
Higher Educational Development Tendencies In The Current Period

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Annotation

In this scientific article, trends in higher education in the world and in the country: maintaining a balance between nature and society; scientific substantiation and implementation of national models of social development; find objects and subjects of social sciences emerging in the process of differentiation and integration of subjects; the philosophical essence of the new generation of young talented young professionals.

Key Words: education, higher education, tendency, science, science diversity, integration of subjects, social development, national model of development, globalization, progress.

In the 21st century, globalization processes in all areas of human activity have accelerated. This is to prevent the advent of progressive humanitarian forces in the world on the one hand and to prevent the occurrence of various natural and man-made disasters that are causing human death, on the other hand, the use of arsenal of various political archiefs, enhancing the activities of informal and cultural mask , the acceleration of information flow through communication means is based on the spiritual and ideological sensitivity of lying to poison the minds of people and to mislead them Arnie issue of the necessity of rooting out the negative phenomena, such as the implementation of the agenda.

At the same time, the globalization process requires the world educational system, particularly the higher education, to fulfill the following set of tasks as needed.

First, today the world's population exceeds 7 billion people. All of them live in the natural world. Any foolish, violent behavior that a human being has to do with the world of natural things, and ultimately, will cause great disasters and disasters on his head. Therefore, this issue needs to be scientifically justified. This task, of course, is carried out by scientists working in higher education institutions. Thanks to the great discoveries made by them, the balance between nature and society is maintained. Thus, the development and application of scientific foundations to ensure the eternity of this balance is one of the sacred responsibilities of the higher education system. That is why it can be called the first trend in higher education development.

The essence and content of this tendency is to discover the laws of nature by the higher education institution, to develop guidelines for the future of humanity in the future, and to ensure that it develops in this field. The content of this trend is dialectics.

1. Nature is the place where mankind lives. (Nature)
2. The place where the place of study of the mysteries of this place is the institution of higher education (HEI - Higher Education)
3. Higher education institutions conduct research on the nature phenomenon by conducting leading professors and teachers, and discoveries. (Science Discovery)

4. In the process of teaching and research - skilled cadres are prepared. (qualified staff)

5. Qualified staff use their knowledge and academic discoveries in higher education institutions in the production process (ICh-Production). The formula can be expressed as follows:

(Nature - Higher Education - Science Discovery - Qualified Staff - Industry)

Secondly, there are more than 200 countries in the world, working at different stages of social development, ie developed, moderately developed and underdeveloped countries. It is natural that the level of social development of the states has a bearing on the development of the world educational system. At the same time, the global education system is also a key factor determining social progress. This is unacceptable. The study of the relationship between the countries' social development and education system and the finding of the best solutions to the problem of developing them in dialectical harmony are one of the tasks of the higher education system.

There are two aspects to this task. The first aspect is the development and development of the social development model of the country, conducting large-scale scientific research on its implementation and its implementation. As long as any model of social development is not scientifically justified, it remains a model. When the model is scientifically based, it will have theoretical and practical force that leads to the progress of society. It means that this is a demonstration of the scientific foundation of the models of social development and the question of its actual viability. The second aspect of the task is to develop and implement a modernized or new concept of higher education, which is consistent with social development, and progress towards progress. This is the second tendency in the development of higher education.

The essence and content of this tendency is the development of national development models, scientific substantiation, practical application of national models of development based on the discovery of the laws of social development of society by the higher education, as well as ensuring the viability of the national model, to create and implement a new concept of the education system.

The content of this trend is dialectics.

1. Develop a nation-wide model to advance the country on the basis of the study of social development (National model of social development)

2. The scientific model of the national model is the higher education institution. (Higher Education)

3. Higher education institutions conduct research work on the study of the level of social development in the country and define its future prospects and develop theoretical and practical developments in the direction of progress. (Theoretical and practical developments)

4. Concept for the implementation of the national model of social development will be developed, which will include complex measures on all spheres of social life. For example, the National Program for Personnel Training and others. (The ICCM Concept of Complex Measures).

5. The new generation of qualified personnel - the main driving force in ensuring the development of social development in all spheres - will be created. (New Generation of Qualified Staff)

The formula can be expressed as follows:

(National model of social development - Higher education - Theoretical and practical developments - Concept of Complex Measures - New Generation of Qualified Personnel.

Thirdly, all the knowledge gained in studying the laws of nature and society in the conditions of globalization is more diversified and integral. The differentiation and integration of science, in turn, turn into an integral feature of the global educational system, first of all, the higher education system, and it is legitimate. An example of this can be seen in the example of the science of the educational process in the field of medicine.

As a result of the differentiation of medical science, however, there are more than thirty sciences such as endocrinology, therapy, ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology, surgery, urology, traumatology and orthopedics. In the process of integrating these sciences with other natural and social sciences, more than a dozen new sciences emerged, such as neurosurgery, family medicine, forensic science, health management, social hygiene, immunobiology and microbiology, and military medicine.

In the context of globalization, the intensification of the differentiation and integration of science began to require two major problems. The first problem is to increase the organization of educational institutions and production facilities reflecting new sciences emerging as a result of the differentiation and integration of subjects. For example, if we look at the problem of differentiation of the problem in the field of medicine, we see the opening of such institutes as pharmacy, stomatology, pediatrics, and, therefore, industrial facilities include pharmacy, stomatology clinics, pediatric hospitals and so on. However, when we look at its integration, we see the existence of scientific institutions and centers such as neurosurgery, neurology and forensic medicine. However, there are few universities specializing in this field. For example, Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology, Tashkent Information Technology institute and others. Thus, the second problem is the training of specialists who carefully mastered the knowledge gained during the process of differentiation and integration of subjects and their employment. In summary, this may be the tendency to higher education, depending on the degree of differentiation and integration of science. The dialectical nature of this trend can be described as follows.

1. The science of differentiation and integration is an infinite process.
2. Differentiation and integration of science - new science and production spheres.
3. There is a need to create new specialists based on the need for new science and production.
4. The need for new specialists is to meet the needs of staff prepared in higher education institutions.

Fourthly, in the process of globalization, the countries have exacerbated the competitive struggle to earn more incomes and benefits in all spheres of socio-economic life. The brutal regret of this struggle has intensified the demand for specialists who thoroughly occupied their labor market, comprehensively and independently thinking. The question as to this demand is where to prepare such competitive professionals. This is certainly done in higher education institutions. Hence, there is another tendency of higher education development to fill the labor market with young competitors.

The key aspect of this tendency is higher education:

- a) work in the labor market, taking into account the needs of specialists;
- b) improving the quality of their training, rather than increasing the number of specialists;
- c) training of graduating professionals for a competitive edge;

d) to carry out the task of training young competitors in the labor market, such as obtaining a status of prestigious higher education institution. Fifthly, globalization creates the need for modernization of the higher education system itself. On the one hand, the labor market is based on the supply and demand dialectics of competitive specialists, and on the other hand, it is necessary to arm young people who are educated in higher education institutions with modern knowledge, and to develop and apply the most advanced methods of teaching in the process of teaching is characterized by the This can be perceived as the next fifth trend of higher education development.

The philosophical essence of this trend:

- 1) development of the concept of determining the role of new science in the social development of society in the process of differentiation and integration of science;
- 2) the role of science in the social development of society in the formulation of the students with new knowledge on the basis of the tasks defined in the concept;
- 3) the creation of new pedagogical technologies and the introduction of new methods of teaching to build students with new knowledge.

Following the points outlined above, you can conclude the following conclusions.

1. The social development of any society depends on the degree to which individuals have secular and religious knowledge, and their success in independent thinking. The great person I.A.Karimov said: "... Only people who understand the necessity of harmonization of national and universal values can achieve strategic development goals [1], only those who have modern knowledge, intellectual potential and advanced technology" [1] . For this it is desirable to organize regular scientific-practical conferences on the theme "Actual problems of formation of students' independent thinking in higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan" based on the mentality of the people of the country.

2. The role of science in the social development of the society is indisputable. As I.Karimov put it, "Science is progress. It is difficult to speak about the future of our Motherland without developing science [2]. "[2] Therefore, every higher education institution in the country should develop a systematic approach to the development of differentiated programs for the implementation of the results of their research on the subjects studied in this specialty and their practical outcomes. It is important not to forget about financial and moral stimulation of those who achieve good results. This is an indication of science and industry dialectics, which should be seen as a factor that helps identify the future prospects of community development. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt a separate law "On material and spiritual inculcation of professors and teachers who have made great achievements in the field of science and education in the higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan". Therefore, Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said, "Sustainable socio-economic development can not be imagined without innovation development, without large-scale scientific and technical cooperation and introduction of new technologies, science and technology [3]."

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Formation Of A New Model Of Social Protection Of The Population In Uzbekistan

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Abstract

This paper investigates major points of the development in the formation of a new model of social protection of the population in Uzbekistan. This paper scrutinizes major points of the issue with both theoretical and methodological features. Finally, research was mentioned to make further developments in the points of the economics and social protection in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords

Research, social protection, population, Uzbekistan, paper investigation, analyses.

Introduction

In the conditions of transition of the economy to the market, it has sharpened the problem and gives rise to many special issues, the solution of which requires fundamentally new theoretical and practical skills for the Republic of Uzbekistan. The emergence of market relations is becoming an economic necessity for society in the conditions of economic independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The transition to market economic and social relations requires a radical reorientation of all spheres and sectors of the economy and national economy of the republic that are aimed at development with market stabilization causes a radical transformation of the entire system of socio-economic development that directs people and their well-being and social protection and harmonious development (Kuvnakov & Kasimov, 2010; Meşter, Bădulescu, Ban, & Bâc, 2008).

The world economic science states the intense need that the economy influenced the level of spiritual development and the well-being of each working people. Therefore, in the conditions of state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the formation of its economic independence for carrying out deep economic and social reforms, it is impossible to take a worthy prestigious place in the modern comprehensively developed civilized world. The implementation of the social protection system in the transition of the economy for the Republic of Uzbekistan is a vital necessity, because the republic has a special place in its particularity in Central Asia (Banerjee, Ye, & Pendyala, 2007).

Theoretical background

In our opinion, the need to study this problem, the organization of social protection of the population in the conditions of transition of many forms of ownership is determined by the fact that with it the sectoral are interrelated: the emergence of a market economy and the development of production and consumption to meet the personal needs of every citizen. Only the creation in society on the basis of the privatization of state property develops the entire sector of the national economy, develops material production, improves the quality of services, increases the qualifications of specialists, ensures the normally controlled reproduction of labor, satisfies the human need on the basis of labor. This can be achieved on the basis of social protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is conducted by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev (Fauziah & Aryanto, 2012).

The purpose of this policy is the uniform improvement of the living conditions of all groups, the systematic acceleration of the development of some, a moderate improvement in the social status of others, stabilization, and position. Third, but our view is that the transition from a stagnant to progressive social structure to society in the republic implies the social strata of the population of Uzbekistan abandoning the social reform of the leading groups in the command system of social management. Only achievement in conditions of many forms of ownership will lead to high economic and efficient development of the economy and society as a whole, and on the basis of this recovery social development of society will be improved, the material basis for social protection of each member of society will be created (Simon & Zhou, 2017).

Main part

The relevance of this study is also due to the fact that, in general, in the potential of domestic economic science over the past 75 years, insufficient attention has been paid to the problems of many forms of ownership and in these conditions the organization of social protection of the population of the republic. Social policy was aimed at the society equalizing incomes of the population on the basis of two existing property as state and cooperative property and other forms of property were not legal under the constitution of society.

Our scientific research is focused on the emergence in the privatization process of many forms of ownership that in this period the transition to a market economy is emphasized in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for further in-depth economic reforms, ensuring the protection of private property and the development of entrepreneurship. It is the implementation of this important document of the government that strengthens the formation of many forms of ownership. This requires the state to develop a strong policy of social protection of the population of the republic on the basis of this, we have attempted a perfect new constructive approach to the study of the principles of social protection of the population in conditions of many forms of ownership (Rasanayagam, 2010). In the world economy, the question of the need to move to a biased economy was based on the diversity of forms of ownership, on the basis of which the multi-structure economy was formed. In these conditions, the state faces the problem of the formation of new socio-economic relations in the social sphere of society. The core of these relations are property in different forms. However, the transition to a fundamental economic and social reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which are focused on the transition to a market economy with

the status of the republic as an independent state, requires the privatization of state property on the basis of the requirement of a lot of property form. conditions of transition to a market economy.

Data analyses

Social protection is one of the main problems of social reform in the transition to market relations. On the basis of in-depth study of the works published by scientists of Uzbekistan, it gave us the opportunity to critically review the existing scientific provisions on social protection and social security in the context of the restructuring of the national economy and gave us the opportunity to provide social protection to the population in the conditions of the republic's transition to market economy.

Social protection of the population covers a complex of economic and legal norms that, on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens, is equal to the safety of the comfort of life and social welfare of all segments of the population of the republic. In order to realize these goals, the state in its socio-political program should provide basic support for those social groups and segments of the population that for objective reasons turned out to be more difficult than others. Therefore, the state should implement its social policy in the transition to a market economy. The organizer of this reform is the state itself and it must protect its citizens from unexpected whims and situations during the transition and privatization of state property that at the initial stage negatively affects the standard of living of the population especially in the demographic terms of such segments of the population as large families, retirees, orphans, working mothers, people with disabilities, childhood, students, unemployed, residents of small villages, people in remote areas, socially qualified, low-paid workers, teach pits, doctors, cultural workers, an engineer living people without shelter and people in the labor market is not competitive(Altbach & Levy, 2005; Sharifi-Tehrani & Del Chiappa, 2016). The modern standard of living of the population of Uzbekistan is very low, based on this main goal, the government's social protection program should create conditions for the normal satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of all social groups of the population of the republic. Solving this problem requires material and financial sources that without the development of the economy in the transition to market relations for social protection of the population, this period is allocated funds from the state budget of the republic - these temporary measures during the privatization of state ownership form new forms of ownership as private, joint, individual farm stockholders, family and other types of property.

It is in these conditions, the state spends its funds which, from the sale of state property to the social protection of the population. In our opinion, this method cannot contribute for a long time. With the emergence of different forms of ownership in the economy, a new problem is posed for the society how to socially protect it in the conditions of many forms of ownership. On this basis, the social protection of the population in the conditions of the transition period on the basis of the centralized state social protection of the population is necessary. Because Uzbekistan with its demographic features, national traditions differs from other regions of the CIS countries, which half of the population of the republic are mainly children and adolescents. Under these conditions, the republic should switch to market relations, create a strong system of social protection of the population. Only this

way will overcome unexpected situations in the field of social protection for the needy segments of the population. At present, the object of social protection is the entire population of the republic, it is necessary to re-consider to create such macroeconomic prerequisites that this system should affect all strata of the population of the republic.

The state should regulate the economy and social protection of the population and stimulate the professional and territorial mobility of the population. It is necessary to create such a system of regulation, which the state should regulate the employment of the population; retraining of personnel with the help of the tax mechanisms of the state should regulate the incomes of all segments of the population.

In world practice there is a general social protection of the population, which is represented by the costs of the state, social measures that develop with the development of the economy.

So in the US, government social spending accounts for 50% of the federal budget and 60% of state and local government budgets.

Uzbekistan should create its own material basis for the system of social protection of the population, taking into account its economic potential.

Social protection should be applied to those in need. This assistance should bring people to work activity in public or in private production.

In connection with the development of privatization of state property and management, the question of the nature and legitimacy of property income is particularly acute. Property in the form of a means of production or other property, accumulated cash, shares and other securities, does not in itself possess the property of self-growth. Property income in any form is a redistribution in favor of the owner. The product of living labor is part of the surplus value created by them.

As a result of privatization, each owner must have property in private, individual or family form. A citizen must as a result receive income from the property. He, as the owner, should protect himself socially from unintentional phenomena of market relations.

Sooner or later, Uzbekistan will create many forms of ownership. This process affects the formation of a new system of social protection of the population. For social protection of funds, all types of property are allocated, this will lead to social well-being of the population, and is expressed in the confidence of each person and ensured by the state authorities and management of enterprises, institutions, organizations of all forms of ownership of measures of a single integrated social protection in accordance with the Constitution of Uzbekistan. Prior to this, measures relating to all members of society "measures addressed" to particular, specific individuals of the social group of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been delimited.

The state took the first steps in social protection of the poor people on the basis of the law "On the privatization of public housing" as one of the forms of social protection of the population, granting the right to free privatization of housing for disabled people, war participants, creative workers, health workers, teachers, certain categories of people due to the transition to market relations, through no fault of their own, they remained in a difficult social situation. Privileges in particular on payment of utilities are defined for these segments of the population. At this time in the republic were in the most difficult conditions.

Discussion

The existence of 474,555 large families with 7 or more children under the age of 18, as well as 256 families who took care of orphans and adoptive children, 6,500 families, members who participated in the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident 56,937 families with three or more disabled members families who lost their breadwinner, 17,595 families with disabled 1 and 2 groups unable to work, 3,170 families with disabled 1 group in sight also not working, 25,535 families of deceased servicemen, 22,730 families with repressed persons in 30-50s years and rehabilitated now, 1,451 families where there are disabled persons among the soldiers-internationalists. In Uzbekistan, 608,786 families received the right to private housing privatization in their personal property, over 300 thousand apartments or 49.6% of the total number of privatized housing were donated in the republic.

At the moment, on the basis of the privatization policy of state ownership, the non-state sector in the national income of the republic is 23.1%.

During this period, the population in need in the social protection of the population: these are low-income families, large families, disabled people, people who are temporarily disabled, permanently disabled, women caring for sick children, women who are before and after childbirth, unemployed, uncompetitive people in the labor market, families with three children, part-time people and other segments of the population. Based on this, the state should adopt a "targeted" method in the social protection system, in which help is directed to a specific individual. This method will exempt the state from mass social protection of the population, which among these people is with a high income. We suggest that families with more than three children should be exempt from income tax by 35% to increase the amount of assistance to mothers for each child; for unemployed women who received assistance for children should receive 15% of additional assistance to working universities, research institutes, health, cultural workers to give additional benefits to transport, especially in urban transport.

Conclusion

It is necessary to increase the monthly assistance to children, the current system is not real in the market period of transition to the market. Unemployed low-income families and pregnant women to provide social assistance. During this period, the allocated funds for social protection of these strata does not correspond to reality, the amount of social assistance should be constantly increased with an increase in inflation monthly or quarterly. The privatization course is dictated by the demand of time, which means the emergence of new social strata of owners who own and dispose of their property. Privatization will provide effective social protection of people in the conditions of market relations, the independence of commodity producers, the formation of new economic legislation in society that guarantees every citizen state social protection. The implementation of this concept - should transfer housing in the personal property of every low-income citizen.

This is especially necessary to apply to the family relations of low-income, large, single, disabled, low-income strata of the population of the republic.

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The Tails About Uzbek Shaman Miracles

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Annotation

This article explores the construction of the events occurring in three figurative sequences, which constitute a separate category of Uzbek shaman legends, and its nature and range, based on the mythopoetic code of events.

Keywords: mythological, patron, shaman, image, legend, miracles, event.

Introduction

The Uzbek folk tales were admired by the shaman, the poetic reality of the shaman's performance. In the 1920's, scientific research into the problems of religious beliefs began. G. Ksenofontov is one of the earliest scientists in the scientific field. Studying Shaman's cults and ceremonies led to the search for the specific, common features of the Siberian peoples and the ideological-mythological foundations of the demoralizing world. G. Ksenofontov's materials were mainly oral specimens and legends of soma. The scholars have these texts in the following groups: I. Kangalass rubies. Legends about Shaman. II. Vilyuysk rubies. Legends about Shaman. III. Following a horned bullfight. IV. Buryats and tungues. Legends about Shaman.

In 1975, well-known Tajik scientist O. Murodov was studying the folklore of "Tatars' Sacrifice" in the center of Zarafshan oasis.* O. Murodov studied his image in connection with the tradition of Shamon.† In one article of the scientist, Kori Kulmurod adds the name of Pariman, mythologically-friendly, to Azimkhon. Written by Azayimkhan, the text of the "Call of the Parable" is in Uzbek, deep study of the essence of mythological images and plays a vital role in revealing the issues of poetry folklore.‡

*Murodov O. Shaman ritual folklore among the Tajiks in the middle part of the Zeravshan valley. // Pre-Muslim beliefs and rituals in Central Asia. M: Science, 1975

†Murodov O. Spirits betting and the rite of "paritalbon" (invitation to bet) among the Tajiks of the middle part of the Zarafshan valley // News of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan. Separate total Sciences, 1974. - №4.- pp.42-48

‡Murodov O. Shaman ritual folklore among the Tadjiks of the middle part of the Zarafshan valley // Domuslim beliefs and rites in Central Asia. - M.: Science, 1974.- P.101-105

The monologue "Ritual and folklore in Siberian silence", published by the well-known folklorist E. Novik in 1984, played an important role. § Scientist similar to a sculptural theater. It should be noted that in the research on the folklore of Shaman, E. Novik has distinguished himself from the myths of silversmiths. From the 1978 edition of Olima, he focused on the issue of poetry of the legendary soma. It is a sub-group of the myths of the shaman:

1) legends about the miracle and their powers; 2) the birth of the first shaman, the blessing of the blessing, the biography of the great shaman who lived in the past, and so on. The scientist groups the moonlight according to the form of the ceremonial ceremonies. The legend of the first group was the power of the slaughter, and the second group was the object of the cults, and the spells executed during the ceremonies of spells with the slaughter. **

Theoretical background

In the study conducted by E. Duvakin, the composition and range of the composition of motifs and motifs of Siberian myths were investigated. †† However, E. Duvakin also wrote that M. V. Purbueva, †† who investigated the motives and characters of the syphonic proseic folklore of the Buryat, and even the great Scientist of the Siberian Renaissance folklore, E. Novik, §§ also featured the slogans of the legendary legend of the sable legend, will be recorded.

M. V. Purbueva describes in the third chapter of his dissertation thesis about the poetic events in the mythological inseparability associated with the soma and its activities in the chapter entitled "Genealogical Stories about Shamanism." In the subsequent research, the professional myths were also studied specially. *** The well-known ethnographer M. Ben-Lopsan, the president of the Tuva Shaman Association, learned ethnographic dogma-like beliefs based on soma folklore materials. †††

§ Novik E.S. The rite and folklore in the Siberian shamanism. Moscow, 1984. P. 237.

** Novik E.S. Poetics of shamanic legends (on the relationship between ritual and folklore) // Epic Works of the Peoples of Siberia and the Far East (Materials of the All-Union Conference of Folkloreists) / Ed. : N.V. Yemelyanov, V.T. Petrov. Yakutsk: Yakutsk Branch of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1978. P. 104-109.

†† Duvakin E.N. Shamansky legends of the peoples of Siberia: plot-motivic composition and areal distribution. Author's abstract Candidate. Phil. Science. Moscow, 2011.

†† Purbueva M. Century. Shaman prose folklore of the Buryats: scenes, motifs and characters. Author's abstract Candidate filol. Of science Ulan –Ude 2010

§§ Novik E.S. Rite and Folklore in Siberian Shamanism: An Experience of Comparing Structures M. : Eastern literature, 2004. - 304 p.

*** Purbueva M. Century. Shamansky prosaic folklore of Buryats: plots, motifs and characters ...- p. 123.

††† Kenin-Lopsan, M.B. Problems of ethnographic study of Tuvian shamanism: based on the materials of shamanic folklore. SPb., 1996. 53p

He later studied and published the Tuva slogans by the scientist.††† In 1997, Baykalorti published a scientific article on humorous tales and tales of their wives by V.L.Klyaus. §§§ L.S.Dampilova published the scientific work on the symbols and the subject of the art in the songs of burial scarves. **** T.M.Sadalova's doctoral dissertation was one of the major investigations carried out in the following period, and published new theoretical conclusions on the role of folklore in the development of artistic thought. One of the rumors that defended the dissertation was the history of Altai's fascinity and slogans, the effects of the ancient ceremonial traces on fairy tales. A separate chapter of this dissertation was devoted to the theme "On the relationship of fairy-tale and shamanistic traditions. The role of the performance of fairy tales from the point of view of the interrelations of fairy-tale / storytelling and shamanic traditions is considered, which is another feature in the existence of Altai folk tales." ††††

In particular, M. Rakhmanova studied myths related to professional piracy in scientific research. However, the researcher separated the legendary legends from the myths of profession and their peripheries. The myths discovered by M. Rakhmanova do not mention the shamanistic profession, but the myths of the mythological characters in the genres of the myths and the historical foundations of traditional motifs are associated with the ancient shaman mythology.

Oral stories describing the miracle of the shaman. Such stories are mainly referred to by those who are healed of the shaman and who are interested in the spirits.

The oral stories of this character should be included in the series of shamond legends. For example, Sophia from Ferghana is one of the few oral stories performed by those who have been miraculously cured by the ancestors of Ashura. The grandfathers are the mythologic sponsors of the Shaman, and the late saints are the souls of the ancient whites.

Main part

In these oral stories, events take place with sponsored spirits (ancestors or grandchildren) and the participant. The fact that the phenomenon is incredibly inaccessible indicates that it should be included in the legend of the sham.

The shaman legends about the Sofia moon also provide information on the various contemporary images of their grandfathers (white ghost healthcare worker).

Interestingly, the grandfathers diagnose the patient, such as a modern surgeon, and conduct surgery. †††† These legends show that the grandfathers have a great deal of functionality in the spirit of shaman legends. Although the illustration of the grandfather as a surgeon in a white dress is a product of the post-revolutionary development, the main social function of the Temple is the treatment of people, the healing of the patients.

The legends of the Uzbek shamon legends are also common in legends that tell stories about the adventures of the shaman and the grandfathers. The reality described in these legends is characterized by the fact that in contrast to other myths, it has taken place in the

††† Kenin-Lopsan, M.B. *Algyshi Tuvan shamans*. Yakutsk: Bichik, 2007.

§§§ Klyaus V.L. *Legends and stories about the shamans of the Evenk of Transbaikalia*. // *Peoples of Transbaikalia: revival and development*. Chita, 1997. p.45-48.

**** Dampilova L.S. *Shamansky chants of the Buryats: symbolism and poetics*. Ulan-Ude: Publishing house of the Buryat

Scientific Center of the SB RAS, 2005.

††††Rakhmonova M. Uzbek folklore of the historical heritages classification of the genesis dis. candidate Avtoref.Toshkent, 2004. P 16-17.

††††Kayumov O. The Miracles That Become True. Navoi, AlisherNavoi Publishing House, 2016.-B.15-48

life of our contemporaries. It is unanimously noted by our well-known scientists that the world of folklore is a legend that tells about the events of ancient times. §§§§

The poetic realities of the poetical reality, at the same time, the movement of mythological images through the mediation of a real realm, the process of healing the hero, the disappearance of the lost object, the artistic representation of the abstract phenomenon or phenomenon of the event are only poetic features characteristic of the shaman legends.

The strange story that Sofia's healing spirits was miraculously told by Mamajonova Karomatkhon, a native of Quva, Fergana. Hurriyethan's mother was unable to read and write until he was 13 years old and fired from school.

For the first time, the mother of Hurriyathon, who was on the brink of death on the white flags of Sofia, testifies that she was healed within three days by spirits. She says she is interested in the mystery of the unseen world, or because of the hope that her recovery has made her so eager for her to see and speak of Sofia's scarecrow.

The 13-year-old girl, who was "fired" by Bobo for an accident, was replaced by spirits as spirits fell asleep, and the spirits called him Karomatkhan. From that time the Babylonians taught Karomatkhan an Arabic poem and ordered that the poetic biography of Sofia be written by what they had said and that no one would see them until the book was finished. Only then did she tell the girl that Sofia's grandfather would show themselves. When the book was ready, Karomatkhan met with the Sophia verse and presented their biographies. This is the daughter of a young man who has been married since childhood and has been a son of Sophia. In the oral story, the hero's back is healed with the help of mythological supporters who are not well developed, and writes literatures, and even reads and writes in Arabic. Under the influence of mythological sponsors, the heroic story of the emergence of extraordinary talent. *****

A 65-year-old resident of the city of Navoi, Abdullaeva Bibirajab, says: "In 1988, despite the fact that doctors had warned me about the risk of childbirth due to rheumatism, I gave birth on November 19, 2007, a healthy girl named Zahira. Meanwhile, rheumatism has aggravated my heart. Despite the fact that I did several treatments with the advice of the doctors, my condition did not improve. In 1989 I went to Fergana where I heard about Sofia. I took a picture from the moon and sincerely slept there. Thank God, I have healed all my illnesses. My granddaughter, born in 2001, was able to notice the short legs. The doctor said that my granddaughter's feet should be soaked. Fortunately, at that time, Sofia came to Navoi, and when they heard that, Bobo himself said that he would heal them, giving them a gift for the granddaughter's sight and staying in that cradle.

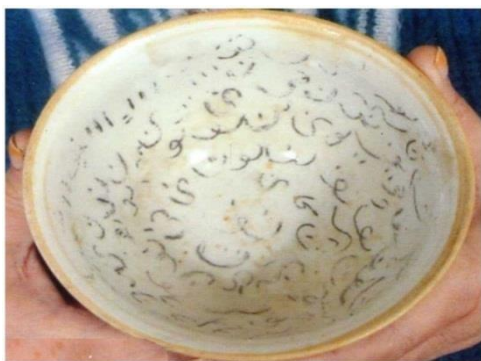
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Discussions



What a wonderful miracle, my granddaughter's legs soon went up straight. In March of this year, I took photos for my spouse, because they were going too far back in time. I put some tablecloth on it and put some water into the salt, sugar and casserole. In the morning, we were surprised to see the miracles. Throughout the water-filled bowl, words were written with a beautiful Arabic spell that would not even be able to write even the most beautiful flower artist. When we showed them to those who knew the Arabic script, they were amazed and told us that it was written "Bismillahir Rahmanir Rakhim", when it was read aloud, at its width and depth. After that, my husband's career began to grow. This is not all the miracles we are experiencing in our lives. Once Sofia's scarf was brought to Navoi, it was our home. My daughter Zulfira screwed up Sofia's scarves and put them on the balcony. When we ran out of fear of all of us, we were surprised by another miracle. My daughter's head blew grains of wheat from the sky and the clay was out of the balcony. When I look at this kind of gratitude, I thank him for the first thing he has created. I ask God to be happy for our happiness in Sofia, and thank you very much for this noble and hard work. "†††††

In this story, the story tells the story of the man who first started with the mythological support of the sponsors, then the grunting of his grandmother's legs, the subsequent stage of the story, the appearance of the scarecrow, and the sculpting of the scarf during the visitor's house, The motifs of the wheat from the sky served as a unique mythopoeic code. Ganieva Nasiba, a 46-year-old resident of the Umid Fortress in Navoi, told that she has been suffering from severe headaches for years. Treatments of the physicians will cause the heart to become completely torn out.

He could hear one of his neighbors on one of his neighbors, Sofia. After that, he said: "For the first time, my grandfathers cured me from the pain that was in my head. He cured a strong syringe and a tired heart, an operation that I did not even handle a bowl of tea. Until now, my eyes are amazed by the miracle that happened in one of the days. One day, 10 liters of milk was delivered to our cow, saying that the cow was sick and did not get

milk. In the morning, look at what is happening in the Arabic word "OLLOH". I learned that the grandfathers blessed my cow's milk.

When we went to Fergana for my son's health the other day, my grandfathers showed another story, they operated my son's kidney. We understood this after seeing the bloodstained in the morning. Then I found out that the grandfathers would not leave anyone desirous of hope and salvation. "In addition to the motives of grandparents' treatment, †††††Nasiba Ganieva's motive is that the motives for providing and providing surgical care are great.

The mythological sponsors of the Sofia legend, namely, the grandfathers have the power to perform tasks that are inadequate for the health of modern medicine.

†††††Kayumov O. The Miracles That Were Born Real-p.34-35.

†††††Kayumov O. The Miracle of the Truth-p.36.

The Russian journalist, who was recovered from Sofia's cure, said, "After my visit to Moscovial Nicholas, Chernobyl, my blood was poisoned. I married four times and could not see a child. There were times when I decided that I would be gone from childhood to death. The meaning of life is with the child! I wish I had been to Temur's friend at that time. When I saw them with the moon, they gave me immediate encouragement and said, "If Allah wills, they will change your blood" and say, "There are so many such things." When I waited for my grandfathers, I realized that my left hand was bleeding from my right hand as if washing my blood.

Then Sofia gave me a white flag, saying, "... if God wants, you will become a girl." I got married for the fifth time. Thank you very much. In 2011, at the age of 46, we were the happiest parents of a girl and twins, and my joy is beyond our expectations. I can not describe the depth of Sophia's bride and her grandfather's rescue. We thank you for not being able to fit into my world. "§§§§§

Here is the story of a resident of Karakol city, Issyk-Kul: "My doctor, Mamaeva Maria, who did not go with heart disease, had not left the door. In 1995, I went to Fergana and took photos from Sofia, and started waiting for my grandfather.

On the first day I realized that my heart had operated, as though the events were happening in my eyes. They said, "We are leaving our stamp on the bed." What did I see in the afternoon, they were really sealed in my t-shirt. I would like to thank Bobo for disappearing and wish Sophia a long life." As it is evident, the functional role is to mediate in healing the patients. Distance and national identity can not be restricted in performing these duties. Most patients may have been exposed to syphilis even though they have not succeeded in taking on the profession of silence. Looking back on the story of the Ossetian reporter, "I am - ZaurovaTanzilaIsmailovna, about her husband in North Ossetia about 2006, when she heard about the miracles happening around the moon, and her eyes were growing ever stronger. I have been diagnosed with epilepsy since I was 17 years old. Kathle's invisible attacks, frequent loss of consciousness, infinite medication, medicine and folk medicine ... all of this was not the end. When I heard about Sofia the first time, I realized with confidence that the pain of my illness was in the hands of the river. I waited for the

grandfathers to take me out of the moon, and they treated me in the bed of the Sophia. I express my sincere gratitude for the sincere gratitude for the support of my grandparents and the Sophia moon, their rebirth, the hope for the future and the hope for the future.
„*****

The above examples illustrate the phenomenon associated with the original function and function of the soma. The legendary poetic expression of the natural phenomena that Shamon and his mythology and the patient-communicator involves constitute a particular set of myths. One of the leading features of such legends is the fact that there are three images: shaman → mythological helper (grandfather) → patient (informative) sequence. It is desirable to classify the myths of the famous shaman and his mythological sponsors based on the slaughter of the characters and the slogans. The myths about Sofia and his potions are among them.

§§§§§Kayumov O. Source - p.39-40

*****Kayumov O. Source - p.40.

Conclusion

The inherent nature of the myths of this series is that mythological guides are portrayed as modern people, the miraculous events are done in the dream, but there is evidence that confirms the events of the mythological sponsors (the seals of the grandfathers, the writing in Arabic, the scars left after surgery) the fact that all the evidence can be fired, retrospectively characterized, and recent events, short-term as described in a face to it. However, retrospective in the science of folklore is specific to the narratives. However, it is reasonable to call this type of oral storyline to reflect the mythological nature of the event and to name it as "miracles of the mythological tails". †††††

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Psychology, Psychological Analysis And Literary Genre

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Annotation

This article analyzes the distinctions and peculiarities of terms such as "psychologism" and "psychological analysis" in the Uzbek literary criticism and literary criticism, the variants of these terms, the psychology analysis of literary genres.

Keywords: literary criticism, literary criticism, psychology, psychological analysis, literary genre.

Introduction

In the literary criticism and literary criticism, the terms "psychologism" and "psychological analysis" are used without distinction. Moreover, there are many Uzbek versions of the above terms, all of which apply in the same sense. For example, psychology, internal world image, psychological analysis, psychoanalysis, psychological image, psychological analysis, psychological image in M.A.Abdurahmonova's book "The World of Wisdom" in the "Literature Theory" (Science, 1978-1979). Shodiev's "Spirit of the Spirit" brochure is a psychological analysis, a picture of an inner life.

But firstly, it is wrong to consider the inner world as its psychology and, secondly, to use psychologism and psychological analysis in one sense. Psychology is broader than the concept of psychological analysis, and it also includes the psychology of the author directly. Mopassan writes: "With our perceptions of our understanding of the world, our perception of the world, our senses, we only load those characters into the heroes who want to discover our hidden and mysterious essences. So, we only show ourselves to be a king, an executioner, a thief, a cowgirl, a monk woman, a girl, or a market trader, because we ask ourselves: "If I am a king, an executioner, a thief, a fox, a monk woman, When I was a merchant, what would I do, what I was thinking about, what would I do? "

Hence, psychology is a legitimate literary event of literature, and it does not depend on the author's will.

Main part

Psychological analysis is an aesthetic category that opens the psyche world in an analytical way, reflecting the development of human psychic processes in a variety of "tune" minds and emotions. As N.G Chernyshovsky wrote, "the attention of the author" focuses on how to empower other emotions and thoughts more than the same emotion and thought; wondering whether the emotion arising directly as a result of a situation or an impression may be influenced by the mind and imagination of every kind of thought that will turn into other emotions and return to its original state, to move around and alter in all of these situations; It is a great idea that the idea that comes as a result of the first emotion will lead to another idea, moreover to walk around, to add sweet emotions to true emotions, to present

the future dreams with its modern reflection. " Therefore, psychological analysis can not be found in all writers or in all their works. Therefore, it is better to use this term only when the author has a search for this area.

Indeed, one of the first researchers of psychological analysis, N. G. Chernyshovsky also said that. Analyzing heart dialectics discovered that Lev Tolstoy was the virtue of his talent, he wrote: "We, the graph Tolstoy, are, of course, always painting such scenes; it is entirely dependent on the circumstances that he describes and finally his will. Once upon a time he wrote a "Snow Storm" with a description of his inner emotions and wrote a second letter of "March Letters", which contained no interior feeling because the idea of the story did not require it. It's not only a ringleader, it's also about playing the other nets, playing a trumpet or not, but its ability to play in that narrow band gives the talent a distinctive feature, which is always evident in all things. " above, p. 330, the proof of ours - H. U.). Thus, psychological analysis is a means of artistic form, whether it is in the artistic work depends on the idea of the work and the will of the talent.

Secondly, the psychological analysis is based on psychologism, its internal monologue, non-personal speech, psychological portrait, self-analysis, personality analysis of the characters, the "two characters" dialog (the heroic feelings and experiences in the "first plot" are reflected by their speech, mimic, gesture "The second plot" also describes heroic experiences, evolution of the author, and author's assessment of them).

Thus, psychologism is a legal phenomenon of literature, and the psychological analysis is a complex picture of this legitimate art phenomenon.

In current literary criticisms, the problem of psychology is still inadequate for genres. In particular, the young scientist N. Shodiev's "Spirit of the Spirit" brochure "L. Tolstoy's discovery of "heart dialectics" in the Uzbek literature of the form of the most important poetic tools - inner monologue, speech characteristic, psychological portrait ... "and their features are examined in the example of" Sarob "novel and" Sihalak "narrative, and the two genres are not completely differentiated.

Conclusion

This, in turn, creates a misunderstanding that the principles of psychology and psychology are to be applied in the same way as for all genres.

However, psychologism and psychological analysis are used in a variety of genres, and the novel is a genre that can describe social phenomena and human soul diet that "can accommodate the universe", which can be described in infinite size and complexity.

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Science and Spirituality in Education

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Abstract

Education should be an evolving process so as to lead to evolution of human beings. There have been two great quests of mankind – scientific quest and quest for spirituality. Scientific quest understands the laws of nature and through such understanding acquiring power to harness nature. Spiritual quest enables one to understand his relationship with the whole universe. Both these quests should be given equal importance so as to bring about the development of the whole human being. What one finds in the education of today is that too much importance is given to one quest, that is, scientific quest neglecting the other. This leads to the development of intellect whereas intelligence is not touched. Education should strive for togetherness rather than isolation. Role of education is to enable one to understand the world within and without. Such an education is holistic. This paper attempts to explain holistic education, giving equal importance to both science and spirituality and ways to bring about such an education. Reframing abilities, discernment of disabilities, helping the weaker and poorer sections by people who have been nurtured to expand, to learn the art of living which would eventually lead to properly earning one's livelihood have been emphasized. It aims at meaningful amalgamation of science and spirituality.

Keywords: Education, Science, Spirituality, Development,

Helping people to blossom to their fullest extent is the function of education. Human mind and human body should evolve to the fullest extent. Education should be an evolving process so as to bring about evolution of human beings. Man has evolved from a single celled creature to a human being. For human beings evolution has to be conscious. So education should help individuals to be aware and conscious.

All through human history, the two great quests of mankind have been the scientific quest and the spiritual quest. The scientific quest is a search for understanding the laws of nature and through such understanding, acquiring power to harness nature. The spiritual quest is a search for understanding man's relationship with himself, with humanity, with the infinite, with death, with God, with the universe. Due to a fragmented approach to life man lays emphasis on specialization in a particular field, whether it is scientific, philosophical, religious, business, technological, neglecting the vast field of life. One gives more emphasis to the scientific quest and neglects the spiritual in the educational process. As a result, education of today makes man serve the world which is like this or that

machine. The world is like an economic engine and mankind is driving that engine. Educational institutions are manufacturing cogs for the machine rather than letting individuals blossom to their fullest extent.

One mistakes education for information. Education is concerned with acquisition of information, with specialization in a particular career. This is the age of automation, robotics, artificial intelligence, machine learning and for this theoretical as well as practical knowledge is essential. This would imply enhancing intellect as well as creativity. Creativity to blossom needs an environment that emphasizes freedom where human beings can think out of the box and expand. Natural aspiration of a human being is to expand. But one cannot expand by dwelling in what he has accumulated so far. For then a human being will merely act from the old, that is memory. This determines one's identification with what he has accumulated and this in turn gives rise to the "ego". This leads to isolation rather than togetherness. Functioning within their own narrow ideas, beliefs, dogmas, identifying themselves with those beliefs, tend to make human beings more and more isolated and self-centred. All human beings are the citizens of one world and must feel this. What affects one part affects the whole. It is essential to have a mind that feels for the whole world and not just one country. One must learn to live in harmony with one's environment, with the natural surroundings. This comes about when one feels totally responsible for the present state of chaos. Responsibility means to respond — to respond with concern and alertness. This gives rise to a non-mechanistic way of life, creating a mind that is simultaneously scientific and spiritual, such a mind will have clarity, objectivity, precision, fearlessness impartiality and at the same time be full of beauty, wonder, sensitivity, humility, love, compassion and an awareness of the limitations of the intellect.

The word 'education' implies to train, to nourish, to rear. Rearing implies a number of things including guiding, trimming, disciplining, grooming for the harmonious development of the total personality. The meaning encompasses the mental, the moral, the physical, the emotional, the spiritual, in fact, all facts that lead to the development of the whole human being, and endows education with the responsibility for gearing optimum growth in all these facets. To live creatively and happily education should cease to be concerned with merely producing specialists. Some amount of specialization may be inevitable, but one is a human being first and engineer, doctor, lawyer, scientist afterwards. Specialization must not be at the cost of understanding what it means to live fully. Education is not merely the imbibing of knowledge, information, technique but the cultivation of an inquiring mind, a mind that is not concerned with bringing about a change or reform in the social structure, but a mind that is totally devoid of authority, totally free, that is not afraid, that has no division, no preconceived notions from which to begin, that lives in order to find out for itself what is true, that is learning all the time, learning from everything that day to day life offers. Such a mind is a light to itself. Such a mind perceives the false, and by the very seeing of the false, there is the negation of the false. The mind of such a human being is totally devoid of

self-fulfillment, disappointment, achievement. Such a mind is totally silent, quiet, has no hurt, no image, no desires. It is creative in itself. As life has no pillar to hold on to, but is like a river endlessly moving on, a mind that is creative has no resting place.

The question that arises is —"How to bring about such a mind?"

First and foremost, education should instill in the individuals a feeling of interconnectedness and inter-relatedness. Yoga means union where the individual feels himself as one with the universe— "I am the cosmos". Science has undoubtedly brought about more comfort and convenience but one is far from being joyful. Everything that a human being does is in pursuit of happiness and this happiness is internal. For this spiritual quest becomes important. To understand nature and be close to it, to appreciate what is happening from moment to moment and to closely observe these movements of nature by keeping an open mind and letting all that nature has to say flow into it freely without any bias or prejudice, and to understand oneself in relationship to all this is being spiritual. There is interconnectedness in the universe. For example, what we as human beings exhale the trees inhale and what trees inhale human beings exhale. One species waste is another species food. Gardening, nature walks, bird watching, quiet assemblies must be encouraged in order to establish a relationship with the earth and all life on it. By being sensitive to the whole movement of life, by being sensitive to everything around, to the birds, animals, trees, people—one's behaviour naturally becomes open, unselfish and caring. Then there is a spontaneous desire not to destroy or hurt anyone.

Secondly, it is competence that matters. Academics involved with the drafting of National Education Policy (NEP) 2019 want deep changes in the examination, curriculum and pedagogy. Reduction of curriculum is an absolute necessity. The Policy draft states, "Reduce curriculum load in each subject to its essential core content, in order to make space for more holistic, experiential, discussion - based and analysis based learning." (*Education Times*, supplement of The Times of India, June 10, 2019).

Whilst academic excellence is absolutely necessary, real learning is not limited to that. To celebrate the joy of learning is to take learning out of the classroom and into life. It means to awaken the individuals to discover that the knowledge and information they gain are only a small part of their education and that they are learning from life and not just from books. This is a message which should be expeditiously and emphatically conveyed to all students by teachers so that even from a very early age they are attuned to search inputs from nature.

Thirdly, cooperation should be encouraged. Healthy games should be fostered where players learn to enjoy the game rather than measure oneself and another. This measurement leads to the genesis of divisive tendencies and conflicts in life. Fourthly, reframing abilities is required. No one is interested in what their disabilities seem to be. One finds that People with disabilities may be good at something like writing, painting, music etc. and this has to be encouraged. people who give importance to "who they are" rather than "what they have accumulated"

should help those who cannot come out of their psychological, economic and social structures that they have built around them. Voluntary service can be provided by people who want to expand 'who they are'. One should look deep into oneself and see how much of one's life is compulsive and how much is conscious. Evolution has to be conscious.

The problem is not that "the world is not happening your way". The problem is that "you are not happening your way". The discretionary power here is what to use and what not to use. The ability to use what one gathers is the problem. Human body is a heap of food. Human mind is a huge heap of impressions gathered from outside. Mind can be a source of ecstasy but it has become a source of misery. One does not know how to handle it. Thus, a meaningful amalgamation of science and spirituality is essential.

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ई-कामर्स व प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश

डॉ० रमेश चन्द्र

असि० प्रोफेसर –वाणिज्य

महामाया राजकीय महाविद्यालय कौशाम्बी।

वर्तमान परिवर्तनशील वैश्विक वातावरण में वाणिज्य के परिक्षेत्र में आज बाजार में लेन-देन की प्रक्रिया में ई-कामर्स (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाणिज्य) ने स्थान ले लिया है। बोल चाल की भाषा में इण्टरनेट के माध्यम से की जाने वाली खरीद फरोख्त (बिक्री) को ई-कामर्स कहा जाता है। जबकि इसका दायरा काफी व्यापक है। आज वर्तमान समय में राष्ट्रीय व अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में ई-कामर्स अपरिहार बन चुका है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से बिना किसी दस्तावेज या मुद्रा प्रस्तुत किए सेवा व उत्पाद की क्रय-विक्रय की गतिवधि ई-कामर्स के तहत की जाती है। मूल शर्त है कि क्रय-विक्रय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक (संजाल) संसाधनों के माध्यम से किया गया हो। व्यापार की प्रकृति के आधार पर ई-कामर्स को दो श्रेणी में रखा जा सकता है। विजनेस टू बिजनेस सेवा प्रदाता या विक्रेता और सेवा लेने वाला या क्रेता दोनों ही कम्पनियों या व्यवसायी होते हैं। उदा० कंपनी से थोक विक्रेता से खुदरा विक्रेता की क्रय-विक्रय इसी श्रेणी में आती है। उदाहरण स्वरूप सिस्को सटीक बैठता है। बिजनेस टू कंज्यूमर श्रेणी में एमेजॉन, फिलपकार्ट व स्नैपडील साइडे प्रमुख हैं। जिसमें सेवा प्रदाता या विक्रेता से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संसाधनों के जरिए उपभोक्ता सीधे तौर पर जुड़ कर माल क्रय कर सकता है। प्रायः कुछ लोग इसे तीसरी श्रेणी भी कहते हैं, कंज्यूमर टू कंज्यूमर की जिसमें क्रेता और विक्रेता दोनों ही उपभोक्ता के रूप में पाये जाते हैं। कुछ लोग ई-कामर्स के इस तीसरे रूप को मान्यता नहीं प्रदान करते हैं और इसे दूसरी श्रेणी में ही रखते हैं।

ई-कॉमर्स का नया अर्थ है डाटा-जानकारियों का मुक्त प्रवाह, सूचना तकनीक और सूचनाओं पर कोई स्थानीय कानून या नियंत्रण नहीं, हर व्यक्ति के निजी जीवन में प्रवेश और जानकारियों के आधार पर हमारे व्यवहार को बदलने की स्वतंत्रता वास्तव में दुनिया की पांच भीमकाय व्यापार इकाइयों- माइक्रोसॉफ्ट, एपल, फेसबुक, अल्फाबेट (गूगल) और अमेजन दुनिया में सूचना तकनीक, तकनीकी उत्पाद और उत्पादों के व्यापार के सर्वशक्तिमान समूह हैं।

इनके हाथ में सूचना तंत्र और तकनीक का पूरा नियंत्रण है। आज जबकि बैंकिंग, परिवहन, स्वास्थ्य, लेन-देन, दूरसंचार, पर्यटन, निगरानी से लेकर शिक्षा के बुनियादी ढांचे तक सब कुछ डिजिटल तकनीक और इंटरनेट के जरिये संचालित हो रहा है और कम्प्यूटर-इंटरनेट का तंत्र व्यापक रूप से इन पांच इकाइयों के हाथ में है तब आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इनकी ताकत की हद क्या है?

वर्तमान परिवर्तनशील बाजार व्यवस्था में भारत दुनिया में सबसे तेजी से बढ़ रहे आन लाइन बाजारों में से एक है। इस व्यवस्था में युवा जनसंख्या बड़ी तेजी से इसे इस्तेमाल कर अपना विशेष योगदान दे रहा है। भारतीय वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मण्डल एसोचैम की 2013 में आन लाइन क्रय की समीक्षा और परिदृश्य 'रिपोर्ट' के तहत देश में कुल आनलाइन खरीददारी में से लगभग 90 प्रतिशत क्रय 32 वर्ष से कम आयु के उपभोक्ता पाये गये। 35 से 45 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग की भागीदारी इसमें लगभग 8 प्रतिशत पायी गयी है। रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया कि आर्थिक स्थिरता और बढ़ती मंहगाई भी आनलाइन खरीददारी के बढ़ते चलन को रोकने में असफल रही। रिपोर्ट में यह भी पाया गया कि वर्ष 2009 में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कामर्स का बाजार 2.5 अरब डालर का रहा, जो वर्ष 2011 में बढ़कर 6.3 अरब डॉलर और वर्ष 2013 में यह 13 अरब डालर हो गया। एसोचैम का आकलन है कि 2023 तक देश में ई-कामर्स का आकार 56 अरब डालर का हो जाएगा। मुख्य रूप से भारत में मुम्बई, दिल्ली, कोलकाता और बंगलौर ई-कामर्स के इस्तेमाल के मामले में शीर्ष पर हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त देश के तमाम छोटे राज्यों में भी इस प्रणाली का प्रयोग लगातार वृद्धिशील पाया गया है।

वर्ष 1991 के पश्चात् उदार औद्योगिक नीति अपनाने पर उद्योगों के निजीकरण के सन्दर्भ में और ई-कॉमर्स के परिप्रेक्ष्य के अन्तर्गत विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश (थ्रू) का योगदान अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। हाल के वर्षों में भारत के औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए विदेशी कम्पनियों को प्रत्यक्ष निवेश की अनुमति दी गयी है। विदेशी कम्पनियाँ भारतीय कम्पनियों के साथ मिलकर संयुक्त रूप से अनेक औद्योगिक निवेश क्षेत्रों में संयुक्त निवेश के समझौते सम्पन्न की है। इसके विपरीत प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (F.D.I.) पर रोक के बावजूद लगभग सभी बड़ी कम्पनियाँ भारतीय ई-कामर्स कम्पनियों में विदेशी निवेश कर रही हैं।

ई-कॉमर्स में कम्पनियों के व्यवसाय का माडल बदलकर या नियमों से बचने के लिए जटिल संगठनात्मक ढाँचा अपनाकर किया है। विगत कुछ समयों में लगभग दस महीनों में ही भारतीय ई-कॉमर्स कम्पनियाँ वेंचर कैपिटल और प्राइवेट इक्विटी फण्ड की ओर से 3.9 अरब डॉलर के निवेश हुए हैं। भारतीय कम्पनियों में अग्रणी पंक्ति में फिलपकार्ट ने इस वर्ष जुलाई माह में घोषणा की थी कि उसने मौजूदा और नये निवेशकों से एक अरब अमेरिकी डालर की धनराशि जुटाई

है। इस नये दौर में अब तक की सबसे बड़ी फंडिंग थी। अब तक फिलिपकार्ट आनलाइन सर्विसेज में एकसेल पार्टनर्स, टाईगर ग्लोबल, आइकॉनिक कैपिटल और नैस्पर्स समूह सहित कई विदेशी प्राइवेट इक्विटी निवेशकों ने इस व्यवस्था के माध्यम से निवेश किया है। अब तक एमेजान ने ई-कॉमर्स में लगभग दो अरब डालर का निवेश किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त मित्रा, जाबांग, अर्बनलैंडर, फर्स्ट क्राई, लाइक रोड, फैशन एण्ड यू और हैप्ली अनमैरेड जैसी ई-कॉमर्स कम्पनियों में भी देशी और विदेशी फण्डों की ओर निवेश करने में अग्रसर रही है।

भारत में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश प्रारूप के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहबन्धन, संयुक्त योजना एक तकनीकी सहबन्धन, पूंजी बाजार, अंशों के निजी स्थापन या प्राथमिक आवंटन द्वारा कुछ कठिनाईयों ई-कॉमर्स में पायी गयी है, जो भारत सरकार द्वारा निषिद्ध है, जैसे- अस्त्र-शस्त्र एवं युद्ध सामग्री, अणु शक्ति, कोयला एवं लिगनाइट, रेल परिवहन, धातु उद्योग जैसे लोहा, मैगनीज, क्रोम, जिपस्म, सल्फर, स्वर्ण, हीरा, तांबा, जिंक इत्यादि का खनन ये सभी प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश व ई-कॉमर्स में प्रतिबन्धित है। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में ई-कॉमर्स घरेलू उपयोग की वस्तुओं की क्रय के साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवसाय के तौर तरीकों को भी नये सिरे से परिभाषित कर रहा है, सर्विस सेक्टर में इसकी वजह से सबसे प्रासंगिक बदलाव हुआ है। ई-कॉमर्स के द्वारा सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के नये द्वार खोले हैं। फलस्वरूप ऐसी संकल्पना भी नहीं की गयी थी। इसके अतिरिक्त आने वाले समय में अनुसंधान, दूरस्थ शिक्षा प्रणाली, इन्व्हेन्टरी प्रबन्धक, गुणवत्ता नियंत्रक, लेखांकन कार्मिक प्रबन्धन, विपणन और वितरण के क्षेत्र में ई-कॉमर्स दूरगामी परिणाम छोड़ रहा है। जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार व्यवस्था में अपनी अहम भूमिका निभाते हुए व्यवसाय की प्रक्रिया में नये आयाम स्थापित करेगा। भारत में ई-वाणिज्य क्षेत्र तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए, 2009 से 2012 के बीच यह 3.8 बिलियन अमेरिकी डालर से बढ़कर 9.5 बिलियन अमेरिकी डालर तक पहुंच गया था। ईबे और अमेजन दो प्रमुख अमेरिकी ई-कॉमर्स खिलाड़ी हैं, जिन्होंने भारत में ईबे का परिचालन 2004 में शुरू किया था, जिन्होंने बाजी. कॉम का अधिग्रहण करके 2004 में अपना परिचालन शुरू किया, जो दो भारतीयों द्वारा प्रचारित किया गया था।

अमेजन ने लगभग एक दशक बाद, 2013 में प्रवेश किया। ये दोनों कंपनियां बाजार के मॉडल का अनुसरण कर रही हैं। इस क्षेत्र की उच्च वृद्धि, बड़े उपभोक्ता आधार और डिजिटल बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास ने भारतीय बाजार पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के लिए तंजमद और अलीबाबा जैसे कई अन्य विदेशी ऑनलाइन विक्रेताओं को प्रोत्साहित किया है। कई भारतीय स्टार्ट-अप के बीच जैसे फिलिपकार्ट और स्नैपडील ने सेक्टर में प्रवेश किया। उनमें से कुछ ने पर्याप्त विदेशी निवेश आकर्षित किया। जो कंपनियां ऑनलाइन रिटेल क्षेत्र में काम कर रही थीं, उन्होंने भारत की एफडीआई नीति के अनुपालन के लिए अपने संचालन के तरीके को प्रभावी ढंग से समायोजित कर लिया है। इस प्रक्रिया के दौरान उनमें से कुछ पर नीति के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करने का भी आरोप लगाया गया है।

वर्तमान में वैश्विक संदर्भ में किसी भी देश के तीव्र आर्थिक विकास में 'प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश' (Foreign Direct Investment) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। विश्व के प्रायः सभी देश प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेशों को आकर्षित करने हेतु घरेलू मोर्चे पर आर्थिक सुधार में संलग्न हैं। भारत विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश के लिए श्रेष्ठ वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्थाओं की तुलना में शीर्ष वैश्विक गंतव्य के रूप में उभर रहा है। भारत सरकार त्वरित आर्थिक संवृद्धि, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा कौशल को बढ़ावा देने में एफडीआई की महत्ता को समझकर निरंतर अपनी आर्थिक नीतियों एवं नियमों का सरलीकरण एवं यौक्तिकरण कर रही है। सरकार द्वारा भारत को विदेशी निवेशकों का पसंदीदा गंतव्य बनाने की दृष्टि से आर्थिक सुधार के एजेंडे को आगे बढ़ाते हुए 'मेक इन इंडिया' और 'स्किल इंडिया' जैसे अभियान शुरू किए गए हैं। इस कड़ी में ताजा पहल 'स्टार्ट अप इंडिया' कार्यक्रम है।

सन्दर्भ

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- 2- 21वीं सदी में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था- विमल जालान।
- 3- कुरुक्षेत्र पत्रिका- जनवरी 2017।
- 4- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था - डा0 जे0एन0मिश्र।
- 5- योजना पत्रिका- नवम्बर 2016।

Protection Of Child Rights In India: Emerging Issues

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Abstract

The violations of child rights are various, ranging from child labour, child trafficking to commercial sexual exploitation and many other forms of violence and abuse. India has the largest number of child labourers under the age of fourteen in the world. Trafficking of children also continues to be a serious problem in India. Child protection is an issue in every country and a high priority for UNICEF. Under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international treaties, all children have the right to be protected from harm. Preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse is essential to ensuring children's rights to survival, development and well-being. Protecting the health and education of today's children is not only the first and foremost right but also is the most basic and wisest of all investments in social and economic development of society. Children in India continue to lose their life to vaccine preventable diseases such as measles, which remains the biggest killer. UNICEF is committed to protecting every child from violence, exploitation, abuse and discrimination. But given prevailing social, economic and cultural inequalities in India, a large number of children, especially girls are forced to work inhospitable, unsafe and exploitative condition. The proper development of the child is, therefore, imperative for the proper growth of a nation. India has committed to meet the Millennium Development Goals and is a signatory too many International Conventions including the Convention on the Rights of Child.

Keywords: Child rights, UNICEF, Child protection, Education, Development. MDGs

Introduction

Human rights treaties refer to Child Protection and Child Rights and are of their provisions apply to children. The convention on the Rights of the Child, and it is to be implemented to national, regional and global levels thereby providing protection of the rights of children. Protection of rights of children has long been a major concern of the international community. The Constitution of India provided individuals with the right of direct access to high courts, including the Supreme Court. Children had full liberty to approach any of the courts or national human rights bodies. The Ministry of Women and Child Development was a ministry under the Government of India and was responsible for all subjects related to women and children. It was also coordinating activities of all departments and offices across the Government related to those issues. Regarding the right of the child to be heard, the new National Policy for Children, adopted in April 2013, marked a significant shift in the way children were viewed, emphasizing respect for their views.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

The convention on the Rights of the Child is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights—civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. The convention sets out these rights in 54 articles and two optional protocols. Bearing in mind that, as indicated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, "the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth", Considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity. Every child has rights, whatever their ethnicity, gender, religion, language, abilities or any other status.

The Convention must be seen as a whole: all the rights are linked and no right is more important than another. The right to relax and play (Article 31) and the right to freedom of expression (Article 13) have equal importance as the right to be safe from violence (Article 19) and the right to education (Article 28). UNESCO's activities are divided into four major programme areas: education; the natural, social and human sciences; culture; and communications, as well as covering a number of cross-disciplinary areas such as environment, population and development, culture of peace, and action in favour of priority target groups such as women, youth, Africa and the least-developed countries.

The International Labour Organization and Child Rights

International Labour organization (ILO) is one of the eighteen specialized agencies of the United Nations. The ILO has played a predominant and pioneering role in setting labour standards in carefully drafted Conventions dealing with specific subject matters and keeping them in constant review. ILO believes that labour is not a commodity, and the freedom of expression and association are essential to sustained progress. Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere. The ILO has certain Conventions that specifically deal with children and young persons.

- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999.
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 and Minimum Age Recommendation 1973
- The Night Work of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946.
- The Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948.
- Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946.
- The Medical Examination of Young Persons (Under Ground Work) Convention, 1965.

Children Rights and Indian Constitution

The constitution of India provides to all its citizens; justice, social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression belief, faith and worship, equality of status and opportunity. Constitution guarantees certain fundamental rights to its citizens. The Constitution, promulgated in 1950, encompasses most rights included in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. Children are considered as the nation's 'supremely important national assets and its living malleable potential. According to the Supreme Court, "the welfare of the entire community depends on the health and welfare of the children. State Government under article 15(3) of the constitution is empowered to make special provisions for the children. Right to dignity means giving the child the fullest opportunity to develop his personality. It means right to

live a healthy life including a reasonable standard of comfort and decency, and all that give meaning to a child's life. Article 39 of the constitution directs the state to provide opportunities and facilities to children to develop in a healthy manner and in the conditions of freedom and dignity. The commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005 provides that State Governments may constitute state commissions for protection of child rights in their state and designate a state level and other district level children's court in their respective state.

Violation of child rights in India

Any research or grassroots activism in the field of child rights will reveal that child rights violation isn't a phenomenon triggered by a single factor but in fact interplay of multiple catalysts. Childhood in India is not homogeneous; several childhoods coexist. Social and economic status, physical and mental ability, geographical location and other differences determine the degree of vulnerability of inequality between various sections of society. With instances where children just "disappear" overnight in some parts of India, as many as 1 every 8 minutes (according to National Crime Records Bureau data), the sordid horror of child trafficking is very apparent. Harmful practices based on tradition, culture, religion or superstitions are often perpetrated against very young children or infants, who are clearly lacking the capacity to consent or to refuse consent themselves. The rights perspective is embodied in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989, which is a landmark in the international human rights legislation. This convention was ratified by India in Dec. 1992. According to a 2015 report by the U.S. Department of Labour, a list of goods produced by child labour or forced labour featured India among 74 countries with "significant incidence of critical working conditions". Recent legislation regarding child labour has been unfavourable, with permission to children below 14 years of age to work in family enterprises or entertainment industry.

Child protection

As per The Constitution of India, Article 15(3), State must make special provisions for children. Article 39 of Part IV of the Constitution asks the State to direct its policy towards securing (among other things), that children are not abused; not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength; and that they are given opportunities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity, protected against moral and material abandonment. UNICEF uses the term 'Child Protection' to refer to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial, sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation and child marriage. In India, child protection involves keeping children safe from the risk of harm caused by neglect, physical or sexual abuse. It aims at reducing children's vulnerability in assuring them necessary care, protection and support to survive, develop and thrive. Child protection is integrally linked to every other right of the child. The failure to ensure children's right to protection adversely affects all other rights of the child and the development of the full potential of the child. Child protection is about protecting every right of every child.

Law relating child rights in India

The Indian Constitution has a few provisions that lay down guidelines for the states on how to treat its children and young persons. India's abiding interest in the welfare of children is

an expression of the country's commitment to the welfare of its children- a commitment enshrined in the Preamble and various other articles of the Constitution.

Article 15(3) enables the State to make special provisions.

Article 23 prohibits the traffic in human beings and forced labour in all its forms.

Article 24 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous jobs.

Article 37(e) makes it a duty of the state to prevent the children from entering into jobs unsuited to their age.

Article 39(f) recommends the protection of childhood against exploitation and moral and material abandonment.

Apart from the above Articles, Article 21, the core of the all fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution which is also available to the children.

The Indian Judiciary was able to promote the jurisprudence of Child Rights through the provision in Part IV of the Indian Constitution under Articles 39 (e), (f), 42, 45, and 47.

Article 37 which provides that provisions contained in part IV of the Constitution are non-justiciable, adds in unmistakable terms that the principles there in laid down are " nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. The following are the principal Central Laws seeking to protect the child:

1. The Apprentice Act, 1861.
2. The Children (Pledging) of Labour Act, 1933.
3. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986.
4. The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.
5. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.
6. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
7. The Child Marriage (Restraint) Act, 1929.
8. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.
9. The Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Act, 1956.
10. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
11. The Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960.
12. The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.
13. The Young Persons (Harmful Publication) Act, 1956.
14. The Children Act, 1960.
15. The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply & Distribution) Act, 1992.
16. The Prenatal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation, Prevention and Misuse) Act, 1994.
17. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.
18. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

The Role of the Indian judiciary on Child Rights

The judiciary plays an important role in the protection of fundamental rights of the citizens and noncitizens alike. Under the Indian Constitution there is a single integrated system of courts for the Union as well as the states, which administers both the Union and State laws. Indian judiciary plays an important role in the protection of fundamental rights of the citizen and non-citizen alike. In this modern era judicial activism emerged as tool for protecting

Rights of the Children. Every child has the right to development that lets the child explore her/his full potential. Unfavourable living conditions of underprivileged children prevent them from growing in a free and uninhibited way.

The Supreme Court, in the case of *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India & Others*, took into cognizance the employment of children in the carpet manufacturing industry in Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. It instructed the District magistrate to conduct raids, and subsequently got 144 children, who were under the forced custody of the owners, released. Unfortunately, it has been observed that the directions and suggestions of the Judiciary have not been implemented in the most effective manner by the Government machinery. Poverty and structural issues still remain.

Role of government in protection of child

Generally, government protects children's rights—both within and outside the family—by empowering parents. Parents function as children's agents in the great outside world. Child Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation is problems that the society is increasingly being confronted with. The Eleventh Plan proposes to ensure that this vulnerable group is protected from further abuse. The Eleventh Plan marks a big step forward in the area of Child Rights. It is entrenched in a Rights Framework that view children as agents and not as recipients. It recognizes and acknowledges multiple discriminations wherein the children are trapped in. The National Policy on Education 1986 has explicitly recognized the importance of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) as a crucial input not only for human development but also for universalization of elementary education and women's development.

Conclusion

The concept of the Rights of the Child has not had a long history of recognition. International Labour Organization (ILO) has, beginning with the year 1919, adopted numerous conventions aimed at the abolition of child labour. The main contribution of the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been the codification of children's rights into one international document and recognising aspirations, mankind has for its children. The problem of human rights, and of Child Rights in India in situations of mass poverty, is basically one of redistribution, access and needs. Taking into consideration the plight of children and the prevalence of child labour, there exist a direct correlation between enrolment in schools and the prevalence of child labour. The NGOs must be actively associated in the policy formulation, implementation of legislative Acts, government programmes and monitoring of situation of working children by regular interaction. Minimum social security that covers basic needs of food, shelter, clothing and health, is a necessary prerequisite in the present day context of the situation of the child. The social context as well as the development experience of India suggests the need for a massive redirection of public resources for human, especially child, development.

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“लोकजीवन के यथार्थ शिल्पी : फणीश्वरनाथ ‘रेणु’”

डॉ० अनीश कुमार अस्थाना
एसो०प्रो० हिन्दी विभाग
डॉ० ए०पी०जे० अब्दुल कलाम विश्वविद्यालय,
इन्दौर म०प्र०,

हिन्दी साहित्य में फणीश्वरनाथ ‘रेणु’ एक अनुपमेय गद्य-शिल्पी के रूप में विख्यात हैं। मुंशी प्रेमचंद के पश्चात् ग्रामीण जीवन के सर्वाधिक प्रसिद्ध कथाकार ‘रेणु’ जी ने एक गहन लोकपरक दृष्टि एवं गहरे लोक संपृक्त कथाकार के रूप में हिन्दी साहित्य में अपनी अलग पहचान बनायी है। वे सामान्य जन की आत्मा के सजग एवं कुशल शिल्पी हैं। लोक जीवन और लोक-भाषा की जितनी गहरी पकड़ इनके कथा-साहित्य में है, वह अन्यत्र दुर्लभ है। ‘रेणु’ जी हिन्दी के पहले कथाकार हैं, जो ‘प्राणों’ में घुले हुए रंग और ‘मन के रंग’ को अर्थात् मनुष्य के राग-विराग और प्रेम को, दुःख और करुणा को हास, उल्लास और पीड़ा को अपने कथा-साहित्य में एक साथ लेकर ‘आत्मा के शिल्पी’ के रूप में उपस्थित होते हैं। साथ ही वे मनुष्य का चित्रण एक ठोस जमीन पर एक काल विशेष में करते हैं पर स्थानीयता या भौगोलिक परिवेश और इतिहास की एक कालावधि में साँस लेते हुए पात्र सार्वदेशिक और सार्वकालिक जीवन के शर्म को भी उद्घाटित करते हैं।¹

‘रेणु’ जी के विषय में कहा जाता है कि उनका महत्त्व आंचालिकता में नहीं, अपितु उसके अतिक्रमण में है। उनकी कहानियाँ अपनी बनावट एवं संरचना स्वभाव या प्रकृति, शिल्प और स्वाद में हिन्दी कहानी की परम्परा में एक अलग और नयी पहचान लेकर उपस्थित होती है। अन्ततः एक नवीन कथा धारा का आरम्भ इनसे ही होता है। ये कहानियाँ प्रेमचन्द की जमीन पर होते हुए भी जितनी उनसे भिन्न हैं, उतनी ही अपने समकालीन कथाकारों की कहानियों से उनकी कहानियों के वास्तविक मूल्यांकन के लिए एक नया सौन्दर्यशास्त्र निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है। रेणु जी का मन सरसों की पोटली के समान है, वे अपने कथा सूत्रों के रिक्त स्थानों को उसके दानों से भरते हैं, उनकी कहानियाँ, उनके अन्तर्मन की ध्वनियाँ हैं। ये ठहरते नहीं कथा के प्रवाह को मन्द नहीं करते, बल्कि अपने मन की गगर को उड़ेल देते हैं।²

‘रेणु’ जी के कथा-साहित्य के वाक्य एवं उनके शब्द एक प्रतिबद्धता लिए हुए हैं। वे एक ऐसे कथाकार हैं, जो आजीवन शोषित, भूखे, नंगे किसानों के लिए लड़ते रहे, सामन्तवाद और पूँजीवाद के विरुद्ध उनकी लेखनी सदैव धारदार बनी रही। किसी बाहरी विचारधारा को स्वीकार करने के बजाय वे ऐसी ही विचारधारा को स्वीकार करते थे, जो इसी जमीन से पल्लवित और पुष्पित हुई हो। देश के बाहर के मोहक नारों में उनका विश्वास नहीं था। उपन्यासों के अतिरिक्त ग्राम्य जीवन पर आधारित अपनी कहानियों में उन्होंने विविध जीवन-संदर्भों का अनुभूति-प्रवण चित्रण किया है। जहाँ एक ओर हम ‘रेणु’ जी को वर्ण-व्यवस्था, सामाजिक कुप्रथाओं, अन्धविश्वासों आदि पर प्रहार करते हुए तथा ग्राम्य जीवन में पुनर्जागरण का शंखनाद रकते हुए देखते हैं, वहीं हिंसा और अहिंसा में भेद किये बिना मानव-मुक्ति के लिए वे संघर्षरत भी दिखाई देते हैं। अतः ‘रेणु’ जी का सम्पूर्ण कथा साहित्य मानवीय मूल्यों के प्रति उनकी प्रतिबद्धता को प्रत्यक्ष करता है।

उपन्यास एवं कहानी दोनों ही में वे आंचालिकता और ग्राम्य चित्रण के माध्यम से प्रविष्ट हुए हैं। अंचल का समग्र चित्रण ही उनकी कहानियों का मूल वर्ण्य विषय रहा। ग्राम्यजीवन में पलने वाले अन्धविश्वास, रुढ़ियों, प्रथाओं, सामाजिक मान्यताओं, पर्वों व्यवहारों आदि को सम्पूर्ण विस्तार के साथ उन्होंने अपनी कहानियों में चित्रित किया है। गाँव की माटी में जीते उनके पात्रों में भूत-प्रेत, जादू-टोना आदि के प्रति अगाध विश्वास है। अशिक्षा और अज्ञानता की धुन्ध के कारण उनके समक्ष नवीन चेतना का मार्ग भी दबा –ढँका सा दिखाई देता है। अपनी कहानियों में अन्धविश्वास के चित्रण द्वारा रेणु ने यह प्रकट करना चाहा है कि किस प्रकार यह अन्ध विश्वास भोले-भाले ग्रामीणों की उन्नति में बाधक है। उनके द्वारा चित्रित गाँव में यह अन्धविश्वास, झाड़-फूँक एवं भाग्यवाद चारों ओर फैला दिखाई देता है। ‘मैला आँचल’ के ज्योतिषी जी, खलासी जी, सहदेव मिश्र आदि के माध्यम से लेखक ने ग्रामीण अन्धविश्वास का ही चित्रण किया है। गाँव में अस्पताल खुलने को भीषण दुर्भाग्य का लक्षण बताते हुए ज्योतिषी जी गाँव में चील-गिद्ध के उड़ने और सत्यानाश होने का भय लोगों को बताते हैं। पार्वती की माँ हीरू के हाथों अमावस्या की अँधेरी रात में कत्ल कर दी जाती है, आपरेशन से बच्चा निकालने की अपेक्षा स्त्री की मौत को उचित समझा जाता है। भोज के समय काले धान की पूजा के बाद दो पूड़ियाँ भूत-पिशाच एवं देवों के लिए जंगल की ओर फेंक दी जाती है।³

‘रेणु’ जी की कहानी ‘रसप्रिया’ में पंचकौड़ी भिरदंगिया की अँगुली टेढ़ी हो गयी है, अंधविश्वासी मोहना चिल्लाकर कहता है, “डायन ने बान मारकर तुम्हारी अँगुली टेढ़ी कर दी है। झूठ क्यों कहते हो रसपिरिया बजाते समय.....।”⁴ “देखा नहीं सुना है.....। राज कैसे गया, बड़ी है फवाली कहानी है। सुनते हैं, घर में देवता ने जन्म ले लिया। कहिए भला, देवता आखिर देवता है? है या नहीं। इन्द्रासन छोड़कर। मिरतूभुवन में जन्म लेले तो उसका तेज कैसे सम्हाल सकता है कोई। सूरजमुखी फूल की तरह माथे के पास तेज खिला रहता लेकिन नजर का फेर किसी ने नहीं पहचाना।”⁵ ग्रामीण जीवन से जुड़ी ‘रेणु’ जी की कहानियों में गाँव में व्याप्त ‘जातिवाद’ को भी अत्यन्त बारीकी से चित्रित किया गया है। कुछ गाँव तो ऐसे हैं, जिनके टोलों के नाम भी जाति के आधार पर रखे जाते हैं। जैसे कायस्थ पुरवा, दुसाध टोला, राजपूत टोला, यादव टोला, कोयरी टोला, बाभन टोला आदि जातियों के आधार पर पूरा गाँव विभिन्न दलों में बँटा हुआ है। हर जाति की अपनी नियति है और अपना उसूल। ‘संवदिया’ की बड़ी बहुरिया ‘लाल पान के बेगम’ की बिरजू की माँ, उपेक्षित ‘करमा’ इसी जातिवादी व्यवस्था की उपज हैं। ‘रेणु’ जी के पात्र अभिजात्य वर्ग से कम, सर्वहारा से सविशेष लिए गये हैं।

‘रेणु’ जी की कहानियों में चित्रित गाँवों में संकीर्ण स्वार्थ, मूर्खता और कलह का बोलबाला है। छोटी-छोटी बात को लेकर लोग अनायास लड़ते-झगड़ते रहते हैं। अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिए दूसरों का शोषण करने में इन्हें थोड़ी भी शर्म नहीं। रस प्रिया का भिरदंगिया, ‘अच्छे आदमी’ का ‘उजागिर’, ‘एक आदिम रात्रि की महक’ का ‘करमा’, भित्ति चित्र की मयूरी का ‘तोफालाल’, सभी इसी ग्रामीण मूर्खता की देन हैं। गाँव के किसी के सिर पर कोई आफत आयी हो, किसी घर में कोई बुरी घटना घटी हो, बाप-बेटे में झगड़ा होता रहे अथवा कोई अपनी औरत को पीट रहा हो, सबसे पहले तोफालाल ही हँसता हुआ घटना स्थल पर पहुँचता है। लोगों को दुःख में देखकर अद्भुत आनन्द आता है। उसको।⁶ घोर दीनता में जीते इन ग्रामीणों के शहरी पलायन को चित्रित करते हुए, विघटन के क्षण में ‘रेणु’ जी लिखते हैं, “अरजुन मिसिर और गेंदा झा की बात कहती हो मौसी? मैं पूछती हूँ गाँव में ये दोनों करते ही क्या हैं? बिलल्ला होकर इसके दरवाजे से उसके दरवाजे पर खैनी चुनियाते और दाँत निपोड़कर भीख माँगते दिन काटते थे। अब शहर में जाकर होटल में भात राधते हैं दोनों। पिछले महीने अर्जुन मिसर आया था। अब बटुआ में पनडिब्बा और सुरती रखता है। तौंद निकल गया है।”

“तो तू भी रामफल को क्यों नहीं भेज देती? तौंद निकल जायेगा।”⁷

गाँव में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार, यौनाचार एवं कामुकता आदि को भी उजागर करने का श्रेय भी ‘रेणु’ जी को है। ‘आत्मासाक्षी’ की ‘परवतिया’, ‘एक आदिम रात्रि की महक की ‘सरसतिया’, ‘रोमांस शून्य प्रेम कथा की’, ‘पवित्रा’, ‘अच्छे आदमी’, की प्रदीप कुमार की माय जैसे अनेकशः चरित्रों में रेणु जी ने काम जन्म कुष्ठाओं को अभिव्यक्ति दी है। आंचलिकता की भूमि पर आधारित ‘रेणु’ जी के कीर्ति स्तम्भ ‘मैला आँचल’ में लक्ष्मी कोठारिन और अन्धा महन्त सेवादास, रामदास, लक्ष्मन, लक्ष्मी और बलदेव, डॉ० प्रशान्त और कमला, काली चन और मंगला, फुलिया और खलासी जी आदि चरित्रों के माध्यम से ‘रेणु’ जी ने उसी यौनाचार और कामुकता को व्यक्त किया है। अशिक्षा और विभिन्न सामाजिक कुरीतियों के बीच जीते ‘रेणु’ जी के ग्रामीण पात्र बड़े सीधे-सादे दिखाई देते हैं। आर्थिक दृष्टि से रेणु के गाँव अत्यन्त पिछड़े हैं। शोषण के कृचक्र में पिसते हुए से लोग आम की गुठली और बथुए के साग पर भी गुजारा कर लेते हैं। वस्तुतः महान् है यह सन्तोष जिसके सहारे यह वर्ग जी रहा है। “आखिर वह कौन सा कठोर विधान है जिसने हजारों हजार क्षुधितों को अनुशासन में बाँध रखा है? कफ से जकड़े दोनों फेफड़े, ओढ़ने को वस्त्र नहीं, सोने को चटाई नहीं, पुआल भी नहीं। भीगी हुई धरती पर लेटा न्युमोनिया का रोगी मरता नहीं है, जी जाता है। सात माह के बच्चे भी बथुए के साग पर पलते हैं और तेल लगाना स्वर्गीय सुख में गणनपीय है। गाँ की दशा यह है कि बेपरदा तो पूरा गाँव ही है। कपड़ा अब कहाँ है? रिजर्व में भी नहीं है, शिरिफ कफन और सरांध का कपड़ा है। उसी में से देंगे? इतना ही नहीं कपड़े के बिना सारे गाँव के लोग अर्धनग्न हैं। औरते आँगन में काम करते समय एक कपड़ा कमर में लपेट कर काम करती है। बारह-बारह वर्ष के बच्चे नंगे ही रहते हैं।” कितनी कारुणिक दशा है।

ग्राम्य जीवन पर आधारित अपनी अधिकांशतः कहानियों में ‘रेणु’ जी ने गाँव की उसी गरीबी को व्यक्त करने का प्रयास किया है। ‘लालपान की बेगम’ के दो नन्हें पात्रों ‘बिरजू’ और ‘चम्पिया’ गिनती के शकरकन्दों और टपकते हुए गुड़ को भी प्रलुब्ध दृष्टि से देखते हैं, “बिरजू बीती हुई बातों को भूलकर उठ खड़ा हुआ था और धूल झाड़ते हुए बरतन से टपकते गुड़ को ललचाई निगाहों से देखने लगा था। दीदी के साथ वह भी दुकान जाता तो दीदी उसे भी गुड़ चटाती। ये मइया, एक अँगुली गुड़ दे दे। बिरजू ने तरहथी फैलाई – देने मइया, एक रत्ती भर।”⁸

अतः निष्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है कि ‘रेणु’ जी के कथा-साहित्य में लोक जीवन का यथार्थ चित्रण हुआ है। उनकी कहानियों में ग्रामीण जीवन के विविध संदर्भ यथार्थ की भूमि पर उकड़े गये हैं। विडम्बनाओं और विकृतियों से भरा ‘रेणु’ जी का यह ग्राम्य समाज स्थान-स्थान पर टूटता बिखरता दिखाई देता है। ‘रेणु’ का कथाकार उन पड़ती हुई दरारों में थिगड़े लगाने का पक्षधर नहीं है। वह देख रहा है— गुलमोहर का अग्नि दग्धा पुष्प, क्रान्ति का प्रतीक बनकर खिला है। विकृत और विडम्बना पूर्ण ग्रामीण परिवेश में लेखक अमूल-चूल परिवर्तन चाहता है। चूँकि ये समस्याएँ मानवजन्य हैं, अतः इसका समाधान भी मनुष्य ही कर सकता है। वस्तुतः ‘रेणु’ जी के मन में घृणा और द्वेष चाहे किसी के प्रति न रहा

हो, किन्तु शोषकों, वंचकों और दुहरे चरित्र वालों के प्रति उन्होंने कही भी सहानुभूति नहीं दिखाई है। कुछ भी हो यह निर्विवाद है कि उनका कथा-साहित्य यथार्थ धर्मी है।

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Myth and mystery

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Abstract

This paper makes analyses of the myth and magic world of the creative heroes, sculptors, and heroic titans, has probably played an important role in the formation of epic heroes, folk heroes, and even the primary function during the development of artistic thought.

Keywords

Myth, magic, magic world, heroes, sculptors, titans

Introduction

The system of images in the Uzbek mythology, in particular, about the creative heroes, sculptors, and heroic titans, has probably played an important role in the formation of epic heroes, folk heroes, and even the primary function during the development of artistic thought. The Folklor scientist S.S Katash commented on the historical development and fate of the mythical myths, as he wrote: "The evolution of postwar myth is as follows: from myth to legend, and then to the epic of fairy tale and heroism. So, imagine all myths and phenomena, , that is, to the age of asymmetry. Later, myths were divided into anthropomorphic and zoomorphic imagery during their evolutionary development. Removing our sense of humor eventually resulted in the loss of mythical tradition. However, myths created at the earliest stages of human society have been described as artistic monuments of our ancestors' - continues to live aesthetic pleasure "

Acknowledging that myths were the basis of the first semantic basis in the formation and development of the legendary genre, the scientist M. Jurayev also pointed to the sources of the Uzbek folk legends and the evolutionary stages of evolution. myth> legend " style

The genetic basis of the genre of the legend is directly related to the myth. During mythological collapse, the mythology has become a new form of oral prose - myths, when the scientists are now able to satisfy the growing epic mentality and artistic aesthetic needs. This genre and the concept of a lifetime of the mythical genre, which combines the way of life and work of the mythical genre, as well as the traditions of mythic creativity and performance, "The legendary genre is not a direct repetition or copy of an old myth, but a new epic creature. A new way of interpretation, interpretation, and interpretation is a form of denial of mythology. as long as the mythological poetry is not a direct legend, the myth of the legendary mythological imagery completely rejects its elements, "

Main part

The myth of the mythology must have existed as an archaic genre or, at least, as a genuine genre, since the myth of the mythical genealogy should continue to exist as a "residual genre." Because of the mythological arsenal, the epic reflective layers of the mythological imagery, migration and sinking. At this stage, "the emergence of life on the earth, the three parts of the universe, the archaic myths about unusual creatures and gods have preserved

their genre specificity. Only mythical subjects that can meet the social realities that have been replaced by the socialist system and which have enriched the minds of our ancient ancestors, have only risen to a new stage in evolutionary progress.

In the tradition of mythical creativity and execution of the final epoch of the primitive social system, there existed a certain background for the legendary origin of the myth. It primarily relates to the context of myths or the mythological imagination. It is well known that the ancient mythological character this is an indication of the popularity of the myths by the narrators, the priests, the elders of the tribes, the dance and symbols performed by the sailors in ceremonies and rituals, and the popularization of artistic crafts by means of word-for-word it remained an important semantic feature.

The mythical genre is a direct example of epic genre, a genre that is directly related to the myth. Since the ancient man is a collection of primitive imperfections of the world, his main function is to convey certain information to people, to explain the cause of this phenomenon, to explain it. This functional mythical creativity has fallen into decay and replaced by the tradition of artistic and epic thinking, to the whole genre of legends. The fact that the story of a person who has been deceased by the hearer is considered to be the truth, so he or she has the objective of bringing information about a particular fact to the listener.

The myths and legends are different from those of modern epic text, depending on the time when the reality is depicted. The objective is to determine the peculiarities of the genre of folk prose, and to present epic characters of the folk prose, "In my opinion," the myth of the universe is the beginning of the creation of the universe, the reality described in the narrations differs from the historical (definitely quasi-characteristic) character, and in oral stories, information about the events that took place "

According to the world folklore, many peoples of the world, especially at the time of the research, have the distinctive style of life in the lower stage of development, V.G Bogoraz, who studies folklore in the Far East, has found that although there are no specific terms in the caste for the specific genres of folk prose, they are used to describe the narratives of modern narratives, According to this, the genre of folk prose, other than fairy tales, is the story of 'myths', 'messages of nuptial era' (Riva), 'true news' (Oral poetry) ling

In the Evenk language, "Nimnakan" means "when the Earth begins to emerge", it means "Bulameket", which means "the spread of the buffalo and the period of the fighters" Posted in. The word "ulgur" is used to describe "stories of memorable stories of people who are now alive." Analyzing these facts with the folklore terminology, ESNovik even claimed that in the oral folk art there were "Nimnakan", "Bulekit" - the phonon and the narration, "Ugur" - the terms used in the oral narrative identified.

Myths and myths are differentiated according to the composition of characters. The characters from the mythological conceptions of the characters leave the impression that the system of personalities can have a certain identity. However, the characters involved in both these forms of expression are different from the genre specificity . Enovik writes that the genre of the folk genre is based on the time series of different personality patterns as well as the basis of a particular modern-chronological structure: "Folklore performers have the time to define the modern coverage the title of the main character - the main character in the center of the story. For example: a cultural hero, a tribal chief, an ancestor, neighbor (verbal story). "

The myths and myths are differentiated by the topographical coverage of the moving space. According to Novik, "When compared to the hero's relative position, the following is true: space (myth), a region of particular fertility, a specific space (biliechka) ".

Myths and myths differ in their relation to ancient rituals. The myth, the myths, was of particular importance to the ritual significance of the period of creation and the initial function. Because the myths and the performers reach the listener, sponsors, extraordinary heroes, spirits, In the other words, the myth is a system of information transmitted through certain symbolic symbols of the ancient man and ascetic codes. That is why myths are often presented and presented in the form of dance or play by symbolic action, during the primitive rituals. In the past, all myths are not widely available. For example, the "secret societies", the priesthood, who have moved from one youth to another, have a number of specific mythological views of the Shamans, which are often kept secret for many. As a result of certain physical, spiritual, and spiritual tests, The story of a teenage girl who wants to join the ranks of young men has been described in the process of painting. A person who passes through these myths is convinced that he can achieve the symbolic support of the spirit of ancestors and have certain magic power. It is possible to guess that the myth was predominantly popular as a sacral text. The audiences of those myths and listeners are limited too. " ar: A few texts or certain parts of it could not be heard by strangers. "

In the process of evolution of the mythologies, such "narrow circle" mythical plots and motifs have moved to the epic system of thinking, that is, by the artistic perception of the mythical sacrality. "In other words, the stage of the legendary genre myths 'desecrations'. Myths and myths are different from the source and reality interpretation that is based on the construction of the plot. Mythology, which has been shaped as a system of systems and systems of ancestors, combines the primitive beliefs of anthropomorphism and totemism. The myth of the myth reflects the essence of ancient concepts and the anarchic religions. The subject of the story is, in many cases, created on the basis of a fantastic imagination of real life or reality.

IN EPIC GENERATION AND DRAMATURGENCE THE TRAINING OF THE ART

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Abstract

This article investigates major points of the in epic generation and dramaturgence the training of the art. Case of dramaturgence in has been analysed in different points. Research points of the analyses of the training of the art has pointed out in the research methods from theoretical and practical point of view.

Keywords

Epic generation, dramaturgence, training, art , Uzbekistan, research.

Introduction

Folklore works, which combine originality and ancient traditions of artistic thinking of the Uzbek people, played an important role in the development of written literature. Throughout its centuries of development, folklore and written literature have always been intertwined, and the themes, oral motives and images of folklore have always been one of the sources of enriching the literary world of literature, enhancing its thematic and diverse poetic skills. Looking at the development of Uzbek literature of the 20th century, and especially the stages of the formation and development of dramaturgy, we can see how creators have traditionally nourished the folk arsenal and used traditional epic plots to fulfill their artistic intentions(Phelps & Watt, 2014; Piven, Society, & 2006, n.d.; Ritchie, 2004).

The issue of the Uzbek folklore and theatrical art in folklore has been widely covered in the works of such scholars as A.A Troitskaya, M.Rahmonov, H.Abdusamadov, M.Kadyrov, S.Hegay, and the role of folk art traditions in the development of drama in the first half of the 20th century by Jalalov and S.Askarov.

Literature review

The book "Hamza and Folklore" by Dr. G. Jalolov, a doctor of philology, who has seriously studied the issue of "folklore and dramaturgy" in Uzbek literary studies and folklore, discusses the leading principles of the creative use of folklore in the creation of dramatic works. Literary scholar A.Soliev in his work on the analysis of folklore traditions in the Uzbek dramaturgy focused on revealing the artistic skills of artists in the use of folk songs. He studied the role of folklore in the formation and development of the drama genre, and the influence of Uzbek folk singers and fairy tales on dramaturgy. Abdurahimov's thesis was devoted to folklore and dramaturgy relations in the 60-80s of the 20th century. Doctor Tadjibayeva's doctoral dissertation, which explored dramatic works based on folk epic themes in Central Asian theaters, was based on the Uzbek folk poems, such as "Tohir and Zuhra", "Ravshan and Zulkhumor", "Ashik Gharib and Shohsanam", "Alpomish". the works are also analyzed(Bécherel & Vellas, 1999; Murtazashvili, 2012; Tao, Kaplan, & Omenetto, 2012).

It is well known that folklore used in Uzbek literature is diverse in its artistic coverage, poetic structure and expression. According to O.Sobirov, a literary scholar who studied the relations between folklore and realistic prose, the influence of folklore on Uzbek literature is expressed in five directions: 1) Creative processing of traditional folklore; 2) To master the plot of folklore; 3) Use of folk images and motives; 4) creative use of art form and style of folk poetry; 5) to create a work of folklore based on folk epics. Professor of the folklore typology theory prof. B.Sarimsokov categorized folklore in the Uzbek literature into simple and complex folklore by their poetic functions and structural-semantic features. According to T.Abdurahimov, who studied the role of folklore in the formation and development of Uzbek dramaturgy, dramatic art is fed by folklore in three ways: a) creative use of folklore; b) use of art forms and texts of folklore; c) the use of folklore images and poetic elements.

Methodology

Each of these classifications, along with its unique achievements, has its unfinished place, its value, and this is an issue that needs to be explored separately. In our view, when it comes to folklore and drama, it is necessary to pay special attention to the stylization of plots, motives and images. The fact that the Uzbek drama has created a number of works based on the creative use of the epic genres of Uzbek folklore, in particular, the traditional plot of folklore and fairy tales, is artistic styling. Including Hamza's "Maysara's Work", Komil Yashin's "Ravshan and Zulhumor", Sabir Abdulla's "Alpomish", "Tahir and Zuhra", Shukur Sadulla's "Yoriltosh", Usman Azimov's Return of Alpomish, "Tahir and Zuhra" are a great example of creative writing.

Creating an artistic interpretation of the traditions and values of our nation after the independence of our playwright, especially heroic poems about heroes who fought for the future of the country with their dedication, courage and bravery, and love and devotion. the principle of addressing the novel epic plots, which glorified the idea of family holiness, was strengthened. Created as a result of this socio-moral need, U. Azimov's dramas based on the national epic plot, plays by E. Khushvaktov with a stunning interpretation of national customs and ceremonies, written by Sh.Turdimov for the State Prize-winning feature film The script is an important piece of evidence for folklore and its proper place in the development of modern Uzbek drama. These dramatic works of the late 20th and early 21st centuries, including Osman Azim's drama "Tohir and Zuhra", are unique as a work that combines centuries-old national and cultural values and enriches the scene with folk artistic heritage. deserves recognition.

The tradition of creating dramatic works based on the plot of folklore is a common artistic process not only in Uzbek literature, but also in Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen and Karakalpak dramatics, where ancient epic creativity of Central Asia has developed. In particular, the Kazakh literature has created dramatic works such as "Alpamis", "Gone", Kyrgyz literature "Manas", "Kurmanbek", "Janil Mirza", and Turkmen folk dramas "Zuhra-Tohir", "Shasenem-Garip". It is one of the most important artistic arsenals that enrich the lab(Hazelnorn, 2015; Landau & Kellner-Heinkele, 2001).

Consequently, there is a great popularity among our people about the origin of the popular book about the pure love of Tohir and Zuhra - a story, a romantic novel, a fairy tale, and the place where the story is supposed to have taken place. All such folklore works are based on a common historical and genetic source, one of the so-called "planetary plots" that is

widespread among Turkic nations. The Uzbek national dramaturgy of this epic plot contains a number of artistic interpretations that have so far garnered the attention of viewers and readers.

Main part

The well-known poet Usman Azim's work "Tohir and Zuhra" also serves as a distinctive artistic expression of this folklore, performed in variants and versions, in the repertoire of fairy tales, tales, and writers. The unifying of all three of these dramatic works is, firstly, the basis of the interpretation of events - the basis of folklore in the romantic and romantic theme; secondly, the system of images consists of the main characters (Tohir and Zuhra), the opposing characters (Karabotir), the supporting characters; The events in the work are characterized by the structural-semantic relationship between the "love triangles" ("Tohir ↔ Zuhra ← Karabotir", "Zuhra ↔ Tohir ← Mohim", "Zuhra ↔ Tohir ← Yulduz"). Given that the trio of images of this type are one of the poetic formulas that define the compositional structure of the work, the structure and the nature of the conflict in each of the three examples of the drama "Tohir and Zuhra."

Although Osman Azim's "Tohir and Zuhra" story does not take direct part in the storytelling and the characters' actions, commenting on the events and acting on heroes, his role is accomplished by "voice." The story of the beginning of the story, that is, Babahan and his minister Bohir, suffering from childlessness, complements the commentary, which is transmitted by "voice" in the footnote of asking God for their offspring. It is worth noting that Bobokhon and Minister Bohir, who wish to have children by means of a "voice", are shown in the folk epic by giving a story of a fairy tale. The author draws on a folklore tradition to create a unique interpretation of the motives of the child's epic: folk epics, including the version of Fozil Yuldashev's son in the "Alpomish" poem are told by a mysterious voice from Shakhimardan.

Tohir and Zuhra are mentioned in the biblical epic repertoire of Islamic poet Nazar, son of Zohir, Kuchkar, son of Rahmatulla Yusuf, Kara Bakhshi Umirov, and the death of Bohir Minister in many fairy tales based on this motif. interpreted without In Osman Azim's "Tohir and Zuhra" drama, King Bobokhon's bad attitude towards Bohir and his son Tahir is less noticeable. However, another Babakhan minister is disliked by Hussein Bohir, who always blames the minister for the fact that Zuhra's daughter, Zuhra, has surrendered to her son, Karabatir. Although the death of Bohir is not directly shown on the scene, Hussein's words reveal how he was killed, that is, the execution of Hussein.

In this dramatic work, one of the poetic symbols of folklore is used effectively in the symbolic meaning of the veil detail. The work uses the word "scarf" in the footage of Tahir's meeting with Zuhra, who was removed from the palace as a result of Hussein's mischievous plot. Running on the backdrop of the excitement of the music, Zuhra said, "Where's my scarf? The wind is dry, where is my scarf? Where did you go? Wind, my dear! Don't bother me! Where is my scarf?" She rushes to the scene and searches for her scarf. An analysis of the literary expressions of this poetic image in Uzbek folklore shows that "the scarf is a symbol of love, and its appearance and subordination are subject to different aspects of love." In the drama "Tohir and Zuhra" it is not accidental that Zuhra's kerchief is blown away by the wind and the hero seeks it out and chases the wind. In the previous scene, the conspiratorial minister Hussein threatened the king to lose his power, saying "if Zuhra's head

is open, the ravens will threaten to revolve around him" and persuade the king to expel Tahir and Zuhra's wedding. From the point of view of the poetic symbol, Zuhra has a scarf on her head and the girl wears a scarf, meaning that her head is tied up, that is, a cradle to Tahir. At the beginning of the drama, it was reported that the king and his minister, Bohir, who had a strange baby using the "voice" had decided to marry. The fact that Zuhra's head scarf was blown away after the wedding ceremony between the king and the minister meant that the girl was in danger of losing her head(Piven et al., n.d.; Radnor Zoe (School of Business and Economics, Loughborough University, Loughborough & O'Mahoney (Cardiff Business School, Cardiff University, Cardiff, 2013).

Conclusions

In conclusion, Usman Azim's drama "Tahir and Zuhra" is a reflection of the artistic transformation of the Uzbek epic, preserving the folklore and romantic-romantic style of folklore while creating a new work in the synthesis of the essence of the epic masterpiece. Enriched with interpretations.

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Practical Aspects Of The Improvement Of Heat Supply Systems

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Abstract

This paper investigates major points of the practical aspects of the improvement of heat supply systems. On this case, research of the heating systems in different places were conducted. Examples of the Republic of Uzbekistan were mentioned in the research methods. Finally, it concluded with outcomes and shortcomings as the whole.

Key words: practical aspects, heat supply systems, heating problems, development, infrastructure

Introduction

Practical aspects of the improvement of heat supply systems were mentioned in the point of the development from various points of view.

The heat supply system can be classified by several key features, depending on the location of the source of heat energy relative to the consumer, i.e: centralized; not decentralized.

The equipment for the preparation, transmission and use of the heat carrier is a centralized heat supply system. In such systems, the heat source and the consumer's heat transfer equipment are often located at a considerable distance, so heat transferring from the source to the consumer through the heat transfer network. The main advantage of centralized heat supply is the ability to use fuel more effectively and achieve synergetic effect. This can be accomplished through production of heat and electricity (cogeneration). Conditional fuel savings are achieved by utilizing a high-performance coefficient of high-power pumps and gas or steam turbine equipment, which allows for heating water by using a rationally dispersed gas or separated vapor. Combined sources of heat energy generated by the combined method are essentially a co-product in the production of electricity. The advantage of centralized systems is the efficient and environmentally safe burning of low-grade mazut or coal and household waste. Due to the high cost and complexity of the gas-fume smoke systems for the separation, transfer and combustion of such fuels, and the removal of harmful waste, construction of only large centralized heat sources can be technically and ecologically justified. Centralized sources pollute the city's atmosphere at least as the source of heat production is substantially distant, usually outside the city's borders. Ecological aspects play a major role in the provision of access to administrative resources through centralized sources in large cities.

Main part

Centralized sources of energy efficiency are largely dependent on the growth of the coefficient of utility efficiency, mainly due to the use of modern equipments (boilers, combustion equipment, gas and steam turbines, heat exchangers, electricity generators, etc.)

in the production of thermal energy. One of the key features of increasing the efficiency is the creation of automated systems, that is:

Automated information-computing systems for trading energy resources of energy enterprises. In addition to the objective assessment of energy efficiency, this system allows for an automated and short-term analysis of energy costs of enterprises for their own needs, as well as finding defective or explicit errors in energy efficiency. In addition, automated systems allow accelerating the response to emergency situations and improving the quality of work of technological dispatchers.

automated process control systems. These systems allow optimizing the complex process of processes described by the complexity of the bulk density and management algorithms.

The main drawback of the centralized heat supply system is the significant loss of heat energy in heat networks and the cost of the network. The cost of heat energy for end-consumers includes heat generation and transmission costs. Loss of heat transfer in major sources of centrifugal heat supply eliminates the cogeneration effect. Therefore, one of the main directions of increasing the efficiency of centralized sources and their advantage over non-centralized sources is to eliminate losses through the replacement of heat pipe pipelines with pre-insulated pipes with high hermetic polyethylene shell. This crust excludes groundwater corrosion and electrical corrosion.

The heat transfer device from the unbounded source can be heat-transferred without heating. The centralized heat supply system is individually and locally based. In the individual system separate heat supply is provided from a separate source for each residential and non-residential building. These systems are particularly heated and furnace heating. In the local heating system, each building is provided with a separate heat source, usually from a local boiler. Currently boilers and additional boilers are being developed. Additional built boilers are, in principle, designed for a group of buildings and are installed in an additional room in the immediate vicinity of the building group. Roof boilers are designed for one building and, as a rule, are designed and installed in newly constructed buildings. The installation of the boiler in the old buildings is rarely possible because the construction of such buildings is not considered an additional burden. Installation of boiler houses in individual heating boilers of old buildings is usually not done, because it is connected with the organization of complex riot systems.

At present, centralized heat supply systems are increasing in large cities of the republic. Their further development will continue in the near future. At the same time, in the case of new construction, especially in the construction of individual and low-rise buildings, may even increase the supply of centralized heat supply. In this situation, the competitive factor of centralized and decentralized resource prices plays a greater role. Price competitiveness by unbalanced heat supply will be cost-effective to optimize and improve the price policy in the centralized heat supply sector.

The central heating system can be divided into four groups:

- inter-city heating supply of several cities;
- the city provides heat supply to several districts;
- heat supply of several buildings (district);
- The group (quarter) is the heat supply of the building group.

Inter-city and inter-city heat supply in Uzbekistan, as a rule, is carried out by large Thermal Power Plants (IEMs), which utilizes heat and electricity generated from condensation. One of the advantages of large IEMs is the use of high heat levels in heat networks that reduces the cost of operating heat transfer devices. In the production of mixed concrete, heat supply is a major difference in heat energy supply, where electricity is generated at power stations, and thermal energy is produced in boilers. Basically, the efficiency of the thermal power stations is considerably lower than the efficiency of the IEM due to the low heat of the steam used for condensation (cooling) in the gradients.

The group, district, and sometimes city centralized heat supply are often provided with only boilers for heat energy production. The main drawbacks of the boiler to the IEM are the low efficiency. This is due to the fact that the heat level is not capable of generating high-temperature heaters, increasing heat transfer and additional costs. Moreover, due to the lack of combined production of electricity, the efficiency of the boilers associated with high fuel costs will decrease.

Theoretical background

The main way to increase the efficiency of small boilers is to organize heat and electricity generation by mixing, first of all, with the use of microprocessor equipment with a capacity of 30-350 KW. Gasoline turbine equipment with high power capacity (250 kW to 15 MW or more) in large boilers, cogeneration at the expense of internal combustion engines with gas piston and steam turbine units is desirable. It should take into account the installed electricity and consumer load schedule (winter / summer, day / night, and hourly adjustments). Thus, the main advantage of the microprocessors is that they can be used in centralized heat sources due to their ability to operate at objects with high load capacity.

The heat transfer system can be divided into water and steam by type of heaters.

Steam is a potentially high thermal loader. Regardless of the low cost of the steamer and its low cost-effectiveness, the technological requirements of steam or industrial plants are used for the needs of IEMs. Vapor condensation obtained from the remaining heat from the IEM is used to fill the network water for subsequent repetition in the boilers for further vapor recovery. As a result, as a result, the effectiveness of combined power generation and complete energy equipment from mix production increases. Steam with very high potential is more expensive than heat.

Utility energy uses water for heating purposes. In addition to the abovementioned reasons, it is advantageous for water systems to have high battery capacity due to its high thermal capacity. Deficiencies are high sensitivities and high pressure reliability of the heat carrier, which requires strong link between all points of the centralized heat supply system. Heat supply is divided into open and closed systems, depending on the use of heat-carrier hot water supply (IST) requirements. In closed systems, water can only be used as a heat-transferer and can not be drained through the heat-circulating system. This is used for hot water supply, which is heated by means of a heat exchanger and dispatched to a water dispenser. In open systems, circulating water is partially consumed by consumers for hot water supply. The heat supply systems in foreign countries are closed, while in the CIS countries both systems are equally represented. This means that in many cities and towns of our country, hot water is unusable since it is treated as a heat transfer system for special chemical corrosion.

Transition to closed heat supply systems is an important factor in increasing the cost efficiency of centralized heating systems. The purely economical benefit is due to a sharp reduction in the costs of chemical preparation, since heat carriers can not be removed from the heat supply system.

In the heating system of the consumers, depending on the type of pipe conduit, the water heating systems can be one pipe or two pipe. In one pipe conduit, all heating equipment is mounted on top of each frame of the multistage building and connected to the single pipe conduit. As the heat transfer device passes through each heating device, the temperature of the container decreases. This, in turn, requires the expansion of the heatsink area of the heating equipment with the movement of the carrier. Therefore, one pipe carrier is characterized by a strong hydraulic connection of the serial heating equipment and requires compliance with the values of the calculated project. A single pipe carrier is relatively inexpensive compared to the two pipelines in terms of capital expenditure. That is why he has gained popularity.

The main difficulty is the complexity of using a single tubular carrier for automatic individual control of room temperature using common thermostatic valves in European countries. There is also a possibility to install and operate two-stage thermostatic valves in one pipe carrier of a technical heating system. However, for the installation of two-phase valves, the mounting costs are considerable, as the connecting rods have to comply with the geometry of the connection. Therefore, due to the change in the hydraulic resistance in the installation of the valves, the installation of the main tracks is necessary, taking into account the distribution of the heat transfer fluids. This significantly reduces the interest of consumers to install thermostatic valves due to the length of time (5 to 10 years).

In the two pipe plugs, the heating equipment is connected in parallel to the pipe conduit. One of the pipes is a sender, and the other one is acceptable. The lack of a rigid hydraulic connection of heating equipment in such carriers enables easy installation and operation of thermostatic valves. According to the final conclusion, the individual room temperature control allows the consumers to effectively utilize thermal energy and reduce their overall demand and force suppliers to increase the efficiency of the production, transmission and distribution of heat energy under conditions of limited growth. That is why individual control of one of the key roles in raising energy efficiency in the entire heat supply system.

As you can see, the optimization of the heating system of consumers is not the concern of consumers, but consumers themselves.

However, it is possible to imagine that in the case of multi-apartment housing construction and overhaul and modernization of existing homes consumers will switch to two-pipe heating system. The process of heat consumption optimization in the housing sector is of particular interest to this process by considering that homeowners are one of the most important opportunities to develop their business. This means that heat supply companies need to be timely aware of consumers' needs for changing their heat consumption to a greater extent than ever.

The heat supply of the heat supply can be either dependent on the heat supply scheme depending on the hydraulic component of the heat supply network. In the direct connection scheme, the heat transfer device moves directly to the heating device of the consumer (without the intermediary). In the indirect connection diagram, the heat transfer carrier

passes through the heat exchanger and heats the secondary heat transfer carrier used in the consumer heating equipment. The direct connection diagrams depend on the pressure of the heating system in the consumers heating system. The direct connection scheme has low mechanical strength, which reduces the limits of a possible operating mode of the centralized heat supply system, and is the main drawback of the thermal network's strong hydraulic connection with the heating equipment. This significantly reduces reliability and complicates the use of heat supply systems in major cities. Therefore, the heat transfer networks do not use theoretically high heat temperatures (170-1900S). The maximum temperature for heaters is up to 1200 ° C. In heating equipment, consumers use special mixing elevators to accommodate and reduce the temperature of the heat transfer medium. Temperature on the return path using the elevator is reduced to an acceptable level of consumption by heating in the heating system, ie 900S. In addition, the elevators are often referred to by the water mixing for hot water supply needs. Elevator systems are widely used for simplicity and low cost of use. In the case of indirect connection diagrams, an additional circulation pump is required for the removal of heat transfer carriers other than the heat exchanger. Indeed, the availability of this connection system optimizes the temperature profile of the heat transfer medium using heat control systems (ITP) with a wide range of control systems in foreign countries. This significantly increases the efficiency of the use of heat energy and reduces consumers' costs. Utility heat and power supply markets:

- enterprises producing heat energy (generating enterprises);
- heat-bearing heat-conducting enterprises (transmitting enterprises);
- can be divided into heat energy consumers.

Generating plants in the country are composed of large thermal power stations and small water heaters with gas turbine and steam boosters.

Transmitting enterprises are an integral part of the centralized heat supply system. Their main task is to provide heat energy through heat networks. In contrast to the electricity grid, the heat grid is designed to deliver energy to specific local areas. This is due to the technical limitations of the transfer of heat transferring pipes through long-distance pipelines, the greatest of which is the significant reduction of pressure and the reduction of temperature, and the cost of capital expenditures for the construction of long-distance heating mains, from one settlement to another. As a rule, the heat supply zone is determined by one or more of the city's maximum boundaries of one large source. The longevity of the consumer network and the level of consumer intensity determine its degree of centralization. Utilities utility heat energy utilizes public, administrative and residential buildings. Many of them are multi-apartment houses, with tenants and owners of the room being the ultimate consumers. As a rule, the interests of end-users are protected by housing management agencies acting as multi-apartment homeowners as consolidated customers. However, due to the fact that the governing bodies do not have a realistic effect on the actual energy consumption currently used, and as a result, consumers can not afford to pay for heat energy, which is not a realistic element of the economic system. However, it can be seen in the near future that the role of housing real estate developer and the role of housing management organizations in the relationships of the heat supply organizations. Sometimes, small utilities, which are located in the centralized heat supply area in utility heat energy, are consumers of heat.

Discussions

The low level of competition in utility heat energy is primarily associated with the technological dependence of the heat transfer and transfer of heat transfer in heat networks. The existence of a single heating network for consumers in one settlement is for centralized heat supply. Establishing a centralized alternative to thermal energy does not justify duplicating new networks in addition to existing heat networks for large capital expenditures, and therefore is not implemented. That is why the transportation of heat carriers in centralized heat networks can be included in the field of natural monopoly. Therefore, the lack of a real alternative to centralized heat supply is based on the establishment of state control over pricing. As a rule, the natural monopoly nature of activities is the fact that organizations engaged in the transfer of heat energy and many district and group boilers are the basis for calculating local unitary enterprises. This situation does not help the management of behavioral businesses and organizations. The opportunity to radically change the situation through the development of decentralized supply of new construction facilities creates a competitive price factor. Indeed, the development of decentralized sources of heat energy is the main reason for consumers to seek more flexible approach to consumers and to increase their productivity.

Many thermal energy experts point to the fact that heat and electricity generation in centralized sources is more cost-effective and efficient, even in the case of large-scale losses in heat transfer networks in terms of fuel consumption than in the production of heat energy in non-centralized sources. According to some experts, only those consumers who receive heat energy from the IEMs supplied with electricity in a mixed cycle can obtain a diminished delivery. At the same time, practice has shown that in recent years, the launch of more boom boilers and additional boilers has increased the number of consumers who refuse centralized heat supply. Experts point to this in the definition of heat, which connects consumers with hidden subsidy of energy consumers at the expense of consumers. That is, the price of electricity in mixed combustion is unreasonably lower than that of heat energy. As a result, artificially decreasing opportunities for development of competitive relations in the centralized heat supply system are very limited; in some cases it is only about the local market of thermal energy, where the manufacturer of the heat energy at lower prices, if there is excessive accuracy in heat generation. This approach, in the end of the heating season, provides heat only when consumed for the supply of hot water and excessive free energy generated.

Lack of competition in the market can be competitive for the market. The main form of such cooperation will be long-term lease agreement with private investors for investment obligations on development and modernization of communal heat energy system. New utility infrastructure management new markets are emerging as new national economies. Experts estimate that state and local unitary firms are slowly moving towards a mechanism of public-private partnerships, with long-term lease contracts and concession agreements. The process of full privatization of heat supply enterprises is limited.

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The Role Of Ethnographic Environment And National Values On The Improvement Of The Person Aesthetic Culture.

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Abstract

In given article the attention to ethnographic environments and national values as formation of aesthetic culture is paid. It is system it is analyzed in domestic and Ancient Greek philosophy questions of aesthetic culture. And also, the social essence of formation of aesthetic culture is considered.

Key words: Ethnic culture, traditional culture, national traditions, spiritual heritage, ethnos, ethnogenesis, ethnic history.

Introduction

The main goal was to reveal the philosophical essence of educating young people in the spirit of spiritual, ethical and aesthetic values, as well as social and creative activists at a time when the national mind is shaping in our country. "The primary goal of this issue is to ensure that a country with strong faith, faith and moral qualities, strong spirituality, a deep-rooted and spiritually mature citizenship, will be able to develop independently and sustainably," as the priorities of independence from the first years of independence [3: 173].

In the ethnographic environment, the word "Qadriyat" is a philosophical and axiological concept that describes the social significance and significance of reality, things, phenomena, phenomena, process, nature and society, characteristics, characteristics and others for a subject (person, class, nation, etc.). : 50]. Values are material, spiritual, universal, and national, religious, and socio-political. While all of these are needed for human needs, national values are the most important among them.

In the area of values, the nation, its characteristics, characteristics, characteristics, the region that has had a certain impact on their occurrence processes, their feelings, the culture of the nation, its cultural values, and the values related to the spiritual heritage play an important role. These values are common to people of any nation. They are one of the rings that connect individual values with universal values. A particular person or person takes into account national values in understanding universal human values and adapting his work to the criteria of these values, and deals with them.

Indeed, the issue of perfection of the moral and aesthetic mindset of a person has brought the attention of intellectuals, philosophers, scientists, psychiatrists and creators as the most up-to-date scientific and practical problem at all stages of human development. The personality education has long been a part of the history and art of Uzbekistan, and a number of scientific and spiritual-ethical works have been set up to educate a harmoniously developed person. Among them are Aziziddin Nasafi's "Man of perfect", Kaykovus "Kabusnam", Saadi's "Gulistan", "Bostan", "Temur's orders of Amir Temur", "Bahoriston"

by Abdurahmon Jamiy, "Mahbub ul-qulub" by Alisher Navoiy, Hussein Voiz Koshifiy "And other works.

These works reflect the human well-being, its moral, spiritual, cultural, aesthetic and legal worldview. It also analyzes the aspects that need to be taken into consideration in the upbringing of perfect human beings. Indeed, "the power of literary and artistic works can be emotionally influenced by its broad and clarified human emotional outlook. It is important to consider these features of literature and art in educating a spiritually mature generation. "[7: 198]

As you know, people living in a region have long lived, and their descendants have called their homes "my homeland" and "homeland". People feel a sense of love for their country and country. If some part of the ethnos is separated and resettled, they will never forget the land of their ancestors [11:98]. It is sacred to every soil of the soil, and it even carries out its treasures. This feeling will eventually lead to the development of existing values and traditions in the region. Thus, human costumes, nutrition, customs and traditions, language, religion, and art are valued and form a system of specific ethnographic views.

Later on, young people feel a sense of patriotism. If there is no such feeling, additional measures will be taken in the education system for its development. When young people get free and free, their thinking and pleasure are widening. As a result, artistic aesthetic consciousness is formed, not only through the aesthetic and artistic world, but also by reading, learning, observing and watching. Everyone will be able to change his natural perfection and become proportional to his age. If you want to change your profession or direction, or if the ideology and the regime change over the course of time, you need to be prepared for it, to be new in virtues and qualities. Each nation has its own way of life, economic conditions, spiritual and moral to educate their offspring in accordance with their views and convictions. He entrusts his national values to future generations.

The reason for this is that, besides reading the work, there is an ethnographic impact on the recognition and enforcement of ideas. The essence of ancient civilization education in Movarounnahr continues to be a true value, and it is appropriate to present it as a natural component of the ethnographic environment. From ancient times our forefathers praised knowledge and knowledge. The rulers had a high degree of recognition in their palaces. The result is aesthetic and spiritual culture.

These ideas are deeply rooted in national values that can be explained by the struggle between good and evil presented in Avesto. The realization of good and its victory over evil is the absolute truth recognized in our ancient history.

It shows the pharmacist as the most complete and complete end of world development. Accordingly, he states in his works that a person needs to be educated and trained, with the aim of teaching and learning to be at the forefront. "Farabiism emphasizes the need for the use of natural phenomena and education of a person who has the right attitude towards other people in order to properly understand the internal rules of the society and respond to its needs" [4:42].

It is important to adopt the same views of Farabi, that is, natural phenomena, and the right relationship between nature and society and the people, to be a "ethnographic environment". It is acknowledged to be a good value in a particular environment. Human beings are educated and educated from them, and have aesthetic culture.

In the book of Ahl al-Muhsinî, by Hussain Eusifî, he states, "The meaning of 'Adâb is to abstain from evil words and deeds, not to retain the honor of himself and others' [TMQ 5: 150].

Abdurauf Fitrat's Family or Family Management Procedure, "Moral upbringing means to improve man's morality, that is, to educate a person so that his actions and actions can be useful and beneficial to him and to others" [1: 125] is given.

It should be admitted that the morality and aesthetics of Aristotle and Plato or the art of Navoi are loved all over the world. They even interpreted in different languages. But its outcome is not the same all over the world, but the upbringing and education of young people is not the same everywhere.

In the philosophy of Western philosophy, an ethnographic environment has emerged that reflects the aesthetic culture of a person. In ancient Greece, science has also been developed as an integral part of pedagogical theory - pedagogical philosophy. The teachings of Socrates, Plato, Democritus, Aristotle and other thinkers played an important role in the development of the theory of education. For example, in the philosophical and pedagogical views of Socrates, the purpose of discipline is to achieve human knowledge, to elevate it morally. In his view, courage is to abandon fears, wisdom - to comply with social laws, to be moderate - not to rely on his own feelings, and to teach justice in righteousness. "[4: 175] Indeed, according to ancient Greek philosophers, human beings must first of all take on common morality, qualities that are sacred to man. Human moral values are acquired through science, education, and being the sole owner of morality. It is quite natural that the basis of aesthetic culture is the basis of the aesthetic culture.

Thus, the ethnographic environment and the basis of national values, which influence the formation of the aesthetic culture of a person, are based on mentality. A mentality that is a collection of national traditions and customs defines some degree of aesthetic culture. Indeed, I.G.Gerder incorporated language, tradition, traditions and values into the most important components of the national spirit [2: 279].

Among many other nations of the world, the main factors influencing the formation of the Uzbek mentality include natural climatic conditions, social life styles, people's beliefs (Zoroastrianism and Islam) and educational system [8: 122-134].

Thus, it is possible to conclude that in the formation of mental properties, many factors such as centuries-old historical development, natural-geographical environment, economic form, biological-genetic, socio-political, spiritual-enlightenment can take a specific place. The process of socialization depends on the ethnographic environment and the integration of national values in the individual. Because the mentality formed in the process of socialization serves as the basis for simultaneous continuation of the process.

Generations are formed on the basis of adopting certain ethical stereotypes through imitation of generations, parent and peer educators. Every child begins to develop his mentality in the age of infancy under various influences and impressions in the world. It is a direct dependence on the ability to learn language skills through hearing and listening to tales and habits of life. These factors influencing personal well-being can vary from ethnographic perspective to different social and geographical settings.

When it comes to social life as a whole organism, it can not be imagined without aesthetic culture and imagination. In order to develop aesthetic culture and create a healthy aesthetic

immunity, its criteria must be properly selected. "Because young people can perceive nature and society not only within the framework of their mental capabilities, but also through perceptions and perceptions. At the same time, such a socio-psychological process requires immediate, free, free, imprudent, irresponsible and unquestionable "[9:73].

Even research in this direction has led to the formation of a new science network. "Between 1930 and 1940, an ethnopedagogy was formed as an independent science network to study the issue of raising and educating the child. Now ethnopedagogy has been dealing with the comparative study of such issues as ethnography, sociology, pedagogy, interconnectivity, folk pedagogy traditions, educational methods and childhood games, children's folklore and others [10: 38-43]. Ethnopedagogy plays a practical role in the study of the spiritual culture of the ethnos. Ethnology learns ethnic identity, and ethnicity is a result of ethnic education and the influence of an ethnically motivated ethnicity.

In addition, any nation is a social unit, which reflects the dialectical harmony of diverse, diverse, classrooms and others in the process of historical development and development. In the analysis of the system of national values, first of all, it is important to pay attention to the natural historical values associated with the emergence, past, present and future of the nation. Every nation has its own unique nature, first and foremost, of natural-historical unity and has unique, unique characteristics that are different from other nations, nations and nations in the world [6: 131].

In conclusion, forming aesthetic culture has a long history. From the time of the primitive community system, it has continued to this day. It has experienced its emergence, development and transformation. If its initial forms are limited to the tradition of seed and tribe, in the 21st century, he is experiencing transformation through various ideological attacks and ideological influences. Now, the media, TV channels and radio channels are trying to get the hegemonic influence, and the "world of the world" is capturing the world. However, no nation or nation can survive without changing its values and spirituality. The roots are dried up like a cut tree and weaken. Young adults are becoming victims of a deadly cultural plant under the influence of new ideas. Therefore, keeping the millennial values intact does not require young people to be impressed, but on the principles of tolerance. Then the "denial of the law" does not occur.

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Specifications For Improvement Of Information And Communication Companies In Training System

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Abstract

This article analyzes the competence and formulation of an important role in modern education. The wide range of competence-making efforts is being considered as an urgent issue in Uzbekistan, along with other countries. In particular, it is widely covered in the article that the development of academic knowledge and competence of the pedagogical staff in the formation of basic and science competence in the education system is an important factor. It is also noted that the foreign and national experience of forming competencies in the upbringing of harmoniously developed generation takes wide place.

Key words: Specifications , improvement, information, communication companies ,training system

Introduction

Education is a social institution that reflects all the problems in society and society. In modern education it is necessary to enrich and improve the spiritual-enlightenment values, through the educational process it is necessary to develop a high moral, responsible, creative, competent citizen of Uzbekistan by means of psychological and pedagogical support through its humanization, spiritual and enlightenment educational activities (Bécherel & Vellas, 1999; Rahmatullaev, Ganieva, & Khabibullaev, 2017). Spiritually-educational development of the person is a key issue in modern education. First and foremost, the teacher should have a high level of moral and enlightenment competence.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated 7 February, 2017, set priorities for further acceleration of the country's development in 2017-2021. The work aimed at the development of the social sector has identified important tasks for radically improving the quality of education (Aggarwal, Erel, Ferreira, & Matos, 2011; Elias, Benjamin, & Shiftan, 2015; Falk & Dierking, 2002).

In order to implement these tasks, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the "State educational standards for general secondary and secondary vocational education" on April 6, 2017. This state educational standard is based on a competent approach in which it envisages the formation of basic and science specific competences for trainees.

Competence - a predetermined social need for training in order for the trainee to work effectively in a particular area.

Competence - a set of personal qualities of the trainee (knowledge, skills, qualifications, abilities), and his experience gained in his / her social and personal activities.

There is no limit to the formation of competence, with the individual qualities:

- 1) The nature of the brain's nature (temperament, instinct, simple needs);
- 2) Reliability (needs system, interests and ideals);
- 3) Experience (size and quality of knowledge, skill, skills and habits);
- 4) Skills (a system of intellectual, emotional and emotional features that are not dependent on experience).

The development of competence begins with the understanding of human self.

Competency requires a minimum of experience in managing competence. It should be based on the following six types of core competencies: communication skills, knowledge-processing skills, self-development competence, social activity, civic competence, global competence, mathematical literacy, knowledge and use of innovations in science and technology.

The scientific view of the contemporary world is evidence of the intensification of the information stream and the level of its use. Increasing the scope of information, it reduces the opportunities for its management and security. Particularly, the ability to select, process, and use the information needed to create the information needs great intellectual capacities (Baum & Thompson, 2007; Carter, Gartner, & Reynolds, 1996).

The scientific view of the world is one of the highest levels of systematized knowledge. It represents a solid set of fundamental principles and definitions, and creates a science-based system of science that at the same time serves as a theoretical basis for the end of scientific knowledge and new knowledge. However, in today's information society, the system of not only production, but also the whole system of lifestyles and values changes. In such a society, intelligence, knowledge acquired and consumed, and the person is constantly involved in mental work.

While recognizing the 21st century as the age of information and intellectuals, it is essential that people in such an information society fully master the skills of working with information culture and mental work. Working with information, processing it for mastering, using computer information technology, using modern techniques and methods - requires a culture of work with information. Only those with a high level of information culture will be able to accurately estimate the natural, socio-economic, ecological and pedagogical resources (Kushwaha, Halevi, ..., & 1993, n.d.; Muhammad Haq, 2014).

One of the co-founders of the management theory, Henry Fall, in the early 20th century, identified five functions of governance as "planning," "organizing," "ordering," "coordinating," and "controlling" the management of the future, organizing the organization, coordinating the activities, decisions, and orders. Taking this into account, the most important of the six competencies is the ability to work with information. Others are based on this, that is, the level of self-development as a person, the formation of socially active civic, universal competence, depending on the level and level of the information acquired. The reason is that a student or student who has mastered the negative information will never have positive social activity or good behavioral communication (Kuvnakov & Kasimov, 2010).

The interpretation of information processing is as follows:

access to available sources of information (internet, television, radio (audio-video recording), telephone, computer, e-mail, etc.);

media search, retrieval, selection, processing, transmission, storage, security and use of media;

create database, select and analyze them;

work with documents in daily activities (writing simple greetings, filling in questionnaires, recording information on the hotel list, etc.).

Educators who have the ability to work with information and communication skills are: literate work with textbooks and other sources of information, understanding social media content, resource allocation, media acquisition, analysis of community development indicators, monitoring the development of the country's spiritual and educational environment, the skills of separating science data from existing sources of information will be improved. Educators have the skills and abilities to control, analyze and sort information flows from an early age.

It is also widely used in Internet streaming. Today, the Internet has been featured in many ways:

- source of information and information;
- media interactive media;
- all areas of human activity - as a system of information services affecting educational, cultural, political-economic, social, sports, tourist and many other areas.

The sphere of information and communication technologies and the Internet seem to be complicated for the consciousness and awareness of the world. But as we enter into it, our opportunities to expand our knowledge, to open new lines, and to learn foreign languages are widening.

However, as every rule requires, as a result of excessive use of information and communication technologies, ergonomics (such as Greek ergonomics, Greek language, labor law, or labor law)

- trainees are less likely to be involved in computer games and moving games, which affects their severity;
- Internet users prefer to interact with each other individually and to have more virtual communication. This, in turn, leads to the development of social networks (odnoklassniki, facebook, twitter, etc.);
- The relative proportion of functional changes in the body are related to eye illnesses (long-sightedness, astigmatism, fear of light), spinal cord diseases, schizophrenia, cardiovascular and psychiatric disorders*.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is important to emphasize that in order to formulate the competence of the information work you can recommend:

- direct orientation of trainees on targeted strategy;
- training of information literacy skills in practice;
- familiarization with the ways of comprehensive competence development;
- development of communicative competence.
- Writing essays on the topic: "Can I work with information?"

* Каранг: Цой М.Н., Ким Джон Хо. Мактабда компьютернинг эргономик хавсизлигини таъминлаш. – Т.: Ўз ПФИТИ, 2013. – 7 б.

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The Role Of Information Security In Support Of Religious Immigration In The Community

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Abstract

This article outlines the regulatory framework for information security and countering information attacks in the community. The author also analyzed the philosophical aspects of information attacks that undermine the principles of religious tolerance.

Key words: information security, legal basis, political thought, UN Assembly, transnational terrorism, cyber-terrorism, information attacks, religious tolerance, resolution.

Introduction

For Uzbekistan, the environment of XX-XXI centuries is essentially a period of social development, and humanity has achieved unprecedented achievements in science and technology. Especially, the development of information technology and the increased Internet access are accelerating and intensifying information flows in the information space (information storage, transmitting, processing and promotion). More precisely, information resources in all spheres of life are crucial, and this system remains one of the key factors in the formation of human moral and ethical thinking.

The acceleration of the information process on cultural achievements, advanced experiences and advancements in society is characteristic of a positive phenomenon. However, the negative aspect of this process is that the use of information as a tool of ideological influence is increasingly aggravating. As a result, the process of ideological struggle to gain the human heart and consciousness is intensifying, and information becomes an instrument of influence in the hands of various evil forces (organized crime, aggressive nationalism, chauvinism, neo-philosophy, fundamentalism, racism, religious extremism and terrorism).

The threat of information attacks on national and universal culture and morality, and the principles of religious tolerance further enhances the information security in socio-economic and political processes. Particularly, the propaganda of information that contains ideas of aggression and devastation by religious extremist and terrorist groups is a common problem of rationalizing the problem of information security in society.

Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees and freedom of access to information" states: "Every citizen is guaranteed the freedom of information. The right of everyone to seek, receive, investigate, transmit and distribute information is protected by the state." [1]

As it can be seen, in Uzbekistan, along with all the rights of citizens, the rights of such citizens are guaranteed, as well as the rights and freedoms of citizens as a democratic state, such as the right to seek, receive, investigate, transmit and distribute information. It is also

remarkable that the legal basis for liability for the search, obtaining, transmitting and distributing illegitimate information has been identified.

Improving information technology also creates uncertain global challenges. For example, through social networking such as WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, Odnoklassnik, and others, it is possible to promote ideas of corruption, such as war, violence, terrorism, religious extremism and fundamentalism, to disseminate the minds of young people with various harmful ideas. cases of distortion are continuing. The widespread use of information technology by these groups creates a tendency to accelerate their activities. From aggressive threats The need to protect young people is important for young people as well as ensuring that information security is one of the key conditions for sustainability of society.

Since the first years of independence, serious attention has been paid to the solution of this issue, and the world community has recognized that the number of effective measures taken by Uzbekistan has been improving from year to year.

For the purpose of ensuring security and sustainable development in Uzbekistan, socio-economic growth, modernization of all spheres and further strengthening of the principles of religious tolerance in the society, the Strategy for Action in the five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 was adopted. Also, the Year of Support for Active Business, Innovative Ideas and Technologies in 2018 has been approved by the state program for the implementation of priority tasks in this area.

Main part

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev emphasized the main reasons for the growing threats of religious extremism and terrorism: "The threat of terrorism in the world, especially in recent years, indicates that the method of combating them, especially by the use of force, is not justified" emphasizing the use of young people in the pursuit of their violent goals: "The majority of crimes related to extremism and violence are 30 years old A juvenile is being committed by young people "[4: 1-b] - had an explanation for that.

Given that two billion people in the world and about two-thirds of the population of Uzbekistan are young people under the age of 30, it is a younger generation in Uzbekistan and in the world. Therefore, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyayev drew attention to the important tasks of protecting against the threat of religious extremism and terrorist groups. "Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to demonstrate their potential and to prevent the spread of violence.

We believe that it is necessary to develop multilateral cooperation on social support of the younger generation, protection of its rights and interests "[4: 1b].

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev, emphasized the importance of the implementation of the international legal instrument on the formation and implementation of youth policy in the context of the increasing globalization - the deepening of intensive photography, the unprecedented growth of information and communication technologies, international conventions, the rise of Uzbekistan's influence on the international arena and its youth policy. it has led to the universal realization of the horse. This policy proves that it is far-reaching and rational.

Uzbekistan is one of the most prominent in the international community with its reputation and influence. From the very beginning of independence, it has been a priority for its citizens, especially the younger generation, to protect human rights, moral principles, principles of

tolerance, socio-political, economic and spiritual foundations of aggression and information-aggression attacks.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, has always paid attention to the protection and protection of youth from ideological and spiritual threats and information, and has developed and implemented measures to combat it. The current President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev, as a supporter of the global scale.

Theoretical background

In particular, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized not only the fact that the Uzbek youth, but also all the youth of the world, is interested in protecting the ideological and spiritual threats, information attacks against international community and leaders of states, and the formation and implementation of youth policy in the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly do not require proof that the international legal instrument - the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women It is not a mistake to say that it is an evidence.

The development of social history of mankind shows that the types of wars on the earth are diverse, and nationalism and religious conflicts are the most frightening and flammable among these wars. It has been widely witnessed in the history that these conflicts emerged on the basis of the threats of information threats, the information and religious principles that were spread on the basis of evidence that had not been proven against that particular nation or religion.

Using such methods, religious extremist and terrorist groups are able to divert and propagandize religious principles, the essence of the Qur'an and the hadiths, and use the religious ideas, attitudes and principles that have been formed over the centuries to avoid them from explaining their essence, trying to mislead subjects from their original religious principles and ethical criteria. This way, with the ideas and ideologies based on false information, by the efforts of the minds and hearts of the people to endanger society's security and stability.

The educational process in religious, ethical, spiritual, and other spheres has become an important factor in the social development of people's history. Our ancestors are educated on the basis of high moral values, ethical and religious tolerance. As can be seen from this, education is a philosophical concept in a broad sense, and there are many trends. In today's difficult times, we can provide information security, protect from various information, ideological and spiritual threats, religious and moral values, religious, ethical, artistic, artistic, aesthetic, ideological and other aspects of education based on Islamic educational ideas.

One of the most important aspects of education is ideological teaching that allows the people to know their past, analyze the past, and explain the essence of the events and phenomena. The nation, which does not know its past, does not know the sense of national pride and worships the language, literature and culture of other nations, especially the contemporary nations of the modern world, thus discouraging itself [6: 342]

Regarding the social development of human society, the education system has always been considered as a topical issue. As a proof of our opinion it is appropriate to state the Law "On state youth policy", signed by President Sh.Mirziyoev on 14 September 2016 in Uzbekistan.

Article 5 of this Law provides: "Promotion of the spiritual, intellectual, physical and moral development of the youth;

upbringing of young people in the spirit of respect for patriotism, civil liberties, tolerance, respect for national and universal values, harmful influences and currents, with firm belief in life;

to protect young people from the ideas that lead to the violation of their moral values, from terrorism and religious extremism, separatism, fundamentalism, violence and abuse. " is given.

There are currently about 500 terrorist organizations in the world, with 80% of them operating under Islamic mask. These groups are organizing information threats ("cyber terrorism" or "cyber-terrorism") that combine ideas of separatism, fundamentalism, violence, cruelty and subversion. The aim of the cyber terrorism or cyber-terrorism is to promote the idea of subversion. This can be seen in the example of the massacre committed by them, that they do nothing in the face of the horrendous aims of creating religious conflicts, instability, and ultimately reigning dominance in this place, which are contrary to the principles of social stability and religious tolerance.

Discussions

At present, the qualitative and quantitative growth of the potential of religious extremism and international terrorism has turned them into a serious threat to global security. At the same time, it can be said that there is a process of integration (merger, merger, adaptation) between different religious extremists and terrorist groups. Based on this fact, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyayev said: "Today, in some parts of the world, the threat of bloody majoro and controversy, the threat of terrorism and extremism calls for us to be constantly vigilant " [8: 9] .

Awareness of such threats threatening the stability and social development of society is a requirement of time that everyone is one of the most important tasks of a citizen. In this process, the protection of each individual from such threats and attacks requires education, high intellection and spiritual maturity. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev said: "We are committed to pursuing the youth policy strictly and consistently. Not only will we continue this policy, but it will also lift this policy to the highest level today as it is our priority. We mobilize all the strengths and capacities of our state and society so that our young people have an independent, thoughtful, intellectual and spiritual potential and grow up in the world to those of their peers who are not free in any sphere "[8: 14b] It is possible to conclude that in the issue of education of young people, the leadership of Uzbekistan can achieve great goals.

For these purposes, the leadership of Uzbekistan has made a decision to establish an International Research Center named after Imam Bukhari in Samarkand, and the center of Islamic Civilizations in Tashkent.

Based on the above, it is possible to conclude,

Firstly, providing information security in the community is a protection from attacks against religious tolerance;

Second, it promotes the prevention of aggression by religious extremist and terrorist organizations aimed at capturing the minds and hearts of citizens, especially young people;

Thirdly, the proposed legal act - the development of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, guarantees the universal access of young people to their rights;

Fourthly, the adoption of the resolution of the UN General Assembly on "Education and Religious Tolerance" creates a basis for educating the world's youth on the principles of religious tolerance and studying religion on the international arena.

Conclusion

Based on the results reported, you can recommend:

it is necessary to formulate the culture of correct and rational use of information in protecting young people from various ideologies; further enhancing the range of measures aimed at reducing the impact of information flows that embody the diversity of ideas that come through the Internet, as well as further improving the regulatory framework governing the industry; to combat the various threats faced by the Internet and social networking sites - to reward those who have identified sites that promote hostility, frustration, and other destructive ideas on the national Internet domain used by the blocked Chinese government of the Pakistani government, in the United States, filtering and putting into practice the world-wide experience of implementing special ultrasonic devices such as Israel.

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Early Communications Of Central Asia: The Bases Of Formation And Development

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Abstract

The article describes the history of the early ways of communication and the stages of their development, from the late Paleolithic to the end of the second millennium BC.

In particular, the socio-economic foundations of the formation of the first ways that connected populated areas with the territories of concentration of raw materials, areas used for economic purposes, as well as analysis of regional and transregional communications of the eneolithic and bronze age were studied.

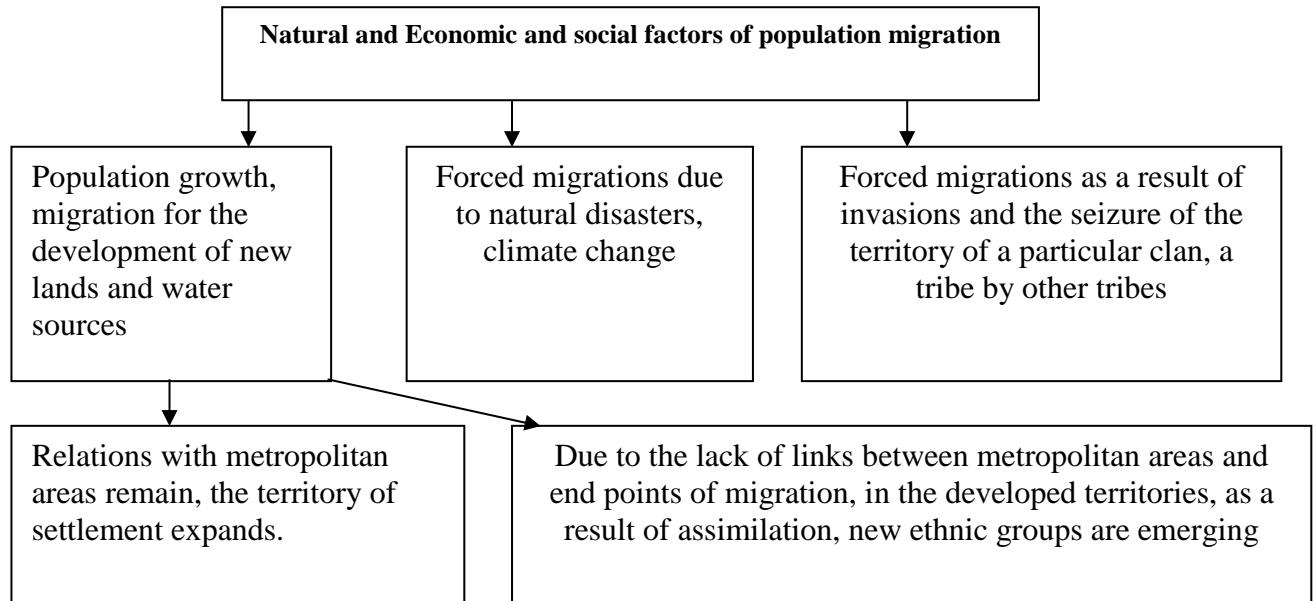
Key words: Paleolithic, archeological investigations, epoch of bronze urbanization, cultural relations, earliest roads, trade ways, means of transportation.

Introduction

Socioeconomic factors played an important role in shaping the early paths. Their study and geographical analysis of the primitive settlements and cultures of Central Asia of the Stone Age allows us to state that the early paths connected settlements with areas of concentration of raw materials, areas used for economic purposes, and, as a rule, made up the distance traveled per day, on average 15–25 km Routes connecting settlements with deposits of stone for the manufacture of tools covered relatively large areas. The development of raw materials, its processing and the manufacture of tools increased the value of the first communications [19].

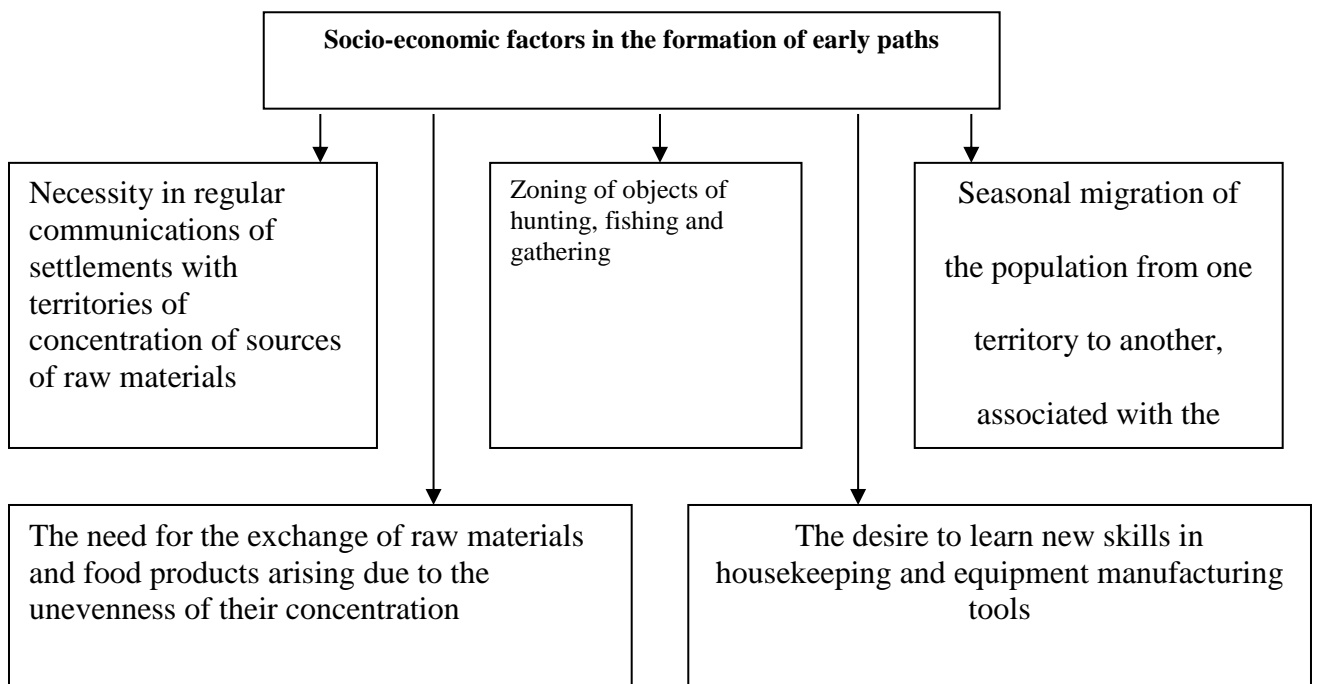
An important role in their formation and development was also played by migrations of the Late Paleolithic tribes. Migration processes in the region also took place in the Mesolithic and Neolithic epochs [1]. They contributed to the phased development of new territories with diverse fauna and flora, as well as deposits of raw materials necessary for the manufacture of tools.

The main factors of population migration are indicated in the following scheme:



The exchange of raw materials between different territories was important in the formation of early paths. This process was developed already in the Late Paleolithic - Mesolithic. Different natural conditions, uneven distribution of products and raw materials, necessitated a wider exchange.

The main factors for the formation of early paths are disclosed in the following scheme:



The formation of cultures in Central Asia in the Neolithic era (VI – V millennium BC), which differed from one another in their farming methods, was one of the reasons for the

emergence of paths of not only local, but also regional significance. In this epoch, the importance of roads connecting settlements with sources of raw materials, with the territories of resettlement of farmers, herders, hunters, and fishermen increased. Trails of interregional values were formed in the Neolithic era. This is traced by the example of the interrelationships of the Jeytun, Kaltaminar, Sazagan and other cultures [23].

On the basis of archaeological finds from the settlements of Jeytun, Kaltaminar and Sazagan cultures, it is possible to trace the direction of relations of Central Asia with the territories of Iran and Mesopotamia, India, East Turkestan and China, Siberia and the Urals [24].

Thus, the early paths occupied an important place in primitive economic relations, served as the migration of the population, the process of developing new territories. The communications routes of the Stone Age, when pack animals and wheeled vehicles were not used yet, increased in direct connection with the progressively complicated social and economic processes.

In the Eneolithic and Bronze epochs, roads lead to metal deposits. The uneven distribution in the region of copper and other metal deposits (tin, lead, etc.) [6], as well as socio-economic reasons, were factors for the uneven development of mining and metallurgy in various regions of the region. The products of ancient mines (precious stones, silver, gold, etc.) were delivered to the settlements by internal routes. In particular, jewelry found in the upper reaches of the Zarafshan River (Sarazm) [18] and its lower reaches (Zamanbaba) [8], Southern Turkmenistan (Altyndepe, Anau and Namazga) [21] made it possible to clarify the routes linking these settlements to lazurite deposits in Badakhshan.

Different roads united the territories of settlement of the settled agricultural and cattle-breeding tribes. The importance of the impel route, which began in the foothills of the Kopetdag and passed through the Murghab oasis to Northern Afghanistan (Dashly) and the Surkhan oasis (Sapalli) [4], as well as the routes connecting Southern Turkmenistan, the oases of the Murghab and Upper Zarafshan [10] with the Fergana Valley [22], Khorezm with Murgab, Zarafshan and Surkhan oases.

The development of relations between the pastoral and agricultural population contributed to the various tribes of Central Asia [3].

Cattle tribes living in the mountainous, foothill and steppe areas, along with the breeding of horses and sheep, also engaged in mining and had close economic ties with settled agricultural tribes [9]. Starting from the 2nd millennium BC, they mastered the roads along the wintering-letting-wintering route [2]. The widespread development of land during the Aeolithic and Bronze periods marked the beginning of the formation of new roads. The main routes that served as cultural and economic ties ran along the water arteries.

For the era of the Aeneolithic and Bronze, the formation of stable routes of communication between Central Asia and the countries of the Ancient East is characteristic. This era occupies an important place in history, as the time of the beginning of the intensive development of international cultural and economic interactions. Economic factors, the concentration of raw materials (copper, lead, gold, silver, precious stones) were of great importance in the formation of transit roads. Based on the findings of lapis lazuli products in Mesopotamia and Egypt [14], India [26], Asia Minor (Troy-Gissarlyktep) [15] and information of Sumerian inscriptions [12], it is possible to follow the direction of the trans-

regional road, Lazurite route routes [21] leading from mountain Badakhshan to the centers of civilizations of the Ancient East.

The main routes of the roads from the southern and central regions of Central Asia to Iran and Mesopotamia passed through the agricultural areas of Southern Turkmenistan (Anau, Namazga and Altyndepe) and played an important role in cultural and economic relations, as well as in population migration processes [17].

During the Bronze Age, the main directions of the roads leading from the Indus Valley to Central Asia were formed. Archaeological materials allow us to consider the routes from Shortugay to Surkhan, Kashkadarya, Sarazm [28] and Middle Zarafshan (Karnab) valleys [13], as well as to Southern Turkmenistan [16], as well as cultural relations of the population of the Zarafshan valley and Khorezm with the Volga and Siberia [25].

The available data [27] allow us to conclude that the economic relations of the population of Central Asia and China developed already in the Bronze Age. This is evidenced by the findings of silk products on Zapallitepe in the valley of Surkhan [5]. In the era of the Late Bronze - Early Iron, the economic relations with China were also supported by the population of Fergana and Chach. This is confirmed by the findings of handicraft products in the settlements of Ukunbak (Tsinbaka), Chust and Burgulyuk [7].

The weights found at Sarazm [11] indicate that during the Bronze Age there were known equivalents that determine the value of a product [20]. At this time, centers for the exchange of handicrafts and agricultural products appeared. The presence of long-distance trade is evidenced by vessels of gold and silver, bronze products found in Bactria, Margiana and Fergana (Haksky treasure), which were made in Mesopotamia, Elam, northeastern Iran, Baluchistan and Harappa. They penetrated into the region as a result of trade and direct migration of the population of West Asia and the representatives of the Indian civilization in Central Asia.

Thus, the ancient ways in the territory of Central Asia were already formed in the era of stone. The widespread human exploration of mountain and foothill areas, as well as river valleys, the changing anthropogenic landscape, the emergence of production forms of farming, mining and metallurgy, and other socio-economic factors contributed to the formation and gradual evolution of the routes of internal and external economic relations. For the oldest historical periods, the following stages of their evolution are distinguished: Late Paleolithic, Mesolithic - Neolithic, Eneolithic, and Bronze Age [29].

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Ethnic Composition Of The Population Nurates And Adjusting Territories (XIX-XX CENTURIES)

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The ethnologist A.R.Tagayev, who studied the ethnography of Nurata as a master's thesis, living in an oasis and in the neighboring territories of the population, should be divided into the following layers according to the time period and way of life:

- Leaders are sedentary, early representatives of Uzbeks and Tajiks, Turks speaking group: Sayyid, Shian, Khoja.

-Turkish in the Middle Ages (from the 10th century) into the Nurata oasis of Turkmen belonging to the Oguz group. From the semi-nomadic economy, they gradually shifted to the agricultural and pastoral economy.

-Uzbek tribes who came to the Nurata oasis from the 16th century: mangits, Naimans, Jalairas, Mirishkars, Yusas and others. These groups also conducted semi-settled cattle farming[†].

Since ancient times, the inhabitants of the Nurata oasis conducted a trade exchange with the population of Kyzylkum, the nomadic Kazakhs and the Karakalpaks, adjacent to the north. The German scholar turkologist, VV Radlov, first wrote about Turkmen Nurata obbey in 1868[‡]. A.D. Grebenkin specially studied in 1872-1876 the population of the Zeravshan district and its neighboring territories describes in detail the Nurata Turkmen. It was Grebenkin Perviy who tried to find out the origin of the Turkins of Turkmenistan and wrote that they first lived in the vicinity of Yassi (modern Turkestan). For an unclear reason, the Turkmen of the lower reaches of the Syr Darya, while still alive, Hazrati Sultan (Ahmad Yassavi) began migrating to the south-west and stayed in the Nurata oasis. From here they subsequently moved towards the Nurata mountains, Aktau and Karatau, and then to the Zeravshan valley. Researchers believe that they were from the Kazakli tribe of the Taka tribe. This is confirmed by the fact that they, before the Russian conquest, collected tribute for the blood feud to the representative of the Taka tribe[§].

After the establishment of the Soviet government, the study of Uzbek-Turkmen began ethnologist M.S. Andreev in 1921 within the framework of the Samarkand expedition. The scientist wrote in his report that the Turkmen wrote that the Turkmen of the Samarkand region were so strongly influenced by the Uzbeks, as a result they considered themselves to be one of the Uzbek tribes. At the same time, during the study, he drew attention to the difference between Turkmen on anthropological grounds, to the dialect, by the fact that they

[†] Тагаев А.Р. Автореферат кандидатской диссертации:

[‡] Радлов В.В. Из Сибири. X глава, – М.: 1989, с. 19.

[§] Туркмены в среднеазиатском междуречье. Ашхабад. 1989, с 58.

weave pile carpets^{**}. About the tribal composition and location of the Nurata Turkmen first information was obtained in 1920-1924 during the All-Russian census. The author of the chapter on national disengagement of Central Asia, I.P. Magidovich expresses doubts about the origin of the Uzbek-Turkmen from the Turkmen, because during the census all Nurata Turkmen called Uzbek as their native language. They answered the Uzbek-Turkman to the question of nationality. Doubts Magidovich could not overcome the similarity of some genera, in Nurata and Trans-Caspian Turkmen, the fact is that these names are also found in individual Uzbek tribes^{††}.

To study the problems of the ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people, the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan 1944-1946. organized an ethnographic expedition to the Nurata district of the Samarkand region and sent ethnologist V. Moshkov and anthropologist V. Zazenkov. The results of the study are reflected in scientific articles and in the book by V. Moshkova "Carpets of the Peoples of Central Asia^{‡‡}". Based on historical sources and personal field ethnographic materials, the scientist concludes that today's Nurata Turkmen have Uzbeks in their national consciousness and name, language and culture. At the same time, there is no doubt that they had common roots with Trans-Caspian Turkmen. In this sense, as a source, you can bring legends, preserved among the population. They say that when Turkmen people lived in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya and for some reason they could not find a common language with a major religious leader Ahmad Yassavi and began to migrate in the direction of the Amu Darya. Those who do not keep up with the main tribes are located in the mountains of Nurata. In another tradition, it is said that the Trans-Caspian Turkmen to send their departed fellow tribesmen sent their representatives Ahman and Karaman to them. However, the Turkmen who settled in the Nurata mountains refused to move to the Trans-Caspian lands. The detachments sent with Ahman and Karaman also did not return to join the Nurata Turkmen^{§§}.

Analyzed historical sources VG Moshkova put forward the following hypothesis about the formation of Nurata Turkmen initially the root of this tribe was Oguz and Turkmen who lived in present-day South Kazakhstan near the city of Signak and on the outskirts of Karatag. At the end of the 10th – beginning of the 11th century, these two groups entered into an alliance with the Oguzes and Seljuk inhabitants living in the lower reaches of the Syrdarya River and migrated to the west and south-west. Most of these groups gradually passed beyond the Amu Darya and settled down. A smaller part settled in Nurata. The relocation of Oguz and Turkmen continued in the following centuries to new waves of relocations gave impetus and the Mongol conquest. At the same time and at the end of the thirteenth century, part of the Turkmen remained on the coast of the Syr Darya^{***}.

** Андреев М.С. Некоторые результаты этнографической экспедиции в Самаркандскую область в 1921 г. Известия Туркестанского отделения –М., 1923 г.

†† Магидович И.И. Зарубин И.И. Население Самаркандской области. Его численность и территориальное распределение.-Труды комиссии по изучению их смежного состава населения СССР и сопредельных стран Л-1926 г. Выпуск 10 с 16-18.

‡‡ Мошкова В.Г. Туркмены Самаркандской и Бухарской областей - Бюллетень АН УзССР 1945. №4, с15-17. Ее же этнографическая экспедиция к Туркменам Самаркандской области 1946 №1 с 241-242

§§ Мошкова В.Г. Туркмены Самаркандской и Бухарской областей - Бюллетень АН УзССР 1945. №4, с15-17. Ее же этнографическая экспедиция к Туркменам Самаркандской области 1946 №1 с 241-242

*** Мошкова В.Г. Туркмены Самаркандской и Бухарской областей.... с 16; Ее же этнографическая экспедиция к туркменам Самаркандской области 1946 №1 с 241-242.

Only in the 16th century, there was no Turkmen left at all. And in the Bukhara Nura, over a thousand-year life, various tribal groups, primarily representatives of the local population, joined their composition. Maverannahr, this process eventually turned the cultural image of the Turkmen into a common for the population of Maverannahr and created the conditions and their transformation into one of the tribes included in the Uzbeks. The Uzbek-Turkmen have preserved only certain elements that are common with their ancestors. Among them, tribal ethnonyms, the art of carpet making are the most striking. V.G. Moshkova believes that the most ancient patterns on the carpets of Nurata Turkmen proves their proximity to the Turkmen tribes of the Sara, Taka, and Ersari. A scientist has heard a legend which tells about the relocation of the tongues living now in Turkmenistan and the goklan from Nur beyond the Amu Darya^{†††}.

According to some scholars, some groups of Turkmen have already settled in Nurata for 950-960. The main factor in this was the similarity of the nature of the Nuratau Mountains with the territory of Karatag in the former homeland, stretching along the Syrdarya where Oguzes and Turkmen had lived. In addition, thousands of years ago, fewer and pastures in the new place quite satisfied the needs of the semi-nomadic tribes of the Turkmen. Today, the majority of Uzbek-Turkmen speak the Dashtikipchak dialect. However, in the north of the Nurata Mountains, located on the border of the Kyzylkum villages: Safarata, Kamysh, Birlashgan, the population speaks in the Turkestan dialect (South Kazakhstan) of the Uzbek language, we witnessed this during ethnographic expeditions of 1989-1992^{†††}. According to academician K.Shaniyazov, Turkic tribes living in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya who converted to Islam in the 9th and 10th centuries moved towards Maverannahr and began to live freely in the valleys and oases. So the Oguz-Turkmen began to live in the Nurata mountains and in the neighboring deserts^{§§§}.

Currently, the ethnic composition of the population of the Nurata oasis is not particularly varied: the Tajiks and Uzbeks live here, and the Kazakh Kyzyl Kum desert lives in the north of the desert. However, as early as the beginning of the twentieth century, these peoples were divided into tribal groups, each of which the local population considered as a separate ethnic group. The most thorough studies of the population of the Nurata oasis were conducted by VG Moshkov. Researchers wrote that, from Dzhizak and up to Yangikishlak, there lived Uzbeks mangit, then to the Tajik village of Farishuzbeki-Nayman, Altibek Khoja, and Uzbek-Turkmen^{****}.

Further to the north-west, passing the Tajik villages, Uzbek villages are again located. To the west of the Tajik villages of Ezh and Keskan, the village of Temirkauk is located in the gorge and on the spring of the same name and inhabited by Uzbeks, Burkut, Argin, Naiman. Ethnologist B.Kh. In 1976, Karmysheva found out that at the beginning of the twentieth century, the name Temirkauk denoted not one village, but a group of six villages located in the gorge (from top to bottom): Pulatbulak, Zainok, Kapaul, Mirhasan, Korezak and

^{†††} Мошкова В.Г. Некоторые общие элементы в родоплеменном составе узбеков, каракалпаков и туркмен – Материалы по археологии и этнографии Узбекистана-Труды института истории и археологии АН УзССР,-Т.: 1950, том II, с 135-158.

^{†††} Полевые исследования автора. Фаришский район 1989-1992 гг.

^{§§§} Шониёзов К. Корлук давлати ва корлуклар–Т.: «Шарк», 1999 г. с. 72-109.

^{****} Хорошхин А.П. Кызылкумский дневник..... с. 397.

Turpakli^{††††}. Of these, Zainok was inhabited by Tajiks, and the rest were representatives of the tribes: Burkut, Bakhrin, Naiman, Argin. These tribes represented the Dashtikipchak Uzbeks who entered the region in the 16th century.

The population of Temirkauk is now the typical sedentary group of the Uzbek language spoken in Ekk and a culture close to the Tajik villages. Therefore, the semi-nomadic Uzbeks called them Tajiks, and the Kazakhs were sarts. As early as the beginning of the twentieth century, the term Uzbek designated the descendants of nomadic Uzbeks Dashti Kipchak who speak joked dialect. According to legends, the ancestors of the inhabitants of Temirkauk were long-time natives of their Tajik villages of Ukhum and Mozhirim. The descendants of the Kuhmas called themselves Ukhumlik or Bakhrin, and the Mozhirimtsev-Naiman^{††††}, the tribal names that the Tajiks used to denote themselves were the inhabitants of these villages. Temirkauk ties with relatives who remained in their former homeland were not interrupted, they were supported by marriages. Nevertheless, under the influence of the surrounding Uzbek population and as a result of the displacement of bilingualism with it, characteristic of the Tadzhiks of the Nurata Range, in Temirkauk was gradually replaced by a complete transition to the Uzbek language.

So in Temirkauk under the name of Bakhrin, Nayman and Argin were known to Uzbeks by Dashti Kipchak, as AP Khoroshkhin believed, and the settled population formed as a result of the displacement of Tajiks with Uzbeks and Kazakhs. It should be noted that the formation of Tajiks of the Nurata Range was a significant and complex process, the participation of the Turkic-speaking population in which there is no doubt.

According to researchers, in addition to bahryns, Naimans and Argins, a group of Karakhani lived in Temirkauk, whose ancestors, according to legend, moved here from the southern slopes of the Nuratau Mountains, from the village of Akhchab. The Karakhani group, which was present both among Tajik people (in the Nurata district, Tajik-speaking Karakhani inhabited a village of the same name near Nurata), and among Uzbeks and Karakalpaks, and widely settled in the form of patches throughout Uzbekistan and Tajikistan^{§§§§}, were more likely not ethnic, but social adjoined seyyids and hodzham.

Karakhani Temirkauk, and like all the population of the above-mentioned K. Akhchab, were Uzbek-speaking, but as carriers of the economic and cultural traditions from the time of the sedentary population, they were considered semi-nomadic Uzbeks and Kazakhs to be Tajiks. Among Uzbek karakhani groups, marriages with Tajiks of Ustun were also not uncommon. Thus, the population of the Temirkauk gorge was largely associated by origin with the Tajiks of the Nurata Range. On the farm, it was also close to the Tajiks of the neighboring gorges. So the Temirkauk farm was designated by the term "Kukpoya" (taj "foot of the mountain") because the basis of the farm of the sedentary agricultural population of these gorges was sown in the piedmont belt of the Nurata Range and the irrigated water of spring mudflows^{*****}. The Uzbek population called it kukpoy (green field, green stem) a narrow

^{††††} Кармышева Б.Х., Пещерева Е.М. Материалы этнографического обследования. ...с-10,11; Полевые материалы автора 1988-1996 гг.

^{††††} Ахмедов Б. Ўзбек улуси.Тошкент«Нур», 1992, с. 84.

^{§§§§} Кармышева Б.Х., Пещерева Е.М. Материалы этнографического обследования. ...с-10,11; Полевые материалы автора 1988-1996 гг.

^{*****}Кармышева Б.Х. Новые материалы по этнографии населения Нуратинского хребта..... -С.198.

strip of verdant fields stood out sharply between the gray-green, covered with wormwood piedmont plain and the reddish-yellow sands of Kyzylkum.

The time of the settlement of the Uzbek tribe Burkut in Nurata is not clear. In Maverannakhrburkupy apparently came from Dashti Kipchak together with Sheybanihan: they were one of the numerous divisions of his troops^{††††}, entering the number of left wing tribes^{††††}. It is known that the Burkuts during the time of Abulhairkhan in Dashti Kipchak were one of the influential tribes: the first wife of Abulhairkhan (mother of Shah Budagulstanan) was from Burkuts^{§§§§}, of which were the rulers of Tara (now Tyumen) of the capital of the Uzbek district and its region^{*****}; Burkuts were among those Uzbek tribes who constantly supported Abulhairkhan, later his grandson Sheibanihan.

Some authors suggest that the Burkut Mongol tribe: the Mongols recorded the Burkut tribe, and the Kalmyks burgut, but the Uzbek name Burkut is consonant with the Uzbek authors Abulgazi^{†††††} and Muhammad Salih^{†††††} according to I.Rashidaddin^{§§§§§}.

By the beginning of the 20th century, the Uzbeks and Burkuts of Korezak and Karabau kishlaks were strongly mixed with the rest of Temirkauk's population and with Tajiks. As B.Kh.Karmysheva writes, she barely managed to reveal only 7 names, a division of this tribe Jagdaburkut, Kashka Burkut, Chasmaliburkut and Arabiimohshsh.

In the north-west of Temirkauk and to the end of the Nuratau Mountains it is inhabited by an Uzbek tribe of Turkmen. Only the inhabitants of the village of Karatagay, Doolan, Kukkauch and Katagan are representatives of other Uzbek tribes.

Numerous and compactly settled Uzbek-Turkmans represent four large divisions of the Oltiatkazakli tribe. Their villages are located on springs and wells. According to B.Kh. Karmyshevoy and VG Moshkovoltiatakayakly are subdivided into genera: kiyizgun, hasilbash, syrtyshlu, almasuan, barracks and dzhilantamgaly and live in dozens of villages^{*****}.

The second group of Uzbeks-Turkman in this territory are another division of this tribe - Bogadzeli and they live on the southwestern slope of the Nuratau Mountains. This hilly steppe and its population included in the Bogadzalidzhadir group was not considered an ethnonym but a definition of their way of life (living absently) where, because of the only source of water for the wells, people lived scattered across several yurts at each well.

When entering the Turkmen relocations to Maverannahr, they were in constant contact and cultural ties with all groups of the population, including Uzbeks. Therefore, many Uzbek tribes have preserved the names "Turkman" or their clan groups. This process took place approximately in the 16th century and this time in the work of Sayfiddin Akhsikenti "Majmuattavarih" (Historical collections) consisting of 92 Uzbek tribes and the 16th cited ethnonym Turkman. And in the following centuries, the ethnonym Turkman is found in the list of tribes comprising Uzbeks. It could not be otherwise. Since the reign of Sheybanids in

†††† Мухаммад Салих, Шейбанийнома. -Т.: 1961-С.207.

†††† Ахмедов Б. Государство кочевых узбеков.-М.1965, -С.106.

§§§§ Материалы по истории казахского ханств XV-XVIII вв. (извлечение из персидских и тюркских сочинений) «Алма-Ата», 1969 г. -С. 35.

***** Там же. - С.198.

††††† Абулғозихон. Шажараи турк. -Т.: 1992. -С. 57.

††††† Мухаммад Салих. Шейбанийнома.-С. 247.

§§§§§ Рашидаддин Ф. Сборник летописей Ч1. Кн.2, - М.: 1952, -С. 42-46.

***** Кармышева Б.Х. Новые материалы.....-С. 152-158.

the sixteenth century, a system of suural administration was introduced, according to which taxes, payments, land and water were distributed for military service and decided in a tribal section. Each tribe had its own clearly defined territories, where pastures and defensive fortresses were located. Tribal leaders are usually located in the largest center. Nurata Turkmen to save their land, and tribal aristocrats identified their political position with the Uzbek tribes and tried to gain confidence in the Khans of the Sheibanids. The inclusion of the Nurata Turkmen in the Uzbek tribes was a legitimate event in their ethnic development. Since the inclusion as an equal in the composition of the union of the tribes provided them with their territory, socio-economic position and stability in the Khanate^{†††††††}.

The above theory of the kinship of the Nurata and Zaamudarya Turkman confirms a comparative analysis of the clan groups of Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Karakalpaks and Nogai. So Russian ethnologists VG Moshkov and B. Kh. Karmyshev prepared this information based on the materials of ethnographic expeditions and identified two major tribal alliances: - 24 ataoguz^{†††††††}, - 5 atamangishla.

The first association consists of 4 tribes: Kazayakli, Kanzhigali, Aytamgali, Bogazheli. The second association, 5 atamangyshlau, entered into childbirth: kunish, chilikli, anna, toz, divorced^{§§§§§§§}. They, in turn, were divided into smaller tribal groups. Ethnic diversity in the Nurata oasis was clearly manifested in population censuses at the beginning of the twentieth century. So in 1924 the census registered three Uzbek tribes. Uzbek Turkmen 8600 people, Mirishkary-400, Urganzhi-260 people^{*****}.

The division of the population into tribes and clans in the past and today did not matter, since all Uzbeks and Tajiks lived in close economic ties and good-neighborly relations. The above division was usually traced at major socially significant events at holidays, folk festivals, and at sports competitions.

^{†††††††} Ахмедов Б. Государство кочевых узбеков М.1965, -С. 121; Мухаммад Салих Шейбонийнома-Т.:1961, -С.209.

^{†††††††} «Ата» на тюркском «отец» означает родоначальников племени

^{§§§§§§§} Полевые исследования автора С.Кодак.

^{*****} Материалы по районированию Средней Азии кж.1. Территория и население Бухары и Хорезма Ч.1 Бухара. Тошкент 1926 с.229-264.

Comparative Stylistics And Some Features Of Hyperball And Litotes In Comparative Translation From German Into Uzbek Language

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Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of the comparative stylistics and the disclosure of some features of litotes and hyperbole in a comparative translation from German to Uzbek.

Key words: comparative stylistics, comparative stylistic research, linguistics, translation, comparative translation, hyperbole, litotes.

In linguistic studies of the last decades, there is a tendency towards comparative typological studies of languages of various systems. Grammatical units [1], phonetic [2], lexical [3], and phraseological [4] levels are subjected to analysis and created textbooks and manuals on the comparative typology of many languages.

There are different points of view on the comparative study of languages. Some linguists and methodologists consider such a study of languages to be necessary and useful, whereas others consider it negatively. Linguists - supporters of the first point of view note that the consistent comparison of two languages will allow revealing the structure of both languages with greater clarity to discover new interesting linguistic facts and phenomena that remain out of sight during their separate study. They also note that comparative learning of languages makes it possible to create a general theory of language, establish the general laws of units of different subsystems, determine the typological relationship of languages, improve the process of teaching a non-native language, create a basis for practical, artistic, machine translation, etc.

Methodists - supporters of the first point of view emphasize the practical importance of the comparative study of languages. In their opinion, a comparative study of the native and the studied language makes it possible to resolve the following methodological problems:

1. Diagnosing phonological, grammatical, lexical and stylistic difficulties that students will inevitably encounter and will have to be overcome in the process of mastering the language of the people.
2. The selection of language and speech material, taking into account the structural features of both languages.
3. Determining the sequence of the educational material.
4. The choice of an effective system of teaching methods for explaining educational material.
5. Creating a system (textbooks) of rational exercises and a scientifically based system of textbooks in the native language.

Comparative direction itself is significant and promising, as it expands and enriches our information about what is common or specific for two or more languages and what is specific

for each individually. Thus, methodologically comparative stylistics are limited from related disciplines.

Comparative stylistics may not necessarily be based only on translation materials, although this method is quite legitimate. When comparing pairs of languages and national cultures, comparative stylistics should be based on the comparative data of semantics and syntax, phonetics and metrics of speech and traditional-literary styles, and fiction. Such a study at all levels of the language provides certain material for the construction of comparative stylistics.

The tasks of comparative stylistics come into contact with the problems of the theory and practice of translation and complement each other when identifying similar phenomena or divergences of two languages. Based on the qualitative and quantitative analysis, the researcher can reveal the semantic and stylistic originality of linguistic expressive means and patterns.

As usual, the initial stage of comparative stylistic research is characterized by the appeal of the linguist to grammar, the field that is more developed and more amenable to generalization in the comparative plan. In the field of lexis, the comparison is complicated by various instances of the word usage in context, and each phenomenon has its own individual character.

The study of the stylistic systems of languages, their expressive means gives an idea of the national specifics of each of them, of contacts and interaction with other languages, in which appear and act the elements in common with related, as well as structurally separated languages and elements of national identity, specific to a given language. The object of the study of comparative stylistics should be both what is in common in languages and national identity features, so that in a comparative plan to explore the actual stylistic resources of these languages, the ratio of their linguistic and stylistic norms, to reveal the nature of the interaction of functional styles within each language as in the process of contacts of closely related languages and genetic unrelated languages.

Before considering the stylistic functions and classifications of periphrasis based on the materials of various languages, we will look at the brief history of comparative stylistic studies in general.

The intensive development of stylistics as a linguistic discipline in recent years has been characterized by a gradual differentiation of the subject matter and methods of its study, as well as the involvement of all new problems and aspects in the field of scientific research. The general tendency of linguistic theory development from simple, primary and fundamental to more complex derived levels, methods and directions of language learning corresponds to this process. The latter, of course, include a comparative analysis of various languages, the results of which are important for theoretical and comparative analysis and the study of stylistic systems of pairs (or groups) of languages forms a special section of stylistic theory - comparative stylistics, which is at the stage of development.

One of the first works devoted to comparative stylistics in foreign linguistics is the book of the Swiss linguist S.Bally "Traité de stilique française" [5], where the author showed an example of the systematic comparison of the stylistic phenomena of the French language with similar German facts, i.e. In the work the differences between specific languages and questions of comparative, "external" stylistics were investigated. However, the first attempt

to create a systematic comparative stylistics of two languages is the book of A. Malblanc "*Stylistique comparée du français et de l'allemand*" [6].

Comparative stylistic research, according to Malblanc, should include two stages: the establishment of correspondences between two languages at the level of the "common stock" of a literary language and the comparison of "genres and styles of two languages". Malblanc himself limited his research with the first stage.

The principles of comparative - stylistic research by A.Malblanc were developed in the book of Canadian linguists J.P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet "Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation" [7].

In this paper, the authors sought, based on translations, to establish typical forms of expression used by speakers of different languages in similar situations and they compared the expressive means and separate phenomena of two languages (for example, ways of expressing pledge, types, etc.).

As can be seen from this short review, comparative stylistics are at the stage of development is already an independent linguistic discipline, having its own tasks and subject of study. The data of this discipline can and should serve as the basis for developing the problems of the theory of translations as the results of comparative stylistic research have great practical significance.

The term and notion of hyperbole, like most linguistic terms, comes from the Greek word hyperbole - and means exaggeration, a surplus. Hyperbole is understood as "a stylistic method of expressing an intentional increase in the properties of an object or phenomenon, often to the extent that they do not really possess them: such exaggeration increases the efficiency of the statement" [8]. For example: «eine Ewigkeit warten» instead of «lange warten», or «tot müde sein» instead of "müde".

E.G.Rizel and other stylists distinguish positive (positive H) and negative (negative H) hyperbole. An example of the latter can be «zu einer Tasse Tee einladen», «ein Katzensprung weit sein» and etc.

Functionally, stylistically, hyperbole is used most often in fiction (especially in poetic speech, folklore) and colloquially everyday style. It is also used in advertising texts, where it is created using traditional superlatives: blitzen, brandneu or reinforcing words prefixes: under, Alt, Doppel.

The cliché techniques with the value of exaggeration of a quality attribute are used in official documents with different shades of expressiveness (subservience, derogation, courtesy, etc.). For example: zu tiefst berührt, vollsten Vertsändnis, möglichst bald, allerbeste Ware. In an aesthetic context, expressiveness ranges from irony to pathetic.

According to I.B.Golub "hyperbole takes the form of various tropes and it is always accompanied by irony, since both the author and the reader understand that these figurative means do not accurately reflect reality. A hyperbole can "accumulate", be superimposed on other epithet paths, comparisons, metaphors, giving the image features of grandeur. In line with this stand out hyperbolic epithets and metaphors" [9].

Hyperbola is one of the favorite varieties of periphrase, the reconstruction of which presents particular difficulties in translation. In the poem "Deutschland. Ein Wintermärchen" H. Heine uses the following positive hyperbolas emphasizing the good mood of the traveler, [10]:

- I. Begeisterte Sterne, sie lodern wild
Zerliessen in Flammenbächen –
ich fühle mich wunderbar stark
ich könne Eichen zerbrechen.

In translation into Uzbek language:

Теграмда ҳам ёнар юлдузлар,
Олов жилға оқади гўё.
Сехрли куч гупирар танда,
Қўпоргайман эманни ҳатто [11, б.13].

- II. Das halbe Fürstentum Bückenburg
blieb mir an den Füßen kleben;
so lehmichte Wege habe ich wohl
noch nie gesehen im Leben.

In translation into Uzbek language:

Онт ичаман Бюкенбургнинг нақ
Оёғимга нақ ёпишди ярми
Қўрмаганман ҳеч мундаин
Йўл ҳам шундай расво бўларми [11, б.58].

Here are examples of folklore character:

- I. ...und als es sieben Jahre alt war, war
es so schön, wie der klare Tag und
schöner als die Königin selbst [12, s.231].

Унинг етти ёшидаги чиройли кундузи
Куёшни, тунда ойни хижолат қилар экан.

So in translation the beauty of the Snow Maiden is exaggerated.

II. ... aber die Jüngste war so schön, dass die Sonne selber, die doch vieles
gesehen hat. Sich verwundete, so oft sie ihr ins Gesicht schien [12, s.13].

In translation: ...айниқса кенжатои шунақа гўзалликда тенги йўқ эди-ки, ҳатто дунё
ажойиботларининг барчасини гувоҳи бўлган куёш ҳам қизнинг юзига нур
сочаётганида уялганини яширолмай қолар экан.

- III. Frau Königin, Ihr seid die Schönste hier,
Aber schnewittchen über den Bergen,
Bei den sieben Zwergen
Ist noch tausendmal schöner als Ihr [12, s.235].

Сиз гўзалсиз, шаксиз маликам,
Лекин Қорқиз – масъума санам,
Миттиларла яшаркан инок,
У сиздан минг қарра гўзалроқ [13, б.18].

Cases of paraphrasing neutral words are also observed when translating from German into Uzbek, which serves for greater figurativeness and expressiveness of speech, for example: “Da ging die Tür auf, und der König trat herein, da stand ein Mädchen, das war schön, wie er noch keins gesehen hatte”[12, s.62]

Instead of underlined places in the text of fairy tales, hyperbole is used in the Uzbek translation.

Шунда қиз эшикни очиб юборибди. Шоҳ ичкарига кирса, жамоли ойни ёритиб юборувчи бир гўзал турган эмиш. [13, б.101]

The examples speak of the semantic and stylistic adequacy of the translation of the hyperbole cited.

The term “litotes” also comes from the ancient Greek language and means “simplicity”. Litotes is used most often for pragmatic purposes with a special enhancement of the impact on the reader or interlocutor. For example:

Ich möchte nicht sagen, dass deine
Leistungen auf der Höhe sind.

As can be seen from the example, a litotes is a technique for the expression “derogation” of a qualitative sign by its complete or partial negation. A significant role in enhancing the effect of exposure is also played by intonation. But the main method of translation of litotes, as the practice of translation shows, is the translation of litotes by litotes.

So, for example, describing the appearance of Agnes, H. Menn writes:

Eigentlich war sie nicht hübsch. [14, s.16]

In the translation the litotes is saved:

“Ҳаттоки ҳеч ҳам чиройли эмас.[15, б.15

Here, the expressiveness of litotes is enhanced by the word “ҳеч ҳам” (at all).

Translation practice shows that litotes can turn into other stylistic means of imagery. For example:

Rosa war nicht übel angezogen, auf dem Ball fand sie Bewerber (14, s.34)

Бинойдек кийинган Роза зиёфатларда ҳамиша манзур бўларди. (15. б.33).

As you can see, during the translation the litotes turned into a comparison.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the typological characteristics of periphrases in terms of figurativeness and non-figurativeness, traditionalism and individual originality are fully characteristic of hyperboles and litotes.

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Tobacco Plant Growth, Development And Microwave Influenzality

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***Annotation.** The article provides some data on the effect of micronutrients on the growth, development, yield and product quality of the tobacco in the soil and climatic conditions of Uzbekistan.*

***Key words:** Tobacco, typical sierozem, nicotine, microelement, microfertilizer*

Introduction.

Microelements affect the growth, development, and productivity of the tobacco plant. According to A.V. Karajasova, the amount of alcohol has increased in the tuberculosis (VAVarajasova, 1978) when tobacco smells and flowering zinc micronutrients and zinc + manganese are used in the dubbing grade. According to K.Kalekenova and researchers, the use of manganese and boron microelements in smoky soils with low humus has been observed in the rapid development of the upper terrestrial organs of the plant and the quality characteristics of the raw material (Rajabov AI, 2002). However, present-day literature contains little information about the effects of microelements - cobalt, copper and molybdenum on tobacco plant nutrition, development and other processes. Large-leaf virgin Virginia type tobacco is very demanding for organic and mineral fertilizers. The use of these fertilizers requires proper prescribing norms and the correct ratio of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. (D.W.Smith, R. Loren, O. Boyette, 1998). Nitrogen plays an important role in the development of the tobacco plant and affects the growth of yields. However, high yields have a negative effect on yields and leaf quality (Hashimov F.X 1987, Grinberg IP, Moldovan 1979). Virginia has a variety of nutritional products throughout the entire vegetation period. In the early stages of vegetation, the demand for foodstuffs is strong, and this period is a decisive one. The effect of microelements on the growth and development of virgin type K-326 tobacco in typical rugged soils and sharp continental climate has not been studied.

The purpose of the research is to study the effect of micronutrients on the growth of virgin species K-326 in typical gray soils, their development, productivity, chemical effect, and their optimal size.

Research Methods. Virus-type K-326 tobacco plant was obtained for studying the effects of microelements on plants. The study was carried out on the experimental site UZBAT of Urgut district, Navoi MMTP, in typical gray soils. In field experiments, the effect of microorganisms on growth, development and productivity of plants was studied. The field experience was based on the following scheme: Control, N₁₂₅ P₁₃₅ K₂₆ (ΦOH), ΦOH+Co^{0,5}_{кг}, ΦOH+Co^{0,05%}, ΦOH+Mo^{0,5кг}, ΦOH+Mo^{0,05%}, Φ OH+Cu^{1кг}, ΦOH+Cu^{0,1%}.

In the experiment, the tobacco was planted in the virgin grade 90x60 cm in Virginia and was made in 8 variants, 4 replicates. Nitrogenous fertilizers were used as urea, phosphorous PS Agro, potassium nitrate and potassium sulphate as potassium fertilizers, microbes: cobalt sulfate, ammonium molybdate and copper sulphates. Percentage of microorganisms used were sprayed with herbal leaf. All investigations in the field were determined by agrochemical methods. Biometric measurements, phenological and physiologic observations have been identified in tobacco-related methods.

Before agrochemical analysis of field soil field experiments, the following results were obtained: 0-30 cm layer N-0,146%, P- 0,18%, K 2,4%, gumus-1,3%. The amount of vegetable-based nutrients in the soil (mg / kg) is as follows: 0-30 cm layer N - NO₃⁻17,6, N - NH₄⁺-9,74, P₂ O₅-33,1, K₂O-360.

Experience results. The data showed that the micronutrients studied had a different effect. Specifically, the herbal leaves in the variant of copper microelement showed dark green and resistant to the plant leaves of the other variant. However, in the variant of copper microglides, the leaves showed a technically ripe appearance when compared to cobalt and molybdenum microelements. According to the results of biometric data, vegetable leaf levels were large and technically timely, in the variant of cobalt and molybdenum.

NPK (ΦOH) the leaf weight (60.1 g) differed to 4.9g compared to the control version (55.2g) (Table 1). In the variant used by microgiants NPK (ΦOH+Mo^{0,5kr}) leaf weight (76,4 rp) NPK (ΦOH) option (60,1 gr) 16,3 gr in difference. In the variant used by microgiants NPK (ΦOH+Mo^{0,05%}) productivity (35,2 u/ra) check up (16,4 ts/ra) and NPK (ΦOH) (29,2 ts / e) were higher in comparison to variants (Table 2)

Table 1. The Effects of Microelement Norms and Application Methods on the Biometric Measurement of Cereals Leaf (Part 3)

Options	The average number of leaves per plant, pcs	Average per leaf weight, gr	Average leaf length, cm	Average leaf width, cm
Confirmation	16,2	55,2	50,1	20,5
NPK (ΦOH)	20,1	60,1	52,3	29,1
NPK (ΦOH) +Co ^{0,5kr}	23,1	75,7	62,4	33,5
NPK (ΦOH)+Co ^{0,05%}	23,2	75,6	62,6	33,5
NPK (ΦOH)+Mo ^{0,5kr}	24,1	76,4	62,8	33,6
NPK (ΦOH)+Mo ^{0,05%}	24,1	76,5	63,1	33,6
NPK (ΦOH)+Cu ^{1kr}	23,0	75,4	62,2	33,2
NPK (ΦOH)+Cu ^{0,1%}	23,1	75,5	62,3	33,3

Table 2. Effects of microorganisms on tobacco productivity ts / ha

Variants	Quantities				Average yield
	I	II	III	IV	
Confirmation	20	15,5	16	14,1	16,4
NPK (ΦOH)	27,8	30,1	26,9	32	29,2
NPK (ΦOH)+Co^{0,5}_{кг}	32,8	33,1	34,8	35,3	34
NPK (ΦOH)+Co^{0,05%}	34,1	32,2	34,7	35	34
NPK (ΦOH) +Mo^{0,5кг}	33,5	34,2	34,8	35.5	34,5
NPK (ΦOH)+Mo^{0,05%}	36,4	35,4	35	34	35,2
NPK+Cu^{1кг}	36,4	33	32,5	32,1	33,5
NPK+Cu^{0,1%}	31,7	33,8	34,6	35,1	33,8

$$HCP_{05} - 2,12081 \quad S_x - 0,7 \quad S_x\% - 2,59 \quad S_d - 1,01$$

Specimen varieties of tobacco plant varieties of virgin varieties have been analyzed during the ripening period and when exposed to nicotine exposure in the dried state, it is found that in soil-climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, its grade is less than 2%.

Conclusion: The influence of minerals and micro-fertilizers on tobacco plant growth and development is specific. The growth and development of plants fed by cobalt and molybdenum microgrants are closely related to the technical ripening of the leaves, but the plants with copper microelement are virtually no different from that of other varieties, while the color of the plant leaves much darker and the time of ripening is slightly longer. Molybdenum microchip yield was higher than the yield, leaf quality control and other variants.

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The Effectiveness Of Corporate Management In Modern Conditions Of Economic Development

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***Annotation.** This paper investigates the effectiveness of corporate management in the example of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Hence, research is done on the conditions of the economic development and improvement of governance in the life of people. Finally, it concludes with, different points of the research descriptions on economic conditions while learning corporate management effectiveness in places.*

***Key words:** Effectiveness, corporate management, modern conditions, economic development, Uzbekistan.*

Introduction.

Corporate structures have a significant impact on accelerating the economic development of states.

An outstanding economist of the 20th century. L. Mises noted: "The amazing economic progress of the last 200 years has been the achievement of capitalists, providing the necessary capital goods, and the elite of technologists and entrepreneurs." Practice in developed entrepreneurship countries proved that entrepreneurship is a key resource, an internal source of economic development(Beaumont & Dredge, 2010; Holme, L & Watts, 1999; Hornidge et al., 2011; Lal, Suleimenov, Stewart, & Hansen, 2007).

In the XX century. its role is greatly increasing. American scientist J. Thimson emphasizes: "A quiet revolution of entrepreneurship ... will change the world of the XXI century. just as or even more significantly than the industrial revolution changed the world of the 20th century. "

The Russian economy is in economic crisis. The paradox of Russian entrepreneurship is due to the following reasons:

1. Simplified understanding of the economic nature and content of entrepreneurship. As a result, there is no scientifically based concept of the strategy for the formation and development of modern entrepreneurship as a whole.

The reformers of the "first wave" have focused on small business. As a result, the major economic structures of the national economy were destroyed. But they could become large corporations of an entrepreneurial type.

2. Russian business is often hypertrophied and divorced from the manufacturing sector. Small business is deprived of the opportunity to cooperate with large corporate entrepreneurship.

3. The state regulates small business haphazardly, does not create economic, organizational, special, legal, political support of the environment for its development.

Liture review

However, the real basis for the formation of understanding the essence and content of entrepreneurship is still there. In the economic Russian literature revealed four main

directions of the theory of entrepreneurship(Çağlayan, Şak, Karymshakov, Çağlayan, & Sak, 2012; Khan & Ghai, 1979; Melvin, 2000).

The first direction (R. Cantillon, I. Thunen, F. Knight, T. Mangoldt) called venture activities for entrepreneurship in order to get additional profits. Those agents that better predict the factors and circumstances in their structures and in the external environment.

The second direction (J.-B. Say, A. Marshall). Considers entrepreneurship as a rational combination of the main factors of production for profit.

The third direction (K. Marx, J. Schumpeter). The main subject of entrepreneurship - the entrepreneur describes as an innovator. The abilities of the entrepreneur were considered a specific productive force, the engine of a market economy.

The founders of the neo-Austrian economic school L. Mises, F. Hayek, I. Kirzner laid the foundation for connecting the second and third directions. L. Mises came closest to the correct understanding of entrepreneurial income as superprofits derived from the use in the reproduction of entrepreneurial abilities. To risk, innovation.

L. Mises distinguished between entrepreneurial and managerial functions and proved: "The capitalist system is not a managerial, but an entrepreneurial system."

The fourth direction (P. Drucker, B. Carlof, B. Santo, and others) reveals the relationship between entrepreneurship and management.

It is based on three components: risk management, active and systematic use of innovations within business structures, and anticipation of innovative changes in the external environment(Altbach & Levy, 2005; Eshchanov, Grinwis Plaat Stultjes, Eshchanov, & Salaev, 2013; Melvin, 2000).

Entrepreneurial management, according to P. Drucker, is a "mechanism for developing and implementing policies of a planned, organizational system for effective innovation activity". The works of P. D. Polovinkin, V. V. Savchenko, and Yu.V. Sakharnova formulate: "Entrepreneurship is a system of management that is based on risk-taking and innovation activities that encompass the process of reproduction in general or some part of this process with the purpose of obtaining entrepreneurial income. "

Main part

In the reproduction of the entrepreneurial type, there are three key points: personal, economic, managerial.

Personality factor - the ability of the entrepreneur to risk and innovation. Such abilities determine the qualities of an entrepreneur:

- 1) Selective intelligence, heuristic abilities, enhanced intuition, which allow to anticipate: future changes in the internal and external environment; future demand and consumer needs; capital application and supply of goods; expected prices; developing industries for the production of goods.
- 2) Strategic thinking.
- 3) Ability to adapt production to future changes.
- 4) The ability to make unique, economic decisions in standard and non-standard situations.
- 5) The production of their own and the perception of others' new ideas with an assessment of obtaining entrepreneurial income.
- 6) Initiation of new combinations of factors of production.
- 7) Superiority over the bulk of businessmen on energy, foresight, observation, perseverance.

8) Increased propensity for speculation, i.e. to activities based on hypothetical sentences. The economic factor. That is, his participation in the process of obtaining entrepreneurial income. L. Mises notes: "the only source from which entrepreneurial profits arise is its ability to predict future consumer demand better than others."

L. Mises states: "The specific entrepreneurial function is to determine the scope of production factors. An entrepreneur is a person who finds them a special purpose." Thanks to this function, the entrepreneur lays a significant share of potential entrepreneurial income, not yet embarking on the process of entrepreneurial reproduction (Carter, Gartner, & Reynolds, 1996; Getz & Carlsen, 2000; Schools, 2010).

Discussions

The result of these two functions - before the start of reproduction, the entrepreneur lays in the final result of reproduction a large share of entrepreneurial income. This can be observed in the oil and gas industry of Uzbekistan.

The results of our study show that the place of the oil and gas industry in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years 2005-2017. It can be seen that the GDP in current prices for these periods increased by 15.9 times. Accordingly, the volume of sales of JSC "Uzbekneftgaz" increased by 6.06 times. The volume of industrial production of JSC increased by 7.18 times. The volume of investment also increased by 8.54 times. Budget revenues of the Republic of Uzbekistan increased by 14.4 times, respectively, the volume of taxes on joint-stock companies also increased by 9.62 times. The foreign trade turnover of the Republic increased by 2.8 times, and also by JSC increased by 2.8 times. Exports by JSC increased by 2.3 times. Import by JSC increased by 3.40 times. The toast is a balance of \$ 2959.1 million. Therefore, one of the tasks of this dissertation is the development of an economic mechanism for enticing export-export companies of Uzbekneftegaz by hanging the effectiveness of corporate governance from developing a concept for developing strategic and operational management in this industry and expanding foreign investment.

Also, the introduction of advanced foreign experience in the innovation process in the oil and gas industry of Uzbekistan is widespread.

In the production process, an entrepreneur can use innovations of varying degrees of efficiency. Thus, the firm "lays" in the final result of another part of the entrepreneurial income.

When selling a product, the potential entrepreneurial income () receives monetary value.

In the process of realization of the goods can provide income growth. There are a lot of forms and methods.

Active pricing is one of them. It is determined by the pricing policy of the company. The entrepreneur uses more rational pricing strategies than typical businessmen.

The basis of this process is a marketing approach based on a study of consumer perception of goods of an entrepreneurial structure.

Entrepreneurial income can be obtained by reducing the price compared with the prevailing prices in the market. This increases the demand for goods. Prices for innovative products provide an opportunity to receive monopoly profits.

In this case, a crucial role belongs to a scientifically based, effective advertising, competent activities of sales agents.

Market research allows you to search for markets where products can be sold more expensive.

Active pricing contributes to the creation of information support for pricing, allows for an increase in business income in the implementation process.

Thus, the total mass of entrepreneurial income is calculated by the formula:

The fourth direction is represented by P. Drucker and L. Mises. The first one states that “an entrepreneur who does not know how to manage is doomed to failure. A management that does not seek renewal is also doomed. ”

L. Mises singled out the leading role of the entrepreneur in the relationship with the manager, since entrepreneurial activity is guided by the entrepreneurial intent. Only an entrepreneur, without the intervention of managers, decides in which type of commercial activity and in what quantity to use capital. L. Mises made two conclusions:

1) Those who confuse entrepreneurship and management close their eyes to an economic problem.

2) The managerial function is always subordinated to the entrepreneurial function and cannot serve as a substitute for it.

Conclusion

In connection with this, the notion of “entrepreneurial management” is introduced into scientific circulation. Such management is combined with entrepreneurship, when entrepreneurial orientation and management style are maintained, and managers are able, in the process of forecasting, planning, organizing, stimulating, managing, coordinating, controlling, to combine managerial functions with entrepreneurial functions within the chosen strategy.

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Development Of Non-Standard Thinking In Psycholinguistics: Creative Thinking And Creativity

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Annotation. *Speech is one of the most important tools for the full development of a person. An understanding of the surrounding people's speech and the child's active speech are essential in any pedagogical process. Language is an integral part of our lives. The language of science is one of the criteria of a certain level of science. Language is connected with thinking and it is his weapon. Language lets you plan mental activities; in this process the task of managing the behavior of one's tongue is the most important task of language. The language has appeared because people need communication. Linguistic sciences are widely used: psychology, psychology, medicine, engineering, aviation, space, judicial psychology, and so on. In this article, we aim to clarify the phenomenon of psycholinguistics on spelling activities, on the basis of which cognitive science fields, creative thinking, creativity and their expression in speech, language and thinking.*

Key words: *psycholinguistics, speaking activity, creativity, divergent, nonstandard, creative thinking, intelligence test, mental age, intensity coefficient, intellectual activity, thought, associative psychology, analytical analysis, intellectual level.*

Introduction

According to E. Tikheeva, "mother tongue should be the basis of education, which is indefatigable and comprehensive." Timely and sophisticated speech is the most important and precondition for the emergence of psyche in a child and its subsequent development. At the right time, it means that the child begins with the early days of birth, which means that it is enough to have enough language material and to use the full potential of the child at the age of the child trainings. "This" decisive "developmental stage of speech is the first three years of child's life: the anatomical ripening of the brain's speeches at the end of this term will largely end, the child will develop the basic grammatical forms of his native language and form a great word stock. If he did not give enough attention to the baby talk in the first three years, then he would have to do a lot of work to fill his place in the future. " Just like the tongue, the thinking that develops and develops throughout a person's shared workplace is the opposite of everything he has to do. Thinking, on the other hand, reveals the ability to think. Thinking is the highest form of human activity. Things and phenomena, which are indistinguishable from intuition and perceptions, are consciously reflected in thought. There is a thought in the thinking process, which can occur in the form of judgments, concepts and conclusions in the mind of the human being. The strong connection between language and thought is caused by the need for people to produce productivity, to exchange ideas and to act together. Though language and thinking can not exist without each other, they are not exactly the same.

Thinking is the object of lens, and the tongue is the way to express, strengthen, and convey it to others. The word and the concept are interdependent.

The principle of the interconnectedness of language is crucial for children to develop a system of teaching their mother tongue, and to establish a demand for interdependence between education and teaching.

Intellect, that is, the ability to perceive the outside world with memory, imagination, fantasy, thinking, and speech, is an important feature that divides man from the animal. And intellect and speech appear in the human child at the age of first, and it is rapidly improving only when the teenager and the young man do not only develop their organism, but also make the person's speech.

Creativity is the ability of this person to create new ideas, to deviate from the traditional patch of ideas and make original, original decisions. For the first time in this term, D. Simpson described in 1922 as the non-standard way of thinking. In the field of creativity study in Russia, A.Matyushkin, A.V.Petrovskiy, M.G.Yaroshevsky, V.N. The scientists like Druzhin have been working.

There are three theories that explain the relationship between intellect and creativity in psychology. D. Veksler, G.Ayzenk, L.Termen, R.Stenberg and others consider intellectual and creativity as a unit of high level of human abilities. Intellect is the highest stage of cretinism. It means not only that they are in union, but also creativity is the product of intelligence. High intensity is the basis of a high level of ability. Sub-intelligence is a sub-intelligence. Gans Ayzenk considered creativity a kind of skill. Creativity is defined by the high intellect.

Intellect is the adaptation of humans and animals to a new environment. V. Shterni, J.Piaje, D. Veksler and other authors regarded the idea as a general ability to adapt people to new living conditions. In their research, thousands of American schoolchildren studied the logityood method. At the beginning of the research, IQ (intelligence coefficient) was detected. Students were divided into groups according to the IR curve, and were traced back to 30, 40, 50.60 years. Over the years, those with high intellectual coefficients have shown high performance in life and activity. Experts with low IQ coefficients, in contrast to them, achieved 30 times less.

But other studies have shown that intelligence and creativity are not interconnected. Creativity is not a person's adaptation to life but a change of it. There is also a theory that the main factor of creativity is that it is human degeneration - that it can not be adapted to the environment and social environment. Some scholars have described human creativity as being free from external influences and human beings. A person who can not adapt himself to the real world begins to create creativity and to overcome his loneliness. A.Adler considers that creativity in human beings is a means of replenishing the existing incompleteness complex. Empirical research shows that creatively talented children face severe personal and emotional challenges. In studies, we can see that the results of these children's activities in schools are less likely to be.

Another scientist who contradicts creativity and intelligence is J. Guilford, who builds his theory on two different perspectives. That is convergent and divergent thinking. The convergent thinking is to analyze all the available means and to choose the only acceptable one. Convergent thinking is based on intellect. Divergent thinking is a type of thinking that

creates different options for solving the problem. Divergent thinking is based on creativity. Thus, intelligence and creativity are two types of disadvantages that can be attributed to the process of data processing. Creativity is responsible for the reproduction of existing information and creation of an infinite new model. Intellect is responsible for applying the information in real practice and adapting to the environment. Third, they look at two different factors, which are interconnected with intellect and creativity. The psychologist, personally oriented, A. Maslau and others did not recognize the creative ability. Creative activity creates some personality (interest, risk), depending on the skill of a person. But in order for this activity to be manifested, a person must have a high level of intellectual abilities. They think that a person with a lower intellect will not have any creativity. Medium creativity in Mediterranean intellectuals, people over 120, with IQ coincidence, have excellent creativity. Let's analyze the relationship between intellect and creativity in the point of evolution. We see the Intellect as a flexible capability, which has been put into the mold and does not create great discoveries. Intellect only refund. According to psychologists, this idea is wrong. The reason is that the theory of evolutionary development emphasizes that human development is a major factor in the development of anthropogenesis. Examples of this are the use of firearms and weapons. It is adapting to creativity, creativity, originality, creativity, creativity, creativity. Who first created the great discoveries, arrows, and who invented the idea of using fire? Intellectual or Creativity? If creativity is concerned, then where did the intellect go? Thus, such comments reduce the intellectual role in the creation of human technical and scientific progress.

It is well known that some people have a clear understanding of human sciences in the field of science. We have observed that the artist with a higher level of talent is confused by simple mathematical samples and that the magnificent mathematician has less artistic abilities. Can we say that these people are smart?

Spirman believes that people have a common intellect. He thinks he has the ability to distinguish people from one another. Spirman has developed a factor analysis, a statistical procedure. It describes the interconnection of the associated elements. The spirits say that the total amount of skill is dependent on our mental conduct. So far, Spirman's theory of general intellect, that is, the theory of unilateral intelligence, has caused many dissatisfaction. In contrast to Spirman, Terstoun introduced mental abilities through 56 different tests and 7 clusters. Terstoun did not score people on a single scale. He believes that if the person successfully solves all the issues in the cluster, he will achieve similar success in all other areas. They compared mental ability to physical abilities. He believes that the world heavyweight champion can also be a good figure of sport. Because physical training in it allows this. Satoshi Kanadzava (2004) sees the common intellect as a type of intellect. The common intellect can help us solve problems in daily life.

By the 1980s, there was a comparison of Spiremennig's single theory of intelligence and the theory of Therapeutic achemical capabilities. In their view, if one is successful in a cognitive area, he will achieve similar success in other areas. The key factor in adapting to life is not the general intellect in which the individual is, but in time, the abilities begin to influence one another. X.Gardner regarded the intellect as a combination of some capabilities. He spent his research in low-income people. The injury to the brain may put an end to the abilities, but might consider leaving the remaining abilities.

Gardner, who has spent some of his research on physiologically induced speech, especially in speech centers, has seen lower scores of intelligence tests. Some of these syndrome representatives did not develop speech. However, they have the ability to calculate multiplication as fast as an electronic counter. Some have known the dates of a historic day. Owners of such syndrome have been able to succeed even in virtuous creatures. Using the above facts, Gardner came to the conclusion that there were several different consciousness, not intellect. Generally speaking, a person has 8 different capabilities. If the person achieves success in some area, he says that he will achieve good results in the remaining areas.

R. Steinbeger, R. Wagner, joined the idea of Gardner But the individual analyzed the mind with three different factors:

1. The existence of academic skill in solving the problem. These skills are evaluated by defining the only correct answer in mental tests;
2. Practical Intelligence will help you to choose from a wide range of problems in adapting to the environment in everyday life;
3. The problem of creativity, which is the highest form of independent thinking, has been studied extensively in foreign psychology, which is largely interpreted as creativity. We use the term "creativity" so that we do not use this definition as "creative" ("create" - English, "creativity"), and that creativity is not a high level of intellectual activity. The problem of creativity in psychology has been consistently studied since the 1950s. However, in our research, we have termed the word "creativity" in Uzbek as conditionally as "mental creativity" and we have to learn it as a psychological basis for independent thinking. So in the future, when thinking about intelligent creativity, the idea of non-existence, its independence and "creativity" is implied.

There was an inadequate link between creativity and traditional testing of the mind and the success of solving the problem. This quality assumes that the essence is dependent on the intelligence, the ability to use the fast method and the ability to use different methods.

In 1962 J. W. Getzels and P. W. Jackson published in the press that there is no connection between the indicators of intellectual creativity. They just introduced their coefficient (Sr) to measure creativity. The mental talent is measured by the amount of success achieved in the child's age and is determined by the IQ coefficient. The ability to distinguish IQ and Cr coefficients was a factor contributing to the logic of intellectual creativity. That is why in the 60's of the 20th century more than 60 definitions of creativity were developed. By analyzing the definition of creativity, it can be divided into 6 types: a gestalt definition (the creative process is described as breaking down gestalt, creating a better one), an innovative (new) definition), aesthetic or expressive (emphasis on creativity), psychoanalytic (creativity is defined as the relationship between "I", "I" and "Ideal - I").); problematic (which defines creativity as a process of solving a problem, which can be summarized by JP Guilford's definition of "creativity is a divergent process of skill"), the sixth type may include different definitions that are not included in any of the types described above (for example, filling the knowledge base "universal").

It is difficult to evaluate the content, essence and structure of definitions related to the term "creativity" that we have accumulated in the present. The researchers argue that "understanding creativity requires creative effort. One of the authors of recent studies has described creativity as "something that is important and new," or "in other words, these

people's efforts to change the world." One of the most prominent researchers of the XX century, M.Vallach [10] stated that intellectual tests were not interconnected with the high achievement of creative achievement. Because of the diverse intellectual and creative nature of students aged 11-12, it is divided into 4 different groups:

- a) Students who achieve a high intellectual and creative level of self-esteem are rightly self-controlled, they are interested in all new things and are independent in their evaluation;
- b) those with a high level of intellectual and creativity who are low at school, try to achieve success in school but hide their secrets and diminish themselves;
- c) those with a low intellectual level and creativity tend to differ from others with anxiety, neglect, low social adaptation;
- d) The intellectual level and creativity are easily adapted to the situation, and the social-intellectual level is high, but poorly-labeled companies are rightly valued.

Thus, the relationship between creativity and intellectual level affects the personal qualities of learners and their adaptation methods. According to Steinberg and Gardner, a few skills can be successful.

One of the criteria for creativity is non-standardity. As EP Torrance points out, the unique and original answers do not always match the essence. Often, there is a mixing of the content of the concept unreasonably: the creative ability is considered to be the same as non-standard, and the originality is interpreted as the same as the unique answer in the group of the examiners. Nonstandard is originality (the concept of wilderness).

The second criterion is understanding. In this case, it is understood that the tester understands the problem. Intellectual tests require convergent thinking from the individual. Creative tests require divergent thinking.

Creativity is creativity, which at the same time creates new and valuable ideas. Sternberg and his colleagues developed five components of creativity.

1. Multipurpose knowledge of the person. The knowledge we gained was the basis of our many ideas. The more we have worldly knowledge, the greater the number of blocks in our minds. The more we learn to solve life's problems, the easier it will be to resolve it.
2. Lets see, re-create, and reconnect imaginary thoughts and events. We imagine the key element of the problem and take it to a new level.
3. Risk - Looking for new impressions. This can be seen in two ways. That is, the first one can be seen as a decisive step in overcoming the problem and overcoming the problem. People with such traits are likely to have a new experience rather than return.
4. Internal motivation creates a sense of excitement and satisfaction in dealing with complex issues. The creator does not think about the duration of the issue, the revenue generated by it, and the bidders. The main focus of attention is the feeling of satisfaction and stimulus in solving the problem. When asked by Isaac Newton, "How did you handle such complicated issues?" He replied, "I thought about this problem day and night."

The creative environment helps to support creative ideas. Positive relationships with and co-operation with colleagues serve as an impetus for the development of individual ideas. However, it must be noted that in some studies, the negative impact of the social environment on the individual has also been observed. For example, American students have been assigned to write essays. They have been warned that their essay will be tested by their classmates. The other group was just writing essay. The findings indicated that the group

was notoriously compromised. In this case, we can clearly see the negative impact of social media on creativity.

Nancy Kantor, John Killstrom introduced the idea of social intellect beyond the academic intellect. Social Intelligence - is to understand and overcome certain social situations. S. Eppstein, P. Mayer, also agree with this idea. Why do academic talented individuals face the challenges of finding a place in society, achieving family happiness, and achieving any success? S. Epstein, P. Mayer, believes that the most important part of social intelligence is emotional intelligence. That is, it is the ability to perceive, express, understand, and manage your own emotions. Conscious, emotionally mature individuals are self-conscious. These people are the ones who can not overcome the depression and emotions.

The study of the emotional intelligence was also investigated by E.Torndayk, Golman and other scientists. Dj. Mayer, P. Solovey, D.Krauzo developed tests that investigated the four components of the emotional intelligence included in the skill. These are:

- Accepting emotions (identifying them from a human face)
- Understand emotion (telling them to change)
- Emotion management (knowing which emotion is best)
- Ability to use emotions in a flexible and creative way

If a person has a high intelligence coefficient, but the emotional intelligence of a person with a head injury is reduced. Neurologist Antonio Damasio has experimented with Elliot, a patient with brain cancer in his own experience. He has surgically removed the tumor in his patient. He did not notice any emotions on the face of his face during the hours he had been interviewed after the patient was healed. Elliot showed pictures of various human casualties and various human trafficking. Elliot knew he had no feeling and could not describe it. He knew that he could no longer feel anything. As a result, Elliot lost his job and his family. It does not resemble her. Elliot lost his position in society and failed.

But some scholars believe that emotional intelligence is far from intellect. But it should be noted that the emotional intelligence activates the desire and interest of us. It forces you to think less about the meaning of the problem. This process is important for creativity. Does Intelligence Depend on Cerebral Hemispheres? When investigating this issue, Byron discovered that the weight of the Beethoven's brain was significantly worse than the normal human brain. There were also opinions that those who are ill are brain-resistant, with high intelligence. But, unfortunately, some scholars have discovered that the intestine's brain is much lower than normal humans. On the contrary, some criminals have the weight of their brains as if they were Byron. However, later, MRI shows the relationship between brain and brain when analyzing the brain. The high intellectual level has determined not only its weight, but also its dependence on the activity of the frontal and parietal moon.

Einstein and Canadian brain have found that there is almost no difference between their severity when examined. But Einstein's brain had a 15% higher than the Canadian brain. The lower part of the brain is responsible for mathematical and spatial data. On the contrary, Einstein's brain was found to have lower activity areas. Therefore, Eterne and other physicists could see the slowness in speaking and learning.

The first step in the history of Intellect's measurement was realized by English scientist Francis Galton. According to Galton, the character is inherited from generation to generation through heredity. He wanted to explain his mental abilities through heredity. Galton's

research did not produce good results, and we can see that males are far superior to those of females. Although Galton's research has not yielded results, we recognize that he is the first researcher to identify his mental abilities. One more step taken by Intel to diagnose it was done by French scientist Alfred Bine. Another study was conducted in adult children. The intellect coefficient of children who are older in one environment has the same effect as the child. But as they grow older, this similarity is diminished. Research has shown that intelligence has lost its similarity over the years. In addition, child-adopted children are more similar to their biological parents than stepmother parents. The inheritance and social environment are interconnected. He taught mathematical talent in a mathematical-oriented gymnasium, and showed years of good results when he examined it. This is because both hereditary and social factors (ability + education). So, our genes shape our environment, and the environment shapes us ourselves.

J. Mac-Wicker studied at Tehran's low-income orphanage. Many have found that 2-year-olds can not independently sit, and that 4-year-olds can not walk. The harvesters did not pay much attention to the crying of children and their obstinacy. As a result, these children were "passive" and were left out to be inferior children with no need for environmental impact. Deprivation conditions were exacerbating birth defects. Hant created a program called "Training Human Capabilities." Throughout the program, Tutant trained educators to work with children playing games. In the study, 11 children were selected. It has been found that they have started to pronounce up to 50 words in the age of 1 to 11 months. As a result, those selected children grew up to be very developed children. In this context, we can say that the role of environment is also important for the formation of mental abilities. In the initial stage of human development, the hereditary factors appear to be more advanced. However, over the years, the environment has a major impact on the development of mental abilities. Its subsequent development or depletion will remain environmentally friendly.

There are sex differences in mental ability and we can see that women's memory is stronger than men. In men, mathematical abilities develop well. When we pronounce the word of intellect, we consider it to be measured by tests. But how realistic are these tests. How much do we trust them? We can see that the questions of these types of tests do not take into account the speeches of the representatives of all levels. He even mentioned that Alfred Bine needed to work on an analysis of his own intelligence tests. The reason is that the results of these tests are far from reality. Moreover, such tests are aimed only at researching one aspect of the intellect. It was observed that the results of those with high emotional and applied intelligence do not show good results in these tests. However, the IQ coefficient has not lost its significance at present.

If adults around the child are trained to speak correctly from the cradle, then this child develops intellectually, in which the ability to imagine, to think and to imagine; At every age, this capability improves. Together with the development of the child's intellect, his emotional and will also improve.

Language is an integral part of our lives, and we regard it as something that must be left alone. What is the language itself, how we talk about it, and we do not think much about how to learn how to talk. Everyone knows that language is a special science, and its name is linguistics. Despite the fact that this science is rapidly developing and, undoubtedly, has

achieved remarkable progress in this regard, it is evident that we now know very little about the language that human beings are and which can not exist as a member of society we are. The question is: is it necessary to study the language at the moment when many tasks are to be addressed immediately before the people? Do you have the power and spending experience to study the secrets of language? Often, linguistics is a second-level science fiction and now it is more important for humanity to develop other subjects, such as physics, chemistry, astronomy, and medicine.

While we are talking about the importance of developing other subjects, let's answer the question, can the language have any influence on the development of natural sciences? The language and theory are now at the center of the methodological problems of contemporary science, because "the theory of generalized knowledge and the starting point for the formation of knowledge is formed in the language, which gives the language a special place in the process of learning, opens up new scientific horizons in front of science, and forces him to quit the corner from a quiet, quiet place with his dreams about his humanitarian essence. "

The language of science is one of the criteria of this level of science. The well-known physicist Dr. Geigenberg states: "One of the criteria for the ability to describe in the normal language for physics is the extent to which it can be reached in the appropriate field." One of the aspects of scientific and technical development is to popularize science, to introduce the general population to scientific achievements. The success of this work is related to the fact that scientific information is often explained in terms of how people understand it. And we face language problems in this place.

It should not be forgotten that the natural sciences have a huge place in the development of humanity, our everyday life, and still the most interesting, complex and unexplored nature of nature is man. Therefore, in recent years, much attention is paid to human sciences, and above all, to psychology.

The word "linguistics" is often used in the same sense as "grammar", and learning the language in the same way as learning the suffixes, additions, rules of the tour, and so forth. Of course not. Modern linguistics is a multidisciplinary science, some of which are connected to psychology. Linguists are now developing different views on the language: they are now regarded not only as a system of historical development, but also as a separate activity of a person, not only as a set of words and rules of their application.

When we use the word "tongue," we mean two things-language and speech. The first of these differences was the Swiss scientist, Ferdinand de Sossyur, who opposed the speech, which was very important for the further development of linguistic science because "we separatism from the individual through the separation of language and speech" . In other words, this is the differentiation between the joint implementation by all the people who speak a language in a special way by one person.

For us, these differences are important, because we speak about language as well as speaking (speaking child speech, ie rules and methods of language system). Over the past several times, it has been repeatedly attempted to introduce different conceptual systems. One of them belongs to the well-known Soviet-era linguist LV Herba. It focuses on theoretical knowledge (generalizing psychological and psychological consciousness), the language system (generalizing the rules out of the whole) in the theory ("speaking and understanding

events in a particular era in a particular social group") and language material (speaking activities). The latter case is termed LV Harber as a "common sense of speech and understanding." LV Harber's three-member system was perfected by the Soviet-era linguist A.Leontev. Aalenontev speaks of "speaking ability" - a language system that speaks the language of the person who speaks the language, the language process, the speech itself, and the language standard - the language as an out-of-the-box system. Thus, apart from language and speech differences, he has also highlighted something that exists in the mind of the human being, allowing him to use the tongue, to speak, and to understand the spoken words (speaking ability). This is a mechanism to engage in speech activities.

Typically speaking activities are divided into four categories: reading, writing, listening, listening. They are intertwined in pairs and are designated by both formal and written form of the language system. The use of language is in line with the spiritual activities of a person. Language is not "extra" in its activities. The language is most directly related to thinking. In fact, language itself is a tool for thinking. Thinking is always followed in the language, but the result can be translated into language and thus can reach future generations. Language lets you plan your mental activity. During planning process, another important task of the language is to manage the behavior of a person. The language accumulates and consolidates all of its experiences throughout the transformation of humanity, which helps to subordinate the person to the principles developed by this experiment. In our past 19 years, everything we have seen today, and even what we can see in the future, comes through us. Everything that governs man's behavior can be achieved by communicating with the world's moral, ethical and aesthetic ideals, cultural norms, and speech.

Man takes part in the process of perception throughout his whole life. The need to know is met by a multitude of languages. The child can not use the scattered objects to accept and perceive the surrounding objects, and then begin to unify objects and categories, separating the important aspects (cubes, cars, etc.) and, ultimately, concepts that are expressed in z. It is difficult to live without a single concept, whether it is a living or a science. That's why we can record our knowledge in our language, communicate them to other people, and gain new knowledge through the language. American scholar Ch. Pierce notes, "The language is something that we learn more by knowing it." Thus, another important task of the language is being considered: the language is the instrument of human knowledge.

Another feature of human being is its own human need, which is the need for communication with other people, "the need for emotional communication." (K. Obuhovsky). It was because of this need that the language originally originated. The need for communication is always the result of language acquisition. The reason for the child's learning is that he has to work with adults to understand what the child is saying to him and to speak for himself. It can be said that "the three qualities of the tongue" (the combination of experimentation and synthesis - to think about - to communicate). Language research is of great importance in solving many of the most pressing practical tasks, independent of general interest. Some of these functions are derived from the above-mentioned tasks of the language - with the help of a language, to make human experience more accurate, to use language-expressing cultural norms to have a stronger and stronger regulatory impact on one's behavior, It is important to explore the language so that the dialogue (for example, in the field of social relations) is more successful. There are also other practical issues directly related to solving language

problems that are solved. Psychology, theory of management, and social sciences gained a range of linguistic functions. In particular, the study of psychological processes involves the study of the initial vocabulary processes. How the development of ideas, how to solve intellectual and practical problems, how the child adapts to an environment (a material and a social environment) - answers to these questions require learning not only the subject matter, but also the essence of the speech. Communication and management are another major aspect of linguistics. Propaganda and advocacy (regardless of whether it is direct communication or through the media) is essentially the use of language to influence the human psychic world. In order to be able to influence language effectively, it is important to know the mechanism of this effect and its own speech mechanisms. True linguistic tasks can occur, for example, in the intelligent organization of the operation of the operator, which communicates with words, such as aircraft, spacecraft, and so on.

Another aspect of using linguistics is the aphasia that is the focus of speech disorders, caused by brain injury, injury or injury to the brain. The diagnosis and treatment of these deficiencies depends largely on the changes that have taken place in the patient's speech. It is necessary to formulate specific language features for the abnormal speech, which requires the help of the physician-aphasian linguist in this place. Corruption in the situation is not the only language that can help the human condition assessments. In some cases, people who have been well-trained (in the times of psychological distress, cramps) do not experience any defects in physiological parameters. However, their speech changes as difficult as a specialist does not understand. Often, only language proficiency can testify to this.

As mentioned above, the language is directly related to the processes of learning and, moreover, the level of language development directly depends on the overall level of mental development. Therefore, a special study of the child speech can help identify defects or progression of mental development, even if this method is not identified by other types of examinations.

Linguistics can also help the criminals. For example, finding a criminal on a piece of speech (written or oral), exposing the guilt of his instructions (deliberate speeches can be made by someone who does not have a specialist). And finally, the traditional practice of linguistics is to teach foreign languages. Without a detailed description of the language, it is impossible to speak the language and its speech. Contemporary linguistics is not only the language of the current language, but also the language of speech, the study of the person who speaks. As a language study, it is a rapidly developing science-psycholinguistic science that has become an integral part of engineering, aerospace and space psychology, is used to detect and treat various speech deficiencies that can be used to study the problems of children's speech, psychology and criminalism. is important. Developing the speech of speech, especially the children of small children, is a complex psychic process which is not just an imitation of the child's speech. This process is related to the development of communication skills in children and, first of all, the need for communication.

The child's focus on the new dimensions of the existence: the transition from the practical activities to the study of the world and then the relationship between people and their relationships creates the need for new communication tools that serve new goals. Expanding the child's lexicon makes it easier for her to develop a broader and diverse expression of her experiences.

Partnerships with surrounding people need to be enhanced by a child's communication needs for a modern and versatile development of speech. The reason for the children being able to communicate is the need to motivate their communication activities, their composition change. At a verbal stage, the child develops poor speech. The main significance of this stage is that the next step is the need to move to the stage of active speech formation. In the second phase of the child's active speech, three main aspects are distinguished: emotional relations; attitudes towards collaboration; sound relationships. Every aspect of the child's communication with adults helps him to receive a communicative role that is intended by adults and requires that he be used as a conditionally acceptable means of understanding each other in society gives. In addition, every aspect of a communicative factor is to some extent and, as a matter of fact, help children to communicate effectively, that is, to use speech.

At the third stage of the Speech Development, its subject matter (lexicology and grammar) is closely linked to the needs and content of the child, which interacts with the adult, changing the communication function of the child. This leads to the development of new, more complex and comprehensive aspects of speech. Speaking in a child's spiritual setting plays a key role in enhancing the role of factors and factors that contribute to the development of the child at different stages. The issue of the driving force of speech development is also of special importance because of the rapid and sudden fulfillment. Determining the power of encouraging or slowing down the children's speech is a key to pedagogical efforts, with a clear objective in this process.

Developing the speech of preschool children is a complex psychic process, not just a child's imitation, but also because of the need for communication and communication in these children.

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Analysis Of The Development Of Living And Living Standards Of The Population In The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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Annotation. In order to study the standard of living and well-being of the population Republic of Uzbekistan state statistical bodies selective method annually conducts household surveys.

Paper concludes the major points of the analysis of the development of living and living standards of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: Living standards, household structure, terms of decile, the Gini coefficient, confectionery, the Household Survey Questionnaire.

Introduction.

Meanwhile, the methodology for their surveys are based on recommendations World Bank and European UN Economic Commission and carried throughout Republic of Uzbekistan. During the year by throughout the republic in more than 10,000 home farms are surveyed, including in the Republic Karakalpakstan - 588, Andijan - 780, Bukhara - 648, Djizak - 492, Qashqadaryo - 828, Navoi - 516, Namangan -756, Samarkand - 936, Surkhandarya - 720, Syrdarya - 432, Tashkent - 840, Fergana - 936, Khorezm - 624 regions, city Tashkent - 912.

Table 1

Household structure by number of members in the Republic of Uzbekistan
(based on household sample surveys)

%	2005	2010	2015	2017
Number of households, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
including by the number of household members:				
1 person	4.3	2.9	2.2	2.0
2 people	7.5	5.8	5.5	5.4
3 people	10.1	9.4	9.9	9.5
4 people	17.6	18.3	19.1	20.0
5 or more people	60.5	63.3	63.3	63.1

Main part

The concept of “the standard of living of the population” is quite complex and multifaceted, for its characteristics it is difficult to choose any one indicator, therefore a number of statistical data describing its various aspects are calculated. At present, the interests of different groups of the population are taken into account, an effective system of employment and remuneration for work, measures for the social protection of the population, and, consequently, a decent life are ensured for every person.

The results of the measures taken in recent years by the government, aimed at consistently raising the incomes and living standards of the population of the republic, as well as strengthening social support for citizens are reflected in the continuous increase in the average per capita income of the population, wages and pensions.

According to the data provided below, in 2000–2017, per capita, one can observe a tendency towards an increase in income, wages and pensions. However, in recent years, the growth rates of wages and pensions - the main sources in the structure of incomes - have been reduced, which has had an impact on the decline in the total income of the population.

Over the past period, there was a gradual increase in per capita income and in 2017, compared with the level of 2000, they actually increased by 13.2 times. Also during that period, there was an increase in the average wage and pensions, respectively, by 24.3 and 18.6 times.

In turn, in the income structure, the share of income received from labor activity was 68.5% (in 2010 71.6%), the share of income received in the form of transfers was 25.2% (in 2010 24.3%).), the share of income from property - 4.1% (in 2010, 2.3%), the share of income received from own production of services for own consumption - 2.2% (in 2010, 1.8%).

A significant part of income is the share of income received from work, since as a result of the implementation of targeted measures aimed at increasing employment, new jobs are constantly created.

Discussion

As a result of the implementation of targeted activities aimed at supporting small businesses and entrepreneurship, in 2017 the share of income received from small businesses amounted to 55.7%.

For 2017, the average per capita total income of the population above the average republican value is observed in Tashkent - 12.7, Navoi - 9.0, Bukhara - 6.6 and Tashkent - 6.0 million sums.

Significantly high real growth in total per capita income was recorded in the Khorezm region - 16.0%. Also in the Namangan region 13.5%, the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 12.6%, Andijan region - 11.7%, the city of Tashkent and the Surkhandarya region 9.6% of the average per capita income exceeds the national average.

As is known, the Gini (KG) income concentration ratio shows the distribution of the entire amount of incomes of a country's population.

In the period under review, there were positive changes in the distribution of income. The Gini coefficient, reflecting the even distribution of income among groups of the population in the republic, decreased by 0.36 in 2017 by 0.26 in 2017, which indicates a significant decrease in the level of differentiation in the income of the population.

These changes can also be considered on the basis of other indicators, i.e. in terms of decile and quintile groups by income of the population. In particular, we can give an example of the fact that in 2000–2017 the tendency to a decrease in the decile coefficient was recorded from 21.1 to 6.2, and that of the quintile factor from 9.9 to 4.1.

Along with the growth of incomes of the population, the country also creates conditions for the effective use of these incomes, which are achieved by localizing the production of consumer goods, increasing their production and expanding the types of services provided to the population.

Along with this, from year to year the structure of consumer spending of the population is optimized, where food expenditures become sustainable, and the share of expenditures on non-food goods and services increases.

So, if in 2017 compared to 2000, the share of expenditures on food products in the structure of consumer spending decreased by 14.2%, then over the same period, the share of expenditures on non-food products increased by 7.0%, while the share of expenditures on services increased by 7.2 units.

Interpreting the structure of consumer spending more broadly, you can see on the graph below (Fig. 7) that most of the population incurred the purchase of food (44.3%), other non-food items (21.2%), clothing and shoes (10.7%), as well as utilities (6.9%).

Despite the growth in the average resident population of the republic in 2000–2017 by 31.4%, the dynamic growth of the population's income over the past 17 years was ensured, which contributed to the strengthening of financial opportunities and an increase in the consumption of basic foods by the population. In particular, the consumption of vegetables per year was 277.0 kg, fruit - 145.2 kg, eggs - 215 pcs., Meat and meat products - 43.2 kg, milk and dairy products - 270.0 l, potatoes - 55.2 kg, sugar - 31.0 kg, vegetable oil - 24.0 l. It should be particularly noted that, in the first years of independence of our country, the necessary foodstuffs, such as wheat, meat, meat and dairy products, potatoes and others, were brought for consumption from other countries, today, as a result of accelerated development of production, provided not only the need of the population of the republic, but also the export of these products to many foreign countries.

For the period of 2000-2017, per capita consumption of basic foods for meat and meat products increased 1.3 times, milk and dairy products - 1.7, eggs - 4.6, vegetables and melons - 2, 2, potatoes - 1.5, sugar, including confectionery, - 2.0, fruits and berries - 3.5, vegetable oil - 2 times.

In 2000–2017, changes were observed both in the level of provision of the population with durable goods and in their quality, but it is especially that the majority of similar consumer goods are now produced in our country.

In particular, according to the results of 2017, the provision of population with own cars per 100 households amounted to 44 units. The number of TVs per 100 households reached 154 units. and, compared with 2000, increased by 1.8 times.

Also the number of refrigerators and freezers per 100 households was 101 units. (an increase of 1.2 times), air conditioners - 34 (an increase of 3.1 times), electric vacuum cleaners - 54 (an increase of 1.8 times), washing machines - 80 units. (1.2 times increase).

In addition, personal and portable computers (laptops, netbooks), tablets, smartphones, cellular mobile phones are rapidly penetrating the daily life of the population and the day-

to-day capabilities of these tools are expanded, along with communications, information exchange and immediate notification of world news, also these funds allow you to take an active part in the social life of the population.

Results

According to the results of 2017, if the number of personal computers per 50 households was 50 units. (this indicator in 2000 was equal to 0.2 units), then for 2000–2017 the number of provision with mobile phones increased 14.3 times and, by the end of 2017, per 100 households was 257 units, t. each household has an average of 2.6 mobile phones.

According to the data obtained, based on the level of provision of the population, it can be concluded that today, along with the necessary goods, in the daily life of the population there is still a need for electric vacuum cleaners, washing machines, computers and air conditioners.

In turn, these data indicate that for enterprises producing similar goods and organizations importing goods from abroad, there is a significant share of the unoccupied consumer market in the country.

Along with the indicators of the average per capita income of the population, changes in the structure of expenditures, consumption of basic foodstuffs and the provision of durable goods, indicators for the living conditions and standards, the provision of the population with well-appointed and modern residential buildings, and the development and improvement of the living environment are also used to assess the population's living standards. availability of necessary infrastructure and its efficiency, education on the basis of modern requirements and satisfaction ti health care system.

According to survey data, as of 2017, 97.9% of the population of Uzbekistan own a separate house or apartment, which is 99.3% of the rural population. In 2000, these figures were 93.7% and 95.4%, respectively.

In addition, in 2000 the share of households with a living area for each member of which was equal to 20 square meters or more was 17.1%, and by 2017 this figure had risen to 28.6%.

These data can be considered as an effective result of measures aimed at providing the population with housing, supporting low-income and young families.

In recent years, the government has taken a number of measures to provide low-cost housing to support large families and young families in need of social protection.

At the present stage of development of the economy of Uzbekistan, the problems of the standard of living of the population and the factors determining its dynamics become very important and of particular relevance. The direction and pace of further transformations in the country and, ultimately, political and, consequently, economic stability in society largely depend on their decisions.

The solution of these problems requires a certain policy developed by the state, in which a person, his well-being, physical and social health would take center stage. That is why all the changes that, one way or another, can lead to changes in the standard of living, are of great interest among the most diverse segments of the population. Thus, according to a sample survey of households, the literacy rate of the population 25 years and older in Uzbekistan, since 2012, has reached 100%.

In recent years, there have been changes in the level of education. Thus, the percentage of the population that has received higher education is growing steadily, with the result that the activity of the education system is gradually being brought into line with the new requirements of the labor market and provides Uzbekistan with qualified specialists with higher education.

The proportion of the population with higher education in 2005 was 10.8%, and in 2017 it increased by 5.4% and amounted to 16.2%.

According to the results of a household survey, the share of individuals practicing physical exercises in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 was 62.4%: men - 69.4%; women - 55.4%. If we consider the population engaged in physical exercise in the context of the locality, then the highest indicator is represented in urban areas - 65.3%, whereas in rural areas it is 59.7%. Uzbekistan is taking active measures to develop modern information and communication technologies (ICT). The program of further introduction and development of ICT in the republic is aimed at ensuring the wide use of modern ICT in the field of state and public construction, the development of the national segment of the Internet is envisaged. Outlined measures to encourage national software developers and highly qualified specialists in this field.

In this regard, the Household Survey Questionnaire included questions on household access to ICT tools, in particular, such as Internet connection types, reasons for which there is no Internet, and types of broadcast reception.

Conclusion

Information on the type of service through which access to the Internet is also revealed: via wired, wireless, satellite or mobile communications. Separately, a number of questions are included on the availability of access to ICT tools and the extent of their use by household members to identify the availability and scale of use of ICT resources by household members 10 years and older, in particular mobile phones, computers, the Internet, and the location and purpose of the visit.

According to the results of the household sample survey for 2017, the share of such farms with access to the Internet was 79.9%.

Also, the proportion of people 10 years and older using the Internet reached 48.7%, of which men - 54.4% and women - 43.4%.

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