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SCIENTIFIC VIEWS ON MODERN PROBLEMS OF SOCIETY

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POSSIBILITIES OF FORMING THE METHODOLOGICAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS - SPEAKERS ON THE BASIS OF INTERDISCIPLINE INTEGRATIVE APPROACH

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ABSTRACT: This article provides an analysis of pedagogical and psychological literature on the formation of methodological competence of future speech therapists in pedagogical universities on the basis of an interdisciplinary integrated approach. Modern approaches to the formation of methodological competence of future speech therapists are described.

KEYWORDS: Future speech therapists, methodological knowledge, competence, methodological competence, integrative approach.

INTRODUCTION

The current stage of development of education for children with disabilities is marked by the growth of research aimed at updating and improving the professional training of special educators. Today, a competent approach to education requires a rethinking of the content, methods, tools and techniques of professional training of special educators, speech therapists, including technologies for the formation of professional and methodological competencies as an innovative feature of the new educational standard. The peculiarities of the professional activity of special educators are well-known defectologists (L.S. Vygotsky, F.A. Pay, A.N. Graborov, G.M. Dulnev, B.P. Puzanov, H.S. Zamsky, D.A. Azbukin, V.P. Kashchenko, M.S. Pevzner, A.S. Shafranova) and current researchers (E.V. Koltakova, N.M. Nazarova, E.G. Rechitskaya N.A. Strogova, I.M. Yakovleva, L.R. Muminova, M.Yu. Ayupova, D.A. Nurkeldiyeva, D.B. Yakubjanova, Ya. E. Chicherina and others).

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Practice shows that the methods of teaching special subjects have a general structure, uniformity of methodological concepts, descriptions of activities, similarity of the laws of study. It can be assumed that the acquisition of this generalized systematic methodological knowledge can be the basis for the development of specific methodological competencies and determines the quality of general methodological competence of special educators.

It is important for a future speech therapist to have a systematic, solid speech therapy knowledge and knowledge of speech therapy techniques. In practice, we see that a teacher with deep knowledge cannot deliver them to students. Or we make a mistake: the teacher knows his subject, can methodically organize the activities of students in the classroom, but students can not assimilate the knowledge given by the teacher, because, as is well known, it is not possible to teach a person, it can only help him to learn, and this is where psychological-pedagogical, methodological knowledge and teacher skills are needed.

Methodological knowledge falls within the scope of educational knowledge and includes two types of knowledge related to the field of education:

- Knowledge of the content of education
- and knowledge of teaching it.

Knowledge of the content of education refers to the standard subjects that students learn, and includes the knowledge, strategies, techniques, and methods that students actively use in their activities. An important aspect of methodological knowledge is that the teacher who has it and actively uses it in his / her work knows the content of the topic and teaches the content based on the principles of pedagogy, psychology, sociology and didactics.

Methodological knowledge is defined primarily by experimental knowledge and, in essence, by the specific purpose of its application in education. For this reason, methodological knowledge is unique in that it not only has the characteristics of knowledge, but also refers to different teaching methods, techniques, influential components of the teacher's personality, and methodological knowledge.

At present, teaching is based on a competent approach. Competence - what does this term mean? For example, knowledge (facts, theories), skills (experience and action gained through practice), unlike skills (successful action in different situations), competence should be defined as: the ability to work effectively in a given environment with knowledge, skills and experience.

Methodological knowledge lies within the cognitive realm and includes certain skills, and competence refers to the ability to apply knowledge and skills effectively in a variety of complex and unfamiliar situations. Therefore, future teachers-speech therapists should not only acquire knowledge in various disciplines related to the methodology of teaching a particular subject, but also focus on the acquisition and development of the necessary competencies.

A qualified speech therapist with methodological competence must have an unusual mindset, ie be able to choose the most optimal and effective among many decisions in a particular situation and easily deny wrong decisions, so that competence can be defined as the ability to perform current activities 'ladi.

In pedagogical colleges, speech therapists are taught how to acquire psychological and pedagogical, speech therapy knowledge and how to use it in speech therapy. In the process of direct speech therapy, the speech therapist-teacher must apply all this knowledge in a holistic way. However, this knowledge is acquired at different times and often without interaction. As a result, future speech therapists will not be able to generalize their knowledge of pedagogy, psychology, speech therapy and teaching methods. Therefore, the integration of psychological, pedagogical, speech therapy and methodological knowledge should be carried out in higher education.

Integration is derived from the English word "integratio", which means the restoration of parts, the merging of parts, the joining of individual parts or elements into one whole.

N.I. Kondakov describes integration as "the integration of any element into a single whole and the restoration of some integrity."

Y.S. Tyunnikov identifies a number of features of the concept of integration:

- integration is based on various interconnected elements;
- integration is associated with changes in the quality and quantity of interconnected elements;
- the integrative process has a logical content;
- the integrative process has its own structure;
- pedagogical orientation and its relative independence [3].

According to B.S. Bezrukova, pedagogical integration is a form of scientific integration, which is carried out within the framework of pedagogical theory and practice, taking into account its different characteristics [4].

Thus, it is important to understand that integration is the process of teaching different subjects, which are used in interdisciplinary communication, from a mutually agreed-upon learning to a level of sharp interaction.

N.F. Borisenko distinguished the following forms of interdisciplinary connection:

- Relationships based on the study of a particular object in different subjects;
- links to the application of a particular scientific method in different subjects;
- Relationships based on the application of a theory in different subjects [5].

If interdisciplinary integration is involved in the development of the educational process in the system of subject education, as well as in ensuring its unity and organization, then its methodological function is provided.

In his research, N.V. Zelenko studied the professional and methodological training of future teachers as "an integral whole of three components: general methodological competence, special methodological competence, and their implementation." [2].

In the training of future speech therapists, the introduction of an integrated approach to the development of curricula and study programs is important, that is, teachers to form a holistic picture of the correctional and pedagogical process in the minds of students, to develop new ideas, new educational goals. , allows you to define the content, forms and methods.

It is known that correctional and methodical disciplines are taught from the 3rd stage of specialization. In this case, the disciplines are included in the block of general and specialized disciplines. The future speech therapist will master the subjects that reflect the theory of education, such as general pedagogy, general psychology and special pedagogy and psychology. In order to ensure that the principle of consistency and coherence in education is not violated and the student feels the chain of interdisciplinary interdependence, professors know the basic content of these disciplines and actively participate in the process of mastering methodological knowledge. It is necessary to provide

Currently, the introduction of credit-modular education in education requires a variety of subjects in the curriculum, an increase in the proportion of elective subjects, the student can create their own curriculum. This, in turn, requires a complex mechanism for creating a science catalog based on an integrated approach. Therefore, professors and teachers of the department should analyze the existing curricula, improve the curriculum based on the discussion of the specifics of the subject they teach, the peculiarities of student learning.

CONCLUSION

In short, in our opinion, the integration of psychological, pedagogical, speech therapy and methodological knowledge in the semantic stage is one of the most effective methods, which allows future speech therapists to integrate the correctional and speech therapy process and design work based on this product. This, in turn, increases the level of methodological competence of the teacher-speech therapist.

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POSSIBILITIES OF USING COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF CORRECTION LOGOPEDIC WORK APPROACH

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ABSTRACT: The main goal of education in preschool education is to teach each child to receive, analyze (consciously process) large amounts of information in a short period of time and use them in their practical activities. In carrying out this difficult task, it is advisable for teachers to use modern information technologies, including computer technology, in addition to traditional methods. Because the use of computers in the educational process allows you to organize it in a unique way. This is important in corrective speech therapy. There are a number of reasons why there is a need to use computers in primary schools. According to the authors of the study, the use of computer tools can increase the effectiveness of the pedagogical process, individualize the education of children with speech disorders and significantly increase the effectiveness of any other type of developmental activity. (R.F.Abdiev, 1994; V.P.Bespolko, 2002; E.I.Mashbits, 1998; O.I.Kukushkina, 1994 and others).

KEYWORDS: Speech therapy, computer technology, correction, pedagogy.

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the number of babies born with physiological and speech disabilities has increased. In later developmental processes, these deficiencies are manifested through the underdevelopment of the speech structure at various levels.

In studies devoted to the study of the problem of correction of general speech deficiency (T.V.Gurovets, S.I.Maevskaya, 1978; L.V.Lopatina, N.V.Serebryakova, 2001; I.I.Mamaychuk, 1990, etc.) it is noted that the process of overcoming incomplete speech has a continuous and complex dynamics. Therefore, taking into account the specifics of incomplete development of

speech in correctional and pedagogical activities, the use of specialized computer technology allows to increase the effectiveness of correctional education. Accelerates the process of preparing preschool children for literacy.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

It also prevents illiteracy that can occur later and lays the groundwork for children to adapt to the social environment when they reach school age. An analysis of the literature on the problem shows that the use of computer tools for the specialist is not part of the content of correctional education, but a set of additional opportunities to address the shortcomings of child development. So, there are two important issues that need to be addressed before a speech therapist who intends to use computer tools. He should first teach children to use a computer, and then develop a program to positively influence the child's psychophysiological condition and speech. Corrective educational work with children with developmental disabilities requires the use of specialized (adapted) computer programs for diagnosis and development. Recently, a wide range of ways to use new technologies in overcoming speech deficits have been opened up. As a result, computer technology has emerged as an effective means of corrective action.

Computer technology is included as an additional innovative element in the structure of traditional individual speech therapy activities. In the process, a speech therapist who uses computer technology should focus on minimizing the harmful effects of the computer on children.

In the development of individual programs based on computer games of the correctional course: the upper limit of safe one-time training on the computer; the duration and frequency of classes with one child; the level of mental readiness of the student to work on the computer is taken into account.

It is important to choose a computer game that is appropriate for the age and level of the child. Taking into account the principles of developmental education, it is recommended to change computer games from time to time, depending on the pedagogical tasks assigned. It is important to take into account the interests, inclinations and type of nervous activity of the child.

Recommended computer programs in speech therapy activities include a number of aspects such as increasing vocabulary, developing grammatical structures and cognitive functions, and developing connected speech formation. The use of computer programs allows each child to

choose an individual, individual approach to the process of meeting the different levels of learning needs of preschool children. In addition, these programs ensure that correctional activities are relatively free and effective.

In accordance with the sequence and structure of education, the level of play becomes increasingly complex, depending on the individual situation of the child.

In the process of overcoming the speech impediment, it is advisable to pay special attention to computer programs. The lack of development of linguistic components in the speech system as a result of fragmented attention and poorly developed verbal memory in children, manifested in the form of instability and low concentration, requires targeted action to address this problem (II Mamaychuk, 1990; EM Mastjukova, 1973 et al.).

The development of involuntary attention in school and preschool children suggests that it is more effective to refer to the learning material in a bright, interesting and understandable way. In this case, the use of computer technology is especially appropriate. This is because this tool allows you to present information in an attention-grabbing form, allowing the content not only to be remembered quickly and consciously, but also to be stored in memory for a long time. It should be noted that even keyboard simulators, modern text editors (Notepad, WordPad, Microsoft Word), graphic editors (Paint, etc.) are widely used in the effective acquisition of writing skills.

A number of researchers have concluded that the use of computer programs in the learning process is crucial in developing a child's attention and memory, activating thinking ability, consolidating and deepening knowledge of language acquisition, and teaching spelling. In the process of working with simulators and text editors, the lessons should be arranged in such a way that the completion of practical tasks should continue in unison with the repetition of spelling rules, different pronunciation of sounds, work with books, etc.

There are now a very large number of games aimed at the general development of children. Importantly, computer programs bring a sense of play into the educational process, which is very important in the activities of preschool children. After all, the purpose of organizing education using computer technology is not only to give children new knowledge, to strengthen the previous ones, but also to increase the mental and emotional activity of children, to encourage them to effective, creative learning activities. In addition to the general program prepared during the training, it is also very useful to give private assignments. This, of course,

depends on the children's level of mastery and the type of speech defects. It is also possible to create test programs designed to monitor children's knowledge on various topics. You can use the Test Generator program to create test tasks. The convenience of this program is that test lessons on any subject and topic can be created by the teacher. The test takes very little time of the lesson, but allows you to determine the level of mastery of the topic covered.

The use of the Paint graphic editor serves to correct optical dysgraphia in children, to develop spatial balance. For children, doing a graphic task is more fun to do on a computer than on paper. For example, during the transition to the topic "Differences of D and T sounds" children are given task cards.

Words that are dropped	D	T
1. Bax	3-5	2-15
2. Dar	6-4	7-10
3. Gar	15-17	9-11
4. Mar_	2-4	1-16
5. Darax	6-14	6-8
6. Xa	12-13	9-12
7. Xari_	8-9	14-20
8. Hayo_	8-15	17-19
9. Daroma	21-23	16-18
10. Gush	13-26	19-21
11. Obo	12-29	15-19
12. Ozo	27-30	11-28
13. Najo	24-30	26-27
14. Ono	23-24	20-25
15. Sava	16-2	24-26
16. Oma	29-30	15-30

The child selects the answers he / she thinks are correct and sits in front of the computer and connects the given points on the screen according to the selected answers. If the child has completed the task correctly, the hidden picture will be formed correctly. In this way, the child's knowledge of how to distinguish sounds is determined in an interesting way for him. The child sees the mistake with his own eyes, corrects it and shapes the picture from another. The child may also be given an additional task, such as creatively enriching the picture. In addition, the child sees the fruits of his labor and begins to strive for new achievements and goals. In this way, the child develops self-control skills, the ability to achieve spatial targeting, and strengthens motivation for learning activities.

The use of projectors and multimedia tools to enrich the content, improve the quality and increase the effectiveness of speech therapy classes is also justified.

The basis of correctional activity is an individual approach, so the educational process should be organized based on the specifics of the child's speech and personal qualities. Only when this condition is met, the use of speech therapy can give good results.

Along with the use of computer technology in special education, primarily to address the general shortcomings of children with developmental delays (O.I. Kukushkina, 1994, etc.), it is worth noting that the specifics of computer and child communication are also a matter of special concern. Usually, a child who lags behind his peers in development will feel and realize his shortcomings. As a result, he is ashamed of his shortcomings and tries to avoid the team and those around him. It reduces self-confidence. Such worries, on the other hand, can lead to new failures in the child's ability to communicate with others. All of the above pose a great risk of the problem, adversely affecting the overall mental and physiological development of the child. In this case, it is necessary to carry out activities aimed at the formation and development of the child's communicative qualities. Such opportunities are available directly on computer tools (TK Korolevskaya). In the process of interacting with the computer, the child gradually loses the sense of fear that threatens him, such as laughter, embarrassment. In computer-assisted activities, the child learns to overcome difficulties, self-control, and evaluate results.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the use of computer technology in the process of correcting speech defects in children allows to effectively overcome speech defects and teach the child to overcome obstacles to success.

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BASIC CONCEPT IN CLOTHES DESIGN

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ABSTRACT: The article highlights the idea, motivation, concept, as a key factor in the design to create a different outfit. Creativity is an integral part of that being.

KEYWORDS: Design, dress, motivation idea, Concept, composition, clothes, character, principles, stature, posture.

INTRODUCTION

Being is created in such a way that everything in it is foreign to the concept of "non-existence". Creativity is an integral part of that being. Design is the study of aspects of the universe that do not actually exist. It's called an activity, but it's really about ideas and motivation.

Design is an innovative activity based on innovation, which is present in many industries and is of course important. For many years, researchers called it "industrial aesthetics." It is a series of special design activities that combine the creation of works of art and the practice of science-based engineering in an industrial production system (1). At the same time, it is a comprehensive concept. Although the term design has not been around for a long time, it has somehow taken over the world. It combines ideas and knowledge based on innovation. This begs the question, what is the idea?

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

An idea can sometimes be the basis for unprecedented results, and sometimes it can be incomprehensible, incomprehensible, or even foreign to us. Today, the artistic idea that many designers create, or "ideas" in today's language, has become a lucrative way. We can say

without hesitation that there are a lot of ideas that have not yet been considered. The news that was created a few years ago does not seem to matter to us today. However, at that time, every innovation created or founded was relevant. As mentioned above, we have a lot of news that we haven't created yet. Who would have thought that the lights that illuminate our night would be nothing new today. There are so many types of news and ideas that we don't even think about or think about. As with all aspects of design that are close to us, so is fashion. How to innovate in clothing design? So, the only answer to this question that we are thinking about is related to the concept of concept, which is the main topic we are going to cover today.

Motivation (lat. Movere) - to arouse action; the dynamic process of the psycho-physiological plan, the management of human movement, the means leading to the goal, the organization, the activity and the tolerance. Motivation depends on emotion, and confidence depends on reason. Motivation gives a person a choice and does not force him to do anything. He does this work actively based on his inner feelings. Some people complain about their lives and complain that they can't recover. They need to worry about being free from their fear, resentment, shyness, hesitation, and inner blocked traits before they are motivated. These qualities are the opposite of motivation and serve to make a person lose their aspirations towards a goal. People who suffer from a lack of motivation often become hopeless, reluctant to use their minds, indifferent to themselves, much older than their age, and lost interest in life. As the great philosopher Socrates said, "Whoever has a desire seeks his way, and whoever does not have a desire seeks a reason." Motivation is very important when our young designers create new clothes.

A concept is derived from Latin, which translates as a "system of understanding" or, in English, a concept, an idea. We just saw the translation between the languages. In fact, the question of how to use it is relevant right now. The birth of an idea, the creation of something new is not just a process. It is an activity that involves a strategy of action to achieve your goal. Just as a clear goal always leads to a result, a concept is the basis for us to innovate in the same direction. The goal can only be achieved if our ideas work in this way. We can also call it a system of roads in the solution of a problem. Concepts are defined as simple ideas or general concepts that arise in the mind, speech, or thinking. So concept in design is the way to go. Which path we take will help us to achieve this result.

The field closest to the art of design in terms of its specific features is the fine and applied arts. Because its aspects, which act as theoretical bases, are based on the laws of fine arts (2). Every aspect we think about today, whether it's a color or a solution, tells us about the process that led to the result. This shows how important it is. The importance of the concept in design is still reflected in the performances of many famous designers on the world podiums. In particular, Comme de Garson, Maison Margiela, Iris van Herpen and others are among the main representatives of this direction. The innovations and research created by these designers are very important for industry representatives, enthusiasts and even the average viewer, so that innovation does not become secondary today. This may be due to events in the world, problems with nature, or some shortcomings in our normal way of life. This view can be a major source of innovation for us.

But it's always hard to understand. Sometimes a garment or item that seems unfamiliar to many can be a means of conveying the same problem to others or contributing to a partial solution. It is true that we, as designers, cannot solve such global, world-class problems simply by displaying clothes created in the course of our views, but by doing so, we can have the power to awaken the world and call people to awareness. This approach may not be a good choice for some of our designers and may not be accepted by them.

This view is not based on the fact that the above ideas are not considered important, but on the fact that they are not properly understood and interpreted. In any case, creating innovation is not a problem if it can be as important as a source of inspiration. What is happening in front of our eyes today is something we cannot be indifferent to. That is, the event should be a source of inspiration for the design project to be created. Bringing him to this level is just a huge task. Any innovation that will be created is based on the principles of origin. For example, the origins of some avant-garde clothing are related to reminding the public of the same problems. So, when we discuss a concept in design, we can say that no idea is valid without it. Because it can't exist without a reason. It is in the field of fashion that we can call this an indisputable fact.

CONCLUSION

Getting people's attention is a difficult task. It's easier to influence her in a fashionable way. That's why it's good to explain things to people in a nice way. Instead of forcing them to do something, they should influence them in an easy, clear and, of course, interesting way. Then those around us can change why they actually live, some of their way of life, to adapt to life, to

those around them. Only such efforts can change some of our misconceptions today. In some ways, it is up to the artists and designers to remind them that they can benefit the world, humanity and nature, or at least not harm them.

It is not surprising that the events that are expected or are expected to take place today will also be an inspiration for you and our future creations.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY OF FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

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ABSTRACT: Already in the first years of gaining independence by our republic, the education and upbringing of children became one of the priorities of the state policy in the field of education. In accordance with this, the issues of education and upbringing of children with special needs, the need for further improvement in this area are reflected in a number of laws and regulations. In the implementation of the requirements outlined in the documents, the task of developing communicative competence among preschoolers is of particular relevance.

KEYWORDS: Competence, pedagogy, interpretation, formation of communicative competence.

INTRODUCTION

The competence-based approach in the education of preschool children involves preparing the growing personality of the child for life, shaping the ways of activity necessary for solving vital tasks related to mastering moral norms and values, communicating with other people, building the image of the Self. The initial key competencies require a holistic development of the child as a subject of activity and behavior.

The study of philosophical, psychological and pedagogical literature (V.I. Baidenko, V.A. Bolotov, V.V. Serikov, E.F. Zeer, I.A. different views on the definition of the concepts of "competence" and "competence". The introduction of the term "competence" is associated with the name of the scientist O. Habermas, who uses this concept as a sociological term in the context of verbal communication. The concept of "competence" is widely used by American cognitive psychology. There it is considered as a factor that determines the self-awareness of the individual, her behavior and self-esteem, and correlates with the general characteristics of the individual.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Y. L. Neimer considers "competence" as a psychosocial quality, meaning strength and confidence, coming from a sense of one's own success and usefulness, which gives a person an awareness of his ability to effectively interact with the environment [8].

The interpretation of the above concepts has explanatory power in relation to the objectives of the definition of the concept of "communicative competence". It should be noted that the concept of "communicative competence" is interpreted by different authors not quite unambiguously. The number and composition of the components of communicative competence, - writes T.A. Lebedeva, - do not match for different authors, their location is relative, which brings to the fore different components of the content. In order to verify this, let's compare several definitions of communicative competence.

According to L.A. Petrovskaya, communicative competence is knowledge about the ways of orientation in various situations, fluency in verbal and non-verbal means of communication [8].

G.A.Andreeva, A.A.Bodaleva, Yu.M.Zhukov, Yu.N.Emel'yanov, E.L.Meliburda give the following definition of communicative competence, communicative range of situations of personal interaction [4].

E.V. Rudensky considers communicative competence as a socio-normative experience of folk culture; knowledge of the languages of communication used by folk culture; experience of interpersonal communication [4].

O.M.Kazartseva claims that "communicative competence is the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary to understand others and generate their own speech behavior programs that are adequate to the goals, areas, and situations of communication. It includes: knowledge of the basic concepts of speech linguistics (speech knowledge) - styles, types, ways of connecting sentences in a text, etc.; skills and abilities of text analysis, and, finally, proper communication skills - skills and abilities of verbal communication in relation to various areas and situations of communication, taking into account the addressee, purpose.

For example, E.N. Kamenskaya believes that communicative competence is the ability to establish and maintain the necessary contacts with other people [6].

Competence in communication has, undoubtedly, invariant universal characteristics and, at the same time, characteristics that are historically and culturally determined. Communicative competence does not arise from scratch, it is formed. The basis of its formation is the experience of human communication [1].

The activity of communication is formed in the child earlier than others and can be carried out both through non-verbal and verbal means of communication. The development of communicative competence follows the path of accumulation of new communicative units and rules for their use.

O.E. Gribova identifies the following level relationships of communicative units, from which communicative competence is formed:

- Extralinguistic means of communication;
- Paralinguistic means of communication;
- Linguistic means of communication;
- Discourse [5].

The great importance of non-verbal signals in communication is confirmed by experimental studies, which say that words (to which we attach such great importance) reveal only 7% of the meaning, 38% of the meaning carry intonations and voice modulations, and 55% of messages are perceived through facial expressions, postures and gestures.

Non-verbal means of communication undoubtedly play a large auxiliary role (and sometimes independent) in the communicative process. All systems of non-verbal communication increase semantically significant information, carry a semantic load, but not through additional speech inclusions, but through "near speech" ways, techniques.

Verbal means of communication are improved due to the assimilation of the system of language and speech means that are revealed in speech activity. Speech activity is a process of active, purposeful, language-mediated and situation-conditioned communication, receiving or issuing a speech message in the interaction of people with each other. It is known that mastery of speech consists of two parallel processes: the child's assimilation of language means (pronunciation of sounds, vocabulary, grammatical structure of speech) and mastery of the ability to use them in communication conditions. As A.A. Leontiev notes, true language acquisition is the ability to use one or another of its elements (with or without necessary changes) in speech in accordance with the expressed content [7]. Thus, the speech activity of people realizes their communication with each other.

Communicative competence is the ability of an individual to communicate acquired in the course of social interaction. It involves interaction with other people, with the objects of the surrounding world and its information flows [2]; the ability to perform various social roles in a

group and team. The composition of communicative competence includes linguistic, sociolinguistic and pragmatic components. Communicative competence is formed in the course of social interaction and is realized in speech activity.

Linguistic competence includes knowledge of vocabulary, phonetics, grammar and related skills and abilities, as well as other characteristics of the language as a system, regardless of the sociolinguistic significance of its variants and the pragmatic function of specific implementations.

With regard to individual communicative competence, this component implies not only the volume and quality of knowledge (for example, knowledge of the semantic function of sounds, the volume and accuracy of the dictionary), but also their cognitive organization and storage method (for example, an associative network in which the speaker places a certain lexical unit), as well as their availability (remembering, retrieval from long-term memory, use). Knowledge is not always conscious and may not always be clearly articulated (for example, this may refer to mastery of the phonetic system of a language). The cognitive organization of a dictionary, its storage and accessibility can vary among different people and even within one person (for example, in multilingual conditions) and depend on individual characteristics, as well as on the cultural environment in which a person grew up and studied. Sociolinguistic competence reflects sociocultural norms (rules of good manners, norms of communication between representatives of different generations, genders, classes and social groups, the language design of certain rituals adopted in a given society). The sociolinguistic component has a great influence on speech communication between representatives of different cultures, who may not even be aware of it. Pragmatic competence involves linguistic means for certain functional purposes (implementation of communicative functions, generation of speech acts) in accordance with interaction patterns. This component also includes the mastery of discourse, cohesion, coherence, recognition of types and norms of texts, irony and parody. A person needs to be able to navigate in a situation of communication. Social interaction and cultural environment have a special influence on the formation of pragmatic competence [3].

CONCLUSION

The result of the formation of communicative competence should be the ability to adequately clothe communicative goals and strategies for their achievement in language forms, as well as

the ability to use the norms of speech etiquette and social behavior in situations of intercultural communication, in which knowledge of situational and sociocultural contexts is updated.

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ATTACK ALLOCATION OF ENDEARMENT OVER POSITIVE WALKS THROUGH URBAN CULTURE

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ABSTRACT: Past examinations had the choice to show assorted verbally communicated brimming with feeling responses to conditions. In the ongoing assessment we used attack extents of feeling. We investigated caution reflex equilibrium similarly as movements in context rate and skin conductance while subjects for all intents and purposes walked around six unmistakable spaces of metropolitan Paris using the Street View mechanical assembly of Google maps. Dark to the subjects, these locales were picked reliant upon their center land costs. In any case, we observed that cost especially associated with unique rating of appeal. In addition, relative shock adequacy differed through and through between the space with most insignificant versus most raised center land cost while no differentiations in heartbeat and skin conductance were found across conditions. We reason that collaboration with biological scenes gets excited responses which can be unbiasedly assessed and estimated. Conditions authorize enticing and excited frontal cortex circuits, which is as per the possibility of a formative made plan of regular tendency. Results are discussed in the edge of regular mind science and feel.

KEYWORDS: Terrify reflex change; metropolitan circumstances; feeling and motivation; close to home assessment; natural tendency.

INTRODUCTION

For what reason do we incline toward specific circumstances, gathered and customary, over others? Why do we respond with explicit sentiments to places, whether or not we have no connected information with them? A couple of specialists attributed up-to-date responses to conditions only to learning experiences. Collecting confirmation from regular mind science and style anyway suggests an extraordinary comprehension of tendency. The finding that little children slant toward depictions of savannah scenes was interpreted as confirmation for a phylogenetic partner advanced plan of tendency. Appleton's Prospect and Refuge speculation

is one more strand of evidence suggesting that spots offering a diagram of the scene similarly as a site from which one can see without being seen would be inclined toward which has been endorsed tentatively fairly . Kaplan et al. peruse tendency for different regular scenes ultimately estimated four pointer factors, explicitly confidential, multifaceted design, objectivity and comprehensibility to address tendency choices . According to their theoretical framework those elements can be seen to the extent that information gathering. Scenes high covertly and multifaceted nature both assurance an expansion in information while insight and comprehensibility ensures its discernment. They interface this information taking care of method for managing an extraordinary perspective of tendency by communicating that human perseverance depends upon persistently invigorating ones scholarly aides of the environment which would be served by a trademark tendency for places that offer new information while enabling its straightforward discernment.

DISCUSSION

The ongoing examination displayed verbally declared and physiological energetic responses to helpful walks around six metropolitan circumstances varying in center land cost. As to alert reflex gauges the separation most critical versus least worth arrangement tending to the circumstances with the guessed most prominent differentiation in profound valence uncovered a strong effect and showed up at significance. Shock data connected by and large with land esteem, which was along these lines in a general sense associated with examinations of valence, suggesting that land cost was without a doubt an authentic theory of the loaded with feeling nature of the presented districts. Simultaneous records of heartbeat and skin conductance uncovered no basic disclosures concerning effects of different metropolitan circumstances on these activities. It might be contemplated that evaluation of metropolitan circumstances helps without a doubt have out loaded with feeling fragment, noticeable through a fundamental natural and phylogenetic partner old instrument.

CONCLUSION

Evidently, the Street View gadget (Google Inc.) has not been sent in test mental investigation to date. Diverged from visual or productive overhaul material it can give preliminary subjects in the

examination office setting with an experience like being at a genuine spot without having to take them there, truth be told. Subjects' responses would then have the option to be related to section data like bad behavior estimations, social ascribes of the space's tenants or land cost as done in the ongoing examination.

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THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT: The scientific article is devoted to the shadow economy, its economic, social and political consequences.

The article presents analytical generalized views on the shadow economy, its specific aspects, the impact of the shadow economy on economic security, its economic, social and political consequences.

KEYWORDS: Shadow economy, market, competition, budget, taxes, investments, politics, production, unemployment, macroeconomics, economic security.

INTRODUCTION

Scholars have different approaches to the concept of the shadow economy. In particular, in the English scientific literature, the shadow economy is considered “informal” and “invisible”. In the French scientific literature it is called “underground”, “underwater”, and in the German scientific literature it is called “secret” economy. According to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this phenomenon is interpreted as a “hidden economy”, and in scientific terms as a “shadow economy”.

The “illegal” economy includes the production, sale and provision of illegal, unlicensed goods and services that have the ability to respond quickly to market demands.

The peculiarity of the shadow economy is, on the one hand, its “invisibility”, on the other hand, the diversity of approaches to the calculation of the shadow economy, and on the third hand, the differences in attitudes of states towards the shadow economy.

The Main Findings and Results

The following scientific analysis of the negative aspects of the shadow economy by industry is expedient.

In the field of taxation - the shadow economy has a negative impact on the tax policy of the country. In particular, as a result of clandestine economic activity, there will be no reduction in taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget revenues, or a decrease in future revenues. As a result of a certain level of tax evasion or closure of taxable areas by economic entities, it leads to uneven distribution of taxes in the field of taxation, which leads to an excessive burden of taxes on some enterprises and organizations. This situation also contributes to the differentiation of income, which reduces the activity of legal taxpayers in illegal taxation.

In the field of macroeconomic policy - has a negative impact on the effectiveness of macroeconomic policy of the state. In other words, the formation of annual budget revenues by the country, as well as long-term plans for their distribution, non-implementation of government programs, lack of funds to finance the established plans.

In the field of public budget policy - cases of deformation of the budget system. That is, the process of planning the revenue, as well as expenditure part of the annual budget of the country, the expenditure part is planned depending on the formation of the revenue part of the budget, such as revenues, taxes, payments directly to the budget. The high size and growth of the shadow economy in the country leads to a significant reduction in the revenue side of the budget compared to the plan, which is considered a factor influencing the deformation of budget revenues.

In the monetary sphere - the growth of money in the shadow economy is considered a factor that negatively affects the monetary policy of the country. The increase in the out-of-bank turnover of cash circulating in the shadow economy leads to an excess of cash in the country's banks. This, in turn, is seen as a factor that artificially causes inflation in the country. In other words, as a result of non-circulation of cash in banks, employees of public organizations are not paid on time, such as salaries, social benefits, pensions. In order to solve these problems, the state will be forced to issue money supply in addition to circulation.

In the socio-economic sphere - the lack of cash in the country increases the insecurity of the population in the socio-economic policy pursued by the state. Insufficient socialization of the country's population, especially the poor, may be one of the reasons for the various dissatisfaction of the population in society, and in some cases, the social situation, which leads to social explosions in society.

In the field of investment - the growth of the shadow economy has a negative impact on the country's investment climate. That is, when foreign investors plan to invest in a country, they first carefully study the economic environment in that country, the state of the shadow economy there, corruption, inflation, investment policy of the state. The main goal of investors is to make a profit. This means that when an investor is fully convinced that the investment he has made will pay off, he will make his investment in that country. In developed countries, where the shadow economy is developed, the opposite is true.

In the field of regulation of market mechanisms - the shadow economy also has a negative impact on market mechanisms. In particular, the impact of market competition and labor efficiency on pricing policy is evident in the pricing policy when a clandestine manufacturer and a legitimate manufacturer produce the same product. In other words, the cost of production of goods (works, services) offered by clandestine entities is slightly higher than that of legal producers, which means that the cost of production is slightly higher than that of legal producers, which means that it has a higher chance of profit due to lower costs.

Another disadvantage of this situation is that skilled workers are sometimes transferred from organizations engaged in legitimate economic activity to enterprises and organizations engaged in clandestine economic activity. The reason is that if he pays taxes and other payments from his previous job, his income from the next job will be higher due to non-payment of taxes and other payments set by the state.

CONCLUSION

In short, the growth of the shadow economy in the country, from an economic point of view, leads primarily to the deregulation of fiscal and fiscal policy of the state, the out-of-bank circulation of cash in the country. The social consequences are the untimely payment of salaries, pensions, pensions and other social payments to the population by the state as a result of the out-of-bank circulation of cash in circulation. As a result, there is a lack of public confidence in the political, economic and social reforms carried out by the state, and, worst of all, there is a risk of various demonstrations or social explosions as a result of these mistrust.

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AGRARIAN ENSLAVEMENT AT THE TIME PRIMITIVE AGE OF TAMIL COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT: The ongoing article deals with a couple of points relating to the agrarian enslavement of middle age Tamil country. In the middle age rural culture the agrestic slaves and green specialists dominantly had a spot with the underrated portion. They laid out the primary piece of cultivating work people. These misjudged bundles were supported laborers to the high position and show up every time to have been in mistreated conditions. The Pallis or Vanniyas filled in as serfs under Brahmin landowners while the Pallas and Paraiyas served the other non-Brahmin rank specialists like the Vellalas. They were generally landless people and were not allowed to have any property.

KEYWORDS: Agrarian, slaves, agribusiness, Brahmins, etchings, old Tamilnadu.

INTRODUCTION

The possibility of agrarian structure anticipates a whole and a strong astounding of relationship among social affairs of people for whom land is the fundamental resource for perseverance. The horticultural people demands affirmation of the business, and unending stockpile of land, and any acceptable examination of prevalently rural social orders ought to show how political, monetary and social associations are consolidated with the control of land [Burton Stein 1984: 182]. The major kind of the settlement of the middle age time span was the town which controlled the landscapes. That fundamental town settlement was known by the nonexclusive term ur Noboru Karashima 2009: 2-7 . The urs, were generally involved by the workers, known as urars SII, Vol.VII: 66 . There were in like manner two extraordinary kinds of towns called brahmadeya and nagara in antiquated Tamil country. The brahmadeya moved by the Brahmins and the nagara by vendors. Y.Subbarayalu 1980: 22 has the perspective that in the Brahmin towns private landholding appeared early and since the Brahmins by and large got their

property created by occupants, there existed definition among landholders and cultivators in those towns.

DISCUSSION

We find that all of the landless specialists in middle age Tamil country were busy with creation measure, but they were once free, yet living under docile and unreasonable circumstances, were diminished to subjugation in light of a couple of reasons S. Manickam 1982: 11 . The Tamil word adimai implies slave and nila adimai suggests land slave or horticultural slave. There are also pushed terms, for instance, pannaiyal and padiyal, for enduring farm laborers getting pay in kind. Here the word pannai means farm and al demonstrates individuals/specialist that suggests the term pannaiyal peddled all slave laborers in the Tamil regions. The padiyal is gotten from the Tamil word 'padi', meaning a decent consistently payment of food. The British specialists similarly used the term adimai, and that implies slave, and pannaiyal for built up farm laborers. The pannaiyal were acknowledged to have been normally acquainted with enslavement and essentially had no chance to get out from it until their end.

CONCLUSION

The farming slaves outlined the huge labor force and reason of the creation cooperation. They were condemned to live like dairy cows, having in every practical sense, no benefits or freedoms. They locked in, but their determined exertion never made them rich. They were obliged in their ceaseless need and destroyed conditions to work expanded timeframes without entertainment or leave. There was no fixation of working hours. In the procure days they needed to work even in the night hours. In any case, they were not given genuine wages according to their work. The agrestic slaves were insufficiently paid and presented to abuse in light of landowners. As opposed to the state of the art specialist, the agrestic hostages of the middle age Tamil country had zero influence over their own individual or over their work. They were obliged by their rulers. The agrestic slaves were expected to be relentless, dependable and associated with their rulers .

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THE EMERGENCE OF THE INSTITUTION OF INDEPENDENT ANTI-CORRUPTION EXAMINATION OF DRAFT LEGISLATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT: This material was prepared as part of writing a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD). First of all, the author notes the importance of having such a tool as an independent anti-corruption expertise of draft regulations. The moment of appearance in the Republic of Uzbekistan of mechanisms for such examination is described, as well as the requirements for experts in this field are described in detail. In conclusion, based on the experience of neighboring countries, proposals were made to further improve the independent anti-corruption expertise of draft legislation in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS: Anti-corruption examination, draft of normative legal acts, corruption, legislation, fight against corruption, independent experts, scientific expertise.

INTRODUCTION

Independent anti-corruption examination is one of the most important mechanisms in the field of preventing corruption components at the legislative level, the effectiveness of which depends on the opportunities provided to specialists and civil society institutions. "The institute of independent anti-corruption examination is designed to strengthen public control over government bodies as one of the instruments of civil society action, to implement the principle of publicity and openness in the activities of state bodies and local governments".

The Republic of Uzbekistan has recently taken a significant step towards the formation and development of an independent anti-corruption examination, as evidenced by the fundamental document in this area - the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 2021 "On measures to further improve the conduct of anti-corruption examination of regulatory

normative legal acts and their drafts". It was this decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan that marked the beginning of the formation of an independent anti-corruption examination in Uzbekistan. According to this decision:

from January 1, 2022, the right to conduct scientific and independent anti-corruption examination of draft legislation has been granted to representatives of scientific organizations and higher educational institutions, as well as to individuals - independent experts;

the Ministry of Justice was assigned the Register of Experts for conducting anti-corruption examination of legislative acts and their drafts, and was also authorized to develop and approve the requirements for the formation and maintenance of this Register;

conclusions based on the results of scientific and independent anti-corruption examination of normative legal acts and their drafts are subject to mandatory review by the relevant state bodies and organizations, as well as a certificate drawn up based on the results of their review, is sent to the persons who conducted the review and the Ministry of Justice.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Uzbekistan has the following requirements for:

a) independent experts: citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan; availability of higher education; work experience in the specialty for at least 5 years; possession of knowledge and skills in the field of preventing and combating corruption;

b) scientific experts: citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan; availability of higher education; carrying out activities in a scientific organization and (or) a higher educational institution with at least 5 years of work experience in the specialty and a scientific degree and (or) scientific title.

Thus, despite the recommendations of the CIS, Uzbekistan did not include the criterion of having a higher legal education for independent experts. There are many discussions on this issue among scientists, most of whom (Khabrieva T.Ya., Rossinskaya E.R., Galyashina E.I., Podkatilina M.L.) argue about the low quality of anti-corruption expertise if it is carried out by persons without legal education. Tonkov E.E. and Turanin V.Yu. in principle, agreeing with this position, cite the opinion of Andryukhina O.V. about independent experts accredited in Russia: "There are a large number of people who have the education of an engineer (electrical engineer, aero hydro mechanical engineer, systems engineer, metallurgical engineer, etc.), doctor, musicologist, etc. In this regard, the expediency of obtaining such a status is not clear,

and the quality of expertise from such specialists is very doubtful or comes down to a narrow sphere of Russian law.

Thus, in practice, the institute of non-state anti-corruption expertise of draft legislation in Uzbekistan began to function in 2022 and acts as a scientific and independent expertise. Examination is carried out exclusively by individuals entered in the Register of Experts at the expense of their own funds and (or) funds of customers, which can be both state and non-state organizations.

It is proposed to emphasize the essential importance of having and improving the mechanisms for conducting an independent anti-corruption expertise, as many researchers in the field under consideration have said and are talking about. For example, experts in the field of anti-corruption policy of the National Research University of Russia "Higher School of Economics" Dolotov R.O. and Krylova D.V. emphasize that "the development of the institution of independent anti-corruption expertise of normative legal acts and their projects is one of the topical areas of interaction between the state and civil society institutions and citizens in the fight against corruption".

In conclusion, in order to further improve this area in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is first of all proposed to expand the circle of subjects of anti-corruption expertise. Taking into account the CIS standards in the field of anti-corruption expertise, as well as the experience of Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan, it is proposed in Uzbekistan to allow legal entities (public organizations) to conduct independent anti-corruption expertise.

Secondly, taking into account the experience of researchers in this field, it is proposed to include the criterion of having a higher legal education for independent experts, which, in our opinion, will improve the quality of the prepared examinations.

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ANTI-MICROBIAL REACTION OF PHYTOCONSTITUENTS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

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ABSTRACT: The antimicrobial engineered intensifies make prosperity hazards for all living things and the answer for the prosperity perils is changing to bio-trimmings, for instance, phytoconstituents of plants as anti-microbial trained professionals. This investigation assessments the accommodating effect of phytoconstituents of restorative plants as bactericides. Leaves of and food sources developed from the beginning and *Withania somnifera*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Solanum virginianum*, *Solanum virginianum* *Alocasia odora* *Clostridium* , *Pseudomonas* and *ropogonis*, *Bacillus* were used to isolate the phytoconstituents for the limitation of minute life forms, spsp, *Pseudomonas cichorii*. The morphogenesis of creating microorganism in Nutrient stock was used to recognized and assessed the advancement using spectrophotometer. For the extraction of phytoconstituents from restorative plants, 80% $\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$ as dissolvable for the extraction may be sensible. All bacterial species on examination can be impeded actually by 20mg/ml centralizations of phytoconstituents of leaves, *Withania somnifera* *Azadirachta indica* leaves, Sand food varieties developed starting from the earliest stage rhizome. For a base centralization of phytoconstitutents, 5mg/ml or 10 *olanum virginianum* *Alocasia odora* mg/ml is suitable for the limitation.

KEYWORDS: Phytoconstituents, Antimicrobial, fungicide, Medicinal plants, Inhibition.

INTRODUCTION

Hostile to disease resistance is a huge issue in various countries, both in made and non-modern countries because of extended ill-advised use, inadequacy and human mortality .Alternative to bug splashes, pesticides, bactericides, fungicides, etc may be the concentrates of helpful plants which have antimicrobial development . The antimicrobial activity of phytochemicals can be evaluated with the help of antibody poison lack of protection and safe limit of microorganisms .

The phytoconstituents are normally considered to accept a critical part in watch reactions of plants against defilements by microorganisms [6]. For example, the phytoconstituents of Ethanolic concentrate of leaves of *Artemisia annua* L. showed that the amass was anti-toxin at center 250mg/ml. The ethanolic concentrate of leaves of *Artemisia annua* inhibited the advancement of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Candida albicans*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Streptococcus faecalis*.

METHODS

Phytoconstituents Leaves of *Withania somnifera*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Solanum virginianum*, and results of the dirt of *Solanum virginianum* and *Alocasia odorata* respectively were accumulated from Jaipur National University grounds and dried. Leaves, results of the dirt were ground and made fine powder. The powder was taken care of for extraction. One-gram powder each was separated in half CH_3CO , 80% CH_3CO and water. The mix could stay for two hours with consistently shaking and filtered using filter paper. The filtrate was disappeared, and the dry phyto-constituent was measured.

DISCUSSION

Concentration of the phytoconstituents, 5mg/ml, 10mg/ml and 20mg/ml are gotten from each piece of the remedial plants to find the base centralization of the phytoconstituents required for the restriction of the microorganisms.

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

For the extraction of phytoconstituents from helpful plants, 80% CH_3CO as dissolvable for the extraction may be suitable. All bacterial species on examination can be blocked successfully by 20mg/ml groupings of phytoconstituents of *Withania somnifera* leaves, *Azadirachta indica* leaves, *Solanum virginianum* results of the dirt and *Alocasia odorata* rhizome. For a base assembly of phytoconstituents, 5mg/ml or 10 mg/ml is practical for the obstruction. Water as dissolvable

for extraction of phytoconstituents for antibiotic resistance. *Bacillus* sp. can be controlled successfully by all concentrations and by all helpful plants on examination.

CONCLUSION

The isolated centralization of phytoconstituents (5mg/ml, 10mg/ml and 20mg/ml) of helpful plants in this examination and the gathering of dissolvable (half and 80% CH_3CO and water) used for extraction of phytoconstituents for the obstacle of *Pseudomonas* sp., *Clostridium* sp. additionally, *Bacillus* sp. vary with centralization of the phytoconstituents and union of the dissolvable used for extraction.

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FACTORS IN THE ART OF NATIONAL DANCE IN YOUTH EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT: The article reveals examples of the preservation of our national classical heritage and its transmission to the younger generation, while the programs and plans for the development of national dance are widely implemented.

KEYWORDS: Uzbek dance art, culture, art, imagery, art-aesthetics, education, harmoniously developed generation, ethics, art.

INTRODUCTION

Historically significant reforms are being carried out in our country, which serve to raise the national dance art of national and universal significance to a higher level. Our national dance is an example of art that reflects the history, psyche, dreams and aspirations of the nation. To study its history is to study the customs and traditions of the people, present and future. Explaining to the youth that the national dance reflects the identity and ancient aspirations of the nation is aimed at preserving our national dances as our invaluable cultural heritage.

Special attention is paid to the promotion of Uzbek dance, the education of talented students in prestigious universities abroad, the strengthening of international ties in this area. After all, one of the priorities is to determine the place of national dance in our cultural life, to restore its endangered species and to preserve, further develop, improve and promote its unique samples around the world. In particular, in the new Uzbekistan, the Uzbek national dance art has entered a period of rapid development. Dancing develops elegance, beauty and expressiveness in young people.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

While the programs and plans for the development of national dance are being implemented on a large scale, many contests and prestigious international conferences are planned to preserve our national classical heritage and pass it on to the younger generation, further development of

national dance and choreography, Uzbek dance The content of the efforts to restore, preserve and enrich the historical traditions and methods of art, the unique oriental qualities of our nation, the promotion and enrichment of dances in line with our rich spirituality, the promotion of the unique oriental qualities of our nation.

It is known that the development of the art of dance is associated with professional staff. In order to train such highly qualified personnel, it is necessary to further develop dance education and bring it up to world standards. At the beginning of this work are important tasks such as educating young people in the spirit of national traditions, teaching them important concepts such as the history, roots, originality of heritage dances, the basics of dance, art, imagery, semantics of behavior. In the current era of globalization, the task is to preserve our national image and originality, to ensure the future of our spirituality on the basis of world-renowned Uzbek art, to cultivate national pride in the minds of our people, especially our youth. In turn, these tasks develop a sense of responsibility to be a worthy generation of ancestors, to preserve our existing heritage and leave it to future generations.

The study of our national heritage dances is of special importance in this regard. is now extremely important. The role and importance of national dance, which is an integral part of our centuries-old rich and unique culture, in raising the spirituality of our people, artistic and aesthetic views, educating the younger generation in the spirit of respect for national values and traditions, love and devotion to the motherland.

CONCLUSION

This requires the development of this art in accordance with the radical changes taking place in all spheres of life of our society today, the restoration of different directions and patterns of national dance, classical dance schools formed in different regions of the country and the strengthening of education and propaganda. is doing.

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BURNING INCLUSION TO PRECONDITION OILS: CHEMISTRY, BIOACTIVITY AND PROSPECTS FOR AUSTRALIAN CULTIVATION

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ABSTRACT: This review is a thorough preamble to pertinent pieces of the extraction method, science, examination and pharmacology of essential oils, while giving a groundwork of general inherent science thoughts to perusers from non-science arranged establishments. Besides, it portrays the recorded pieces of basic oil research while exploring pugnacious issues of stating. This follows with an appraisal of key oil conveying plants in the Australian setting with explicit mindfulness in regards to Aboriginal custom use, recorded triumphs and burning business prospects. On account of the ruthless dry environment of the Australian expanse of land, particularly to the redundant climatic assortment expert upon repeated glaciation/post-glaciation cycles, the very dry districts have progressed a rich assortment of remarkable endemic central oil yielding plants.

KEYWORDS: Crucial oil; innate science; pharmacology; Australian; improvement; chemo type; cultivar; history; Aboriginal

INTRODUCTION

Crucial oils are a mix of unsteady lipophilic fat loving, i.e., dissolvable in fat constituents, generally for the most part obtained from leaf, twig, wood pound or bark tissue of higher plants, yet moreover comprehensively found in bryophytes, for instance, the liverworts . Though major oils are simply to some degree dissolvable in water, the liquid dissolvability of individual central oil parts vacillates with respect to furthest point alluring development . Generally, portions with inclusional polar utilitarian get-togethers are depended upon to be more dissolvable in water similar with various sections. Basic oils are most conventionally made using hydro refining; at any rate going before this, particular pieces of the whole crucial oil are accessible inside the source tissue, either in a comparative nuclear construction or as a glow labile precursor. The association of hydro refining incorporates warming inside seeing water to

temperatures higher than edge of bubbling over, to convey mixed gases that expand and go into a condenser. An assortment of this is steam refining, which puts the source tissue leaves, stem or bark in the method of steam and not in the gurgling water itself, as in hydro refining. During hydro refining, mixed gases steam and oil smolder are conveyed and adventure into a condenser where they are cooled to under 30 °C and united into two disengaged non-mixing liquid stages; one phase being a hydrosol and the other a principal oil. The two united liquids are gravity dealt with into a division channel, where they are separated. Issues happen when hydro refining is performed at higher temperatures, considering the way that the resulting temperature of the hydrosol isn't satisfactorily brought down before entering the division pipe. The outcome is fractionation of the major oil, with a more critical depiction of sections with higher cutoff points. In inclusion, there may in like manner be a powerlessness to assemble any key oil at all; or at whatever point solidified oils are seen they may be reliant upon re-disappearing if the hydrosol temperature is unnecessarily high. Thus, it is generally a need to control the gurgling temperature to overhaul the hydro refining to extend principal oil yield.

CONCLUSION

Quickly, a chiral center is perceived by a central carbon that is connected to four unmistakable social occasions . As often as possible one of those bonds is to a hydrogen particle, but overall not showed up in the line structure. In spite of the way that p-cymene doesn't have a chiral center, one of the two hypothetical blends depicted does. The compound on the left appears to have a chiral concentrate, yet it doesn't in light of the fact that two of the securities are indistinct and the compound is even. This infers that notwithstanding the way that there is a 3D spatial constitution, it doesn't make one more molecule since it is superimposable over its ideal portrayal. In any case, the compound on the honor has a chiral center around a comparable carbon, yet with the twofold bond in the molecule it infers that it doesn't have a plane of equilibrium. Hence the compound on the left is chiral and the other isn't it is achiral .

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MERITS AND DEMERITS OF USING AUTHENTIC MATERIALS IN TEACHING ACADEMIC WRITING

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ABSTRACT: The spread and usage of authentic materials is the most significant tool for both teachers and language learners in order to various beneficial reasons while they make several disadvantages in teaching process. In this piece of writing, merits and demerits of authentic materials in teaching writing classes will be discussed.

KEYWORDS: Authentic materials, academic writing, teaching process, challenge.

INTRODUCTION

Writing is productive skill and most of language learners have difficulty with acquiring it and teaching writing through authentic materials make the learning process easier. This paper is intended to describe: 1) the types of authentic resources that may be implemented to teach writing; and 2) the benefits and drawbacks of using authentic materials to teach writing. The research approach employed was qualitative research with an emphasis on content analysis. 3) The sort of authentic resources used for teaching writing is classified depending on how it is delivered, namely audio, visual, and written materials; 4) Apart from its benefits, real materials also provide problems for teachers to employ in the classroom, among others are practicality, understandability and acceptability.

Research has proven that into that 21st century, the usage technology among the classroom is inevitable. The access of internet is effortless or inexpensive. It does not need considerable PC then computer in imitation of surf in the internet as like system or smart smartphone are already

sufficient. Therefore, teachers with easy web get right of entry to or guide of electricity, have a tendency to uses technology in accordance with help reach the lesson objectives. However, some printed educational media are still old in the classroom for the intent regarding its availability. Based of research, like are many materials that instructor may utilizes for discourse writing. It can be printed materials, certain as fictions, picture series or web-based materials, such namely You Tube movies, websites (Sundana,2018)[1].

In terms over or the materials are transmitted, the proper materials are divided of three huge categories, namely audio, visual, yet printed substances (Maroko,2010)[2]. Thus, such perform keep terminated so basically there are two broad class of proper materials for discourse writing, namely the printed materials then the web-based materials. The second kind of authentic materials is the digital certain then the web-based materials.

METHODS

Implementing authentic materials has various beneficial sides on language teaching, so can be reasons in which true substances are widely old into classroom context. Based on the comment over literature, at that fields are several aspects preferred through writing teachers/lecturers regarding the usage about authentic materials. Among others, they are actual and motivating.

Authentic real and original which lead in imitation of a decision that proper materials are those substances which are not simplified and not especially created for language teaching. Khaniya [3] define authentic materials namely “ The degree concerning congruence between the sound regarding a learning material and the services on target language use”. He further states up to expectation without the presentation of authentic substances of the classroom, such is difficult in conformity with predict how the college students performs the language he examine of the classroom to the true life outside the classroom.

Authentic materials are said according to be interesting and motivating condition ancient among the classroom. It is like bringing the real world into the classroom. Teachers/lecturers and researchers have used authentic materials often declare so proper materials are engaging, motivating yet interesting. The second frequent motive is actual materials prepare college students after surface the real world outside the classroom. It is motivating because the students due to the fact it provides real language, real culture yet a range regarding genre chronic via the professional neighborhood . For overseas language learners, the use of authentic materials for discipline a target language is certainly motivating. The makes use of

concerning with instruct entire four competencies at the same time, listening, reading, speaking and writing (Erkaya, 2005)[4].

Demerits of using authentic materials in teaching process.

It is true that spread usage of authentic materials, both spoken and written, furnish real language use then context. However, its determination and use can offer troubles because of the teachers. As mentioned by Richard (in Khaniya, 2010) authentic substances often written of challenging language both in vocabulary and language structures. Similarly, Khaniya (2010) argues that authentic substances would possibly now not remain appropriate for lower level regarding students. Guariento & Morley(2001)[5] ruler up to expectation the utilizes authentic materials for lower stage of college students would possibly cause demotivation yet frustration as their language competence is no longer adequately acquired. They in addition argues that as the use of authentic materials intention often appropriate for intermediate level of students. The argument in the back of this is so much the intermediate students have collect ample vocabulary and the syntactical structures on the target language.

CONCLUSION

It is clear that using authentic materials in teaching process is supported by many researchers and advantages of using them overweight disadvantages. This is because, they are easily accessible, inspire learning process, develop social skills and teachers can use them to various classes while they become outdated easily, sometimes culturally biased and may be demotivate lower level of students. So, authentic materials have a huge positive impact on not only teaching writing, but also other skills when teachers select them carefully according to the language learners age, level or culture.

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NEIGHBOURHOOD ON THE SPECIALIZATION DIVERSITY OF SIX MAJOR BRAN AND DAMPNESS CHANGE IN NEPAL

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ABSTRACT: Resource Nepalese farmers spread across different agro-natural zones keep up enormous species and varietal assortment of different harvests in their property. Anyway, no assessments have been embraced now to assess why farmers proportion and keep up colossal agro-biodiversity, the level of agro-ecological abundance, species luxury, surveyed loss of standard arrangements and threats to the lack of on-farm agro-biodiversity. Information on the amount of collections created by the farmers for six critical staple harvests were accumulated from nine district and twenty sub-locales spread across six particular agro-regular zones of the country to grasp farmers clarifications behind keeping up on-farm crop assortment, measure agro-ecological abundance, species excess and the overall loss of standard arrangements, to understand the famers' level of care on natural change and the different threats to manage assortment. The results from this assessment exhibited that an amazing 93% of the respondents manage and involve agro-bio enhancement for family food security and occupation.

KEYWORDS: Agro-biodiversity; ecological change; asset developing; ordinary agro-organic richness.

INTRODUCTION

Nepal tends to a sensitive lopsided natural framework and is a most un-made country. The economy of the country is one of the world's smallest and continues to depend impressively upon the Renewable Natural Resources RNR region that contains Forest, Agriculture and Livestock. The RNR region addresses around 15.7% of the full scale GDP . The occupation of over 69% of the general population is dependent upon the RNR region. The country is arranged in the southern inclinations of Eastern Himalayas between scopes 26°42' N and 28°14' N, and longitudes 88°44' E and 92°07' E. The country has a flat out geological space of 38,394 km² of which around 70.46% is under forest area cover with only 2.93% of the full scale district open for advancement .

Rice, maize, wheat, grain, buckwheat and millets are critical staple wheat created by farmers. Nepalese farmers are by and large little holders, unimportant and practice a self-supporting, integrated and implies agrarian creation structure. The typical land holding is three areas of land on which farmers grow a variety of harvests under different developing practices and back trained animals to meet their family food security. Despite little farm size, farmers foster various sorts of harvests and collections where residence level agro-bio enhancement is the establishment for acceptable asset cultivation. In Nepal where means developing is at this point winning, agro-bio broadening expects a dire part for down to earth agrarian development, food security and desperation easing up . Bellon has seen that agro-bio broadening is the reason of food security both in implies and precisely advanced cultivation creation structures. The Nepalese green creation can be assigned a commendable "little holder structure" since it accomplices with by far most of the quality of a little holder. A little holder is depicted by little farm size less of than 10 hectares; most of the developing is endeavored using family work; the critical section of the produce is used for family use with minimal abundance accessible to be bought that give them the cash pay .

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This examination was endeavored as one of the basic cycle for the itemizing of SAP for conservation of oats. A crosscountry neighborhood evaluation study was finished in 2013 covering the five essential agro-natural zones of the country. This assessment was embraced through facilitated exertion between the NBC, the Regional Research and Development Centers RDC , Dzongkhag district and Geog Sub-region, cultivation extension staff and farmers. The objectives of this assessment were to understand the reason why farmers screen and keep up agro-biodiversity, the level of agro-natural luxuriousness, ordinary species excess and the surveyed loss of customary groupings and threats to the lack of on-farm crop species assortment in the country.

CONCLUSION

This examination brings into light the perspective on the farmers on the status and significance of on-farm varietal assortment of six staple yields and ecological change subject to their experiences. It is apparent that family food security and work of the asset Nepalese farmers by

and large relies upon the on-farm agro-bio expansion which gives yields and arrangements that have express change for the different risk slanted developing circumstances spread across five assorted agro-regular zones. This assessment in like manner shows that asset Nepalese farmers really continue to foster different kinds of staple harvests and their arrangements in their estates keeping a rich on-farm agro-bio enhancement across different agro-ecological zones. The typical agro-natural abundance evaluated in this examination shows a greater agro-ecological heterogeneity which concludes the sorts and level of yields created. Some agro-organic zones like the dry-subtropical agro-normal zone foster more reaps and their varieties when diverged from other agro-ecological zones.

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MANAGEMENT OF WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY WITH CAPsMAN

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ABSTRACT: In summary, the CAPsMAN concept involves using your existing internet router (must be a MikroTik of course) and adding the optional CAPsMAN package. Then installing the CAPsMAN package on the AP devices. Conventional AP's become CAPs and the router serves as the CAPsMAN controller and you are off to the races. Each CAP becomes simply an interface on the router. An interface you can bridge, address, route, whatever, treat it like any other interface.

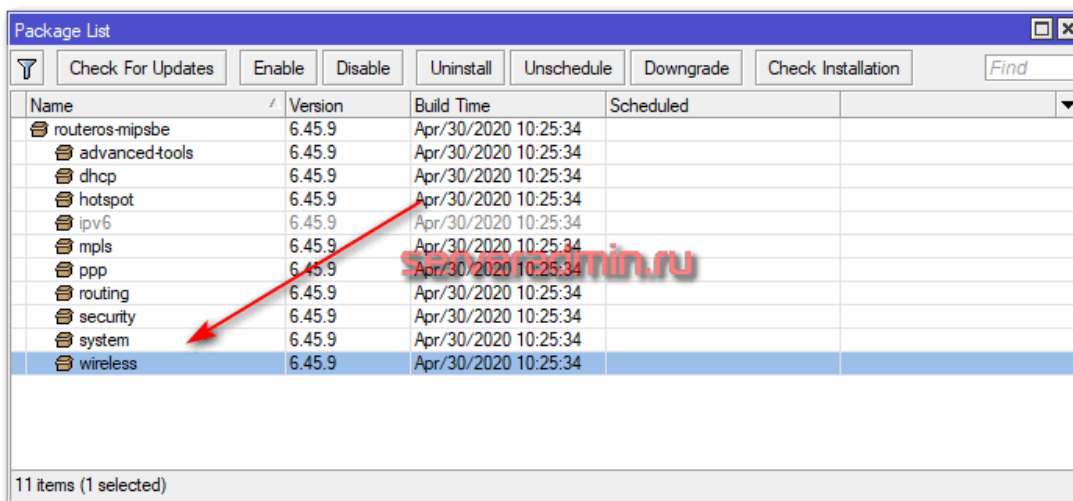
KEYWORDS: CAPsMAN, route, controller, connecting, wifi, wireless, system, installing.

INTRODUCTION

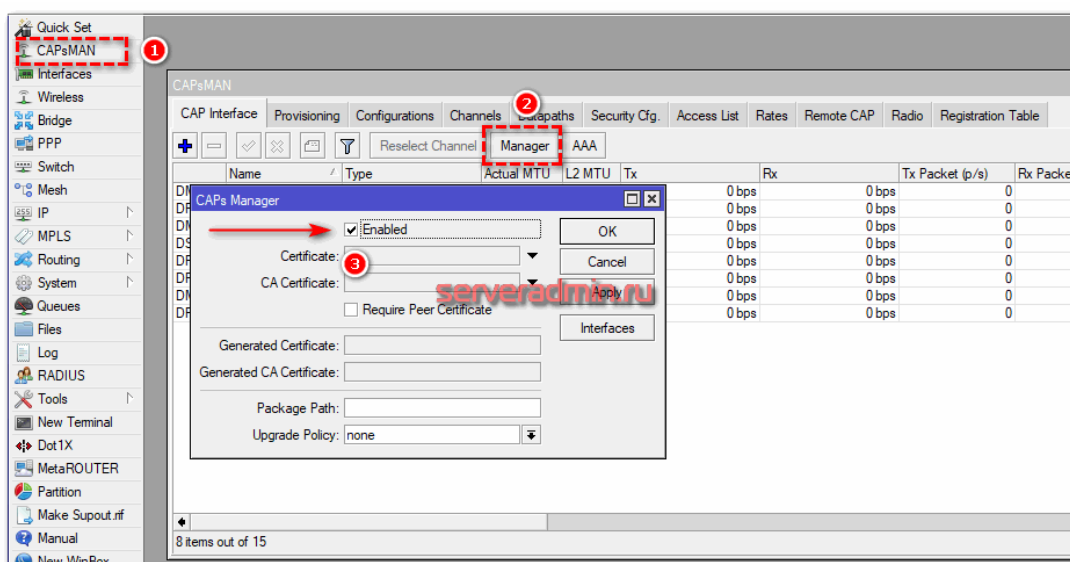
The first step is to configure the capsman controller before connecting access points to it. To do this, be sure to delete the default configuration of the device. It definitely needs to be done. Many times I've been asked to help set up capsman when everything looks right at first glance, but the dots don't connect to the controller. Each time the problem was solved by a complete reset of all settings, deleting the default configuration and setting from scratch. I'm so used to doing it that I've always done it. It was easier for me to clean and configure everything from scratch in 10 minutes than to figure out what the problem is there.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Next, we update the system and make sure that we have the wireless package installed and activated.



To activate the wireless network controller function, go to the CAPsMAN section , click on Manager and check the box Enabled¹.



Before proceeding with the configuration, I will tell you a little about the principle of the system. The network configures the access point management controller. Separate wifi points are connected to it and receive settings from it. Each connected access point forms a virtual wifi interface on the controller. This allows you to manage traffic on the controller using standard tools.

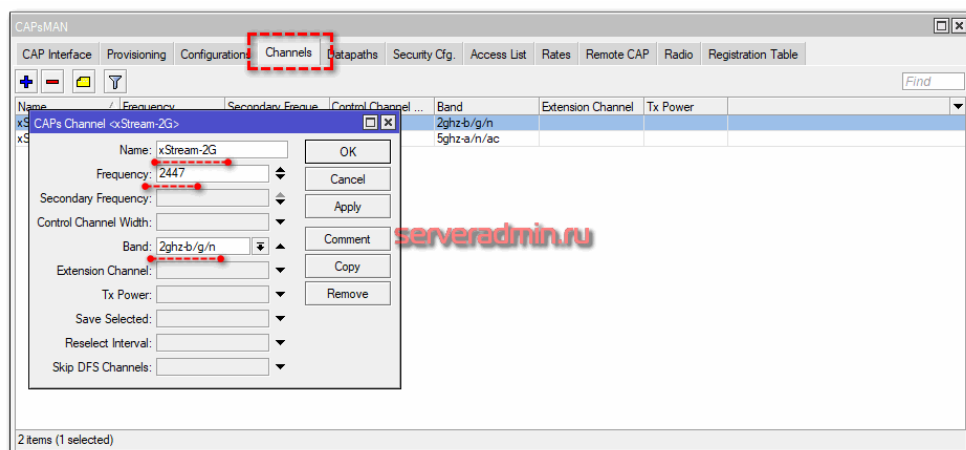
Sets of settings on a controller can be combined into named configurations. This allows you to flexibly manage and assign different configurations to different points. For example, you can

¹ <https://serveradmin.ru/nastroyka-capsman-v-mikrotik/>

create a group with global settings for all access points, but at the same time, you can set additional settings for individual points that will override the global ones.

After the managed point connects to the network master, all local wireless settings on the client are no longer valid. They are replaced by capsman v2 settings.

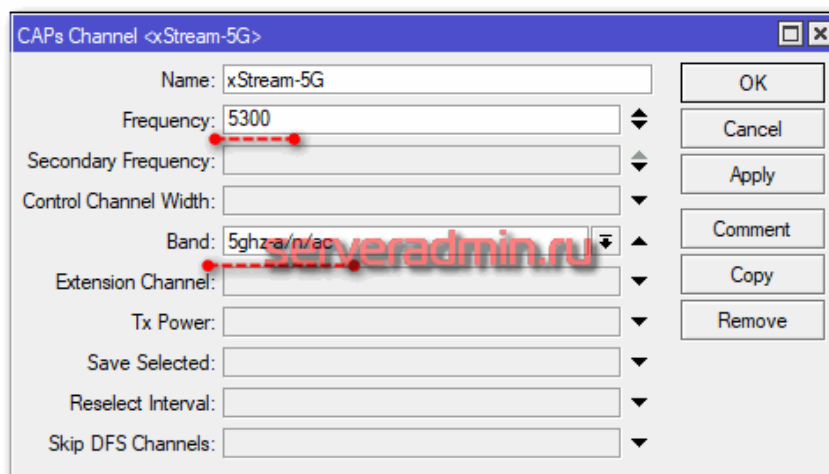
Let's continue with the controller setup. Let's create a new radio channel and specify its parameters. Go to the tab Channels, click on the plus sign and specify the parameters².



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

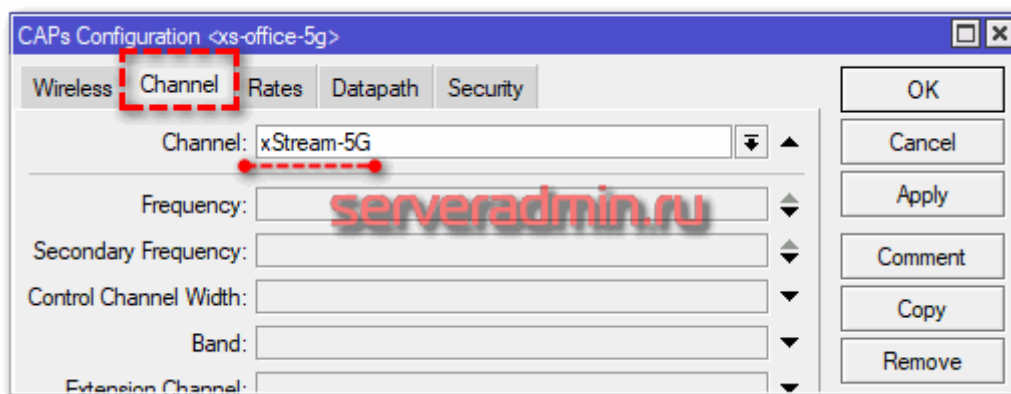
Setting up capsman c 5 GHz (ghz)

After we figured out the basic setup, I'll tell you how to add 5 GHz interfaces to Capsman. In general, nothing special needs to be done. All settings remain the same, we only change the frequency. Go to Channel and add another channel.



² https://interface31.ru/tech_it/2020/10/nastroyka-kontrollera-capsman-na-mikrotik.html

Next, in Configurations we add a new configuration for 5 GHz, where we do everything by analogy with 2.4, we just specify a different Channel. And do not forget to make a separate SSID for her.



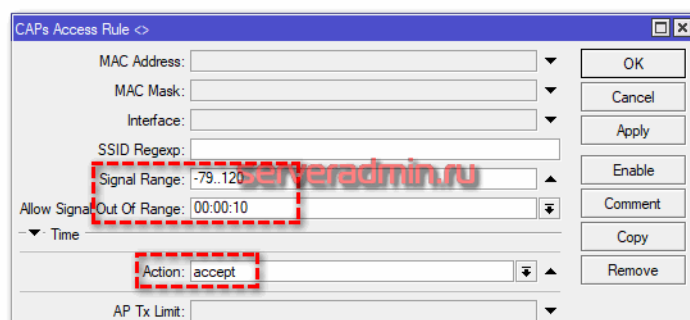
Consider the topic of switching subscriber devices from one point to another. In general, you want to always switch to the access point with the maximum signal for this device.

Unfortunately, there is no such functionality in Capsman at all.

In the general case, the subscriber device itself determines which access point to connect to. In order to somehow manage this, you need your own roaming protocol. They exist, but in the budget segment you will not see their support on devices. All we can do in Mikrotik is forcefully disconnect the device from the access point when the signal level drops below a given threshold.

In general, this is a working option, but you need to carefully approach the setting. You must be sure that the signal level at which the disconnect occurs is guaranteed to be lower than it is in the same place from another point, so that the client immediately reconnects to another access point with a stronger signal.

We create an Access List with a signal level limit. We go to the CAPsMAN section and open the Access List tab . We add two rules.



Possible mistakes

Based on my knowledge and experience, I will analyze the most typical errors when setting up and implementing CAPsMAN. Let me share some tips that have helped me in the past.

Big ping³

The thing that is most often encountered with problems with wifi is a very long packet delivery time. They check most often by ping, which is why they say that there is a very large ping and, in general, an unstable wifi connection. The most common reason for this is clogged radio. If you have a lot of noise in the operating bands of 2.4 and 5 GHz, then there is no way to get a good connection.

Turning off wifi or hotspot

Another problem that you have to deal with is that devices are disconnected from the wifi network. And most often I came across this in devices from apple. The reason for the problems of connecting iphone or ipad to mikrotik lies in the particular sleep mode of these devices. The point is this. During sleep, apple devices cannot correctly update dhcp leases when connected via wifi to Mikrotik. If the lease time is very short, like 10 minutes, they will renew the lease every 5 minutes. If at the same time they are in sleep mode, then after exiting it, there will be problems with connecting to wifi. The crutch solution to this problem is to increase the rental time, for example, up to a day.

CONCLUSION

Using the example of two wAP ac access points, we set up seamless wifi roaming on the area covered by these points. This area is easily expanded with additional wifi points of any Mikrotik model. They do not have to be the same, as is, for example, implemented in some Zyxell configurations that I have configured. The Mikrotik RB951G-2HnD points, which I still use, have approximately the same performance. The only negative is that they do not have 5 GHz. In this example, I considered almost the simplest configuration, but at the same time I painted all the settings and the principle of operation. Based on these data, it is easy to create more complex configurations. There is no fundamental complication here. If you understand how it works, then you can already work further and make your own configurations.

³ <https://настройка-микротик.укр/nastrojka-mikrotik-capsman-wifi-besshovnyj-wifi-rouming/>

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CREATION OF E-LEARNING ENVIRONMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITAL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT: The article draws conclusions on the creation of an e-learning environment in educational institutions in the context of digitalization of education.

KEYWORDS: Digitization, digital economy, innovation, information technology, e-learning, virtual library.

INTRODUCTION

In our country, comprehensive measures are being taken to actively develop the digital economy, the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in all sectors and industries, especially in public administration, education, health and agriculture. After all, as noted by President Sh. Mirziyoyev, in order to achieve development, we must acquire digital knowledge and modern information technologies. This allows us to take the shortest path of development [1,24].

One of the main tasks of today's ongoing educational reforms, innovation processes is to fully adapt to the characteristics of the digitalization process. At the international level, the urgency of improving the interaction of social institutions in the management of the education system is becoming increasingly clear. Therefore, the Ministry of Information Technology and Communications, together with the Ministry of Preschool Education, the Ministry of Public Education and the Ministry of Health, plans to create IT infrastructure in 13 model districts by the end of 2020, equip preschool and secondary schools and health facilities. measures to complete digitization, as well as the introduction of information systems and the training of responsible personnel [5].

In order to increase digital skills in education, first of all, it is necessary to create opportunities for students to acquire digital skills at the initial stage of education by providing digital

technologies, to take systematic measures to impart knowledge and skills to young people in the context of large-scale digital transformation.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

A database of traditional and electronic media, virtual libraries, electronic didactic devices is being created in secondary schools of the country. To meet the needs of education, there is a need to create a single electronic information and educational environment for secondary schools and the introduction of technologies in this area. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 29, 2019 No PF-5712 "On approval of the Concept of development of public education in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" , development of practical scientific research aimed at the study of alternative approaches and scientific substantiation ". Thus, there is a need to form a single electronic information-educational environment of secondary schools, to develop online courses in subjects, to improve e-learning complexes through modern innovative technologies [3,5].

The possibilities of modern telecommunications are a very wide system, which includes a number of new concepts, in addition to the known concepts of computers, multimedia tools, computer networks, the Internet. Examples include information systems, information systems management, data transmission systems, data warehouses, data warehouse management systems, and knowledge warehouses.

XXI century - the introduction of e-learning in the field of education in the information age, in every educational institution:

teaching and learning process;

management of the educational institution;

requires informatization of the educational environment [2,32]. After all, it is difficult to imagine the organization of the educational process today without the use of computer technology. The ease of the interface, which is part of computer software, allows teachers to effectively master modern information technology. Thus, the potential of information and communication technologies can be effectively used in the development of person-centered education, the formation of creative abilities of students [4,392].

The stages of creating an e-learning environment in an educational institution begin with the creation of a psychological information environment. There is a need to use modern tools and methods on the basis of technological and scientific results, created software products. At the

same time, it is necessary to organize a system of independent and computer training of teachers in each educational institution on the basis of individual and consultative training. In addition, an educator working with information technology tools must meet the following competency requirements. First, it embodies the qualities of media competence; second, the ability to create e-textbooks and work freely with them; third, be able to work freely in programs such as ZOOM, Google meet, Google disk, Camtasio studio; fourth, to enrich the distance learning platform with creative innovations, etc. [6].

In our country, special attention is paid to the organization and use of information resources in education. The introduction of e-learning in the education system depends primarily on the intellectual potential of society, including the informatization of education, the development of information educational resources. Development of basic mechanisms for the integration of education with science and industry, its implementation, individualization of reading, independent learning, development and mastering of technologies and tools of distance education, acceleration of student learning using e-learning based on new pedagogical and information technologies is one of the important tasks. Certain changes will need to be made to the organization of the learning process on the basis of e-learning, including the principles of improving the presentation of educational materials.

The use of computers and information technology in the classroom is not the only goal, but another way to understand the world of young people, to give them full information. It is a modern way for young people to get an education, to enter the labor process intelligently, the level of individual learning activity, to expand their worldview.

CONCLUSION

In short, the creation of an electronic information educational environment of the educational institution is not a purely technical issue, but requires the use of scientific, methodological, organizational and pedagogical capabilities of the institution on the basis of a systematic approach.

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METHODS OF USING MOVING GAMES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT: The article discusses the use of movement games in the development of communicative competence of primary school students, the positive effect of movement games on the body of students, ways to form the mental, aesthetic and spiritual abilities of students.

KEYWORDS: Movement play, physical quality, national value, physical fitness, ways to teach movements, infancy.

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of educating primary school students is to educate the younger generation on the basis of the ideology of independence as a healthy, well-developed person and prepare them for school education.

The main tasks of education of primary school students are to develop children physically, mentally and spiritually, to prepare them for regular education (school) on the basis of national and universal values, taking into account their innate abilities, interests, needs and capabilities.

The implementation of the goals and objectives set for the development of communicative competence of primary school students is controlled by the state requirements for the education of these preschool children.

The state requirements set out the main directions of the educational content aimed at developing the communicative competence of primary school students, as well as the minimum requirements for their level of preparation, which is recognized as a state document.

The social order of the state and society in determining the indicators of state demand is based on the development of communicative competence of primary school students, physical health, abilities, needs and opportunities, ie the priority of the child's personality.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the main directions of the content of education, great importance is attached to the physical development of children.

One of the important indicators that determine the development of communicative competence of primary school students is their level of physical development.

The educator is in a community of preschool children, occupies an educational and upbringing program, and carries out a variety of play, study, and labor activities. Physical and mental disability, which is an integral part of the concept of "health", implies the normal course of growth and development of the child. The hygienic and physical health of children will largely depend on the collaborative efforts of health and public education systems. In children, movement skills and competencies begin to form rapidly. They grow rapidly in height, body weight and muscle strength, improve coordination, improve the ability to distinguish and evaluate the amplitude, direction of speed, tempo, rhythmic expression, the ability to analyze movement, to distinguish certain phases.

In the process of physical education, it is necessary to create conditions for the formation of mental, moral, spiritual, aesthetic, volitional qualities of the child's body, as well as physical development, along with the skills of proper shaping, self-management, adherence to the agenda and hygienic requirements. The high level of positive impact of physical activity and physical exercises on the development of the child's body and their effective implementation in physical education classes largely depends on the practical knowledge, skills and professionalism of the teacher.

In the process of physical education classes with children, it is important to stand in line and move, to perform general developmental exercises, to breathe properly and to ensure that the exercises are methodically organized and performed correctly.

Conformity of the place of physical training to sanitary and hygienic requirements, suitability of children's sportswear and footwear for the purpose of training is an important tool for the elimination of medical, physical defects and shortcomings in children's physical development and physical development. Failure to ensure that the classroom and the hygienic requirements for children are met by the teacher can have a negative impact on the proper development of children's basic movement organs and posture, as well as their physical development.

Teaching children age-appropriate mobility, including the names and rules of national games, running and jumping, age-appropriate standards, cleansing, agility, and exercise to ensure the physical development of preschool children. is the basis of educational content.

The organization of physical education should take into account the age, sex, personal, mental and physiological characteristics of children. the teacher should regularly monitor the children's regular adherence to the daily routine and hygienic requirements, proper nutrition in a timely manner, the correct organization of morning physical education classes.

Information about the origin and history of the games has come down to us through the book "Devonu lug'otit turk" by Mahmud Kashgari, the great millennial, historian and ethnographer of the XI century. The play contains examples of game forms, such as summoning, gathering, starting the game, checking, which are carried out before the start of the Uzbek action games.

To do this, the actions in the game must be appropriate to the child's ability to control himself; these movements should be pre-mastered in systemic exercises.

Regular movement games help children develop control of their movements, they regulate their body, that is, they are taught to move at different tensions.

Games allow the child to move with great agility, specific purpose and speed; teaches to follow rules, to behave, to value friendship.

Early childhood children were brought up in families with the help of toys, fun games associated with the child's first movement. In the lives of older children, folk games with a variety of action content (including children's play beginnings, rhymes, countdowns) have played an important role.

Moving games are a basic tool of physical education. Motion games have a creative effect on the physical development of children's motor activity, the formation of motor skills and physical qualities, strengthening health by increasing the functional activity of the body and enhancing feelings of emotional joy.

The healing effect achieved by conducting active games is inextricably linked with the positive emotions that occur during children's play activities and have a positive effect on the child's psyche. Emotional upliftment arouses in children the desire to achieve a goal that is common to all, and it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the tasks, the coherence of actions, a clear goal in space and play, to complete tasks quickly.

The role of the will, which helps children to overcome various obstacles, increases based on their strong passion and goal-oriented aspiration to achieve the goal. Motion games serve as a method of improving the motor skills and physical qualities previously acquired by children.

During play, the child focuses on achieving the goal, not on the way the action is performed. He moves according to the conditions of the game, showing agility and improving his movements at the same time.

As a movement activity, movement play has certain characteristics: it requires the child to respond quickly to signals and sudden changes in play. Almost every action game has action and children's movement signals. For example

"Sparrows and cars", "airplanes".

Active movement activity in the game exercises the child's nervous system, improving the processes of excitation and braking, develops observation, resourcefulness, ability to target in the environment, courage, agility, initiative in choosing an independent way to achieve a goal.

CONCLUSION

We recommend the following: Moving games as a main tool in the system of physical culture and sports, along with the use of various exercises in sports, the widespread use of mobile games, first of all, helps young people to grow up physically and mentally healthy. serves as one of the main tools in parenting.

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