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1. APPROACHING CREATIVE SOLUTIONS TO A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS WITH NEW IDEAS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AND DEVELOPING PEDAGOGICAL COMPETENCE

Yunusxodjayeva Adiba
Tashkent State Agrarian University
Bozorboyeva Ozodakhon Umidjon qizi
Tashkent State University of
Uzbek language and literature

Annotation: Modern solutions of teachers to the problems of learning English, which are in demand today, and new methods of teaching

Keywords: Pedagogy, CEFR, teaching methods, increasing the knowledge of demanding students, CD player, interactive games.

After the independence of our country, the interest in teaching foreign languages has increased and many opportunities have been created for young people. As the first President said, "Currently, great importance is attached to the teaching of foreign languages in our country. This, of course, is not in vain. There is no need to overestimate the importance of perfect knowledge of foreign languages for our countries, which today are striving to take a worthy place in the world community, for our people, who are building their great future in cooperation with our foreign partners. As a logical continuation of these ideas, the Presidential Decree of December 10, 2019 "On measures to further improve the system of teaching foreign languages" expanded the opportunities for learning foreign languages.

New methods and requirements for teaching a foreign language, assessment of knowledge and skills of foreign language teachers have been developed in the country in accordance with the recommendations of the Pan-European Framework (CEFR). According to him, textbooks have been created for students of secondary schools and vocational colleges. In accordance with these requirements, classrooms are equipped with stands and new information and communication techniques. The demand for learning a foreign language is also growing day by day. The science of a foreign language is divided into four aspects (reading, reading, listening comprehension and speaking), each of which is given a separate understanding and skills. Educational technology is the effective use of modern information technology in the educational process. Also to improve the quality and efficiency of education through the introduction of modern innovative technologies in the educational process. In particular, there are several advantages to using such information and communication technologies in learning a foreign language. The role of modern technology in language learning and teaching is invaluable. The use of



technological tools is useful in every aspect of learning a foreign language (reading, reading, listening comprehension and speaking). For example, to listen and understand, of course, it is impossible to do this process without a computer, player, CD. Listening comprehension is one of the most important parts of language learning. This requires the reader to pay attention to the speaker's pronunciation, grammatical rules, vocabulary, and meanings at the same time.

- Good knowledge and ability to use communication technologies is an important factor. Teaching and learning a foreign language using modern technology is one of the most effective methods. In this process, including:

- When using computers, the student can watch and listen to videos, demonstrations, dialogues, movies or cartoons in a foreign language;

- It is possible to listen and watch radio broadcasts in foreign languages and TV programs;

- use of tape recorders and cassettes, which is a more traditional method;

- CD players are available. The use of these techniques makes the process of learning a foreign language more interesting and effective for students [1].

Today, teaching through interactive games in schools is becoming a tradition. It is well known that the lesson is based on a variety of games that allow students to demonstrate their abilities, focus, increase their knowledge and skills, and become stronger. The basis of the use of game technology is an activity that activates and accelerates the reader. According to psychologists, the psychological mechanisms of playful activity are based on the fundamental needs of the individual to express himself, to find a stable place in life, to self-manage, to realize their potential.

At the heart of any game should be the generally accepted principles of education, tactics. Learning games should be based on learning subjects. During the games, the student is more interested in this activity than in a normal lesson and works comfortably. It should be noted that the game is, first of all, a way of teaching. Pupils take an active part in playful lessons, strive to win, and the teacher also educates the student through them. The student is interested in believing that he can play, speak, listen, understand and write in English.

We know that in the current educational process, the learner must be a subject. At the same time, focusing on more interactive methods increases the effectiveness of education. One of the most important requirements for English lessons is to teach students to think independently. Today, English language teachers are using the following innovative methods, drawing on the experience of English educators in the United States:

- "Creative Problem Solving" To apply this method, the beginning of the story is read and the end is referred to the judgment of the students;



- “Merry Riddles” Teaching riddles to students is important in teaching English, they learn words they are unfamiliar with and find the answer to a riddle;
- Quick answers help to increase the effectiveness of the lesson;
- “Warm-up exercises” to use various games in the classroom to engage students in the lesson [3];
- “Pantomime” (pantomime) is a method that can be used in a lesson where very difficult topics need to be explained or when written exercises are performed and students are tired;
- The method of a chain story helps to develop students' oral speech;
- Acting characters This method can be used in all types of lessons. Professionals such as Interpreter, Translator, Writer, and Poet can participate in the class and talk to students;
- “Thinkers meeting” It is possible to “invite” poets and writers such as W. Shakespeare, A. Navoi, R. Burns. At such times, the use of the wise words they utter in the classroom will help the youth to be brought up as perfect human beings;
- The method of "When pictures speak" is more convenient and helps to teach English, to develop students' oral speech, it is necessary to use thematic pictures;
- Quiz cards are distributed according to the number of students and allow all students to attend the lesson at the same time, which saves time [4]. As we have seen, each innovative technology has its own set of advantages. All such methods involve cooperation between teacher and student, active participation of the student in the educational process [5].

In short, the use of innovative methods in English lessons develops students' logical thinking skills, fluency, and the ability to respond quickly and accurately. Such methods stimulate the student's desire for knowledge. The student strives to prepare thoroughly for the lessons. This makes students active participants in the learning process. As the education system sets itself the task of nurturing a free-thinking, well-rounded, mature person, in the future we will contribute to the further development of effective ways for future teachers to effectively use innovative technologies. possible.

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2. INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF ENGLISH TEACHING.

Saydamatova Nigora Sheralievna
Tashkent State Agrarian University
Nazirov Nozimjon Nodirjon o'g'li
Toshkent State Transport University.

Annotation: This article highlights the importance given to foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the innovative technologies needed to study them

Keywords: Foreign language, game, innovative technology, technological tools, methods, techniques

Today, the ability to learn foreign languages is becoming an integral part of professional education. Due to the high level of cooperation with foreign partners in specialists in various fields, they have a high demand for language learning. In modern society, foreign languages are becoming an important part of vocational education. Such knowledge is acquired by people first in school, college, lyceum, and then in institutes, training courses, or by familiarizing themselves with basic information sets that help them learn a foreign language independently. Today, there is a large collection of teaching materials for people with different levels of language skills. Success in achieving this goal depends on the practical methods and qualifications of the teachers. The ability to use information technology and modern teaching methods helps to quickly grasp new materials.¹ By combining different methods, a teacher will be able to solve specific educational programs. In this regard, teachers and students should become familiar with modern methods of teaching foreign languages. As a result, the skills to choose the most effective ways to achieve their goals are formed. In this case, the use of several methods of teaching and learning gives effective results. Teaching is done in small steps and is based on the student's existing knowledge system.² As time goes on, innovation in every field increases. Different methods are also emerging in language teaching. The potential and level of the learner in teaching English, step-by-step training gives good results depending on age. In this case, students are divided into groups on the basis of teaching at the elementary level, teaching at the intermediate level, teaching at the advanced level. A special program is developed by the teacher for each stage.[1]

At the initial stage, important attention is paid to pronunciation. According to Harmer, the first requirement for those who know the native language during the conversation is pronunciation. At the beginning of the learning process, the teacher should focus on the student's pronunciation. While grammar and vocabulary are essential, all of this is useless if the speaker's pronunciation is incorrect. Native speakers can also



understand speech with grammatical errors if the speaker pronounces the words correctly.³ Therefore, in teaching, the main focus is first on pronunciation. In this case, the use of different audios of native speakers gives good results. The teacher should teach the letters, the correct pronunciation of words during the lesson. Great attention is also paid to the development of oral speech and reading techniques at the initial stage.[2]

- Creating a reading mechanism;
- Improving oral reading techniques;
- Teach them to understand what they are reading.

At the initial stage, a large place is given to the type of reading, mainly reading aloud. The texts set aside for reading are also the simplest and gradually become more complex than simple. However, it should be noted that although the work in the early stages is mainly focused on the development of oral speech skills, it does not solve the problem of developing oral speech in English. He only goes through the preparatory stage to work on real oral speech. In addition, reading words beautifully and fluently increases a student's love of learning that language.

In addition, students are introduced to The Present indefinite Tense., The Past indefinite Tense. , Are required to be familiar with verb tenses such as The Future indefinite Tense and to be able to use verb forms vividly in these tenses. Students learn that nouns are used in the singular and the plural, that suffixes "s" or "es" are added to the third person singular form of a verb in the present indefinite tense, and that interrogative, negative, and imperative forms of sentences are also introduced at an early stage. during the study period.

In the middle stage of teaching English, the main focus should be on using methods that help to increase thinking, speaking activity, initiative in reading and understanding larger texts. Students are given texts as homework. Exercises to check the comprehension of the text are given and they can be expressed as follows:

Answer the question on the text Samarkand:

- Why Samarkand is called like this?
- Where is the ancient center of the city?
- How many population is there?

Question-answer exercises are used to strengthen the student's speech, improve memory, and repeat. New words that come out of the texts are memorized. As a result of questioning, the ability to repeat those words in memory and to use them in speech is formed. In addition, the organization of various games in the classroom increases the student's interest in language learning and speeds up learning. In the Hot Ball game, students form a circle and tell the ball to each other one of the new words. Participants do not repeat what they have said to each other, are expelled from the game if they repeat or



stop speaking. In this way the game continues. In the middle stage, grammar is taught in more depth than in the first stage.[3]

Computer and language learning programs on phones are also a good help in language teaching at the elementary and intermediate levels. Examples include Talk (English speaking practice), Daily English, Learn English (English master), How to speak real English. These programs are designed to include reading, listening, and test sections. Recording new words on a telephone dictaphone is another great way to repeat listening in your spare time. In addition, showing more English subtitled movies and cartoons is an effective way to teach the language.

Independent work at a high level plays a special role, especially with a foreign language. The requirements for the lesson at this stage are different from the previous stages. Now the lesson is not seen on the basis of oral speech, because at this stage most of the language material is studied passively (receptively). That is, reading comprehension plays a key role.⁴ Texts are also large in size, and language material is complex. Reading, speaking, listening exercises are held regularly. A separate day is set for Reading, a separate day for Speaking, and a separate day for Listening. Homework assignments are also more structured and more complex than previous steps. Speaking lessons include a topic and a 2-minute speech. In another method, cards with text topics are distributed to students. Each student gives his or her own feedback on the topic given on the card of his or her choice. The speech requires the use of previously mentioned combinations, phrases, introductory words, new words, synonyms.[4]

The preparation of additional text topics using the press, periodicals, media, Internet materials can be given as homework. Students learn texts about interesting research and scientific discoveries with interest.

In conclusion, modern language teaching is aimed at forming a more cultured personality, with the skills of self-analysis and systematization of new knowledge. Innovative methods are an integral part of modernizing the entire system. With this in mind, teachers can become acquainted with the most advanced approaches and then combine them and use them in their work to achieve significant growth in the education system. Many organizations are moving to a new level by using multimedia capabilities to send and receive information. The use of computers and other devices determines the success of the entire learning process.[5]

Adequate attention should be paid to the formation of speech skills and the development of social resilience in trainings conducted in the educational process. In addition, the success of each lesson in education depends in many ways on the proper organization of the lesson. The lesson should be based on the creative collaboration of teacher and student. Only then will students be able to think independently and their wills will be nurtured.



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3. MORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE SPLEEN OF WHITE MONGREL RATS AFTER SEVERE TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY CAUSED EXPERIMENTALLY IN THE FORM OF A ROAD ACCIDENT.

Fayziev Xurshid Burhanovich.

Republic of Uzbekistan.

Bukhara state medical Institute named after Abu Ali Ibn Sino.

Abstract. The study was conducted on 16 white 3-month-old mongrel rats. Animals were fixed on a device made by hand in the form of a vehicle on wheels, fixed rats were accelerated on the vehicle at a speed of 6.7 km / h and hit a wooden barrier with the frontal part of the head.

Key words: rat, spleen, microanatomy, red pulp, white pulp.

The urgency of Increasing neurotrauma, significant disability and high mortality constantly require the study of medical and social aspects of this problem. In connection with the further improvement of organizational measures to provide neurotraumatological care to the population, the epidemiological study of this problem is of great importance [1,6].

In the immune system, against the background of traumatic brain injury, multidirectional disorders develop that affect the content of all T-limocytes and B-lymphocytes, which leads to bronchopulmonary complications and autosensitization of the body, in particular, the appearance of autoantibodies to antigens of brain structures [2, 3]

The influence of factors of different Genesis on the body can be manifested by hypofunction or hyperfunction of the spleen. The depressing effect is manifested by a decrease in the proliferation and differentiation of immunologically competent cells and, as a result, cellular devastation, increased apoptosis and macrophage activity (such is the effect of stress, ionizing radiation, severe pathological conditions of the body).[4,5].

Materials and methods. The study was conducted on 16 white 3-month-old mongrel rats. The animals were fixed on a device made by hand in the form of a wheeled vehicle, the fixed laboratory rats were accelerated on the vehicle and hit the wooden barrier with the frontal part of the head. As a result of this experiment, 16 white rats died on the spot. All the rats that died during the experiment were decapitated on the spot by means of instant decapitation of the animals. After opening the abdominal cavity, the spleen was removed for further examination. All experiments conducted on laboratory animals were carried out in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration of the International Medical Association of 1964, as well as the declarations adopted in 1975, 1983, 1989, 1996, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2008, 2013 years.



The removed spleen and its parts were fixed in Buena solution and put in paraffin. Subsequently, sections of 6-7 microns were prepared and stained in solutions of hematoxylin-eosin and van Gieson. Morphometric studies were performed on the "NLCD NOVEL-307B" microscope (China)

Research result. When examining the spleen tissues, it was found that the lymphatic follicles are of medium size, do not merge with each other, there are no signs of hyperplasia, the structure of the reactive centers is uniform, and there are no areas of marginal or total delimfatization. The structure of the reactive zone does not contain any inclusions and expansion of the site boundaries. The areas of both the reactive and marginal zones of the follicle are not expanded and there is no deformation of the lymphoid tissue. The walls of the Central arteries of the follicles are unchanged, there are no signs of sclerosis or hyalinosis. Only in places there are single areas of spot hemorrhages on some follicles, more in the peripheral part of the reactive zone. When examining the red pulp, there are no trabeculae without any deformities, areas of sclerosis, hyalinosis or necrosis. There are no structural changes in peritrabecular and periarterial couplings. For the most part, splenic cords of the usual configuration, structural changes

CONCLUSIONS. The study allows us to conclude that in severe cases of traumatic brain injury ending in the death of animals, in this case laboratory mongrel rats, lead to instant changes in the structure of the spleen, the presence of small-point hemorrhages expressed in both white and red pulp.

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4. MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RAT'S KIDNEY UNDER CONDITIONS OF EXPERIMENTAL SEVERE CRANIOCEREBRAL INJURY.

Huseynova Gulshan Huseynovna
Uzbekistan, Bukhara,
Bukhara Medical Institute named after Abu Ali ibn Sino

Abstract: This thesis provides information on the results of a scientific study, where the goal was to study the morphological features of the kidneys of 3-month-old rats under conditions of experimental traumatic brain injury. To inflict trauma, the “Darozhny Traffic Accident” model was used, and the morphological analysis of the rat kidneys was carried out on the same day at the accident site after trauma.

Key words: traumatic brain injury, kidney, morphological features, vascular congestion, renal parenchyma.

It is known that traumatic brain injury is one of the serious problems of modern medicine, which plays a major role in the development of morbidity and mortality in economically developed countries [1]. The period of acute severe traumatic brain injury is characterized by damage to the basal structures of the brain, with the involvement of changes in the hypothalamic-pituitary system, which leads to systemic damage to internal organs. The advantage in the general blood flow of catecholamines, offset by the activation of the sympathetic nervous system, will involve a significant disturbance in the microcirculatory bed. That entails the defeat of all internal organs and is the cause of multiple organ failure [2]. An important method for studying the state of the renal tissue in TBI and predicting the course of the disease is the morphological study of renal biopsy specimens. Analysis of structural changes in various parts of the nephrons in the experimental modeling of traumatic brain injury is one of the most important problems of modern nephrology [3,4,5,6].

Material and methods. The study was carried out on 16 white random bisexual rats, weighing from 100 to 120 g, kept in a vivarium with a standard diet, free access to water, and normal lighting. Work with laboratory animals was carried out in compliance with the basic regulatory and ethical requirements for laboratory and other experiments with the participation of experimental animals of different species. This study consisted of modeling TBI in laboratory animals with subsequent assessment of morphological changes in the kidneys in severe traumatic brain injury. The rats were caught for experiments on a self-propelled wheeled vehicle (6.7 km / h) and hit the rat on the forehead with a wooden head, which led to brain injury. During the experiment, on the same day at the scene of the incident, 16 rats were decapitated, the abdominal cavity was



opened, and the kidneys were removed. For histopathological comparison, samples of postnatal development after TBI were taken. These preparations were prepared using standard histological techniques, stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Microscopy of the preparations in transmitted light was performed using a trinocular microscope with a microscope magnification of $\times 60$, $\times 80$. Capturing histological images was performed using a microscope camera. The analysis of the obtained images was carried out using specialized software for medicine.

Results: The study of histological preparations of kidneys in rats after a traumatic brain injury showed that there were pronounced changes in blood flow and structural changes in the renal parenchyma, in particular, expansion of capillaries and veins in the initial period. Dystrophy of the epithelium of the tubules is also found, there are sharply dilated congested vessels, hemorrhage in the medulla of the kidney, in the lumen of individual tubules of erythrocytes on the same day after traumatic brain injury.

Conclusion: The obtained results of the morphological changes in the kidneys in rats that occur in response to mechanical injury. They showed that the smallest changes in the kidneys were manifested on the same day of the experiment, which are aimed at reducing the expansion of capillaries and veins in the initial period, which causes dystrophy, markedly enlarged congested vessels, hemorrhage in the medulla of the kidney, in the lumen of the tubules erythrocytes.

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5. WAYS OF EFFECTIVE ORGANIZING OF THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY.

Akramov Azamat Ramziddinovich - Scientific researcher of
Tashkent institute of finance

Annotation: The thesis explores the use of public procurement in the Republic of Uzbekistan to increase the efficiency of budget funds and optimize budget expenditures, using the experience of foreign countries.

Keywords: State budget, treasury, public procurement, economic policy, financial control, information and communication systems, e-government procurement, procurement announcement.

Introduction: Public procurement is a process that plays an important role in the socio-economic development of any country. Public procurement is an important factor in maintaining budget stability and timely provision of budget organizations with the necessary goods and services.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev noted, it is necessary to further improve the system of effective use of budget funds in our country [5].

In order to fulfill this task, the state budget will create favorable conditions for strengthening the financial control of the state, radically changing the order of effective formation of public procurement prices for products, improving price monitoring, management of legal and financial obligations of budget organizations.

In accordance with the ongoing socio-economic reforms in the country, it is necessary to manage the state budget, choose the model of the procurement system, improve the initial and current financial control and increase the efficiency of budget procurement.

Public procurement is the purchase of goods and services for public needs, in part or in full, at public expense. The Uzbek term "procurement" is used in the same way as "purchase", in the scientific literature it means to receive products, work performed, services provided for a fee. In the system of procurement of goods (works and services) for public needs, there are mutual economic relations not only within the public sector, but also between economic entities operating in the public and private sectors. In other words, public procurement is a process of socio-economic importance in any country, and public procurement is an important factor in maintaining fiscal stability, timely provision of the public sector with the necessary goods, services and work.



After all, a large part of the state budget expenditures are made through public procurement, and such procurement has a direct impact on maintaining the budget balance. Therefore, it is very important to ensure its high efficiency in order to maintain the optimal volume of public procurement.

As mentioned above, public procurement plays an important role in the economy of any country. The public procurement system has the following functions: regulation, control, social function, pricing, information and so on.

The objectives of public procurement are to attract more businesses to public procurement, to improve the quality of products, to improve the quality of domestic producers in accordance with international standards, in addition to providing the public sector with the necessary goods, services and work in a timely manner, quantity and type, quality and price. Public procurement processes are based on principles such as transparency, efficiency, equal and fair treatment of participants, accountability and responsibility.

Legislative bases in the field of public procurement serve the efficient and rational use of funds allocated for the purchase of goods (works, services) from the state budget. Reforms in Uzbekistan in the field of public procurement management, effective management of state budget funds, as well as the formation of a competitive environment in the procurement process, the wider involvement of small business and entrepreneurship in this area.

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2011 "On optimization of the public procurement system and expanding the involvement of small businesses in them" became an important basis. The implementation of the tasks set out in this document was ensured on the basis of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 1, 2011 No 100 "On measures to improve the regulatory framework for public procurement." A particularly noteworthy aspect of this document is that in accordance with this decision, the working body of the government commission on public procurement, approved, was established. This made it possible to form a database on public procurement, to control the process of price formation in the implementation of these procurements.

Extensive work has been done in our country to consistently improve the public procurement system. A single media system has been created to ensure procurement transparency. The information system provides procurement plans, information on their implementation, contracts concluded by budget organizations with suppliers and a register of dishonest suppliers, the results of procurement monitoring and preliminary control.

"Special information portal is a website and a dedicated electronic platform of the operator that provides electronic procurement, posting and viewing of public procurement



announcements, public procurement results, proposals of bidders and other information provided by law, as well as e-procurement”. The operator of the special information portal is a specially authorized legal entity that provides services to public procurement entities related to the organization and conduct of procurement procedures, placement of announcements, orders and other information on public procurement and their results on the special information portal.

Public procurement is a unique system, the main types of which are tenders, electronic auctions, direct contracts, tenders for capital construction. Public procurement information is provided by the state customer to an unlimited number of persons by placing the tender announcement and tender documents on a special information portal. Bids submitted by bidders published on the special information portal shall be submitted in sealed envelopes in the order specified in the announcement, at the address specified in the announcement of the tender. The Bidder shall be responsible for the authenticity and accuracy of the information and documents provided. In the event that the information in the documents submitted by the bidder is found to be unreliable, the Procurement Commission has the right to exclude such bidder from participation in the tender at any stage of the procurement procedure.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Procurement" stipulates the principles of public procurement and the mechanism of their implementation, types of public procurement, participants, procurement procedures, conclusion and enforcement of contracts, mechanisms of legal protection of participants, including pre-trial litigation, reporting. It should be noted that the effectiveness of the procurement mechanism for public needs depends, in large part, on the status of use of information and communication technologies, the level of qualification, professional training and integrity of civil servants who decide on public procurement. In many countries, the training and retraining of public procurement staff is a direct responsibility of the government.

Monitoring in the field of public procurement consists of a system of continuous monitoring of compliance with public procurement legislation, implementation of the objectives, principles and restrictions of public procurement, collection, summarization, systematization and evaluation of information on public procurement. Public control over procurement procedures is carried out in our country. Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens' self-government bodies, as well as non-governmental non-profit organizations and the media registered in the manner prescribed by law have the right to exercise public control over compliance with the legislation on public procurement.

In conclusion, given the unique role and importance of public procurement in the economy, great attention is paid to the introduction of this system as a driving force of ongoing reforms in our country. One of the priorities is the rational management of state budget funds, the formation of a model of the procurement system in accordance with the



requirements of economic reforms in the country. The period itself requires increasing the share of results achieved in public procurement and further improving this process. At the same time, attention should be paid to improving the legislation in this area in the framework of the use of "e-government" in the country, the further deepening of democratic reforms and the implementation of the concept of development of civil society.

In our opinion, it would be expedient to improve the theoretical and methodological aspects of public procurement management on the basis of digital economy technologies.

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6. THE PROBLEM OF TRAINING FUTURE TEACHERS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Mamatxanova Nargiza Toxirovna
NamDU doctoral students.

Annotation. This article examines the problem of implementing a systematic approach to the professional training of future teachers at the university, as this allows predicting their pedagogical activity.

Keywords. preparation, future teachers, university students, teacher, occupation, pedagogical thinking, education system.

The problem of professional training of future teachers is one of the current challenges that require research. In particular, the education system is the most complex process of modeling the intellectual, spiritual, and professional potential of students who can be the subject of self-development rather than “the direct transfer of knowledge”.

The new educational paradigm involves modeling the socio-cultural space, where the formation of the citizen as a subject of self-intellectual and spiritual development, as a carrier of ideas and norms for the creative transformation of being takes place. Because in this life, the moral freedom to choose the goals of creation and destruction belongs to man. Freedom of choice, possessed (or not possessed) by man, is based on the advantages of moral regulators of behavior, but the spiritual space in human society is the spiritual world of human beings, the spiritual living environment whose laws are understood and enforced by citizens of all countries, development or death depends on them.

The task of education is to develop the creative forces of the spiritual potential of society. Therefore, educational institutions need professionals, not staff, to “transfer knowledge”. We consider the development of students as a subject in the education system as one of the pedagogical problems.

Obviously, comprehending the goals and mastering the technologies for their implementation in the training system, future teachers are simultaneously involved in modeling their behavior in interaction with the composition of educational wholes in class: teaching, learning, upbringing, self-education, managing their interaction. Thus, the development of students as subjects of their intellectual formation is organically consistent with the professional training of future teachers. Consequently, modeling of the learning system in the classroom presupposes purely pedagogical activity of the teacher and students.

In all classes with students, learning is viewed as the interaction of teaching and learning systems, where the subject area of the discipline that exists in the lesson in the



form of its topic is organically "embedded". The first operations for the development of cognitive potential consist in the application of the goals of intellectual self-development while updating previous knowledge on the topic of the lesson and on the goals and mechanisms for achieving them, which are necessary when studying the material. The situation of interaction of these systems is especially analyzed, when it becomes clear to students that the synchronization of their interaction is possible with the unity of goals and their implementation through adequate technologies.

Information for the development of intellectual potential is extracted from the subject area of the academic discipline, on the basis of which the joint activities of the teacher and students are carried out. As a result of such activities, the development of their subject position is predicted, providing self-management by the formation of intellectual potential in uu, achieved by using technologies that are adequate to them. Thus, students gain experience of cooperation in learning based on common goals, and become subjects of self-development of their intellectual potential in learning.

Students of a pedagogical university during their studies can become subjects of self-development of spiritual potential only if they comprehend strategic goals and their working version, as well as master the technologies of self-development of tactical goals in the practice of modeling their behavior both in educational and sociocultural space. The implementation of a systematic approach to the professional training of future teachers makes it possible to predict their pedagogical activity as an opportunity to extrapolate the experience of spiritual self-development into the practice of the school education system. Why the teacher of the university at each lesson determines not only the content-educational, but also the ideological goal.

This type of pedagogical activity ensures the creation of a "field of choice" for moral goals for the spiritual self-development of the subjects of the educational space and for the establishment of a harmonious and constructive relationship between people. By choosing technologies and means of implementation that are adequate to spiritual and moral goals (adequate emotional response; program material as a means of developing beliefs; didactic material that provides the formation of an attitude; organization of students' activities in the classroom; teacher's personality), which allows to consciously model the behavior of subjects of interacting systems on the basis of harmony and creation, life is protected from destructive relationships that arise from the wrong choice of spiritual and moral goals of behavior.

The implementation of the professional and pedagogical component of these goals determines the development of pedagogical skills based on moral and humanistic goals; the formation of a high level of education, providing a creative level of activity and professional readiness of modeling pedagogical systems for the harmonious development of students as subjects of educational and socio-cultural space.



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7. THE USAGE OF SONGS AT THE LESSONS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Madaminova Gulsora Mirkhomidovna
Ferghana State University
(Ferghana, Uzbekistan)

Abstract: The usage of songs at the lessons of foreign languages is considered in the article. Music has a positive effect and is used at different stages of learning, with certain types of music contributing to faster memorization. In addition to the importance of the musical element of the song in the process of learning a foreign language contribute to the creation of motivation.

Key words: song, audition, texts, foreign language, result.

It is known what great influence music has on our heartbeat and respiratory rhythm, on our behavior and emotions. The use of songs allows the teacher to combine the conscious and unconscious process of learning a language, attracting all students, regardless of the level of their intellectual abilities, and using an integrated type of learning.

This work combines the following processes:

The initial stage. Students are assigned a task before listening to a song that they must perform during the audition. During the second audition, students may be asked to write down adjectives, nouns, verbs, expressions relating to the culture of the country, describe the "emotions" caused by the lyrics of the song, find a word or situation expressed in words, etc.

Work on the text. The teacher provides a written text that includes various types of tasks, such as reading and listening to work out sounds and intonation; a test for filling in the gaps, words in disorder for making a correct sentence, a task with replacing the present tense with the past, masculine with feminine words, searching for errors, etc.). Establishment of a conscious connection: exercises with installation on grammar.

Here are some guidelines for working with students while listening to a song:

- insert the missing words: you can use the dictionary and grammar. In case the song has a simple, repetitive text, you can leave more gaps for students to fill in. If the song is more complicated, reduce the number of missing words. This also applies to different levels of learning: if a song is intended for an initial level of learning, you can give fewer words to fill in, if this song is used in a more advanced class, then you can give a task to fill in more words.



- paper tapes: you can cut the lyrics into pieces and arrange a competition. Divide the class into two groups. The goal is to reproduce the words of the song in the correct sequence. The group that will play the song with a smaller number of errors after the second listening (or even after the first, depending on the level of class preparation) takes the first place.

Matchmaking This type of work is used to find correspondences between synonyms, stable combinations, idiomatic expressions and their meanings, two parts of a word, etc.

Undoubtedly, not all songs are suitable for learning a foreign language in the classroom, so teachers should invest their pedagogical experience in the choice of songs, because This choice is the initial stage in the creation of effective and high-quality training materials.

The authors of this guide offer a 8-step strategy to support foreign language teachers in creating quality learning materials. The manner of teaching and learning is closely related to the personal characteristics of the teacher and the student.

Stage 1: song selection

The main focus is on songs whose lyrics are easy to understand. Of course, having several idiomatic expressions may be useful, but consider whether they will not prevent students from understanding the general meaning of the song.

Stage 2: Song Analysis

Listen to the song, read the text and try to determine what needs of students it meets. What new things will it give to your students: vocabulary, development of listening skills, reading, or something else?

Stage 3: Setting a Lesson Goal

The moment came when the teacher must decide exactly what he wants to teach his students in this lesson, because The song can be focused on different aspects of the learning process.

Stage 4: Creating Your Own Study Material

This stage requires your pedagogical experience and well-known efforts. Start with the goals you set for yourself before the lesson begins, and prepare a series of training materials and assignments that will help your students gain the knowledge they need. These materials and tasks should be built from simple (the song is used for the first time) to complex, in order to contribute to the development of students' language skills and in no case demotivate them.

Depending on the chosen song, the teacher can create a long list with different types of exercises: for example, filling in the missing words, a multivariate choice, establishing correspondences, written tasks; they may include work with texts whose theme is related to the content of the song; Such a lesson scenario is also possible, in which students compose their own lyrics for the chosen song, etc.



Stage 5: Student Submissions

Before you turn on a song, a teacher can start a preliminary discussion with students to focus their attention on what they will see and hear. Guided discussion on song content is a prerequisite for better learning outcomes. The teacher can tell the name of the song, and students can try to guess what it says. The list with possible preliminary educational tasks is very wide and varied, and each teacher can add their own exercises. However, I would like to emphasize that this stage is very important in the context of the method proposed by the creators of this project.

Step 6: Turn on the song

Finally, the moment comes when you turn on the song in class. The first time it is better to listen to the song entirely, without stopping. It can be repeated again, because students need time to comprehend it. When you make sure that your students are familiar with the lyrics of a song, you can move on to more specific tasks about the lyrics.

Stage 7: the transition to practical training sessions

It's time to use the materials and resources described in Stage 5. It is very important to include them in the learning process, starting with the easy and moving on to more complex tasks. Exercises that are performed at this stage must be related to the visual image and text so that students can cope with difficulties in understanding the content of the song. Do not proceed to stage 8 until the students have completed all the tasks you have planned.

Stage 8: in-depth study

The time has come to perform the most difficult tasks that you have prepared earlier in stage 5: the implementation of complex grammatical tasks, the analysis of difficult words, a written essay on the text. This stage is better to start with a song or a preliminary explanation, and only then go directly to the implementation of more complex tasks. This stage includes a summary of the past. It is at this stage that you can choose the most appropriate methods and means depending on the individual abilities of the students.

It follows from the above written that songs and karaoke are a pleasure, so always when using songs, try to make sure that the students enjoy the interesting and interesting tasks you perform. The use of songs in the teaching and learning of foreign languages is one of the most effective ways to learn, because songs provide an impact on the various senses. Therefore, their correct application by teachers of foreign languages should undoubtedly lead to remarkable results.

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8. STUDY ASYNCHRONOUS GENERATOR OF HYDROELECTRIC INSTALLATION.

Scientific supervisor, doctor of technical Sciences,
Professor Kamoliddin Alimkhodjaev
senior lecturer Taniev Mirzohid
undergraduate Mirjalol Ubaydullaev
Tashkent state technical university named after Islam Karimov (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

Abstract: The article presents the results of studies of asynchronous generators of wind power plants and small hydroelectric power stations operating in parallel with the electric network. The parameters of the equivalent circuit are specified, on the basis of which the analytical dependence of the electromagnetic moment of the generator is found. It is proposed to take into account the revealed features of the mechanical characteristics of the generators that differ from the characteristics determined by the generally accepted analytical method.

Key words: asynchronous generator, electromagnetic moment, mechanical characteristics, equivalent circuits, energy carrier, stator windings, rotor, frequency controllers, inductive dissipation resistance, electromotive force.

It is known that in Uzbekistan, electricity production is mainly carried out at thermal power plants, by burning organic fuel. Few people know that 0.3 cubic meters of natural gas, or an average of 2.5 kg of coal [4], is consumed to produce 1 KWh of electric energy, the explored underground reserves of which are not infinite. Power plants with a renewable energy source (RES) – hydraulic power plants (HPP) - generate no more than 10% of the total electricity production in the country.

In recent years, there has been a noticeable increase in the search for ways in the field of science and production measurements of wind parameters were carried out on the territory of Uzbekistan, which showed that the wind power potential of Uzbekistan is more than 512 GW [5]. This makes it possible to build thousands of wind power plants (wind farms) that can produce electricity in a volume ten times higher than today's level. One of the main directions of the development strategy of Uzbekistan for the coming years is to improve the social situation of the population of remote areas, the main obstacle to which is the lack of electricity. In this regard, today the issues of RES implementation-conversion of solar, wind and small river energy are relevant for our country. The demand for electricity is growing day by day due to the planning for the next few years of construction of energy-intensive enterprises in mechanical engineering, metallurgy, mining, processing, textile, light industry and transport. By decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan no. PP-3012 dated 26.05.2017, a 100 MW wind



farm will be built near the city of Nukus by 2021. Also, a similar power plant with a capacity of 200 MW is being built near the city of Zarafshan [5]. In accordance with this Decree, by 2021, old small hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 600 MW will be up graded and new ones will be built.

Enterprises in developed economies have mastered the mass production of small hydroelectric power plants (mini-hydroelectric power plants-up to 2 MW and micro-hydroelectric power plants - up to 0.2 MW) and wind farms with a synchronous generator [1,6].

The use of synchronous generators for cheap mini-and micro-hydroelectric power plants, which are recommended for implementation in small mountain rivers of Uzbekistan and wind farms with frequently changing technical parameters of water and wind flows, is not advisable from the point of view of the need for frequency regulators that maintain a constant frequency of the output voltage. Therefore, they are used mainly for Autonomous operation of hydroelectric power plants and wind farms.

The inclusion in parallel work with a network of mini-, micro-hydro and wind farms is difficult generator synchronization with the network and significant equipment due to complex, expensive systems of regulation of speed of rotation of the rotor in the fluctuations of energy carrier parameters (wind speed and water flow).

The use of commercially available asynchronous motors (AD) with a short-circuited rotor as a generator, for the above power plants with variable parameters of the energy carrier and operating in parallel with the current network, is also not advisable due to the fact that the operating range of the rotor speed of such an engine is limited by a narrow band characterized by the segment between the idle mode and the maximum electromagnetic torque (Fig. 1 segment $\Delta\omega_3 = \omega_0\omega_{k3}$ - working zone). There fore, it is impossible to change the parameters of the primary energy carrier in the generator mode outside the rotor speed range of an asynchronous generator with a short-circuited rotor. In Fig. 1, the mechanical characteristics are based on the classical theory of asynchronous motors [2,3]. The use of an asynchronous generator with wound rotor in such power stations will not only expand the operating range of the rotor speed dozens of times (in Fig.1 cut $\Delta\omega_3 = \omega_0\omega_{k3}$), thus to their reliable operation, but also to simplify their manufacturing process and operation, allows to maintain unchanged the output power of the generator, at constant parameters of the energy source, and to simplify the process of inclusion in parallel work with the network.

The development in our country of industrial production of mini-, micro-hydroelectric and wind power plants based on an asynchronous generator with a phase rotor and their mass operation will allow not only to use the hydroelectric potential of small mountain rivers and wind, but also to provide electricity to remote localities,



reliably (predictably) transfer excess electricity to the electric network and open thousands of new jobs.

It is known that asynchronous machines are mainly used in the motor mode [2], so the theory of asynchronous machines is described in the scientific literature, mainly for the motor mode.

Little attention is paid to the study of the generator mode, while it is considered that the accepted assumptions for the motor mode are acceptable for the generator mode as well, and the starting point for the presentation of certain theoretical provisions of an asynchronous generator is its operation in the motor mode [3]. For example, when determining the constant parameters of an asynchronous motor, it is assumed that the range of changes in the rotor rotation slip is small and is equal to the segment of the mechanical characteristic from the idling point to the critical slip point $\omega_0\omega_{k2}$ maximum torque. In the generator mode, due to the wide range of changes in the parameters of the primary energy carrier, to ensure reliable operation of the power plant, the rotor speed must also change in a fairly wide range (in Fig. 1 segment $\Delta\omega_3 = \omega_0\omega_{k3}$).

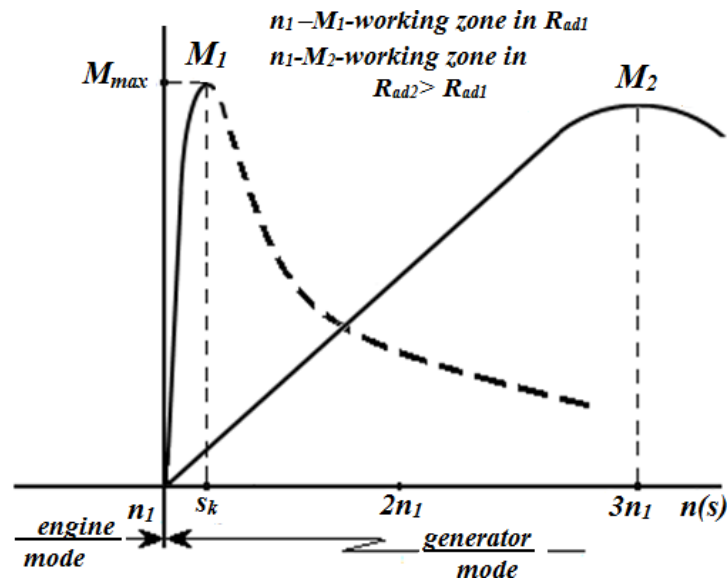


Figure 1. Mechanical characteristics of an asynchronous machine

Therefore, the mechanical characteristics of an asynchronous generator constructed using analytical methods differ significantly from the characteristics constructed using experimental data. Based on these considerations, the generally accepted assumptions that the parameters of the electrical circuit of an asynchronous machine are constant are unacceptable for the generator mode. For example, due to changes in the frequency of the current in the rotor winding over a wide range, the inductive resistance of the rotor scattering $x_2 = 2\pi f_2 \cdot L_2 = x_2(s)$ will not be a constant.



Constructed. L-shaped asynchronous generator circuit, although the structure it is similar to a similar motor mode substitution scheme, but it differs significantly in that the inductive scattering resistance of the rotor winding is not constant with a wide change in the parameters of the primary energy source.

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9. ABOUT HOW GOOD AND BAD EFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT DURING THE PANDEMY IN THE WORLD.

Abdikokkhorov Giyosiddin Shokir ugli
Asperant of the South Ural State University
Faculty of Food Technology

Abstract: At the end of December, the Chinese government reported an unknown outbreak of pneumonia in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei Province. It was later determined that the causative agent was coronavirus COVID 19. The number of patients is growing rapidly. The virus has also been detected in Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore, Taiwan, France and the United States. The world is currently suffering from the virus. Through this article, I want to highlight the pros and cons of the pandemic.

Keywords: pandemic, virus, distance education, economic crisis, environment, pollution.

"What awaits humanity after the end of the coronavirus?" The urgency of the question is growing day by day. At the same time, experts are making completely contradictory opinions and predictions.

While some experts say that new habits such as spending more time at home, not shaking hands, will remain, while others say that after the quarantine period, people become closer to each other and spend more time away from home, they think. It is also possible that a handshake will be a sign of intimacy.

"What will change in the world after the pandemic?" What awaits us? Don't the assessments of world experts in this regard apply to us? For example, our people, who have long been accustomed to living in stable conditions, cannot imagine that the negative aspects of coronavirus events are involuntarily reflected in their lives. That is, we usually do not take on such negative aspects. It is this attitude that has led to the indifference to official instructions from the authorities, as well as non-compliance with quarantine requirements, such as not wearing masks.

As mentioned above, the thoughts and predictions about the future that we are reading on social media are general in nature, and some aspects are exaggerated. Overall estimates do not reflect the real social and economic conditions in the world and, for example, in China, there is a difference between heaven and earth.

It is no exaggeration to say that online education has become a trend in a pandemic. According to experts, the quarantine period will have a positive impact on the education system and make it global.

But given the mentality of our people, we know that in our country, an applicant does not pay several times more for full-time higher education than for online education



at Harvard. Unlike other societies, we do not trust distance learning. Distance education is far from the prestige and high quality. But the pandemic has also had a positive effect on our education system. The system had to undergo a mandatory "modernization". This has led to a change in the position, conservative attitudes and approaches to education, not only of older teachers, but also of the administration of educational institutions, as well as the government and officials.

Another trend in the pandemic has been remote labour. If we take a closer look at this situation, we can see that it is very useful for the employer in the first place.

The employer is not responsible for creating jobs for employees. It also does not pay for rent, utilities, or cleaning. That is, the main organizational and all infrastructure issues are resolved automatically.

Experts predict that this trend will continue after the pandemic. But there is no room for change in the world. A few months of remote labour and quarantine will not change the worldview we have formed over the years, or the changes will not be as widespread as expected.

At a time when the quarantine system of "isolation" encouraged all of us to actively read books, but also to work on ourselves and learn new areas, the language problem in our society revealed obstacles.

Due to the fact that the majority of the population does not know enough Russian and English, many citizens have access to "poor" media content, i.e. expensive and fast Internet. On the plus side, it encourages young people to learn foreign languages.

Another aspect of the situation is that there may be unexpected reforms in the national media.

According to predictions, after the absolute victory of mankind over the coronavirus, the dynamic development of information technology, its share in our daily lives is expected to increase, and people will move to online life.

First, the course of events may go in the opposite direction. Second, these theories have economic, social, and technological underpinnings and are assumptions made in developed countries.

In the world, this can only be limited by food delivery service, online ordering of products, the development of the advertising segment on the Internet. But the virus has had a positive effect on the mobility of the population, its ability to adapt to socio-economic changes that are unusual for us.

There is no doubt that the coronavirus has a positive effect on the environment. It is noteworthy that during the quarantine period, air pollution in China fell sharply. However, in other countries, these positive changes will not last long. When the pandemic is over, everything will be back to normal.

The coronavirus has revealed another feature of ours.



Our compatriots did not react positively to the return of our citizens from other countries on social networks. This should be a challenge for our country's politicians and ideologues. This approach may undermine the confidence of Uzbek professionals living and working abroad. There is no denying that we need their experience during the reform period.

However, at the same time, it should be noted that within the country, our citizens have developed a sense of tolerance for each other. Volunteers provided both material and moral support to vulnerable groups. This experience shows that the growing volunteer institute in our country is developing at a new stage.

The coronavirus has also been a serious test for the new government, showing the state of preparedness of some areas for emergencies. As a concrete example, he raised the issue of accelerating the introduction of new modern technologies in the education system, strengthening the material and technical base of medicine and finding new solutions. It is clear that in the aftermath of the pandemic, serious reforms are expected in these areas. It is gratifying that after these events, the attitude of the population to the medical staff has changed for the better.

Natural disasters in many parts of the world as a result of global climate change can cause serious damage to the population of several regions of the country, in particular, Alat and Karakul districts of Bukhara, and the urgent measures taken in this regard, as well as, the indifference of the institutions of the society also showed the effective communication between the people and the state that took place in the society.

The subsequent positive impact of the epidemic was reflected in the political culture and professionalism of government agencies and officials.

Briefings, open dialogue and social action to alleviate the situation, useful recommendations and prompt reports of the Ministry of Health, the cooperation of a number of government agencies - all this was a positive experience for us. It is important to take into account the growing responsibility and activity of the media in this area. This experience encourages government to be proactive and citizens to be responsible and involved

- For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, cities and villages are closed due to the pandemic. In Japan, where natural disasters are common, there is a lot of preparation.

But this is the first time this has happened to the Uzbek government and people. So I would avoid blaming many, because it was the first experience for our people, for government leaders, for entrepreneurs, for university teachers, for students, for students. I hope we learned a lot from this.

In Japan, there is a situation where after every disaster there is a meeting to think about what to draw conclusions from, what we have achieved and what to do next. There is also the issue of legal protection.



New York continues to fight pandemic COVID-19 and city dwellers forced to stay home, health department budget cut As a result, more than \$ 100 million will be spent, resulting in metropolitan streets attracting rats and raccoons becomes rubbish. Details are being shared by the publication New York City is facing the effects of the coronavirus pandemic on the environment - garbage is being dumped on the streets and trash cans are overflowing. Takia Maxwell, of Queens, said she had to walk past mountains of rubbish on her way home. “It’s disgusting,” he said, and most of the rubbish in his area was collected along 95th Avenue behind Alvista Towers.

- Among the items removed, you can see everything from trash cans to used medical masks and gloves. In some places there is a lot of rubbish and no one can pick it up”, said Anselm Dixon. Trash cans are also being filled up, as most of the population stays at home due to the pandemic. The Department of Sanitation’s budget was recently cut by more than \$ 100 million, said Catherine Garcia, commissioner of the New York City Department of Sanitation. “We produce and recycle more waste than a pandemic,” he said. The department’s main goal in the near future is to provide New Yorkers with the services they have learned.

According to the Department of Sanitation, 641 of the 6,300 sanitary workers across the city were positively affected by COVID-19 and seven died from the virus. “When the time came, I thought I would get paramedics to do the work every day,” Garcia said.

Now the rate of infection in New York continues to decline, but the pandemic has not yet subsided. Because of this, surgical masks used on city streets have already become a trend. And here we are talking not only about the fact that garbage is harmful to the environment, but also a danger to ordinary citizens and sanitation workers. “You should never throw used masks on the floor or in a trash can, we recommend putting them in bags and throwing them away to keep order,” Garcia said. The Sanitation Department was also reminded: (45 cm from the street) must be kept clean.

Under quarantine conditions, farmers could not go to their fields. Of course, before that, there is a huge public interest, such as public health. With the onset of the pandemic, preparations had to be made in early March, step by step. I think that in developed countries there are enough specialists, so they are well prepared.

The pandemic will help prevent future mistakes and protect the rights of entrepreneurs and students. The question of the importance of medicine was discussed. In recent years, there have been cases of attacks on medical personnel. I think our people have once again realized the importance of doctors.

There is a question of finding a vaccine for the coronavirus. But I have not seen any efforts to do so in Uzbekistan. This suggests a lack of fundamental medical research. We are looking at developed countries: when they release a vaccine, we say we will use it too. Behind this, the fact that universities were not free, that they were heavily managed



on the basis of administrative command, showed how weak fundamental research was, and that we needed outside experts.

The next question is how much money is being spent on online education. We are developing online education only in the field of information technology. This is not the case in other areas. We felt the need to increase the speed of the Internet and to set up studios in universities and develop online education. This is a domestic issue.

Many developed countries are restricting foreign investment and purchases by foreign firms in their most strategic sectors. It involves investment from China. No one has said it openly, but they understand. Many businesses have seen their prices fall during the economic crisis, and foreign investors are looking forward to it. In the United States, Japan, Australia and the EU, this issue is also observed.

Therefore, Uzbekistan, taking advantage of the economic crisis, can better consider and control the negative inflow of foreign investment. This trend is not unfounded.

I think there is a similar debate in the government. A measure was taken to give money to the people. He did not justify himself. There is an idea that we should give money to companies. The state is heavily indebted to international institutions. We need to repay this debt.

For example, an international financial institution is lending to us, and it does not come automatically, it is not free. There has been talk of cutting the budget to pay off the debt. We are in danger of losing our social security contributions. Monthly, you can squeeze money out of pensions. It could be a big disaster for us. The government needs to think about that.

The next issue is the formalization of the information economy. This will lead to an increase in taxes for us, the payment of various fees and an increase in the state budget. People who are scared can get a job. In a pandemic, the government wants to curb the economy by providing financial assistance to the people. The reason is that when people are usually told something scientific, then they believe it.

Economically speaking, any form of crisis is different, but the essence is the same. A crisis occurs when supply and demand become too stable. That's when demand needs to be revived. The best way to do this is to give people a certain amount of money. When they do, they go to the market and buy something. Then there will be an offer. The economy is reviving because the chain is spinning and my expenses are for someone else's benefit.

In conclusion, pandemics affect the demographic situation, the economy, and the emotional well-being of the population, as well as the geographical distribution of the country in different countries and regions. However, in addition to the above negatives, we, as direct participants in the recent pandemic period, believe that the pandemic has strengthened the feelings of kindness, humanity, parenthood, and closeness to one's



family; We can say that the value of life, life, health, is invaluable, and in this sense, we can say that in a sense, the pandemic educates humanity.

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10. TEACHING VOCABULARY BY REAL OBJECTS AND ACTIONS.

Bakhriddinova Dilafruz Nasriddinovna
TSPU teacher
Bahkriddinova Nilufar Nasriddin qizi
NSPI student

Annotation: This given article is about teaching pupils in primary schools, vocabulary in English and encouraging kids to learn the language with great interest.

Key words: Actions, flashcards, realia, vocabulary, communication, real-object, amplifier.

English is one of the most important languages in the world. It is not only used as an international language but also it is used to access the science and technology. The ability of communicative and creativity of English language teacher are important aspect to successful a studying activity in the classroom.

Realia is one of effective teaching media which use real object to show the students the concrete item. When you are teaching pupils about a concrete item, an effective teaching strategy is to show them an actual item (triangle, insect, telescope); if this is not possible, realia (a toy version of a real object) can be used (toy car, model of dinosaur); to increase the sensory experience, pupils enjoy exploring objects with all of their relevant sense. Based on this statement, beside helping pupils to study about vocabulary, realia also helps to increase the sensory experience of the students.

Nobody can argue that acquisition of knowledge is more fun with colourful pictures which help pupils easily get the words and learn for a long term. Let's think in a simple way. When you are told a definition of a new word with certain examples, you may imagine it in your own way. For instance, a few years ago I was asked a word called amplifier which was quite new to me. And the teacher started explain it by saying a special equipment to make sound. I though it was something like a big headphone. But when I saw a picture, all my imagination were altered in a second to a real amplifier which I remember to this day on. The same concept with children: it is more productive to show a flashcard rather than try to explain it in lots of words. A 4-year old may hardly understand a word "drum" by definition, but when it is given to make a sound and touch, it possibly boost the learning of a little kid.



truck



blocks



aeroplane



doll



drum



ball



car



teddy bear



train



boat

Vocabulary is undoubtedly the essential aspect of language and teaching vocabulary is an activity about learning and introducing new words to the students which have large advantages and also can help to improve students' English language. Realia (real-object) media used by teacher to demonstrate real thing or real life of some objects studying based on curriculum degree that meaningful and useful in the classroom To sum up, extending concrete materials to the areas of language acquisition and vocabulary development is also motivating and effective. Students acquire more vocabulary and content information when they can touch and see the information.

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11. STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF VIEWS ON THE MORAL MANAGEMENT OF THE NATURE-SOCIETY-HUMAN RELATIONSHIP.

M.Urinbaeva - Fergana Polytechnic Institute.
Senior Lecturer of the Department of Uzbek History and Social Sciences

Annotation: This article analyzes the history of ecological relations with nature and its moral aspects. History of mankind, nature, society, history of relations, the role of morality in governance, antiquity, the early stages of spiritual and cultural development, the nature of social relations, the criteria for assessing the level of development, environmental ethics.

Basic expressions: Man, history, nature, society, the role of morality in governance, antiquity, the early stages of spiritual and cultural development, the nature of social relations, criteria for assessing the level of development, environmental ethics, thinkers of the Eastern Renaissance, in particular, Abu Nasr Farooqi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ibn Sino, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur.

This article analyzes the history of ecological relations with nature and its moral aspects.

The history of mankind consists of the history of the relations of nature and society, and the roots of the views on the role of morality in their management go back to the early stages of spiritual and cultural development of antiquity. Indeed, in any historical period, environmental ethics has always been a priority in the assessment of the nature of social relations, the level of development. It is known that the first theoretical and methodological foundations of the rational management of "nature-society-man" relations, the spiritual issues of human-society relations with nature in the sacred book of ancient Zoroastrianism "Avesto" later It is widely covered in the socio-philosophical views of Ibn Sina, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and others, and they still play an important role as a historical and spiritual heritage. In fact, the Avesto is one of the first historical written sources in the history of mankind, which reflects the ethical norms of the management of "nature-society-man" relations. In particular, it is a "code" that universally expresses the norms of environmental ethics, which has remained relevant throughout history. In particular, in the Avesto, the question of the unity and integrity of being, the harmony of human life with nature, is closely linked with the state of mind, which draws attention to the strong influence of the environment on the formation of man's spiritual world since ancient times. . In Zoroastrian philosophy, the four elements — earth, air, water, and fire — are revered. Sacrifices were made for water and fire. For example, milk and juice are added to the water and leaves are thrown into



the container for constant purity of the water. Dry wood, animal oil and fragrant cocaine were thrown into the fire. The bodies of those who died out of respect for the earth were not buried in it. Pollution of the air with any foul odor was condemned. According to Zoroastrian teachings, any savagery committed against nature was considered a great sin. For example, in the third chapter of the Vandidod part of the Avesto, moral views and legal issues in man's attitude to nature are interpreted in harmony. In particular, in relation to the Earth: "The land that has not been planted for a long time and has not been plowed is unfortunate. He dreams of a hammer. Such a land is a beautiful girl who has entered puberty. This girl longs to have children and a good pillow."¹ It was a great sin not to cultivate the fertile land, to destroy the irrigation system, and to turn the land into a desert.

The Avesto reflects the process of man's attitude to nature, that is, its protection in labor. For example, about the person who made the earth happier than anyone else: "He is the one who planted the most wheat, cocaine and fruit trees! He is the One who brings water to the dry lands and plows the wet lands."² These views express the need to meet the economic needs of man in relation to nature in accordance with environmental ethical norms. The sixth chapter of the same chapter, the second chapter, describes the penalties for violating the moral norms of polluting the earth with corpses: What is the penalty?

Such a person is beaten thirty times with the whips of aspahih-ashatra and saravushutarana. If these cases are repeated, the penalty will be increased. It is necessary to whip 400, 600, 1000 times"³. These penalties are aimed at legal enforcement of environmental ethics. The spiritual and moral teachings put forward in the books of the Avesto, Yasna, Visparad, Yasht, and Videvdot, were later developed in Western and Eastern philosophy. In particular, in ancient Greek philosophy, we see that there is a harmony with the Avesto in Heraclitus' description of fire as the primary material, in which a certain element of being is based on materiality.

In the history of the moral views of the Shark Renaissance, it has been geniusly understood that nature conservation culture is the foundation of the destiny of mankind and the security of the future of civilization. In particular, the works of Beruni and Ibn Sina reflect the spiritual and moral foundations of environmental management. Islamic teachings based on the Qur'an and hadiths shed light on the spiritual and moral aspects of man's attitude towards nature from the point of view of belief in theology. In fact, in mystical philosophy, the attitude of man towards nature is accepted as a sign of perfection. In particular, in mysticism, it is seen that the attitude towards nature and man is related to the belief in Allah. Although the elements of fatalism and pessimism predominate in the teachings of mystics, it must be acknowledged as one of the directions of alternative views in the theory of ecological ethics. A bright example of artistic and aesthetic expression of the spiritual and moral relations of man with nature has a special place in the works of the great thinker Alisher Navoi. The ideas of Alisher Navoi in his works "Khamsa", "Max,



bub-ul qulub", "Zub-dat ut-tavorix", "Saddiy Iskandariy" and others are unique in expressing the moral norms and spiritual criteria of attitude to nature in high artistic images. . In Alisher Navoi's ecological and ethical views, the goodness and harmony of man with nature are sought in his social life, and a new aspect of humanism is revealed. After all, humanism encompasses not only the enjoyment of goodness and kindness to man, but also the natural and social well-being of the dog in which he lives. In general, the ethical scientific teachings formed in Movarounnah were an integral part of the world's spiritual and moral heritage and were the theoretical and methodological basis for the development of ecological morality. These teachings show their relevance in the context of the globalization of environmental problems in today's world, with the role of moral factors determining the development of history, based on the objective laws of development. the conformity of national ecological moral norms to the universal interests in any historical period demonstrates its humanistic criteria. the way to achieve a true global consciousness and a universal culture is not through the destruction of one culture by another and the creation of some new rational systems, but by relying on the universal moral norms of all peoples and nations. In the modern ecological worldview, the next stage of human ethics is emerging, says Professor NN Marfenin. Now it is not only a matter of mutual respect and belief between contemporaries, but also care for the well-being of future generations, the preservation of the biosphere, which is a "common home" for all living things that live with us. Today is the time to learn to live according to new requirements in accordance with the human evolution of the world, its development processes in the noosphere stage "1 In general, the emergence of environmental ethical norms is an objective process and a requirement of a specific historical environmental situation. Alternative environmental ethical teachings on the need to manage "nature-society-human" relations are consistent with the level of development of society.

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12. THE ROLE OF AESTHETIC EDUCATION IN THE EDUCATION OF STUDENT YOUTH.

M. Usmonova –
Fergana Polytechnic Institute.
Senior Lecturer of the Department of Uzbek History and Social Sciences

Annotation: This article on a scientific basis analyzes the role of aesthetic education in the formation of positive personality traits in students.

Keywords: Educational norms, culture, national and universal values, cultural heritage, science and art.

We can clearly see the role of aesthetic education in the upbringing of the younger generation and the formation of their worldview, from the foundations of ancient values, from the works of great ancestors. It is known that aesthetics is derived from the Greek word “aisthetikos”, which means to feel, to cultivate emotionally. He is a philosophical scientist who studies the subtle attitude of man to reality and the field of artistic activity of people. At the heart of aesthetics are the terms philosophy of beauty, philosophy of art, philosophy of artistic creation. According to some experts, the terms of refinement or philosophy of refinement are also equal in content and in sync with the concept of aesthetics. Aesthetics includes art aesthetics, nature aesthetics, technical aesthetics, design, sports aesthetics, life aesthetics, environmental beautification and other fields. There are categories of aesthetics such as elegance, taste, beauty, ugliness, splendor, humility, tragedy, humor, miracle, fantasy. Among them, the concept of sophistication has a special place.

This concept includes, on the one hand, all aspects of aesthetic perception (aesthetic feeling, aesthetic pleasure, aesthetic taste, aesthetic discussion, etc.), on the other hand, aesthetic features - aspects of practical beauty, splendor, tragedy, humor, and so on. The next aspect is that subtlety is sometimes the basis for acceptance and understanding, even as a subject of aesthetics.

It is known that the role of fiction in the enrichment of the spiritual world of children is very large. Fiction, unlike scientific, philosophical and other types of literature, serves to shape a person's aesthetic taste, aesthetic outlook on life. For everyone, the mother goddess served as the first source of fiction. Hearing Allah creates a spiritual basis for the emergence of good feelings and dreams in the heart of a growing child. This ground, from a philosophical point of view, serves as the basis for the formation of aesthetic taste. As the child grows older, God begins to connect to the fairy tale. A fairy tale literally shapes a child's aesthetic outlook on life and the future. Due to fairy tales, a number of categories



in aesthetics in the child's mind and worldview are formed as a concept of a unique perception of the world. That is, various manifestations of the eternal struggle between glory and ugliness, courage and wickedness, good and evil, begin to manifest in the mind and character of the child. Fiction is a unique form of art that, while expressing reality through images through words, it primarily gives a person aesthetic pleasure. Originally a folk oral creation, fiction, which took the form of writing after the advent of writing, began to serve to express a person's feelings broadly and deeply through words.

Every situation in the work, staged by artists, evokes aesthetic pleasure in the viewer. From the decoration of the stage to the costumes and actions of the actors, the audience is in the spotlight. The stage is divided into a more delicate approach to the work. The genres of drama, comedy, and tragedy, which are among the dramatic works, mainly affect the public consciousness through the stage and serve to shape the aesthetic views of millions of literary and artistic martyrs. The role of fiction in the ever-improving world of aesthetics is invaluable. He is constantly fulfilling this glorious task not only on the national soil, but on the whole planet. Through world literature, we continue to enjoy the life, customs, spiritual world, values, and other aspects of the peoples of the world. This will undoubtedly serve to improve our secular aesthetic views.

For example, our aesthetic views on their culture and spirituality are formed as we imagine the world of the Russians through Russian literature, the English through English literature, and the French through French literature. The role of novels, short stories, short stories, dramatic, poetic and other works of art in the development of aesthetic spirit and taste in the human heart is special. For example, the Uzbek TV channel's program "Fairy tales - skirts for good" touches the hearts of children. Goodness is highly valued in the science of aesthetics. The little ones who enjoy that show are more or less aware of good and evil. Love for good and hatred for evil will prevail. While these feelings serve to shape the aesthetic worldview, it is possible to understand the place of the fairy tale in the world of aesthetics.

Poetry has a special place among works of art. Poetry, created by polishing the word, serves to evoke delicate feelings in the human heart. As the delicate senses become more intense, a person's subtle attitude to reality is formed. There is no doubt that the poems glorifying the Motherland, love, beautiful nature, the feelings of the soul have only a positive effect on the aesthetic taste of the reader.

In the upbringing of today's harmoniously developed generation, while enjoying the rich spiritual heritage of our great ancestors in educational institutions, they can deeply understand that from time immemorial, special attention was paid to the correct formation of human sensitivity to reality. Aesthetic views have a special place in the works of such great scholars and poets as Alisher Navoi, Farobi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Mirzo Ulugbek, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur.



Among them, the aesthetic views of Abu Nasr Farooobi are particularly noteworthy for the younger generation. After all, the rich scientific and spiritual heritage of the scholar is a unique school in the worthy formation of the worldview of a harmoniously developed generation. In the work of Abu Nasr al-Farabi, goodness and beauty are combined in a certain sense. In his works, the phrases “beautiful deeds” and “beautiful deeds” are skillfully used in their place. In them, the thinker substantiated the wonderful aspects of achieving beauty in the human world.

One of the factors that make a person acquainted with goodness is art. It is not difficult to understand the important aspects that affect the minds of the younger generation at the core of every work of art. Let’s just say the melodies don’t leave anyone indifferent. Asked how the song hurts, Farobi notes that the artist’s ability must be innate. In short, aesthetic education plays a very important role in the formation of a spiritually mature person. Therefore, one of the urgent tasks of today is to further improve the effective methods of aesthetic education, to bring up mature people in all respects on the basis of increasing its effectiveness.

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13. CRITERIA OF SPIRITUAL IMAGE OF MAN AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

Mamayunusova.M.I

Fergana Polytechnic Institute.

Senior Lecturer of the Department of Uzbek History and Social Sciences

Annotation: In this article is a scientific analysis of the important role of humanism and patriotism in public life and human activities

Keywords: Ethical standards in family and humanitarian patriotism, national and universal moral norms, values and cultural heritage of the thinkers.

One of our moral values, which directly amazes the world from our national values, is humanity. Humanism, like the concept of patriotism, is a sacred feeling that glorifies humanity and shapes positive attitudes towards one's homeland, one's neighborhood, one's family.

Humanism ("Man" - Arabic; "Parvar" - Persian Tajik "Lik" - Uzbek - care for the person) - the struggle for human dignity, freedom and the full manifestation of abilities means the pursuit of human happiness, equality, justice. . Central Asian thinkers Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi and others in their works promoted the ideas of human freedom, its dignity and humanity. Humanism is an integral part of the national psyche of the Uzbek people. It is a meaningful and meaningful concept. Humanism is seen as an integral part of the Uzbek people. The Qur'an is based on the ideas of humanity. The hadiths of Muhammad (peace be upon him) are a collection of wisdom rich in these ideas.

One of the most glorious humanitarian ideas of our President and the state of Uzbekistan is the policy of internal and external peace. As long as man is born, he must live. You need peace to live. So, the peace policy of our state is intertwined with the content of the humanitarian policy. The environmental policy of the state of Uzbekistan is also connected with the humanitarian content. As the environment deteriorates, so does human health. As long as a person is unhealthy, it causes unhealthiness in society. The promotion of the Healthy Generation Program in our country is a great humanitarian initiative. Independent Uzbekistan cares about the health of its people and sees it as a national asset.

The Constitution and laws of Uzbekistan are aimed at protecting and respecting the interests of the people, the harmonious development of each person. The content and principles of humanitarian ideas are an integral part of the Uzbek national mentality. These ideas were not created by the movement of thinkers from the outside, but were an integral part of the thinking of the people. A person's love for a child is an ability to



develop in the process of his participation in social life, in his interactions with other people, and his will cannot be learned from a school or a book. However, pedagogical work, by its nature, strengthens the love and trust in people due to the fact that they are in harmony with children. The potential of pedagogical activity is developed in the school, in the process of this activity. Another manifestation of humanity is the glorification of man. Man is the flower of nature. He is worthy of all praise. There are wonderful and exemplary ideas about this in the Qur'an and the hadiths, in the works of thinkers. We will limit ourselves to quoting the words of the philosopher, poet and thinker Mirzo Abdulkadir Bedil, who was awarded the honorary title of "Sharq Gegeli".

Bedil considers man to be respected and esteemed regardless of his racial, national, or religious beliefs, and says, "Whoever does not call a person worthy of worship is cursed." What a great idea! This idea is just, honorable and noble for any period.

The formation of patriotic and humane feelings in the psyche of the citizens of the independent Republic, especially the youth, their development is an important guarantee of building a democratic, just and legal society. Therefore, the formation of feelings of patriotism and humanity should remain one of the important directions of our entire educational work.

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14. INVOLVEMENT IS A HIGH SPIRITUAL QUALITY.

Sh.Rasulova - Senior Teacher Department Of Social Sciences.

Annotation: In this article, a sense of belonging, a sense of responsibility, a sense of personal involvement in the destiny of the Homeland shows the growing necessity and importance of the idea.

Basic expressions: National idea, involvement, sense of belonging, civic involvement, responsibility, personal involvement, moral requirements of society.

Involvement, a sense of belonging, civic involvement, responsibility, a sense of personal involvement in the fate of the Motherland show the growing necessity and importance of the idea.

In forming a sense of belonging to the national idea, first of all, it is necessary to form a sense of responsibility in the minds of the younger generation. As for the concept of civic responsibility, responsibility is, first of all, the ability to apply the moral requirements of society in their daily activities, to comply with them or not. This concept represents the interdependence of the rights and obligations of citizens. As a person realizes his duty, his sense of responsibility increases. When a person understands his duty to society, he develops a sense of personal involvement. Involvement activities cannot exist in pure form. It manifests itself in the context of a series of human qualities. That is, the concept of involvement is widely used today in "spiritual and moral education", "conscience, its components", "commandment of conscience", "conscience", "national idea", "perfect man", "devotion", "patriotism"., Are related to concepts such as "ideological immunity" and these concepts are interdependent. In Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, *otnosyashiysya* is given in the sense of belonging, belonging, belonging, belonging.

Involvement is a high spiritual quality inherent in man. It is manifested in a person's sense of responsibility to society for his actions, deeds, behavior, common work, intolerance of injustice, injustice, active expression of benevolence to creative thoughts and ideas, and others.

Everyone who knows me, an Uzbek, a citizen of Uzbekistan, should live, strive and be active with this feeling.

Sense of involvement:

Involvement of a person in relation to the people around him;

Family involvement;

Community involvement;

Nationality;

These are cases related to the feeling of belonging to the country, the Motherland.



We all need to understand that the effectiveness of our reforms in other areas of life is inextricably linked with the restoration of the settlement, the extensive study of our historical heritage, the preservation of our traditions, the development of culture and arts and education and civic engagement.

The feeling of belonging is manifested in practice in the sense of citizenship, civic responsibility, respect for people as human beings, respect for their life, honor, dignity, inviolability Citizen involvement - involvement in any activity, process, partnership. If every citizen lives with a sense of personal involvement in the fate of the Motherland, his duty and responsibility to society will increase. A sense of belonging unites people. Therefore, a person who turns involvement and responsibility into daily activities is a person of true spirituality. In order to preserve the rich material and spiritual heritage of our ancestors and pass it on to future generations, every citizen living in this country must feel responsible and involved. Today, the personal responsibility and involvement of every citizen plays an important role in increasing the effectiveness of reforms in our country, the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society. The reforms being carried out in our country today, as well as the changing pace of life, clearly demonstrate this. This is evidenced by the fact that President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev puts forward in our country the principle that "the people should serve our people, not government agencies." A person with a sense of belonging develops a sense of pride in what is being done.

In this sense, the national idea is a unique force that shapes a person's sense of pride in his nation, its history, national values and traditions. We must not forget that the realization of the great goals embodied in the national idea is directly related to the positive changes in the spiritual world and worldview of our society and every person who is a member of this society. So let us consider that the quality of involvement is in harmony with the pillars of our national idea.

Country peace and involvement. Peace in the country is a priceless blessing, a great happiness. Peace in the country is a guarantee of sustainable development. The Uzbek people highly value peace and see it as a guarantee of the realization of their dreams and aspirations. The peace of the country is closely connected with the freedom and independence of the Motherland. A nation that is dependent on someone can never live freely and prosperously. Therefore, we must always be ready to preserve independence and peace, to protect our country from aggressive forces. After all, peace is a national and universal value, and one of the most sacred human rights in the world is the right to live in peace. It is a tool that allows everyone to make their dreams come true. As long as there is peace, there is peace and tranquility in every state, province, district, neighborhood, family. restoration, extensive study of our historical heritage, preservation



of our traditions, development of culture and art and education, as well as citizen participation.

The feeling of belonging is manifested in practice in the sense of citizenship, civic responsibility, respect for people as human beings, respect for their life, honor, dignity, inviolability Citizen involvement - involvement in any activity, process, partnership. If every citizen lives with a sense of personal involvement in the fate of the Motherland, his duty and responsibility to society will increase. A sense of belonging unites people. Therefore, a person who turns involvement and responsibility into daily activities is a person of true spirituality. In order to preserve the rich material and spiritual heritage of our ancestors and pass it on to future generations, every citizen living in this country must feel responsible and involved. The personal responsibility and involvement of every citizen in the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society plays an important role in increasing the effectiveness of the reforms being carried out in our country today. The first President of our country IA Karimov in his book "High spirituality is an invincible force" said about the sense of belonging: First of all, I would say that everyone living in this country should understand themselves, our ancient history and rich culture, the heritage of our great ancestors, think consciously about today's rapidly changing realities of life, live independently and be involved in all changes in our country.

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15. GENERALIZED MODELS OF PASSIVE NONLINEAR ELEMENTS FOR ANALYSIS OF FERRORESONANCE IN ELECTRIC NETWORKS.

Begmatov Shavkat Ernstovich
Tashkent State Technique of the University
"Electr Tekhniksi" Department of Associate Professor,
echnique Candidate of Sciences.

Khalmanov Dilshod Khushvaktovich
Tashkent State Technician of the University
"Electr Technical" department of senior librarian

Dusmukhamedova Saidakhon Alisherovna
Toshkent Davlat University Technician
"Electr Technicians" Department of Assistant

Abstract: Ferroresonance phenomena in high voltage electrical networks lead to damage to electromagnetic voltage transformers. In order to determine measures to prevent and eliminate ferroresonance, it is relevant to develop mathematical models for the study and analysis of the processes occurring in ferroresonance circuits.

The article proposes generalized mathematical models of passive nonlinear elements as one of the effective methods for analyzing ferroresonance processes in electrical networks.

Keywords: ferroresonance phenomena, electromagnetic voltage transformers, nonlinear passive elements, generalized mathematical models, nonlinear inductance, nonlinear capacitance, nonlinear resistance, dynamic characteristics.

In electrical circuits, ferroresonance phenomena (FA) are often observed, characterized by a jump-like transition from the mode of strong saturation of the core of a ferromagnetic inductor to a weakly saturated mode or vice versa [1].

In the electric power industry, the most dangerous are FAs at substations with a voltage of 220 kV and above, where unacceptable currents pass through the high-voltage winding of electromagnetic voltage transformers (EMTS), which leads to their damage and disruption of power supply.

Taking into account the impossibility of practical full-scale experiments with the aim of analyzing FA in high voltage electrical networks, the most effective and expedient is the analysis method based on mathematical modeling and numerical calculation of ferroresonant circuits. [2,3].



The article proposes generalized mathematical models of passive nonlinear elements (PNE) (Table 1.) as well as analytical expressions for determining their equivalent parameters, as one of the simple and effective methods for analyzing ferroresonant processes in electrical networks [4,5,6].

Table 1..

Generalized mathematical models and dynamic characteristics

PVE

1. Generalized mathematical model of nonlinear inductance (NI).

The EMTH winding has NI and its electromagnetic Weber-Ampere characteristic is expressed through the dependence of the current i on the flux linkage ψ [7]:

$$i = F \left\{ \begin{matrix} \psi, \psi^n, \frac{d\psi}{dt}, \frac{d^2\psi}{dt^2}, \dots \\ \vdots, \frac{d\psi}{dt}, \frac{d^2\psi}{dt^2} \end{matrix} \right\} \quad (1)$$

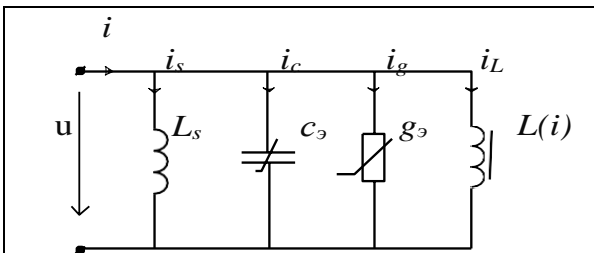


Figure 1.1. Generalized mathematical model of NI
 $\mu(i_L)$ – magnetic permeability of a ferromagnetic material;
 g_3 – equivalent resistive conductivity of NI;
 C_3 – equivalent electromagnetic capacity of NI;
 L_s – leakage inductance

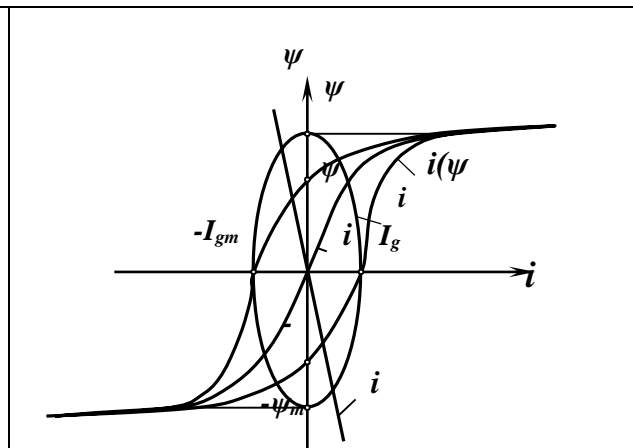


Figure 1.2. Dynamic characteristics of NI

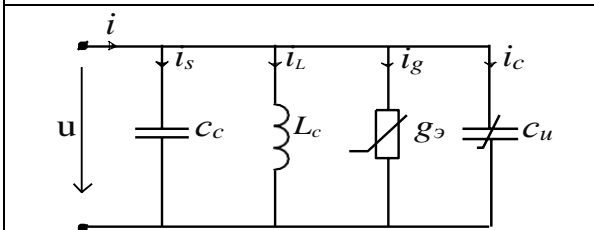


Figure 2.1. Generalized mathematical model of HE
 $\epsilon(u)$ – dielectric constant;
 g_3 – equivalent resistive conductivity HE;
 L_C – equivalent inductance HE
 C_C – linear capacity of HE.

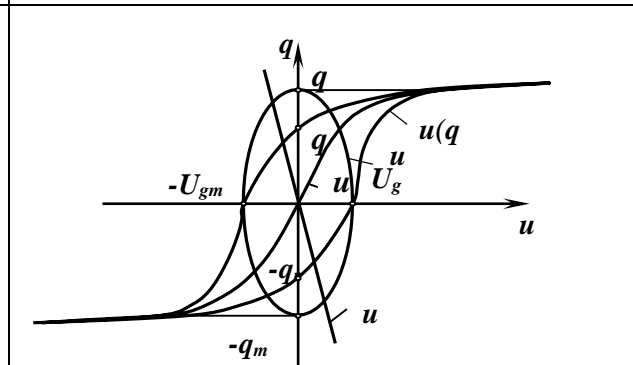


Figure 2.2. Dynamic characteristics

Equation (1) describes the NI equivalent circuit in general form and is its a generalized mathematical model (Fig. 1.1.).

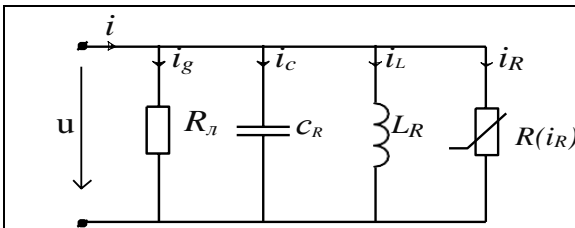


Figure 3.1. Generalized mathematical model of neural network

$R(i_R)$ - nonlinear active resistance NS ;
 R_n - linear active resistance NS ;
 L_R - equivalent inductance HC
 C_R - equivalent capacity of HC .

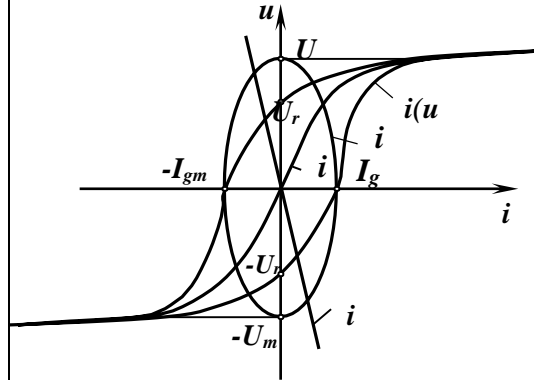


Figure 3.2. Dynamic characteristics of NS

If we assume that the equivalent parameters L_s , C_e , and g_e in the NI equivalent circuit are constant, then, taking into account (1), we obtain

$$i = C \frac{d^2 \psi}{dt^2} + g \frac{d\psi}{dt} + a\psi + b\psi^n + \frac{\psi}{L_s} \quad (2)$$

where $i_L = a\psi + b\psi^n$ — approximation of the Weber-Ampere characteristic of NI,

obtained on the basis of the magnetization curve $B = f(H)$.

Considering the mains voltage $u = U_m \cos \omega t$ and taking into account the adopted approximation of the dynamic characteristics of the NI, it follows:

$$i = i_c + i_g + i_L = \left(a - \frac{I_{cm}}{\Psi_m} \right) \psi + b\psi^n \pm \frac{I_{gm}}{\Psi_m} \sqrt{\Psi_m^2 - \psi^2} \quad (3)$$

On the basis of (3), it is possible to construct a dynamic characteristic of the generalized mathematical model of NI (Fig.1.2.).

Equivalent parameters L_s , C_e и $g_e = \frac{1}{R_g}$ - in the equivalent circuit NI are respectively

determined from the following expressions

$$R_g = \frac{U_w}{I \left(H_c + 0,125 \omega \sigma d^2 B_s \sqrt{2\varepsilon - 1} \right)} \quad (4)$$

$$C_e = \frac{a\Psi_r + \frac{b\Psi^n}{R_g} \sqrt{U_m^2 - \Psi_r^2}}{\omega^2 \Psi_r} = \frac{a\Psi_r + \frac{b\Psi^n}{R_g} \sqrt{\Psi_m^2 - \Psi_r^2}}{\omega^2 \Psi_r} \quad (5)$$

$$L_s = \frac{\Psi_r}{\frac{1}{\Psi_m} \left(I_{cm} \Psi_r + I_{gm} \sqrt{\Psi_m^2 - \Psi_r^2} \right) - b\Psi_r^n} \quad (6)$$

1. Generalized mathematical model of nonlinear capacitance (HE).

The electrical Coulomb-Volt characteristic of the interlayer HE windings of the EMTH can be represented through the dependence of the charge "q" from stress "u". [7]:



$$q = F \left[u, u^n, \frac{dq}{dt}; \frac{d^2q}{dt^2}, \dots \right] \quad (7)$$

Equation (7) describes the HE equivalent circuit in general form and is its generalized mathematical model (Fig.2.1.).

This characteristic distinguishes between static and differential $C_d = \frac{dq}{du}$ capacity.

The current through HE is defined as $i = \frac{dq}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} = C(u) \frac{du}{dt}$

(8)

Based on (8), you can get the dynamic characteristic of the HE (Fig.2.2).

Studies show that the equivalent capacitance depends on the frequency of the magnetization reversal of the EMTH core, and therefore depends on the value of magnetic and electrical quantities [8]:

The value of the equivalent capacity can be calculated from the condition

$\psi = \Psi_r = wSB_r$ and then from the generalized mathematical model of HE for $i = 0 \Rightarrow i' + i + i = 0$ taking into account (4) and (6) from expression (5) we obtain

$$\frac{1}{L_c \omega^2} + \omega K w^2 S^2 B_r^2 \frac{\sqrt{U^2 - (wSB_r)^2 \omega^2}}{wSB_r \omega^2 R_s} \quad (9)$$

where $K = \frac{b}{\dots}$

Expression (9) makes it possible to determine the equivalent capacitance of the EMHE windings in a wide frequency range and to take into account the effect of individual NI parameters on the value of this capacitance.

1. Generalized mathematical model of nonlinear resistance (NS).

The electrical current-voltage characteristic of the active NS of the EMTH windings can be represented through the voltage dependence "u" from current "i".

$$u = F \left[i, i^n, \frac{di}{dt}; \frac{d^2i}{dt^2}, \dots \right] \quad (10)$$

Equation (10) describes the equivalent circuit of an active NS in general form and is its generalized mathematical model (Fig. 3.1.).

In the dynamic volt-ampere characteristic (Fig. 3.2), static $R_c = \frac{u}{i}$ и differential $R_d = \frac{du}{di}$ resistance.

With a sinusoidal voltage $u = U_m \sin[\omega t + \psi]$ the current in the circuit with NS changes according to the following expression:



$$i = g(t)u = g_3(1 + \sin\omega t)U_m \sin(\omega t + \psi) \quad (11)$$

where $g = \frac{1}{R_3}$ - equivalent conductivity of NS.

Considering that at the saturation point of the dynamic characteristic $U_m = \omega\Psi_m = \omega wSB_r$, then for the current we get

$$i = g_3 \omega wSB_r [\sin(\omega t + \psi) - \cos 2\omega t] \quad (12)$$

Taking into account expressions (4) and (5) from (12) for the equivalent active resistance we obtain:

$$R = C_{RL} \omega^2 - \frac{\sqrt{U_m^2 - (wSB_r)^2 \omega^2}}{wSB_r \omega^2} \quad (13)$$

Thus, generalized mathematical models and dynamic characteristics of PNE are distinguished by their novelty and simple analytical expressions (6), (9) and (13) that determine the equivalent parameters of NI, NE and NS have a sufficiently high accuracy compared to the known calculation formulas.

The use of generalized mathematical models and analytical expressions of PNE is one of the most effective methods for the analysis and calculation of ferroresonant processes in electrical networks.

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16. PECULIARITIES OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Abdullayeva Khilola

1st year master's degree at the Faculty of Economics

Abstract: industry - a leading sector of the economy that has a decisive influence on the level of development of the productive forces of society; Enterprises (factories) engaged in the production of tools and other products for industry and other sectors of the economy, as well as in the production of raw materials, fuel, energy, timber, processing of industrial or agricultural products , plants, power plants, mines, quarries, etc.). Industry forms the basis of expanded reproduction and promotes industrial growth. According to the classification adopted in the 1980s, the industry is divided into 18 large sectors: electricity; fuel industry; ferrous metallurgy; non-ferrous metallurgy; chemical and petrochemical industry; mechanical engineering and metalworking; forestry, wood processing and pulp and paper industry; building materials industry; construction and details industry; glass and china industry; light S; food industry; Microbiology Industry; flour and mixed feed industry; medical industry; The printing industry is further subdivided into manufacturing and manufacturing industries.

Keywords: industry, forces of society, production, raw materials, fuel, energy, timber, flour and mixed feed industry, medical industry

Industry is the most important part of a country's economy, the foundation of its economic power and defense capability. It is the face of the country and an indicator of its level of development, as it will be the center of scientific and technical intellectual potential. The purpose of industry is to provide the national economy with machinery, equipment and other modern means of production, the production of consumer goods for the population.

The concept of industry covers a number of areas. Some of their groups are called complexes: military-industrial (or defense), forestry, fuel and energy, nuclear, agro-industrial. Industry, in turn, is divided into associations, enterprises and organizations.

An important form of industrial organization in a market economy is the establishment of financial-industrial groups operating under the federal law of November 30, 1995, to increase the competitiveness and production efficiency of its members, to establish rational technological and cooperative relations, to increase export potential, accelerate scientific and technological progress, convert defense enterprises and attract investment. From February 2, 1998, the functions of the federal state body authorized by



the state to regulate the organization, operation and liquidation of financial-industrial groups will be transferred to the Ministry of Economy of the Russian Federation.

At the same time, enterprises will be the main point of economic reform and the application of reform forces. It is important to know that most of them ceased to be state property as a result of privatization.

Over the years, a strong military-industrial complex (military-industrial complex) has emerged in Russia, which has mastered the best scientific and production forces. Its capabilities can be assessed by the fact that at least 60% of all national scientific research and development of a military and civil nature is carried out in the enterprises of the military-industrial complex. A number of unique high technologies have been created, so our country is far ahead of the world's leading countries in today's complex conditions.

The growth of exports of Russian weapons and military equipment is of particular importance for the survival and prosperity of the defense complex. Russia has every opportunity to become a leader in the international arms market. It is May 25, 1999 - a simple weapon should serve the formation of new governing structures s Rossiyastrvia by presidential decree on Russian agencies, ammunition, shipbuilding, management systems.

Given that there are no state structures in Russia, Kayaaya heads the Russian Military-Industrial Committee, and world experience shows that it is expedient to unite under one roof of the aerospace industry, which performs similar functions, in March 1999 issues of coordination and regulation of aviation industry from the Ministry of Economy to the Russian Aviation and Space Agency. It should be noted that the Statute of the Agency was approved by a government decree on October 25, 1999

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Today, the fuel and energy complex is "half the country." The share of fuel and energy stations in the volume of industrial production is 40%.

An important part of the federal budget (42%) is the main activities related to the production and transportation of electricity, heat, natural gas, oil and petroleum products. The state pays special attention to ensuring the uninterrupted operation of these organizations, improving the management system of the fuel and energy complex, saving energy resources. In particular, this is reflected in the federal law of 31 March 1999 "On gas supply in the Russian Federation", from 20 November 1997 "On improving the management of the coal industry", 5 from July 1999 on the provision of reliable energy



supply to strategic organizations and the government program "Russian electricity supply in 1998-2005".

The fuel and energy complex is characterized by the establishment of large production associations such as Gazprom Rao, Yukos Oil Company JSC.

Now the Russian economy is planted on an "oil needle." Fuel mined in remote areas is initially expensive, and the need to use only land transport in Russia increases the cost of fuel. No country in the world allows such mono-dependence. Energy production costs, like transportation costs, have long outstripped global levels.

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In addition, oil and coal production in Russia has declined, economic ties have been disrupted, and as a result, controversial issues have emerged that hinder the development of fuel and energy complexes in the CIS countries. The problems of export and transit of energy resources have intensified, raising questions about the state of the Caspian Sea. The government decree of March 6, 1996 approved the federal target program "Fuel and Energy" for 1996-2000, which will ensure energy efficiency in the new stage of the economy, and especially in areas with energy shortages, the efficiency of fuel and energy resources. aims to increase and create sustainable exports of energy resources as the main source of foreign exchange earnings.

In the face of fierce competition in world markets, electricity may be one of the most attractive export products for Russia. In addition, in terms of energy, the most profitable, first of all, will be nuclear kilowatts, the value of which in Russia is about three times lower than in Western Europe. At the same time, in nuclear energy, the rock will be a strategically important industry, in recent years, the crisis has emerged financial and economic situation. The causes of the crisis are the general state of the country's economy, as well as non-payment for electricity generated by nuclear power plants. In order to prevent further destabilization of nuclear energy, the Government Resolution of July 21, 1998 approved the Program for the Development of Atomic Energy of the Russian Federation for the period 1998-2005 and for the period up to 2010. The program is based on the need to develop nuclear energy as an integral part of the country's fuel and energy complex, the location of nuclear power plants in the regions. It is planned to increase the safe operation of existing nuclear power plants, replace the waste nuclear power plants and thermal power plants of the new generation of nuclear power plants, save fossil fuels and improve the environmental situation.



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17. DEVELOPMENT OF REMOTE AND CONTACTLESS MOBILE BANKING SERVICES IN UZBEKISTAN.

Shermukhamedov Bobur Abbasovich,
Ph.D. applicant, Tashkent Financial Institute.

Mannopova Elzara
Ph.D. applicant, Senior Lecturer Tashkent State university of law.

Annotation: The article deals with the systems bank - client, Internet banking or remote customer service as one of the components of the competitiveness of a modern bank.

Keywords: Humo pay, Bank-client, e-wallets, service clients, mobile banking, video banking.

Introduction. The reform of the banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, taking into account the development trends of the world financial market, is a prerequisite for the establishment by banks of the level of customer service at the level of international standards. In this regard, the sustainable and balanced development of the country's national economy, as well as increasing the competitiveness of the economy and the participation of commercial banks, which are the main bases in the financial services market, are improving from year to year. The implementation of measures aimed at the further development of the banking system, including the activities of commercial banks and the improvement of banking services, in the strategy of actions for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 is defined as one of the priority tasks.

Research methodology. The research used methods of analysis and synthesis of the development of remote banking services in foreign countries and Uzbekistan.

Results and its discussion. A study of the experience of developed countries shows that currently commercial banks have been operating for several years on the basis of modern innovative software and special platforms in the system.

Considering the most important trends of recent years, financial institutions have already moved from physical influences to digital communications, such as (mobile banking, video banking, e-commerce, online lending, (Marketplace) - marketplaces via mobile banking applications, money transfer (P2P) or (Any2any) - any amount to cards and to holders of Visa, MasterCard and ChinaUnionPay. In addition, Banks and payment organizations have developed their own mobile RBS applications for their clients and expanded a number of functions by adding replenishment and identification of electronic wallets Yandex money, Mastercard, Web money, Qiwi, Wallestone, Payeer, Perfect Money, etc. In such payment systems as Upay, Paynet,



Oson, Apelsin, Hi-Tech Bank. a cashback is implemented through a mobile application inside the service, and when paying on the service, a cashback is added to the wallet. Classic contact payment systems have already outlived their time, and now the time remote banking is getting bigger its popular in the financial field. Internet banking, mobile banking and video banking are increasingly becoming part of the daily practice of remote banking. The convenience of their use in banking practice constantly attracts new users. The use of remote banking services is a priority in the development of banking services. To date, access to banking services has become possible using various devices such as NFC key fobs, QR code tags, RF readers, barcode readers. As you know, cash register mobile terminals on the Android platform, banking mobile applications and video banking ATMs with access to the Internet. Contactless payments can only be made in places with the NFC logo. Now all ATMs are ours The first republics that accept Uzcard cards have passed the international certification process and provide services for Mir, Visa, MasterCard, Union Pay cards. ATMs operating in the "Uzcard" system are equipped with cash-in and cash-out functions, which ensure the issuance and acceptance of cash. In addition, it became possible to buy foreign currencies (dollars) through a plastic card from an ATM or by putting cash in an ATM.

A new payment system "Humo" was launched in 2019. The National Interbank Processing Center offers a special solution to support authorization and clearing operations for each bank. Plastic cards "Humo Card" is a payment system based on bank cards for carrying out transactions both in Uzbekistan and abroad. Using the example of the payment system operator "Humo", contacts have been established with international payment systems (Visa, MasterCard, ChinaUnionPay), which makes it possible to carry out transactions in foreign currency from "Humo" bank cards abroad and foreign bank cards of these systems in Uzbekistan. Dual interface (simultaneously contact and contactless payments), various card options (stickers for the phone - stickers and bracelets in the form of watches). An innovation of the "Humo" payment system is the new HUMO Pay service. This service enables contactless payments via mobile phones throughout the entire "Humo» infrastructure. According to the description, HUMO pay is identical to services such as Apple Pay and Samsung Pay. These are mobile payment systems, when you can pay for purchases using NFC technology, but Touch ID or Face ID are usually used to confirm the payment. At the moment, " JSCB Kapitalbank" has launched the Humo pay contactless payment platform on its mobile application Apelsin.

Banks continue to improve their mobile applications and present them in a new way. It can be said that some banks are effectively using the method of "rebranding" of the mobile application such as Zoomrad (Aloqabank), Quant (Qishloqqurilishbank) Apelsin (Kapitalbank) and Joyda (UzSQB). And PJSCB "Orient finance bank" and



Marta SoftPos have launched a mobile banking application for merchants to accept payments from international cards like VISA and Mastercard via a smartphone with NSF support. The National Interbank Processing Center (NIPC) and JSCB "Turonbank" jointly launched a new OneTouch product based on Tap to phone technology. The technology allows you to accept payments for goods and or services from "Humo" bank cards by a smartphone with an NFC module. At the same time, consumers gain experience and will be able to pay for their purchases contactless where it was previously impossible. For example, taxi passengers will be able to pay with just one touch of their card to the driver's phone. OneTouch works on smartphones with the Android operating system and only accepts contactless Humo cards. To do this, the seller needs to enter the amount to be paid on the smartphone screen, and the buyer only needs to touch the merchant's phone with his card. Future plans of the Humo payment system include the ability to pay users of international payment systems with cards with higher reliability and stability, in such conditions a passenger can save up to eight minutes a day by choosing to pay for a contactless ticket through a turnstile instead of buying tokens at the box office. Currently, more than two hundred thousand terminals have been installed throughout the republic, and it is planned to cover other regions and territories of the country. Although the number of ATMs in the "Humo" payment system was 3000 thousand, the number of terminals was 200 thousand. ATMs operating in the "Humo" system are equipped with a cash-in and cash-out function, which ensures the issuance and acceptance of cash; in addition, it became possible to buy foreign currencies (dollars) through a plastic card from an ATM or by putting cash in an ATM. In large cities, developed countries, contactless payments are widely used, which in turn led to the emergence of new technologies - payments using the phone. Apple Pay and Google Pay systems are clear examples of this. It is no longer necessary to carry the card with you. It is enough to bind the card to an NFC-enabled phone.

Conclusions. Making a conclusion, the following advantages of using contactless payment systems can be highlighted:

“For digital banks and credit unions, which are cutting back on regular customer visits and costs, customer satisfaction is a pressing issue and could be of great benefit to banks if the existing problems are addressed.

- Price optimization. Due to the effectiveness of digital competition banks and credit unions need to think about how to differentiate themselves from non-profit transactions and how to use intelligent automation. In addition, organizations will have to rebuild office processes and change their spiritually outdated infrastructure.

- Creation of new streams of income. Banks' use of proprietary software creates the basis for cost savings, increase in income and the emergence of new opportunities. If the banking ecosystem optimizes traditional banking services, then new products and



segments are highlighted that provide differentiated offerings and monetization opportunities.

- Development of security and coordination systems. Despite the fact that customer information is a “product” for many financial institutions, the need for increased security and enhanced understanding of artificial intelligence is also different from customer compliance and trust. This can lead to lower costs and business growth. To meet consumer needs, they must pay particular attention to increasing numbering and innovation initiatives using the cloud.

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18. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENTS OF “HEAD” AND “HAND” IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

Abdivaitova Sevarakhon Bakhtiyorjon qizi
teacher of English department of Tashkent
Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers

Annotation: This thesis deals with comparison of English and Uzbek phraseological units in terms of their structural and semantic correspondence. It explores somatic set expressions related to human body, the focus being placed particularly on body expressions that contain “*hand*”, “*head*” as components. The analysis of the selected corpus of English and Uzbek somatic phraseological units is carried out with respect to the structure, meaning and usage.

Keywords: phraseological units, somatic, semantic, linguistics, lexical.

Phraseological units have always attracted attention of linguists, although they were not given enough recognition in the past. The new trends in English lexical studies, however, have thrown a completely different light on these multi-word units with more or less unpredictable meanings. Being regarded as something inherently linked with a successful acquisition of a foreign language, set expressions are of great importance in any language system. With different levels of figurativeness they represent indispensable lexical elements that help any foreign language speaker sound more native and proficient. It is obvious that different languages will have different phraseological units, both in structure and meaning. Also the repertoire of phraseological units will vary from one person to another, depending on their social or intellectual background.

The novelty of the topic is that the semantic peculiarities and linguacultural properties of the somatic phraseological units with the components “*head*” and “*hand*” in the English and Uzbek languages have been investigated for the first time.

The methods of investigation used in it are as follows: componential analysis, oppositional, contextual, comparative and linguocultural methods.

The term “*somatism*” is derived from Greek “*soma*” meaning “*body*”. By somatisms are understood “not only lexemes, naming parts of body, but also words related to the organism of the human and animals (a bone, a skin, blood, a muscle, a nerve etc.), because they denote vital elements of the material substance, without which a living organism cannot exist”.

And in the second chapter we analyzed the structural, semantic and linguocultural properties of the phraseological units with the components of “*head*” and “*hand*” in the



English and Uzbek languages.

We can easily say that there are many somatic phraseologisms with the component “head” in English. They are divided into the following phraseosemantic groups:

- I. Phraseologisms denoting intellectual and cognitive abilities of the person:
Have a clear head – be good at controlling;
come into one’s head – come something to one’s head;
- II. Phraseologisms denoting the spiritual condition of the person:
hang (down) one’s head (to come directly or ashamed);
- III. Phraseologisms denoting a person’s intellectual ability:
be off one’s head (to be out of mind);
Have good head for something - (to have natural ability to do something well);
 With the component “hand” denoting to physical and mental abilities:
 - a) Goodness:
to have open/clean hands – to be generous person;
 - b) Giving help:
to serve somebody hand and foot –to help somebody honestly/continually;
 - c) Responsibility:
-to be one’s hands – to be responsible for and etc.

There are many somatic phraseologisms with the component “head” in Uzbek. They are divided into the following phraseosemantic groups:

1. SPhUs denoting a person: *hammaning boshida bor bo’lmoq* –har bir inson biror bir ishni hayoti davomida tajribadan o’tkazmoq;
2. SPhUs denoting the spiritual state of the person:
 - A) xursandchilik: *boshi osmonga yetdi, boshi ko’kka yetdi*=ma’nosi: o’zida yo’q xursand bo’lmoq.
 - B) hafagarchilik: *boshi gavg’oda bo’lmoq*=ma’nosi: hafa bo’lmoq, o’zini yomon his qilmoq; *boshi chiqmadi*=ma’nosi: halos bo’lmadi, qutilmadi;(not get rid of)
 - B) inson hayotidagi turli xil holatlar: *boshini ham qilmoq*=ma’nosi: uyalmoq;(being shy); *boshiga yetdi*=ma’nosi:halok qildi;(to make somebody vanish.

There are many phraseological units with the component “hand” in Uzbek.

1. Somatic phraseologisms expressing the spiritual state of the person: “*qo’l siltadi*” – diqqat e’tiboriga noloyiq deb topdi (to consider somebody is not worthy for attention);
2. Somatic phraseologisms expressing good and bad states of one’s life: “*qo’lini ko’tardi*” – taslim bo’lganini bidirdi/urdi (declaring about one’s being surrendered
3. Somatic phraseologisms expressing personal qualities: “*qo’li ochiq*” – saxiy (generous/open hand);



And the analysis of the material of the phraseological units with the components of “head” and “hand” – “bosh” and “qo’l” showed that some of them have national-specific features. For example: in English there exists such SPhUs: “*to give a golden handshake*” which means that a person has worked in some company or corporation for a long time and fulfilled his job and duties honestly very well. The time has come and he is going to retire. The company arranges a farewell party in his honour and he gets a bonus – a check for a large sum of money. It is one of the usual features of the mode of life of tradition of the main English speaking countries – the USA and England.

In Uzbek we do not have such a SPhU. But in Uzbek we have such a somatic set phrase “*qo’l bermoq*” which has two meanings:

1) *to greet somebody and*

2) *qo’l bermoq* – (*pirga qo’l bermoq* – in accordance to ancient tradition people came pirs and eshons and became their pupils – murids taking the hand of this pir or eshon and got lessons from him for some time till getting “fotiha” from that pir. This custom or procedure is connected with the Muslim religion. These pirs were highly spiritual and intellectual persons with a comprehensive religious knowledge which they spread among common people.

In Uzbek we have such a somatic PhUs as “*boshi ochiq*” which means “*not married*” and is usually used for woman.

In Uzbek there are such SPhUs as “*kallali odam* – a person which has a wise head, a clever person” and its antonym “*xomkalla* – a person who does something without thinking, a stupid person”.

In English “*a fat head*” means “*a dull or stupid person or blockhead*”.

Having been analyzed from the two above mentioned viewpoints, the somatic phraseological units were classified into five groups according to whether they were equivalent only semantically, semantically and lexically, semantically and syntactically or they corresponded on all two levels.

While investigating the phraseological units with the components “head” and “hand” we have analyzed the following problems. Phraseological units with the component “head” and “hand” from the structural point of view divide into several types. Besides that we come across to the following structures. They are the phraseological units of different structure and they contain 38% of phraseological units as a whole.

Somatic phraseologisms in Uzbek language contains the long history of the nation, its culture, customs and traditions. Phraseology is important for the study of semantic processes, associated with the development of the meanings of words, the birth of new signs processes to improve our competence in the study functioning of the language system. All this testifies to the importance and need to explore this part of the



lexicon. Being explored different types of SPhUs, we study their structure, syntactic context. Widely considered thematic, synonyms and antonymic ranks in phraseology. But among the English somatic phraseological units we could not find such synonymic set phrases, so we consider this phenomenon also to be a national specific one. Of course in future we try to continue our research and find more linguocultural features of SPhUs in the material of both languages.

Finally we can say that somatic phraseologisms in English and Uzbek have their own position in the linguistic field and they serve to strengthening the vocabulary of each language.

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