tools for interagency communication and cooperation and the development and application of sustainable water management. It can be difficult to achieve coordination of cooperation and management strategies due to water bodies, which cover many regional and international jurisdictions.

This system needs to be improved so that decision-makers have the information they need and can properly analyze the data with interested people/institutions to study the watershed and develop the most appropriate management strategies. can cooperate for.

It is necessary to consider public opinion and ensure the positive participation of the public in the management of water bodies. Often, the community or key stakeholders in the watershed are less involved and do not encourage collaboration between different agencies.

Given that water bodies can also be located within each other, it is necessary to determine the extent to which integrated management of the water body should be organized. In particular, the management of water bodies in the territory of two states or along the border may require many measures.

It should be borne in mind that changes due to climate change can have a significant impact on the environmental and socio-economic components of watershed management. It is recommended to develop

measures with a sufficient scientific basis in this regard.

In addition, working with the GIS¹³ is an important tool for managing water bodies. This is because GIS is a convenient tool for assessing water basin conditions by modeling the impact of human activities, as well as for visualizing the impact of alternative management scenarios. These modeling and visualization skills provide an understanding of the processes and dynamics that shape the physical, biological, and chemical environment of water bodies.

The inclusion of GIS in hydrological simulation models produces more spatial detail than other hydrological models and results in the ability to analyze the combination of slope, aspect, and hydrological response units in the simulation.

GIS's high-quality results, easy-to-update capabilities, and ability to test management capabilities make it a useful tool in providing management information to decision-makers.

Conclusion

In summary, integrated water basin management is the process of creating and implementing plans, programs, and projects to maintain and improve water basin functions that provide the goods, services, and values needed by a community affected by water boundary conditions. Management is integrated and complex, including both man-made and natural factors within and outside the watershed (e.g., upstream, middle stream, downstream).

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¹³ *Geographical Information System including ArcGIS and QGIS*,

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Contents

	p.
144. O'rinov, T. E. Agriculture is a source of additional income, employment and efficiency.	1301-1303
145. Baltabay, B. S., Kabdylkanova, E. Zh., Omar, G. T., Orazbek, K. O., & Satmbekova, D.K. History of pharmacy of Kazakhstan during the years of independence.	1304-1308
146. Kydyralieva, S. Ch. Protecting children from abuse.	1309-1312
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148. Ibragimov, G. G. Ways to increase the economic efficiency of food industry enterprises.	1317-1320
149. Dawletnazarova, G. Reconstruction and education of mental powers.	1321-1323
150. Urumbayeva, A. N. Self-esteem as an important mechanism of self-regulation of a younger student.	1324-1327
151. Rahmonova, Z. The image of murshid in the divines of Yunus Emro.	1328-1331
152. Sulaimonov, O. N., & Zokirova, M. L. Role of californian red worm in biohumus preparation.	1332-1334
153. Madaliyeva, Z. William Fierman's scientific views on twentieth-century Uzbek literature.	1335-1338
154. Sharipov, Kh. A. Training future teachers of elementary classes in the process of students 'students' practice.	1339-1343
155. Bekbergenova, M. D. Typology of Karakalpak proses of the XX century issues.	1344-1346
156. Ktaybekova, Z. K. B. B. Idiomals in Kayypnazarov's poetry.	1347-1349
157. Komilova, N. U., & Juraev, Z. K. Geographical features of water-land use: ethnolandscape really matters.	1350-1355

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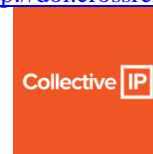
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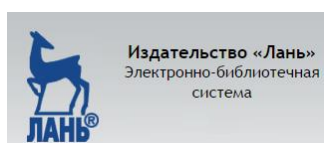
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