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HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF MUSIC ENSEMBLES AND STAGES OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

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KEYWORDS

harmony, accompaniment,
accompaniment, ensemble,
treatise, hafiz, band of
musicians, folk instruments

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the introduction of the ensemble concept to the Uzbek national music art and its activities in different periods. Eastern thinkers, musicologists and famous musicians have a wide coverage of views and musical heritage of instrumental performance and group singing.

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МУСИҚА АНСАМБЛЛАРИ РИВОЖЛАНИШИ ТАРИХИ ВА УНИНГ ТАКОМИЛ БОСҚИЧЛАРИ

KALIT SO‘ZLAR:

Ҳамнафаслик, жўровозлик,
жўрнавозлик, ансамбл,
рисола, ҳофиз, чолғучилар
жамоаси, халқ чолғулари

ANNOTATSIYA

Ушбу мақолада ўзбек миллий мусиқа санъатига ансамбл тушунчасининг кириб келиш ҳамда турли даврлардаги фаолияти ҳақида фикр юритилган. Шарқ мутафаккирлари, мусиқашунос олимлари ва атоқли созандаларининг чолғу ижрочилиги ва гуруҳ бўлиб куйлашга оид қарашлари ҳамда мусиқий мероси кенг ёритилган.

Хар бир халқнинг буюк ўтмишидан дарак берувчи бой маданияти унинг аслини белгилайди. Бу маданият, қадимдан ушбу элатлар ва миллатнинг моддий ва маънавий раўнақи йўлида хизмат қилди ва хизмат қилиб келмоқда. Шунингдек, уни бошқа халқлар урф-одати, анъана ва қадриятларидан кескин фарқланишини белгилаб берди. Ўзбек халқи ҳам худди ана шундай ўзининг бой тарихи, қадимги маданияти ва ўчмас мусиқа санъати билан дунё мусиқа маданияти ривожига улкан ҳисса қўшган тарихий халқлар сирасига киради. Ушбу санъат отадан-ўғилга, онадан-қизга, авлодлардан авлодларга, устоздан шогирдга анъана бўлиб ўтиб, яшаб келмоқда. Буни исботи сифатида бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда қад кўтариб турган тарихий обидалар, археологик қурилмалар, миниатюра санъатида акс этган расмлар, меъморчилик, халқ оғзаки ва ёзма ижодида тасвирланган санъат асарлари орқали кўришимиз мумкин.

Тарихий манбаалардан маълумки нафақат Ўрта Осиёда жумладан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳудудида азал-азалдан маданият, мусиқа ва санъат юксак даражада ривожланган. Мамлакатимизнинг турли ҳудудлари, водию воҳаларида олиб борилган археологик қазилмалари натижасида топилган тасвирий санъат ёдгорликларида бунининг яққол ифодасини кўришимиз мумкин. Ҳаттоки уларда илк жўрнавозлик наъмуналари акс этганлигини гувоҳи бўламиз. Бу ўз ўрнида жўрнавозликнинг ўша даврданоқ мавжуд бўлганлигидан далолат беради. Мусиқада ансамбл масалаларига оид маълумотлар Фаробий, Мароғий, Кавкавий, Дарвеш Али Чангий, сўнги йилларда Фитрат каби ўзбек мусиқа санъати назарияси, тарихи ва амалиётида муносиб хизмат кўрсатган буюк алломалар, мусиқашунос олимлар рисолаларида қимматли маълумотлар келтирилган. Айнан ўша жараёнда ансамбл термини ёки ансамбл турлари хусусида аниқ фикрлар келтирилмаган бўлсада, ҳаётий тажрибалар ва ижрочилик анъаналари, даста, гуруҳ ёки жамоа бўлиб ижро этиш амалиётининг оддий амаллари эканлигидан далолат беради. Жумладан, VII асрданоқ аждодларимизни қонун – қоидаларга бўйсунганлиги маълум бўлиб, тузилма сифатида мунтазам армияга эга бўлганлар. Ушбу тузилган армия таркибида мусиқачилар алоҳида ўрин эгаллаган бўлиб, Амур Темур ҳам ўз даврида санъат соҳасига кенг имкониятлар эшигини очиб берди. Амур Темур даврида Самарқандда, кегин эса унинг авлодлари Шохруҳ, Улуғбек, Хусайн Бойқаро, Бобур

бошқа даврга ўтиб Бухоро, Хива, Китоб, Қобул шаҳарларида ҳам ривожланди. Бунинг натижаси ўлароқ созанлар маҳалласи, бастакорлар кўчаси кабилар пайдо бўлган.

Мирзо Бобур ҳам Бобурномада қуйидагича келтиради. “Саховати ва мардлиги, истедоди, илм – фан, санъатга муҳаббати ва улар билан муваффақиятли шуғулланиши жиҳатидан Осиёдаги подшоҳлар орасида Бобурга тенг келадиган бирорта подшоҳ топилмайди.”²

XVII асрда яратилган Дарвеш Али Чангийнинг рисоласида келтирилган маълумотларга кўра, у илк мусиқа сабоқларини отаси Мирзо Али Чангийдан ўрганади. Кейинчалик ўзидан аввалроқ ижод этган машҳур мусиқа арбоблари Хужанд Жаъфар Қонуний, Али Дўст Найи, Ҳасан Кавкавий, Ҳофиз Маҳмуд, Ҳофиз Мирақ Ибн Мажруҳийлардан мусиқа ижрочилигига хос ва умуммахлоқий, инсонийлик фазилатлари сабоқларини ўрганади.

Чангийнинг мусиқа рисоласида қайд этилган ўша давр мусиқа ҳаётида жуда кўп ҳунарманд кишилар ҳам мусиқа ижрочилик амалиётида қизғин иштирок этишган. Жумладан, тикувчи Боқий Дирзий, Роянда Табиб, Абдулкарим Қозий, Мунажжим Боқий Шоҳидий, Ҳофиз Қосим Баззоз, Рирмуҳаммад Кулоллар чолғу асбобларида зўр маҳорат билан куй ижро этишган.³ Бу эса созандаларнинг жаъм бўлиши ансамблга бир ишора бўлиши эҳтимолдан холи эмас.

Ансамбл сўзи франсузча “энsemble” сўзидан олинган бўлиб, “бирлик”, “уйғунлик”, “оҳангдошлик” деган маъноларни билдиради. Ансамбл атамаси турли соҳаларда бир-бирига яқин бир нечта маъноларда қўлланилади. Меъморчиликда – бир кенгликда барпо этилган, бир-бирига мос иншоотлар мажмуаси. Мусиқада маълум бир мусиқа асарининг бир нечта ижрочилар томонидан биргаликда ижро этилиши. Созанда ва хонандаларнинг кичикроқ гуруҳига мўлжалланган мусиқа асари. Опера, оратория ва контаталарда ҳам ансамбл бўлади.

Ижрочилар сонига қараб ансамбллар дуэт (икки киши), трио (уч киши), квартет (тўрт киши), квинтет (беш киши), секстет (олти киши), септет (етти киши), октет (саккиз киши), нонет (тўққиз киши) ва ҳо казоларга бўлинади⁴.

Театр санъатида – драматург, режиссёр, рассаом, композитор ва актёрлар ижодининг уйғунлиги мавжуд бўлса, яъни ижодкорлар ансамбли бўлиб ишлашса, сахна асари ғоясининг мукамалроқ очилишига хизмат қилади ҳамда спектаклда услуб бирлиги юзага келади.

XVI-XVII асрларга келиб, Бухоро, Самарқанд, Хива ва Қўқон воҳаларида маданият рағнақи тобора юксала бошлайди. Мусиқий дунёқарашлари бир томондан кишиларни ўзаро узвий боғланиши мусиқа рағнақини ривожига катта таъсир ўтказди. Сарой аёнлари учун махсус созандалар бириктирилган ва уларга алоҳида раҳбар тайинланган. Сарой аёнлари учун ҳозир бўлган созандалар ўз раҳбарларига

² Бобур номидаги халқаро жамоат фонди: “Бобурнома” Ўзбекистон нашриёти Тошкент. 2019

³ Ҳалим Равшанович “Ансамбль ижрочилиги фаолияти тарихи ва тараққиёт босқичлари” «SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS» Scientific Journal ISSN: 2181-1601 // Volume: 1, ISSUE: 6.

⁴ Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. Биринчи жилд. Тошкент 2000 йил. 538-бет

итоатда бўлиб, муסיқий қонун қоидаларга қатъий риоя этишган. Одатда, жўрнавозликнинг асосий негизини муסיқий созлар мажмуи ташкил этади. Ҳар бир чолғу асбоб эса жўрнавозликда алоҳида ўринга ва товуш кўлампидан келиб чиққан ҳолда муҳим мақомига эгадир. Алишер Навоий “Маҳбуб ул қулуб” асарида ҳар бир созга алоҳида таъриф бериб уларни нечоғлиқ муסיқа олами учун муҳим эканлигини таърифлаб ўтади. Ҳар бир давр ва ижтимоий ҳаёт ўз ривожини асосида ансамблларнинг таркиб топишини жонли жараён билан боғлиқлигини намоён этиб келган. Масалан: дамли ва урма чолғулар ансамбли доимо ҳар бир даврда ҳам, ўз уйғунлиги билан амалиётда машҳур бўлиб келган. Созандалар ансамблига муҳит ва давр доимо ўз таъсирини ўтказиб келган. энг аввало унга бўлган муносабат муҳим аҳамият касб этган. Бунга XIX аср Хоразмда юзага келган муסיқий муҳитни мисол қилиш мумкин. Ўз даврининг донишманди – Ферузшоҳ (Хоразм) даврида муסיқа илмига эътибор юқори савияда бўлган. Хива хонлиги музофотида 32 та созандалар (гуруҳи) фаолият кўрсатишиб, уларнинг ҳар бири ўз дастури ва маҳоратини намоёниш этиб шахсан хон рухсатидан сўнг ўз фаолиятини давом эттирган. Мақом санъатини изчил йўлга қўйиш учун Ферузшоҳнинг назорати остида сарой созандалари гуруҳи (ансамбли) тузилади. Бу ишга ўта лаёқатли ҳофиз ва чолғучилар жалб этилади. Кейинчалик малакали созандалар сафини доим тўлдириб бориш мақсадида энг этук устозларга шогирд тайёрлаш вазифаси юклатилади. Шогирдларга парда ва усул тизимларини куй ва ашулаларга мос масалалар ўргата борилган.

XX асрнинг бошларига келиб, Ўзбекистонда халқимизнинг турмуш тарзини ўзгариши муносабати билан муסיқа санъатига бўлган қарашлар ҳам тобора ижобий томонга ўзгара борди. Ижтимоий ҳаёт билан биргаликда Республиканинг турли воҳаларида жамоавий меҳнат тартиби тузила бошлади. Замонга мослашиб воҳаларда ҳам чолғу созлар ансамблини жорий қилиш имконият даражасида амалга оширилиб борди. Даврнинг энг долзарб асосий ғоялари ҳам жамоаларда етакчи созандалар ансамблини фаолият кўрсатиши эди. Бундай дасталарнинг таркиб топиши ўзбек муסיқа меъросида янгича бир босқич сифатида кириб келди. Ҳар бир созандалар дастаси турли муסיқий чолғуларни ўз таркибига олиб, оммавий ижро учун мўлжалланган. XX асрнинг 30-50-йилларида муסיқа соҳаси кескин ривожланди ва воҳаларни ўзининг забардаст, ўта дидли муסיқа илмини ўзига хос намоёндалари ўз фаолиятларини бошлайди. Бу ўринда Ўзбекистонда хизмат кўрсатган санъат арбоби, муסיқа устаси, моҳир созанда, ташкилотчи ва мураббий уста Рўзиматхон Исабоев (Наманган 1885-1964 й.) танбур чолғусининг ижрочиси алоҳида таъкидлаб ўтиш жоиздир. Улар тузган ансамбл таркибида Иномжон, Баҳриддин, Шариф хожи (ғижжак), Маллавой (чанг), эргашвой (танбур), Тошмирза (сурнай) каби созандалар ўзбек миллий чолғуларида ижрочилик фаолиятини олиб боришган. 1919-йилда Тўхтасин Жалилов бошчилигида биринчилар қаторида халқ чолғулари ансамбли ташкил қилинди. 1923 йилда Москва шаҳрида ўтказилган бутун Россия қишлоқ хўжалик савдо кўرғазмасида иштирок этиб, муваффақият билан қайтишади. Шундан сўнг, 24 нафардан иборат ҳаваскорлик тўғараги дастаси ўз фаолиятини юқори

савияда давом этиради. 1927-йилга келиб, Ўзбекистон радиоси қошида мақомчилар ансамбли ташкил этилади. Дарҳақиқат, бу ансамбл мумтоз мусиқа соҳасини моҳир созандаларининг мажмуаси эди. Ансамбл таркибида найда Дадаали Соатқулов, Сайдали Калонов, қўшнайда Ҳайрулла Убайдуллаев, чангда Ниғматжон Дўстмуҳамедов, Фахриддин Содиқов, дуторда Абдусоат Ваҳобов, Ориф Қосимов, танбурда Рихси Ражабий, Маҳсудхўжа Юсуров, ғижжакда Имомжон Икромов, Наби Ҳасанов, дойрада Дадахўжа Соттихўжаевлар фаолият кўрсатган. Уларнинг асосий мақсади мумтоз мусиқа меъроси намуналарини ижро этиш ҳамда мусиқа санъати равнақи йўлида изчил мақсад сари боориш эди. Бизнинг назаримизда ана шу даврдан бошлаб, халқ ижрочилик санъатида хусусан, гуруҳ бўлиб ижро этиш, яъни ансамбл ижодида турланиш даври бошланади. XX асарнинг 30 йилларига келиб, халқлар дўстлигини янада мустаҳкамлаш мақсадида адабиёт ва санъат кунларини ташкил қилиш одат тусига кириб борди. Бу тадбирларни юқори савияда ташкил этилишида аҳоли орасида манзур бўлган куй ва қўшиқлар ижросини ташкил этиш ўта муҳим аҳамият касб этган. Шу боис ҳам йирик ашула ва рақс ансамбллари ташкил этилди бошлаган. Ўз даврида бундай ансамбллари таркибида Этнографик – ансамбль 24 нафардан иборат, созанда ва хонандаларни такшил қилган.⁵ Улар катта ансамбллари сахналарни тўлдириб ўша давр мафкурасига хос бўлган дабдаба ва улуғворлик кайфиятини яратишга, шунингдек, юқори овоз жарангдорликка эришилинишга ҳаракат қилинган. Созлар мумкин қадар кўпайтирилиб, катта бир товуш гулдастасини ҳосил этган. Шу тарзда, давр тақозоси билан амалиётда турли хил ашула ва рақс ҳамда дуторчилар ансамбллари, турли вокал ва оркестрлар жамоаси тузилиб, ижрочилик амалиётида ўз фаолиятларини давом эттирган. 1950-йиллар охирида келиб, ўзбек мумтоз мусиқасига алоҳида эътибор берилиб, Ўзбекистон радиоси қошида мақомчилар ансамбли тузилади. Бу ансамблга замонасининг энг етук мақомчи созандалари таклиф этилди. Бунинг билан ансамбл ижрочилиги амалиётида энг нуфузли ҳамда мукамал жамоа деб ҳисоблаймиз. Ушбу, бадиий жамоа, фақатгина 10 йиллик фаолияти давомида шашмақомнинг барча наср бўлими мусиқий намуналарини ва бир қатор мушкilot қисмларидан асарларни ўзлаштириб магнит тасмаларга ёздиришга муяссар бўлишган. Радионинг олтин хазинасидан жой олган ўзбек мусиқий меъросининг ушбу намуналари келажакнинг ҳар бир ёш авлодига анъанавий ижро масаласида дастури амал бўлиб, хизмат қилиб келмоқда. Ҳақиқатан ансамбл ижрочилигининг нафосатли хусусиятларини ва унинг турли таркибларига тузилиши имкониятларини, Ўзбекистон давлат консерваториясида 1972 йилдан бошлаб, ўз фаолиятларини бошлаган илм даргоҳи, яъни анъанавий ижрочилик кафедраси узоқ йиллар давомида шу кунгача ўз фаолиятини давом эттириб келмоқда. Айтиш жоизки, ансамбл ижодиёти асосий моҳияти ҳам шундандир. Абдурауф Фитратнинг фикрлари ҳам, ҳазрат А.Навоийнинг келтирган шеърини мисолларини заминда ҳам ана шу ансамбл ижросидаги турфа овозларни жозибаси ҳамда мутаносиблиги туради. Биз доимо ижрода ана шу инсон руҳиятига

⁵ Аҳмад Одилов. “Ўзбек халқ чолғуларида ижрочилик тарихи” Тошкент “Ўқитувчи” 1995. 37 – бет

бир меъёрда таъсир этувчи овозга эришадиган ансамблларни тузишимиз мақсадга мувофиқдир. Тузилган ансамбл таркибида созларнинг сонидан қатъий назар, асосий эътибор уларнинг тарранум (бир меъёр) сифатига қаратилиши лозим. Айни пайтда анъанавий ансамбллар маҳаллий (локал) ўзига хос услубий хусусиятлар доирасида шаклланиб бораётганлигини кўриш мумкин. Бунга Бухоро, Хоразм, Фарғона-Тошкент, Самарқанд, Андижон вилоятларида фаолият олиб бораётган мақом ансамбллари мисол қилиш мумкин. Айтиш жоизки, ансамблдаги ижодиёт жуда сермашақат ва мушкул жараённи ўз ичига олади. Уни ёшлар амалиётига сингдириш шарафли ишлардан бири ҳисобланади. Зеро, буюк келажакка интилаётган давлат ёш авлодни беназир устозлар сифатида шакллантириши зарур. Ана шу йўлда жамоавий мусиқа тарбияси ҳам асос бўлиб хизмат қилиши шубҳасиздир.

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INNOVATIVE METHODS OF GROWING PINEAPPLES (ANANAS COMOSUS (L.) MERR)

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KEYWORDS

in vitro, clone, vegetative propagation, rosette of leaves, soil, humus, salinity, nutrients

ABSTRACT

This article provides information on innovative methods for growing pineapple (Ananas somosus (L.) Merr). Pineapple (Ananas somosus (L.) Merr) - The fruit of the plant contains minerals (S, carotene, B1, B2, B5, B12, PP), minerals such as calcium, phosphorus, iron, copper, iodine, zinc, magnesium. In addition, pineapple contains 86% water, protein, sugar, citric acid. Other evidence indicates that the cultivated pineapple species (Ananas comosus) originated in South America. Soil samples were taken from an experimental field of Gulistan State University for growing pineapple rosette leaves (Ananas somosus (L.) Merr). For planting and growing pineapple in soil conditions, soil temperature, humidity and its natural fertility, as well as salinity were determined.

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АНАНАС (ANANAS SOMOSUS (L.) MERR) ЕТИШТИРИШНИНГ ИННОВАЦИОН УСУЛЛАРИ

KALIT SO'ZLAR:

ананас, *in vitro*, клон, вегетатив кўпайтириш, розетка барг, тупроқ, гумус, шўрланиш, озиқа модд

ANNOTATSIYA

Ушбу мақолада ананас (*Ananas somosus* (L.) Merr) - ўсимлигини етиштиришнинг инновацион усуллари ҳақида маълумотлар келтирилган. Ананас (*Ananas somosus* (L.) Merr) - ўсимлиги меваси таркибида дармондорилар (C, каротин, B1, B2, B5, B12, PP), калций, фосфор, темир, мис, йод, рух, магний каби маъданларни сақлайди. Шу билан бирга ананас мевасининг таркибида 86 % сув, оксил, қанд, лимон кислотаси, мавжуд. Бошқа маълумотлар бўйича ананаснинг (*Ananas somosus*) тур маданийлашган тури Жанубий Америкадан тарқалганлиги қайд этилган. Гулистон давлат университети тажриба майдонидан ананас (*Ananas somosus* (L.) Merr) розетка баргини ўстириш учун тупроқ намуналари олинди. Ананас ўсимлигини тупроқ шароитида экиш ва етиштириш учун тупроқ ҳарорати, намлиги ва унинг табиий унумдорлиги ҳамда шўрланиш даражаси аниқланди.

Кириш.

Ўсимликлар олами хилма-хил бўлиб ундан инсонлар томонидан турли мақсадларда (озик-овқатда, қурилишда, саноатда, дори дармон ишлаб чиқаришда ва бошқа соҳаларда) фойдаланиб келинмоқда.

Бундан кўриниб турибдики, ўсимликлар оламидан мақсадли фойдаланиш инсоният олдидаги ўта муҳим вазифалардан бири ҳисобланади. Чунки ўсиб бораётган аҳолини озиқ-овқатга бўлган талабини қондиришда ўсимликлар олами асосий манба бўлиб ҳисобланади. Шу сабабдан Республикамизда ушбу масалага катта аҳамият берилмоқда.

Илм-фан ҳамда техниканинг мисли кўрилмаган даражада ривожланиши, аҳоли орасида камҳаракат инсонлар сони ҳам тобора кўпайиб боришига олиб келмоқда, бундан ташқари дунёдаги етакчи илмий марказларда олиб борилган кузатувларда ҳайвон ёғидан ва юқори сифатли ун маҳсулотларидан тайёрланган таомлар ҳамда ширинликларни меъёридан ортиқ тановвул қилиш, овқатланиш тартиби ва ритмига амал қилмаслик озиқ-овқатларнинг асосий таркибий қисмлари ўртасидаги мувозанатни бузилишига ва оқибатда семизликнинг юзага келишига сабаб бўлмоқда. Бу ҳолат эса аҳоли ўртасида юрак қон-томир ҳамда бошқа қатор аъзолар касалликларини келиб чиқишига олиб келмоқда. Касалликнинг юзага келишига асосий сабаблардан бири улар қонида холестерин (ёғсимон заррачалар) миқдорини ошиши, қон босимини кўтарилиши, миокард инфаркти, бош миёга қон қуйилиши ёки ишемик инсульт (бош миё ва бўйин томирларида ёғлар ўтириб қолиши оқибатида унда қон айланишининг ўткир бузилиши), қандли диабет

касалликларини юзага келтирмоқда. Бундай касалликларни бартараф этишда синтетик дори воситалари билан эмас, балки ўсимликлардан фойдаланиш ва улардан даво топиш бугунги куннинг энг долзарб муаммолардан бири ҳисобланади.

Ананас ўсимлигининг ҳозирги кунда 10 дан ортиқ турлари энг кўп фойдаланилаётган турлардан ҳисобланади. Ананас (*Ananas comosus (L.) Merr*)-ўсимлиги меваси таркибида дармондорилар (С, каротин, В₁,В₂,В₅,В₁₂,РР), калций, фосфор, темир, мис, йод, рух, магний каби маъданларни сақлайди. Шу билан бирга ананас мевасининг таркибида 86 % сув, оқсил, қанд, лимон кислотаси мавжудлиги ва инсон саломатлигига ижобий таъсири аниқланган.

Адабиётлар таҳлили.

Илмий манбаларда қайд этилишича, қачонлардир инсонлар томонидан ўсимликларнинг 3 мингдан ортиқ турларидан фойдаланишган [1,2,3,4,5,6].

Ананас сўзи маҳаллий индейцларда ишлатиладиган “ананас” сўзидан олинган бўлиб “мўъжиза мева” деган маънони англатади. Бошқа маълумотлар бўйича ананаснинг (*Ananas comosus*) тур маданийлашган тури Жанубий Америкадан тарқалганлиги қайд этилган [1,2,3,4,5,6].

Ананас ўсимлигининг аҳамиятли жиҳатлари дунё олимларининг эътиборини қаратди ва буни кўп йиллар давомида олиб борилган илмий тадқиқотлардан ҳам кўриш мумкин. Мазкур тадқиқотларда ананас ўсимлигининг биологик, физиологик хусусиятлари ва кўпайтириш усуллари тўғрисида маълумотлар ўрин олиб, ананасдан тижоратда фойдаланиш ва уни уй шароитида ҳам етиштириш мумкинлиги қайд этилган [1,2,3,4,5,6].

Тадқиқотнинг мақсади.

Тадқиқотни бажаришдан асосий мақсад, ананас ўсимлигини вегетатив ва микроклонял кўпайтириш ва унинг физиологик хусусиятларини ўрганишдан иборат.

Тадқиқот метододологияси.

Вегетатив кўпайтириш учун оддий усулдан фойдаланилади, бунда меванинг тепа қисми кесиб олинади (1-расм).

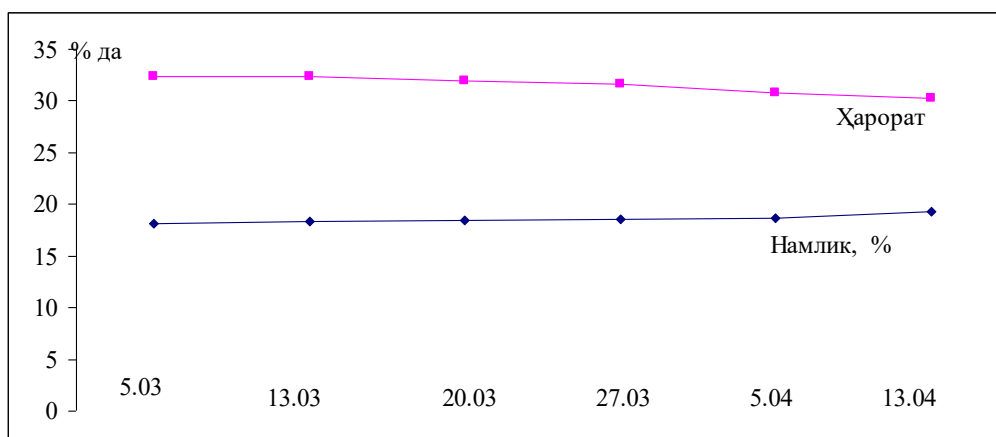


1-расм. Мевадан баргни ажратиш.

Сўнгра бир нечта барглари олиб ташланади ва унинг юзасидаги пўст тозаланади ва бир неча кун давомида қуритилади ва тупроққа экилади Ананаснинг илдиз чиқариши ўртача икки ой давом этади, бунинг учун ўсимликка ёруғлик нури, иссиқлик, сув ва яхши тайёрланган тупроқ керак бўлади.

Таҳлил ва натижалар.

Гулистон давлат университети тажриба майдонидан ананас (*Ananas comosus (L.) Merr*) розетка баргини ўстириш учун тупроқ намуналари олинди. Ананас ўсимлигини тупроқ шароитига экиш учун биринчи навбатда тупроқ ҳарорати, намлиги ва унинг табиий унумдорлиги ҳамда шўрланиш даражаси аниқланди. Ананас экилган тупроқ таҳлил натижалари шуни кўрсатдики, тупроқ ҳарорати март ойининг бошида (05.03.) $18,1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ни ташкил этган бўлса 13.03 да $-18,3^{\circ}\text{C}$, 20.03 да эса $18,4^{\circ}\text{C}$, 27.03 да эса $18,6^{\circ}\text{C}$ га тенг бўлди. Апрель ойининг бошида (5.04) тупроқ ҳарорати $18,7^{\circ}\text{C}$ га тенг бўлган бўлса, 13.04 –да эса $19,3^{\circ}\text{C}$ га тенг бўлди. Ушбу кузатишлар тупроқ ҳароратининг ананас ўсимлигини ўсиши ва ривожланиши учун талаб даражасида эканлигини кўрсатди (2-расм).



2-расм. Ананас экилган тупроқнинг ҳарорати ва намлигининг ўзгариши

Таҳлил натижалари шуни кўрсатдики, март ойининг бошида ананас экилган тупроқда намлик 14,5 %, апрел ойининг ўрталарига келиб ушбу кўрсаткич 11,0 % ни ташкил этди. Тупроқ таркибидаги намликнинг камайиши ҳароратнинг ортиши билан боғлиқ. Бунинг қуйидаги расмдаги диаграммадан ҳам аниқ кўриш мумкин (2-расм).

Тупроқ таркибида гумус 0,76%, гумус бўйича кам таъминланганлигини кўрсатди. Айнан шундай кўрсаткич фосфор бўйича ҳам қайд этилди, ялпи фосфор 0,287%, унинг ҳаракатчан миқдори 10,33 мг/кг ни ташкил этди. Калий миқдори фосфор ва азотга нисбатан юқори эканлиги 1-жадвалдаги маълумотлардан кўриш мумкин (1-жадвал).

1-жадвал.

Ананас экилган тупроқнинг кимёвий таркиби

Гумус, %	Ялли азот, %	Фосфор		Калий		Гипс, (CaSO ₄ х 2H ₂ O), %	CO ₂ Карбонат лар, %
		ялли, %	ҳаракатчан, мг/кг	ялли, %	алмашинувчи, мг/кг		
0,76	0,079	0,287	10,33	0,885	300	0,386	9,05

Тупроқ таркибидаги макроэлементлар миқдори вегетация даврида ўзгариб борди. Ҳаракатчан азот миқдори мартнинг бошида 5,52 мг/кг, апрел ойининг бошида 3,24 мг/кг ни ташкил этди. Март ойига нисбатан азот миқдори 2,28 мг/кг камайдди. Бу ўз навбатида ҳароратнинг кўтарилиши ҳисобидан азотнинг кўпроқ сарфланганлигини англатади. Фосфорнинг миқдори март ойининг бошида 21,46 мг/кг, апрелнинг бошида 20,12 мг/кг ни ташкил этди. Март ойига нисбатан 1,34 мг/кг камайдди. Калий миқдори март ойининг бошида 140 мг/кг, апрелда ушбу кўрсаткич 135мг/кг ни ташкил этди (2-жадвал).

2-жадвал.

Тупроқда ўсимликлар ўзлаштирадиган озиқа моддалар миқдори.

N-NH ₄ мг/кг		N-NO ₃ мг/кг		P ₂ O ₅ мг/кг		K ₂ O мг/кг	
01.03	01.04	01.03	1.04	01.03	01.04	01.03	1.04
5,52	3,24	32,5	4,0	21,46	20,12	140	135

Умуман олганда азотнинг ҳаракатчан формалари калий ва фосфор миқдорига нисбатан вегетация даврида кўпроқ ўзгарди. Март ва апрел ойларидаги кўрсаткичларида ўзгариш бўлганлигини кўриш мумкин (2-жадвал).

Тупроқ шўрланиш даражаси унинг таркибидаги сувда эрувчан, ўсимликлар учун зарарли бўлган тузлар миқдори билан белгиланади. Тажриба майдонидан олинган тупроқ намунаси таркибидаги сувда эрувчан умумий тузлар миқдори 0,470%, хлор миқдори 0,024 % ни ташкил этди ва кучсиз шўрланган тупроқ гуруҳига киритиш мумкин (3-жадвал).

3-жадвал.

Тажриба тупроқларининг шўрланганлик даражаси (%) ва типи

Қуруқ қолдиқ	Умумий HCO ₃ ⁻	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	Ca ²⁺	Mg ²⁺	Na ⁺ +K ⁺ фарқи бўйича	pH
0,470	0,018	0,024	0,214	0,050	0,024	0,057	7,40

Ушбу тупроқ таҳлилларидан кейин, ананас ўсимлигини етиштириш имкони борлиги аниқланди. Ананасни озиқлантириш ҳар 8-10 ҳафта ичида янги барг ҳосил

бўлганда амалга оширилади. Ананас илдизи кучли ривожланмаганлиги сабабли, ўсимлик сувни кўп миқдорини барг орқали қабул қилади. Ананаснинг минерал ўғитларга бўлган талаби цитрус ўсимликларга ўхшаш бўлиб, NPK 6-6-6 дан 10-10-10 гача бўлиши мумкин, шу билан бирга магний нисбати 5-6 % ни ташкил этади. Агар ўсимлик 16 ой да гулга кирмаса қиш фаслида озиқлантиришни тўхтатиш керак бўлади, бу ўсимликни гуллаш ва ҳосилга киришини таъминлайди. Ананас барглари минерал ўғитнинг юқори концентрациясига чидамсиз бўлади, шу сабабдан минерал ўғитни барг орқали беришда меъёрга аҳамият бериш керак бўлади.

Ананасни озиқлантирувчи аралашмаларни уй шароитида тайёрлаш қуйидагича бўлади. 4 литр сувга 0,5 грамм калий хлорид тузи, 4 грамм азотли кальций тузи, 1 грамм калий фосфор тузи қўшилади. Ўғитли аралашма тайёр бўлгач, унга яна 2 томчидан 8 томчигача темир хлориди қўшилади ва гўнг солиб аралаштирилади. Хона ўсимликлари феврал ойидан бошлаб сентябр ойигача ҳар ўн кунда озиқлантирилиб турилади. Минерал ўғит ёки ўғитли шарбат тувак тўлгунча солинади. Ананас ўсимлигини баҳорги-ёзги даврларда ўғитлаш ҳар икки ҳафтада бир марта ўтказилади. Кўчириб ўтказишда-гулламаган ўсимлик бир йилдан кейин кўчириб ўтказилади, гуллагандан кейин фақат ёнидаги чиққан ёш ўсимликлар ўтказилади. Тувакларга экилганда тупроқнинг 3 қисми тупроқ, 1 қисми гўнг ва қум аралашмадан иборат бўлиши керак.

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SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE LESSONS AS THE BASIS FOR THE FORMATION OF GENERAL HUMAN VALUES

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KEYWORDS

modern society, spiritual
talent, spirituality, pedagogy,
personality, religious-spiritual
education

ABSTRACT

In this article, opinions are expressed about the importance of religious-spiritual education of students in Russian language and literature classes as the formation of universal human capacities in them.

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ДУХОВНО – НРАВСТВЕННОЕ ВОСПИТАНИЕ НА УРОКАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ КАК ОСНОВА ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ОБЩЕЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА:

современное общество,
духовный персонал,
духовность, педагогика,
личность, религиозно-
духовное воспитание

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье высказываются мнения о важности религиозно-духовного воспитания учащихся на уроках русского языка и литературы как формирования у них общечеловеческих способностей.

Современное положение общества характеризуется не только мировым кризисом, но и кризисом духовным. Сказанные Ф. Тютчевым еще в 19 веке слова «не плоть, а дух растлились в наши дни», как нельзя лучше характеризуют нашу современность. В современном Узбекистане осознается падение нравственности молодежи, что означает смену ценностных ориентаций людей под влиянием различных обстоятельств. Что же такое нравственность? Нравственная ценность? Нравственность – это правила, определяющие поведение, духовные и душевные качества, необходимые человеку в обществе, а также выполнение этих правил.

Нравственные ценности – это набор ценностных установок, которые в будущем становятся нравственными правилами поведения. Благодаря этим установкам мы стремимся к добру, проявляем любовь к людям, природе, Родине, своему народу. Главная ценность – это личность, со своим внутренним миром, интересами, потребностями, способностями, возможностями и особенностями. Становление человека предполагает не только развитие его умственных возможностей, но и усвоение системы общечеловеческих ценностей, составляющих основу его культуры. Вопрос о внедрении этих ценностей в образовательный процесс имеет большую социальную значимость.

Педагогика занимает особое место среди гуманитарных наук, являясь наукой о воспитании человека. К.Д.Ушинский говорил: «Если педагогика хочет воспитать человека во всех отношениях, то она должна прежде узнать его во всех отношениях». «Главную задачу воспитания, - пишет он, - составляет влияние нравственное». Духовно – нравственное воспитание – педагогически организованный процесс усвоения и принятия обучающихся базовых национальных ценностей, освоение системы общечеловеческих ценностей и культурных, духовных и нравственных ценностей многонационального народа Узбекистана. Цель духовно – нравственного воспитания – научить ребенка любить, явить ему примером, словом и делом всю высоту, глубину и полноту этого поистине Божественного чувства. Объектом духовно-нравственного воспитания является сердце человека, и в этом его отличие

от умственного воспитания. Сегодня из большинства школ ушла веками создаваемая система духовно – нравственного воспитания. Духовно – нравственный запас, оставленный нашими предками, почти исчерпан. Сейчас происходит утрата ценностей. У детей порой нет идеала. А ведь особую роль в нравственном воспитании играет нравственный идеал как совершенное воплощение представлений о человеке. Добрый пример необходим людям всегда и во всяком деле, но особенно необходим он детям для взросления души. Идеал служит ориентиром для человеческой жизни и поведения, он является той высшей целью, к которой стремятся люди и которая руководит их деятельностью. Великий поэт всех времен и народов Александр Сергеевич Пушкин сказал: «В начале жизни школу помню я». Этим самым он определил фундаментальное значение школы в развитии человека. Сознательная жизнь каждого из нас начинается здесь, здесь же формируется и наше сознание. Через школу проходят все люди, в своей совокупности образующие общество, страну, государство. От прочности фундамента зависит прочность будущего здания – это прописная истина. Но что делать, если именно такие прописные истины становятся для нас вечными. Ведь сколько бы мы ни затевали перестройку нашего общего дома, без основательного, прочного фундамента они не имеют смысла. Хороший строитель никогда не экономит на фундаменте. Главная забота земледельца – семена для будущего урожая. Это для него основная ценность. И как бы ни было голодно и плохо житье – бытие, крестьянин никогда не проест эти семена, убережет их от порчи и потравы. Дети – те же семена, в которых закодирована судьба Отечества, да только ли его – судьба всех землян. Главная цель образования в школе - развитие высоконравственной, гармоничной, физически развитой и духовно здоровой личности, способной к творчеству и самоопределению. Это позволяет каждому учителю участвовать в духовном становлении своих учеников. Наиболее способствуют этому русский язык и литература. Это предметы, позволяющие на каждом уроке уделять внимание вопросам духовно – нравственного воспитания учащихся. Причем, происходит это ненавязчиво, порой незаметно для самих учащихся. Уроки русского языка и литературы – это всегда уроки добра, нравственности и красоты. Похожая статья: Патриотическое, духовно-нравственное воспитание школьников на уроках русского языка и литературы Русский язык – один из самых развитых и богатых языков мира. На уроках русского языка используется языковой материал с ярко выраженной нравственной окраской. Это тексты, в которых идет речь о доброте, человечности, милосердии, совести, о любви к Родине, которые побуждают обучающихся не только думать, но и формировать нравственные позиции. Большую роль в духовно-нравственном воспитании играют и творческие работы (сочинения, изложения, сочинения-миниатюры). На уроках используются тексты на темы: «Патриотизм», «Родная земля», «Честь», «Совесть». Ученики открыто делятся тем, что для них Родина, гражданский долг, что значит любить свое отечество. Велика роль уроков и литературы в духовно-нравственном развитии школьников, ведь «Книга – это открытие мира». К.Д.Ушинский писал «...то

литературное произведение нравственно, которое заставляет дитя полюбить нравственный поступок, нравственное чувство, нравственную мысль, выраженную в этом произведении». Художественное слово воздействует не только на сознание, но и на чувства и поступки детей. Слово может окрылить ребёнка, вызвать желание стать лучше, сделать что – то хорошее, помогает осознать человеческие отношения, познакомиться с нормами поведения. Русская литература – основа воспитания, она всегда была гордостью, совестью народа. Любая тема в литературе может рассматриваться с точки зрения нравственного понимания. Например, сказки, где добро всегда побеждает зло. Былины воспитывают в детях чувство патриотизма. Большое значение в языковом развитии подростков имеет приобщение к такой форме народного творчества, как пословицы и поговорки. В них заложен нравственный потенциал. Пословицы – краткая мудрость народа. Они помогают оценить свои поступки и действия других людей, учат, каким должен быть человек в труде, трудолюбие рассматривается как лучшая характеристика нравственного облика. И, конечно, при воспитании настоящего человека нельзя обойтись без русской классики. Она бесценна. Это литература на все времена. Наши дети учатся у героев любившихся произведений разным чувствам: радости и огорчению, восторгу и печали. Урок литературы учит жизни в широком понимании слова, формирует опыт, развивает чувства. К тому же, книга обогащает человека духовно, воспитывает его эстетический вкус. Наблюдение над текстом, его внимательное прочтение нужно для того, чтобы ребенок понял главное: зачем автор пишет свой рассказ, повесть, поэму. А, следовательно, прийти к выводу о том, в чем помогает герой разобраться читателю, чему учит данное произведение. Если школьник научится проникать в эмоциональный мир героев, выявлять авторское отношение к ним, а затем вырабатывать собственные оценки персонажей, то это будет способствовать развитию читательских навыков, глубокому постижению произведения искусства, повышению уровня нравственной воспитанности детей, формированию их нравственных идеалов.

Итак, нравственность – наивысшая мера человечности. Она начинается с осознания долга личности, с добровольного решения поступиться своими интересами в пользу другого человека в обмен на обыкновенное чувство благодарности. И наша обязанность – воспитать это в детях, чтобы они поступали именно так. Процесс формирования духовных ценностей – длительный, быстрого результата быть не может, но та работа, которая проводится учителями на уроках русского языка и литературы, поможет «заронить» драгоценное зерно в души наших учеников.

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MECHANISMS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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KEYWORDS

national economy, innovative potential, innovative reform, scientific research, development strategies, development mechanism, action strategy, research institutes, medium-term perspective, long-term perspective, national innovation system, technology transfer, foreign technologies

ABSTRACT

In this article, the scope of innovative reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the country's innovative competence, the mechanisms and strategies of the innovative development of the economy are discussed. The development of innovative activity in the national economy is inextricably linked with the formation of an entire innovation system and development. in forms and ways, in the field of scientific and technical activity, business development and all stages of innovation introduction in cooperation with all participants of innovation activity, the state side the plan of measures aimed at supporting the development, at the same time, the problems hindering the development of innovative potential and innovative activity are justified.

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It is urgent to introduce effective mechanisms aimed at increasing the efficiency of scientific research in the country by effectively using scientific potential. To implement the integration of national scientific research development with world trends, to increase the share of funds invested in scientific research and experimental construction works from 0.25 percent to 1-1.5 percent compared to YalM, and also to create a foundation for the innovative development of the country by increasing the share of financing the network with the private sector to 50 percent. is one of the priority areas. Innovative activity that ensures a high level of competitiveness in the current conditions is the basis for the rapid and stable development of the economic system. The innovative system allows to increase the intensity of economic development of the country due to the use of effective mechanisms of receiving, transferring and using the results of scientific research and innovation activities in economic practice. In today's conditions, innovative activity that ensures a high level of competitiveness is the basis of rapid and stable development of the economic system. The innovative system allows to increase the intensity of economic development of the country due to the use of effective mechanisms of receiving, transferring and using the results of research and innovation activities in economic practice. In particular, in 2017-2021, the following tasks were defined in the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan: 1. Further modernization and diversification of high-tech processing industries, primarily by bringing the industry to a new level in terms of quality, aimed at the competitive development of industries for the production of finished products with high added value based on deep processing of local raw materials. 2. Mastering the production of completely new types of products and technologies, on this basis, ensuring the competitiveness of our country's goods in the foreign and domestic markets. Stimulation of research and innovation activities, creation of effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements, establishment of scientific and experimental specialized laboratories, high technology centers, technoparks in higher education institutions and research institutes. special attention is paid to the development of the sector. Today, the situation in the development of innovative potential and innovative activity is as follows: the level of development of scientific and technical personnel is the most important indicator of innovative development of the country. In 2017, the number of research specialists who carried out scientific research and development in Uzbekistan was 1 million. averaged 1,000 people per population, which is close to the average level in the world. The role of the business sector in conducting scientific research and development has increased, which, in turn, has made it possible to focus on practical research and development of technologies ready for implementation. In 2017, the share of the business sector in the total number of organizations that performed scientific research and development was 31.1 percent. It should be noted that the interest of the private non-profit sector in carrying out research and experimental construction works is increasing. Its share increased 3.6 times and in 2017 was 2.3 percent. This indicates that the interest of the country's enterprises has increased and they have the opportunity to conduct their own

research and development works. The total amount of expenses spent on research and development works increased by 1.3 times and reached 471 billion sums in 2017. It is necessary to note the size of the share of the public sector when considering the structure of the individual expenses spent on scientific-research and experimental-construction works. In the structure of funding sources, the state budget will continue to take priority in scientific research activities in Uzbekistan. Its share in 2017 was 56.1 percent. Own funds of enterprises and organizations are the second source of financing of scientific research and experimental construction works -29.4%. The volume of goods, works and services realized in the last ten years has increased 4 times and in 2017 reached 18025.9 billion amounted to sum. In 2017, the total volume of expenses for all types of innovations (technological, marketing and organizational) increased by approximately 2.4 times, and its share was 1.7 percent compared to YaIM in 2017. In 2017, enterprises themselves spent the most on innovations did (71.0%). Technological innovations occupy the largest share of expenditures by types of innovations (97% on average). In 2017, the number of innovative active enterprises that introduced technological innovations reached 975. They introduced 1,946 technological innovations. According to the results of a continuous statistical survey, the share of enterprises and organizations that introduced innovations in 2017 was 0.34 percent of the total number of enterprises. In turn, the following are the main problems that stop the development of innovative potential and innovative activity¹. The current financing of research and experimental construction works does not provide the necessary large growth of scientific and technical developments. The volume of science funding in the country is limited. In 2017, the financing of scientific-research and experimental-construction works in the republic amounted to 70.7 million. amounted to US dollars (in Sweden - 16.2 billion US dollars, in Russia - 39.9 billion US dollars, in the USA - 599 billion US dollars). showed that its share remained unchanged at 0.2%. This value cannot be considered sufficient, because it is much lower than in many countries of the world (2-3% on average in the world). In this case, UNESCO recommends that developing countries spend 1% of GDP on research and development. It is noted that the share of the state sector and the total volume of financing of scientific researches, the structure of expenses for scientific researches and experimental construction works, the indicator of the entrepreneurship sector is not high enough. In this case, state research institutes and higher educational institutions cannot absorb these investments in terms of quality. There is a process of redistribution of costs for research and experimental design work from the public sector to the business sector. The interest of enterprises in the research of scientific research institutes and universities is decreasing. 2. The level of enterprises that have introduced innovations in the country is 0.34% lower than in the world (the world average is 40%). Difficulties in the commercialization of new technologies are due to the lack of a developed system of technology transfer, the relevant regulatory framework, and the experience of scientific and industrial cooperation. Liq. 3. Mechanisms for attracting investments to innovative developments have not yet been perfected. Business incubators, technology parks, technology transfer agencies are the most effective mechanisms in world

practice. These mechanisms are almost non-existent in the republic. 4. Issues related to the information space in the field of innovation infrastructure and innovative activity are deepening more and more. This, in turn, causes the weakening of the national innovation system. 5. Innovative development is observed mostly in the city of Tashkent, Tashkent region and partly in Andijan region. The rest of the regions are active only during the implementation of a large investment project or investment in innovative activities, which, in turn, causes the decline of other regions of the country. 6. The mechanism of interregional exchange of scientific and technical information has not been developed (demand, supply). In the prospective period until 2030, taking into account the positive experience of the world, taking measures to rapidly develop scientific, technical and innovative activities by forming the foundations of the national innovation system (MIT) in the republic is held. In the current conditions, the mixed strategy of innovative development with the following elements should become an acceptable direction of national innovative systematization and development in Uzbekistan: a) mastering and adapting foreign technologies and b) enriching one's innovation capacity.

In the medium-term perspective, creation and development of elements of the national innovation system, innovation infrastructure in the form of technology parks, centers for technology transfer and commercialization of innovative ideas is envisaged. The ground will be created for the transition from technological innovations, the purchase of specific tools and equipment to the necessity of producing one's own technologies, that is, for the long-term strategy of serious scientific potential enrichment. The development and improvement of the legislative base of the innovation sector, which includes the following measures, will help to this: further improvement of the innovation system, creation of new elements in this system, encouragement to strengthen the relationship between science and production, increase financing of innovative activities, implementation of extensive modernization, and finally measures for technical and technological renewal of product-oriented industrial production. In the long term, a unified technological policy aimed at identifying the necessary new technologies for innovative growth in both processing and processing sectors of the industry will be developed and implemented by the state. Introduction (improvement) of energy efficiency standards and eco-standards, coverage of non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical and building materials enterprises that use the most energy at the initial stage (production of cement, fertilizers, metals, etc.), which creates incentives for resource saving and development of new technologies. Based on the long-term prospects, the following are the target directions for improving the innovation policy by 2030: inclusion of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the 50 advanced countries of the world according to the Global Innovation Index rating. its share is 45-50 percent (16% in 2017). Increasing the expenses for research and development works and bringing this indicator to 1-1.5% compared to GDP.0 The share of research scientists in the employed population of Uzbekistan is 0,4 percent. The share of expenses of the economic entrepreneurship sector for scientific research and experimental construction works is 50-55 percent of all expenses for innovations. It is planned to increase the speed of the Internet by 8 times, to enter the

top 90 countries according to the rating of the development of telecommunication infrastructure. In conclusion, it is worth saying that in our country, innovative business enterprises that bring innovations to the field of production and service, as well as foreign experiences, achieve 2-3 times higher wages and productivity than traditional enterprises, showing a positive effect. However, along with the achievements, there are also problems that need to be solved, and in order to solve them effectively, I consider the following proposals and recommendations to be appropriate: ensuring the growth of production (goods, services) due to the introduction of new or improved technologies, products, equipment, materials, etc.; additional jobs in the fields of science and technology and production create;

It is necessary to increase the role of private business in the process of financing scientific researches, which is an incentive to increase the efficiency of investments in research and development; support and creation of innovative project management systems; it is necessary to increase the competitiveness of products (goods, services) and the technical level of production.

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CONTENT OF INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS NETWORKS

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KEYWORDS

industrial composition, heavy industry, manufacturing industry, Gross Territorial Product (GDP), industrial enterprises, technical level of industry, structural indicators, industrial policy, Independent States industry, industrial cooperation. Industry determines the economic potential of countries, technical level of production, scope of use of natural, material and labor resources

ABSTRACT

In this article, the Republic of Uzbekistan industry, industrial sectors, their composition and industrial enterprises. Statistical data on the industrial indicators of the country's gross regional product, as well as their share in the regions, their analysis and the industry of the Common wealth of Independent States (CIS) of the Republic of Uzbekistan. One of the main goals of the analysis of the reforms carried out in this regard is to ensure the socio-economic efficiency of industrial enterprises in the conditions of the national economy, to eliminate shortcomings in the industrial sector, and to gain new knowledge in industrial production. It consists in creating and using them equally.

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All aspects of the development of production forces and territorial organization, the solution of the most important economic and social problems of developed and developing countries are related to industry. causes new resources to be mastered. Currently, the need to increase the social, economic, ecological efficiency of industrial enterprises and to ensure the stable growth of the national economy is increasing. From this point of view, industrial enterprises of the national economy play an important role in ensuring economic stability in the country, maintaining existing jobs and creating new jobs, as well as increasing economic efficiency. Industrial production plays an important role in the economic development of Uzbekistan. 40% of the country's main funds, 15% of the gross domestic product, and 25% of the national income correspond to the share of the industry, non-ferrous metallurgy industry, ferrous metallurgy industry, machinery and metal processing industry, chemical and petrochemical industry, woodworking and cellulose paper industry, light industry, food industry, flour weighing, cereal industry and other industries. As can be seen from the above data, almost two-thirds of the industry is carried by heavy industry. Heavy industry supplies a number of sectors of the national economy with equipment and technologies. It is also the basis for the reconstruction of transport vehicles and agricultural sectors. The most important branch of the national economy is the metallurgical industry, which is the foundation of light industry, food industry and agricultural production. Among the heavy industries, the power industry occupies an important place. It is difficult to imagine any sector of the national and regional economy or our daily life without the electric power industry. Electric power industry is considered an important sector of the national economy of Uzbekistan. The energy system of Uzbekistan has the ability to produce more than 55 billion kWh of electricity per year in heat and power plants with an installed capacity of 11.5 million kW. The total length of electric networks of all voltages of the energy system of Uzbekistan is about 228 thousand kilometers. Total power of network transformed equal to 42.6 MVA. The largest hydroelectric power stations of Uzbekistan are Chervoq HPP (1970-1972), Khojakent HPP (1976), Ghazalkent HPP (1980-1981), Farhod HPP (1948-1949). According to the results of January-March 2022, the largest share in the gross value added of the manufacturing (processing) industry goes to the metallurgical and metal processing industry (excluding machinery and equipment) and reached 43.2%: textile products, clothing, leather, and production of related products - 14.7%; production of food products, beverages and tobacco products - 11.8%; production of chemical products - 7.9%; production of rubber, plastic products, and other non-metallic mineral products - 6,2%; production of motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other transport equipment - 5.5%; production of coke and oil refining products - 2.0%; production of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations - 1.7%, production to release Production of other products of n (processing) industry - 7.0%. In January-March 2022, the share of the industrial sector in the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan was 32.5%. During the observed period, the share of the mining industry and open-pit mining network in the total industrial sector added value structure increased to 17.4% compared to 16.6% in

January-March 2021. At the same time, a decrease in the share of manufacturing (hard working) industry was recorded to 74.0% (-74.2% in January-March 2021). According to the results of the analysis, the largest share in the added value of the manufacturing (processing) industry is metallurgy and metal processing industry (43.2%), production of textile products, clothing, leather and related products (14.7 %), the production of food products, beverages and tobacco products (118%) the share of the total product composition (YAHM) We analyze the composition of the gross regional product (GRP) and the share of industry in it on the scale of the regions of our Republic and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. According to the results of 2021, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the GNP of the Republic of Karkalpakstan is 28.8%, industry is 26.7%, construction is 8.5%, and the service sector is 36.0%. In Jizzakh region, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GNI was 53.4%, industry was 12.6%, construction was 5.9%, and service sector was 28.1%. In the Navoi region, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GNP was 15.0%, industry - 69.0%, construction - 3.7%, and service sector - 12.3%. In the Kashkadarya region, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GNP was 41.4%, industry - 18.0%, construction - 6.2%, and the service sector - 34.4%. The share of Armenian and fisheries in the GDP was 44.9%, industry 14.8%, construction 60%, and services - 34.3%. In Namangan region, the share of agriculture, forestry and pastoralism in GNP was 44.9%, industry was 148%, construction was 6.0%, and service sector was 34.3%. In Syrdarya region, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GNP was 39.6%, industry - 24.0%, construction - 8.4%, and service sector - 28.0%. In the Surkhandarya region, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the GDP was 47.9%, industry - 74%, construction - 8.7%, and the service sector - 36.0%. In the Tashkent region, the share of agriculture and forestry in GNP was 22.3%, industry was 48.9%, construction was 5.0%, and service sector was 23.8%. The share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the GNP of Farg oblast was 35.2%, industry was 21.3%, construction was 6.7%, and the service sector was 36.8%. From the statistical data of the end of 2021, it can be concluded that the highest indicator of the share of industry in the GNP in the territory of our republic was noted in Navoi region (69.0%). The lowest industrial indicator in the GNP was recorded in the Surkhandarya region (7.4%). According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on accession to the industrial agreement of the CIS dated 04.06.2021 "On Accession to the International Agreement" Decision No. 5056 was adopted. The agreement on the establishment of the Council on industrial cooperation and industrial policy of the CIS member states was signed on May 30, 2012 in Ashgabatshahr at the meeting of the heads of government of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The parties to the agreement will cooperate on ensuring the implementation of international agreements and obligations adopted within the framework of the CIS on issues of cooperation in the industrial sector. The parties to the agreement will cooperate in the industrial sector of the CIS member states in the following directions: mutually agreed development of industrial policy decisions:

- ensuring the implementation of international agreements and decisions adopted within the framework of the CIS on issues of cooperation in the field of industry;

- defining the main directions of cooperation in individual industrial sectors of the participating states of this Agreement, agreeing on the main directions of the development of cooperation in the industry, joint programs and formation of a list of projects;
- coordination of cooperative actions in the industrial sector aimed at increasing the competitiveness and sustainable development of industries and economic entities, and others.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation was designated as the competent body responsible for the implementation of this international agreement. The document in the National Database of Legal Documents was announced and entered into force on April 7, 2021. Adapting to the requirements of the changing economic and social environment in determining the prospects of industrial enterprises is the main task in the field of entrepreneurship. It has been one of the problems. Despite this, more than 49,000 industrial enterprises are operating in our country today. Of them, 3.1% in mining and open pit mining, 94.4% in processing industry, 0.7% in electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning, water supply, sewage system, waste collection and disposal - 1.8% of enterprises operate. The share of the processing industry in the total industrial production volume in the countries of the world is 85% in France, 77% in Germany, 76% in Italy, 68% in the Russian Federation, and 68% in the Republic of Kazakhstan 40% and 78.1% in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, high and medium technological industries are developing rapidly. Uzbekistan's industry has a multi-disciplinary structure, representing changes aimed at the development of regional collective labor in accordance with the development of production forces, scientific and technical progress. Today, the current state of world industry is the result of the effective use of scientific and technical achievements, the existence of regional division of labor, and international economic integration. Therefore, effective use of scientific and technological achievements in practice, increasing the scientific potential of personnel and ensuring the introduction of innovations in the field should be one of the priority directions of the development of industrial networks in our country.

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THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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KEYWORDS

agriculture, agricultural
sectors, agriculture functions,
natural conditions, relief,
climate, selection and genetic
achievements, investments,
reclamation, chemicalization,
industrialization,
intensification, food fund, food
independence, international
cooperation, export
competence

ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the structure of its branches, the function of agriculture, specialization, components of natural conditions and export potential. The success of socio-economic reforms carried out in the countries largely depends on the level of development of agriculture. In the same way, agriculture is of political, social and economic importance for our country. In order to sustainably develop agriculture at the level required by the laws of the free market economy, it is necessary to establish different forms of ownership in agriculture, land-water resources and material - it is appropriate to justify the measures being implemented on the effective use of technical resources, scientific and technical progress, implementation of advanced technologies, increase of labor productivity, state policy on investments, development and reform of agriculture.

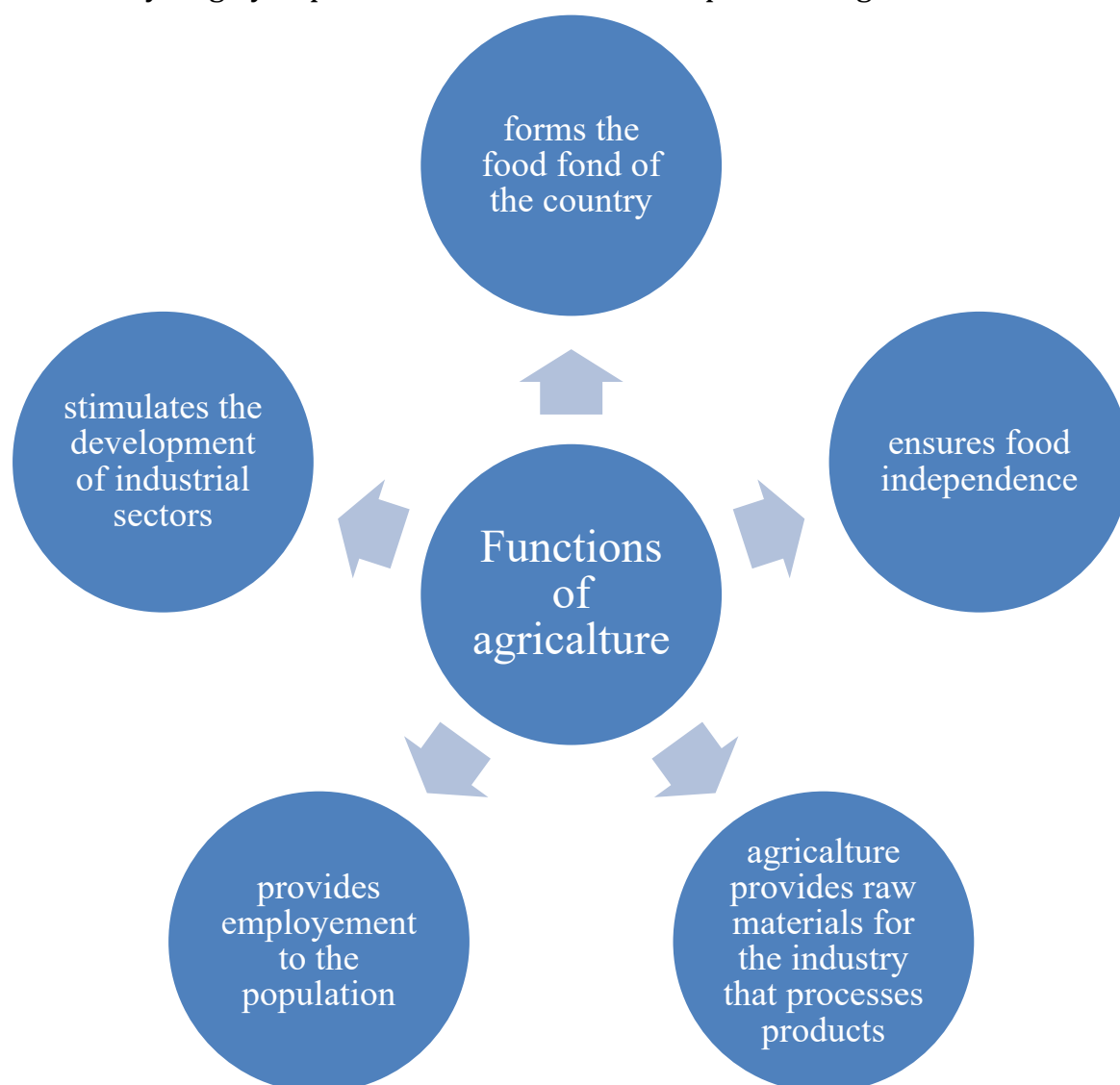
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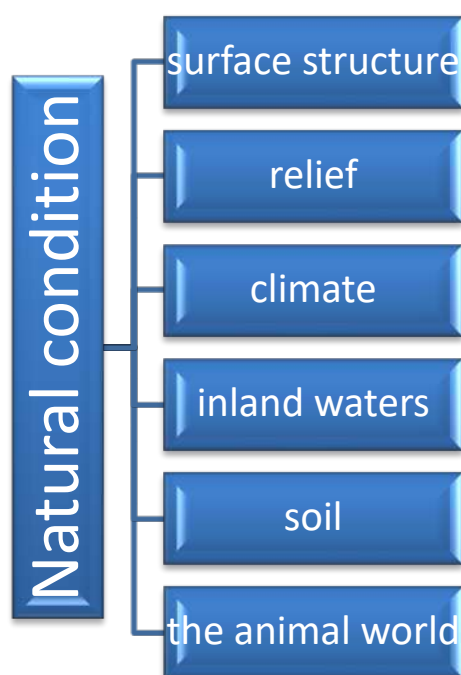
Today, agriculture is the most important and largest sector of the economy is counted. It is food for the population and valuable for industries raw materials, and supplies various raw materials and goods to foreign trade. The role of agriculture in improving the material well-being of the population is incomparable, and the main part of the goods necessary for the needs of the population falls on the share of this sector. Agriculture is the oldest of all branches of material production and has played a major role in the development of human society, especially the economy. Agriculture accounts for 60% of all material costs in the spinning industry, almost 70% in the confectionery industry, and almost 80% in the oil and milk industry. Agriculture also includes various branches of primary processing of plant and animal products. The importance of agriculture is determined by the fact that 27% of the employees in the national economy work in this field. Agriculture accounts for approximately 1/3 of the country's national income. Therefore, the rate of growth of the country's economy largely depends on the level of development of agriculture.



1-picture.

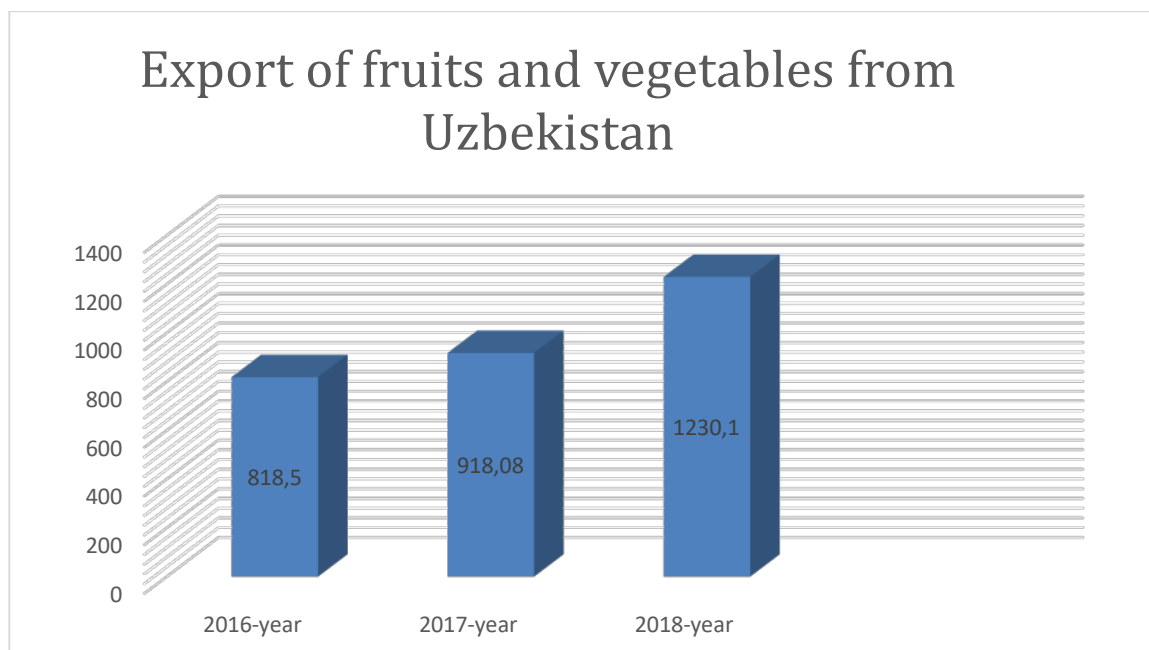
Agriculture, as one of the leading branches of our country, is important not only in

providing the population with food products, but also in the development of other sectors of the economy. As a result of the rising food problem in the countries of the world, great attention is being paid to the intensification of agriculture on the basis of land reclamation, chemicalization, and industrialization of production. The increase in investments in agriculture allowed to improve the technical equipment of production and increase production. A large part of the agricultural land is annually withdrawn from agriculture for the expansion of the urban area, industrial construction, construction of transport roads and other purposes. In this way, the development of agriculture allows to make better use of the available natural and economic resources, to develop agriculture in connection with the sectors that serve it. Territorial organization of agriculture is affected by socio-economic and natural factors. With the introduction of industrial technologies, inter-farm cooperation and various forms of agro-industrial integration in the conditions of science and technology development, regional organization of agriculture has become more complex. The main means of production in agriculture is land. The characteristics of the land give rise to specific forms of concentration and specialization of agricultural production. It allows to apply scientific research in agriculture to increase soil fertility. Agricultural enterprises are the basis of formation of local (native) agro-industrial complexes and agricultural regions. These enterprises are complex managed regional production systems that interact with self-managed natural-ecological systems. Therefore, natural conditions are a constant influencing factor. Natural conditions provide different conditions for land use, animal husbandry and agricultural production. Natural conditions also affect the productivity of agricultural crops and the amount of production costs necessary to grow these crops. Natural resources include land resources, climate, inland waters, soil and vegetation.



Components of natural conditions affecting the settlement of agriculture

The importance of scientific and technical achievements in the development of agricultural production is extremely high. The population not only transforms natural plants into cultivated crops, but also shortens the vegetation period of some plants, starts their wide cultivation in artificial conditions, and wide use of selection and genetic achievements leads to significant positive trends in the economy. Therefore, natural conditions remain the main factor of agriculture. Specialization of agriculture, like other sectors of the economy, allows production to be more economically efficient. The combination of natural and economic factors leads to the specialization of agriculture, as well as methods of organizing farming and animal husbandry. Because regional differences in the level of intensity of these industries are related to the methods of organization of agricultural networks. The process of intensification refers to the more effective use of the natural potential of the area. If we talk about the branches of agriculture, it is divided into two major branches: agriculture and animal husbandry. If the agricultural branch includes large branches such as grain growing, horticulture, vegetable growing, cattle breeding and sheep breeding are part of the livestock breeding, camel breeding, poultry breeding, horse breeding, beekeeping, cocoon breeding, fishing and animal husbandry. Since Uzbekistan has been developing in the field of horticulture and viticulture since ancient times, Uzbekistan occupies an important place in world horticulture. Pomegranates, figs, dates grown in our country, Nuts, apricots, cherries, apples, pears and many other fruits are known to the world. In addition to the increase in the export volume of fruits grown in the gardens of our republic, the geography of the countries to which they are delivered is also expanding. For example, in 2017, the number of countries to which our fruits are exported increased to 9. Canned kavar (kovul) was first brought to Spain and Italy. Walnuts and corn were exported to Lebanon. The list also includes Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, and Israel. In 2018, Uzbekistan exported cherries and cherries to the Chinese market for the first time. From the diagram below, we can see that the export of fruits and vegetables from Uzbekistan has increased.



One of the important and leading branches of animal husbandry is sheep breeding. The main task of the herd is to supply wool, meat, fat, and leather products. One of the valuable products of sheep is wool, which is an important raw material for light industry. Sheep farming is well developed in the world, and the distribution areas are very wide. Sheep are adapted to feed on pastures in dry steppe, desert and desert zones. It is known that very valuable black leather is obtained from black sheep. The quality of Karakol skin depends on the fast slaughter of Karakol sheep. Usually, quality black leather is obtained from 1-3 day old lambs. Karako'1 sheep are mostly bred in Navoi, Bukhara, Kashgadarya, Samarkand, Jizzakh regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Blackbuck skins produced in Uzbekistan are processed in the joint enterprise "Bukhara-Omega" established in cooperation with Greece. In addition to Karako'1 sheep, Hisori sheep are also raised in our republic. Hisori sheep are large, the live weight of their rams reaches 190 kg. Hisori sheep give 140-150 kg of meat and fat. These sheep are mountain and mountain The territories of Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Bukhara and partly Khorezm regions are cultivated. Coir farming is one of the leading agricultural branches in the self-sufficiency of the national economy and thus our country has a unique position in the world economy. Pillachilik is one of the industries that has been developing since childhood. Cocooning involves rearing silkworms and creating new breeds of silkworms, producing a bountiful crop of cocoons. Silkworms feed mainly on mulberry leaves. Therefore, the development of piliculture is inextricably linked with mulberry farming. The best of Uzbekistan's cocooning has gone to the world. Especially, Margilan has been famous for its satins since ancient times. A variety of clothes made of silk satins and adras are displayed in the world, famous modular house. Rainbow colored Margilan and Namangan satins are distinguished by their uniqueness. Bee cocoons are grown in all regions of Uzbekistan. According to the information of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, the gross yield of cocoons in our republic was 32.2 thousand tons in 1985, 31.0 thousand tons in 1990, 19,206 tons in 2000, and 20,230 tons in 2005, 25,159.5 tons in 2010, and 26,102.1 tons in 2016. The average yield from each box

(29 grams) of seeds is 53-57 kg. and in advanced farms it is 70-80 kg. Currently, the main part of cocoon raw materials is grown in farms (households of farm members) that are considered as subjects of agricultural cooperatives. In Uzbekistan, cocooning is combined with cotton growing, that is, it is an additional sector after cotton growing. Cotton fields are surrounded by mulberry plantations. By May, after the seed is planted, the cocoon feeding period begins. It can be seen from this that there is an opportunity to effectively use the labor force by directing them to cocoon cultivation when the labor resources are no longer used for the production of rice. About half of the Republic's cocoons go to the regions of the Ferghana Valley.

Today, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of measures are being taken to develop and reform agriculture. At this point, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 327 dated June 10, 2022 "Measures of state financial support for entities that run viticulture, horticulture, greenhouse farms and produce wine products" According to the Decision on ", it was decided to allocate an additional subsidy of up to 100 billion sums annually to the horticulture and greenhouse development fund of the horticulture and greenhouse development agency from the republican budget. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3910 dated 20.08.2018 "On measures for more effective use of existing facilities in the cocoon industry in the Republic", 43.4 thousand hectares of mulberry groves and 44 million individual mulberry trees in our country will be attached to the enterprises of the association system. 2270 hectares of mulberry plantations were granted, of which 400 hectares of intensive mulberry plantations were established. In addition, 14 thousand 452 permanent and 410 thousand 793 seasonal jobs were created in the cocoon industry. China, Iran, Vietnam, India, Korea, United Arab Emirates in the field of cocoons. International cooperation was carried out with the invitations of Turkey, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, USA, Singapore, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan.

In accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4087 of 27.12.2018 "On urgent measures to create favorable conditions for the wide use of drip irrigation technologies in the production of raw cotton" in recent years, irrigation in our country measures were taken to improve the reclamation condition of harvested lands and increase the efficiency of water resources use. During 2008-2017, 2,172.8 km of irrigation systems, 368.8 km of tray irrigation networks, 347 hydrotechnical structures, as well as pumping stations with a total water transfer volume of 83.7 cubic m/sec, total volume of 1 More than 3.2 trillion sums were allocated for the construction and reconstruction of water reservoirs and other facilities with a volume of 581.3 million cubic meters, as a result of which the water supply of more than 1.7 million hectares of irrigated areas was improved. All the reforms carried out in our country are a day in our society is being implemented equally with the ever-increasing demand. In this case, a comprehensive measure aimed at the development of agriculture it is desirable to liberalize the program of events and all kinds of reforms, deepen them. This is the future of agriculture ensures its rapid development, increases its importance, and ensures the rise of the republic's

economy.

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FINANCING OF INNOVATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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KEYWORDS

innovative activities, Ministry of Innovative Development, scientific-technical council, intellectual potential, technological potential, innovative reform, research, development strategies, fundamental research, applied research, foreign technology, joint grant projects, systematic monitoring

ABSTRACT

This article substantiates the innovations in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the environment for their effectiveness, the state support of innovations, the selection and financing of expert groups. The role of the state in the implementation of innovations is very important, as well as the use of innovative technologies in any field is a key factor in the economic development of the current period.

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Innovation, innovation activity, innovation process and so on concepts in our daily lives, in enterprise activities, and in the economy networks solid on various fronts is gaining ground. Ri v carved in countries enterprises in increasing competitiveness, in the marketing position in strengthening and customer ma h innovations are important in the production of oats is one of the factors. Innovative activity - it is new in production or improved product type, new or improved implementation of the technological process or products have a better quality content that increases competitiveness manufacturer is the removal process. Innovative activity management mechanism or this the innovative developing of the subject purpose of migration or due to his direction, different combines a set of methods and tools. In the field of innovation management. The results of the decisions are ready ma h becomes a levy miner effective development of the mechanism is the current state of our national enterprises is one of the most pressing issues. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated in November 29, 2017 "Innovative development ministry organization Republic of Uzbekistan the to grow about" PF- 5264 to the decree appropriate Innovative development Ministry organization given. This decree and President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2017 year 30 November "Activities of the Ministry of Innovation Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan organization to grow about " PQ-3416-son decision according to ministry Uzbekistan Republic innovative and scientific - technical development in the field society and all-round public life development and intellectual and technological capacity increase focused unique state policy make it happen increase state management body is calculated. Regulations on the Ministry of Innovation Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan priorities for the development of innovative development on the basis of, fields of science and 16 Scientific - Technical Councils have been established under the Ministry of Networks. Everybody one Scientific - technical council contains narrow in the circle industry experts and an expert consisting of scientist groups activity runs. Scientific - Technical Council Scientific - technical of the Ministry in each field of science to assist in the development and implementation of policies, state scientific -technician programs within executable scientific - technical projects evaluation, examination to do and from monitoring transfer with depending on work make it happen consists of leading scientists and thinkers in relevant fields of science public on a basis operating scientific team - technical team is calculated. Expert groups and appropriate fields of science and directions on provided scientific - technical projects, scientific - related to technical and innovative activities scientific - technical consisting of scientists and experts for the examination of documents groups is calculated. They are structure Scientific - technical boards by is formed. Also, ministry in his presence "Innovative development publishing house -matbaa house" by the state unitary enterprise "Science-fan and innovation development" and "XXI century technologies" named two scientific magazine edition is being done. The articles published in the journals are also scientific - technical council members to their conclusions according to to the publication recommended are given. "Science-subject and innovative development" in the journal articles scientific potential as a result, the journal is now recognized by the High Certification Commission given to the list of logs planned to enter.

Fundamental communication programs natural, technical and social humanitarian acquisition of new knowledge and legislation in the field of sciences, as well as practical research and developments scientific basis to create focused in, five until for a period of time manufacturer will be displayed. Practical research programs-country social – economic development priority directions current scientific - technical problems to solve focused important tasks effective solution to provider, resource Scientific - with options, deadlines and expected results research and technological development programs complex in, three until for a period of time manufacturer will be displayed. Fundamental and applied research scientific - technical programs government order based on, funded, scientific - technical directions, executive bodies, is a set of research projects identified by the leaders. Scientific project, the topic, purpose, tasks of fundamental and applied research and from research expected results marked scientific is work. Innovative implementation of the Ministry of Development within the framework of state scientific programs - 2019-2021 practical and current thematic research and innovation for the years periodicity of development choices, taking into account foreign experiences step by step - forming, set out to announce.

Selection assignments President Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan and decisions, President republic to the territories visit, report and in speeches marked tasks, as well as, Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan Tasks of decisions and minutes of the meeting of the court, as well as the state, business management bodies and local authority bodies offer and from the recommendations come out, republic economy network and areas innovative development priority directions and functions on a basis formed separately worth noting. State scientific - technical programs within areas social economic implementation of development 2019- Practical scientific for 2021 - technical a competition of projects and innovative developments was also organized. The contests about more information of the ministry official from the website - (<http://mininnovation.uz>) get possible. Basic from choices again one this - President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 5, 2018 “Economy networks and areas innovations current to grow mechanisms Additional measures for improvement – measures” PQ-3698 decision execution provide for own costs itself cover on a basis financing priority innovation for, scientific - research, experience design and “startup” projects is the choice.

Presentation given projects choice requirements firm follow made, project materials reliability and authenticity, to the Department the way not set on initial technician from examination will be held. Else one important aspect - state scientific - technique programs within completed scientific - technical the results of the research after they are completed condition of full commercialization designation put down. Presentation to be applied projects organization scientific (scientific- technical) the subject of the project by the councils, its implementation and what is expected of it results economy network of the Republic of Uzbekistan and areas comprehensive discussion in terms of the need for development and recommended given about decision to accept required. Presentation given in projects information authenticity and reliability and choice winners by scientific - technical projects efficiency, commercialization degree, choice programs in positions

marked, expected scientific project managers, scientific project performer organization leaders and appropriate high organizations in charge employees are responsible. One choice in the early stages of the competition it is planned that the competition will not be held in case of project. In now and project of the subject relevance, his scientific potential, from the project the expected result importance and commercialization basis there is attention take, examination to the process will be given and project scientific leader with minister, appropriate fan Chairman of the Technical Council, Scientific Secretary, field of application, network representative will be negotiated with the participation of the results decision accept is done. Project positive conclusion has been in case funding recommendation are given.

This is to bring the research of scientists of our country to the international level urge with important. Scientific project provided of mandatory in terms the responsibilities of the scientific team are also set by the project manager. Then of his own scientific research results of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the legislation appropriate, of society unique property convert, them "Science network" (Web of Science Core Collection) or Scopus information base publication in the list, licensed domestic and foreign scientific publications need. Project practice application to grow in the process licensed indexed in the local "Science Network" or "Scopus" database and other required to be published in foreign scientific publications. Also different of the republic ensuring mutual integration with institutions in the regions, where the scientific-research institutions and higher training in their lands activity showing 40 up to was young scientists and researchers support - support for the purpose of "Academic mobility » in the direction qualification and experience increase for at least one young scientist or researcher is part of the project team must be entered marked. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 29, 2017 "Republic of Uzbekistan innovative development ministry organization to grow about" PF-5264, the Republic of Uzbekistan is a non-governmental development to the ministry country social-economic in development scientific-research works from the results use systemic monitoring bring go task submitted. The same at a time 1700 and more fundamental, scientific-practical research projects, innovative developments, young scientists fundamental and scientific-practical research projects are underway. It has also been in operation since 2018 joint foreign grant projects there is also. Monitoring from the transfer before project in progress to organizations questionnaires were provided. The questionnaire includes working programs of project executors, their project-related research - to the research work and project calendar plan compatibility, obtained by project important scientific results and their economics networks current to be made prospects, edition given monographs, textbooks, out manuals, scientific articles and patents provided to be made shown. Also, project complete in the process shortcomings, project bring causes and problems that prevent the project from going into place, the science in which the project is being implemented laboratory and material-technical base condition, additional modern scientific equipment-equipment, necessary consumable materials and component parts with information was requested on what to do to ensure. To conduct advanced research and

development in the monitoring process new type and modern high technological equipment - equipment with equipped with scientific laboratories organization to grow on suggestions, scientific and leading foreign scientific study to learn how to work on equipment from young scientists to send to centers for short-term scientific internships candidates give, project results with innovative at fairs participation to reach, structured agreements and their execution, work in progress organization by project complete three necessary conditions created like issues detailed marked. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2018 year 21 in September PF-5544 -Decree with 2019-2021 in years innovative development strategy Republic of Uzbekistan, make it happen increase on “The way map”, Targeted innovation development of the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2030 indicators confirmed. Strategy head purpose of the country international the level of competitiveness in the field and the fact that it is innovatively developed determinant basic factor as man capital development consists of. One of the main tasks set in the strategy is the Republic of Uzbekistan 2030 until global innovative index rating on of the world 50 advanced is to achieve the ranks of the country. Therefore, scientific-research work more high steps lift both of the same Strategy basic from tasks one is calculated.

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INVESTMENT POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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KEYWORDS

investment project, investment policy, national economy, economic circulation, capital investment, technology transfer, foreign technologies, national innovation system

ABSTRACT

This article presents and substantiates information on investment policy, economic effectiveness and activity of investments, investment projects and programs, their role in economic modernization. Investment policy largely depends on the correct selection of capital investment priorities. Also, indicators of activity of investment projects in the Republic of Uzbekistan are given, and their distribution by regions is analyzed, the amount of investment by types of economic activity is given as an example of 2016-2017. In the context of the development of the national economy, it is appropriate to constantly analyze the indicators of the investment volume.

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In today's conditions, for example, in Uzbekistan, this policy is a city and renovation and beautification of villages, construction of new ones, industry and expansion of enterprises operating in other sectors of the national economy and technical re-equipment, housing needs of the population and other social satisfaction of needs, effective involvement of mineral resource reserves in economic circulation aimed at doing, nature protection, etc.

The essence of investment policy in the conditions of a market economy and Features Investment policy is also a component of the country's economic policy is a part of The Republic of Uzbekistan of the President "On the establishment of the State Committee on Investments" 31 March, 2017, to Decree No. PQ-4996 and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Organization of the State Committee on Investments of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of decision No. PQ-2868 of April 4, 2017 on measures to The State Investment Committee was established and this organization is the state is the head of investment policy implementation.

So, the investment policy is to increase the production forces of the state is a policy aimed at development and modernization of the economy. This is Politics in many ways, to correctly choose the priority directions of capital investment depends. For the development of social sphere and economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, 68.4 trillion in 2017 from all financing sources. soums (dollars equivalent to 13.4 billion. USD) or 120.4% base compared to 2016 capital investments were absorbed. The volume of investments in fixed capital in 1991, 5.1 times compared to 2000, 6.6 times compared to 2000, 5.1 times compared to 2005, 2.0 times compared to 2010 and 129.7% compared to 2015. Investments in fixed capital for the development of the social sphere and economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 at the expense of all sources of financing 68.4 trillion soums per year (13.4 billion US dollars in dollar equivalent) or by 2016 in comparison, 120.4% of investments in fixed capital were absorbed. The volume of investments in fixed capital³¹ is 5.1 times compared to 1991, 6.6 times compared to 2000, 5.1 times compared to 2005, 2.0 times compared to 2010 and 2.0 times compared to 2015 increased by 129.7%. Share of fixed capital investment relative to YAIM. In 2017, it was 26.9% and increased by 2.8% compared to the previous year (18.8% in 1991, 22.9% in 2000, 19.9% in 2005, 24.6% in 2010 and 2015 was 24.3% in the year). The composition of capital investments in 2017 by region. As we can see, 60.5% of total fixed capital investments are in Tashkent city, in Bukhara, Kashkadarya and Tashkent regions (respectively total 19.8%, 16.6%, 15.9%, and 8.2% of investments were absorbed. This Kandim Mining Group to major investment projects implemented in the regions construction of gas development and processing complex, Khysor investment block and processing and production of hydrocarbon deposits in Ustyurt region, Shortan production of liquefied fuel based on purified methane in the gas chemical complex release construction of 3 new gas desulphurization units, Yoshlik I metal Investment activity is more in Bukhara, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Khorezm, observed in Tashkent regions and Tashkent city (1.2 - 1.6 compared to 2016). Karakalpag is the main in the Republic of Estonia compared to last year investments in capital amounted to 42.4%, capital investment per

capital in the Republic

As we can see, in 2017 this indicator increased by 18.4% compared to 2016, it reached 112.6 thousand soums. Per capita investment in fixed capital is high indicators in Bukhara region in 2017 were 6123.3 thousand soums or last year compared to the corresponding period, 154.3% was observed. Accordingly, in the city of Tashkent - 5546.4 thousand soums or 119.5%, in Navoi region - 4041.4 thousand soums or 106.0%, Kashkadarya 3479.7 thousand soums or 128.8%, in Tashkent region 1962.6 thousand soums or 120.5%.

More than 62% of total fixed capital investments are economic directed to types of activity: mining industry 20.8%, manufacturing industry 17.9%, transportation and storage 9.3%, electricity, gas and steam supply, air conditioning 8.0 %, wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicles and motorcycle repair 3.7%, information and communication - 2.8%. Main in 2017 52.9% of investments were directed to the construction of buildings and structures. The main part of investments in capital, total 34. The share of investments in the development of the active part of fixed assets in 2016 was 41.0% in 2017, it was 38.3% in 2017, by 2.7% points (in 2005 and 2010 by 1.0%, and in 2015 by 1.2% points) decreased. It should be said that the investment policy is not only at the state level, but some respective target tasks at the level of regions, sectors and enterprises and whether they are formed using the methods, terms and means of their implementation, implemented. For example, the state is implementing its investment goals to more centralized sources and primarily budget funds, to foreign investments and loans, and regions to local budget funds relies on Enterprises have little investment skills, mainly with little funds. Income, depreciation funds and in some cases bank loans or other will be implemented at the expense of debt funds. Interests of enterprises in the implemented investment policy and we would like to emphasize the ten that he held within the framework of state interests. It is known that enterprises are the main links of the economy. Society needs them products are produced, works are performed and services are provided. Also, the main part of qualified personnel is collected in enterprises, profit occurs, therefore, in any case, if not in their total national income a part is formed. Enterprises are also required to perform these production functions during payment of financial allocation to local and republican budgets creation of a material base for investment at the regional and national level. As a result, they become weak, the amount of remaining profit is very small, and depreciation allocations are not enough for serious changes. The direction of increasing investment policy and spending of investments choice of fields, investment independence and material base of enterprises from the point of view of expansion, it is necessary to adapt to the economic situation. According to the majority of the corps, the tax system to fulfill this task improvement will help a lot. Such a system is developed for enterprises sufficient amount of income to realize investment goals should allow him to leave his share at his discretion. Another conclusion follows from the mentioned points: investment policy is hard. No matter how carefully thought out and based it is, how well it is done. Do not increase, without material supply, that is, without sufficient supply of resources only remains in papers and decisions. Any

policy including investment.

In order for the policy to be implemented, specific investments must be confirmed with the amount. Therefore, investment goals, including priority areas, areas and limits of capital investments in determining the scale of investments needed for this and their financial resources should also be carefully developed. But here is the general the rule is that in order to implement a strong investment policy in the country the situation must be stable both economically and politically. Significant economic growth is being observed in Uzbekistan today there are all conditions for the implementation of an effective investment policy.

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