

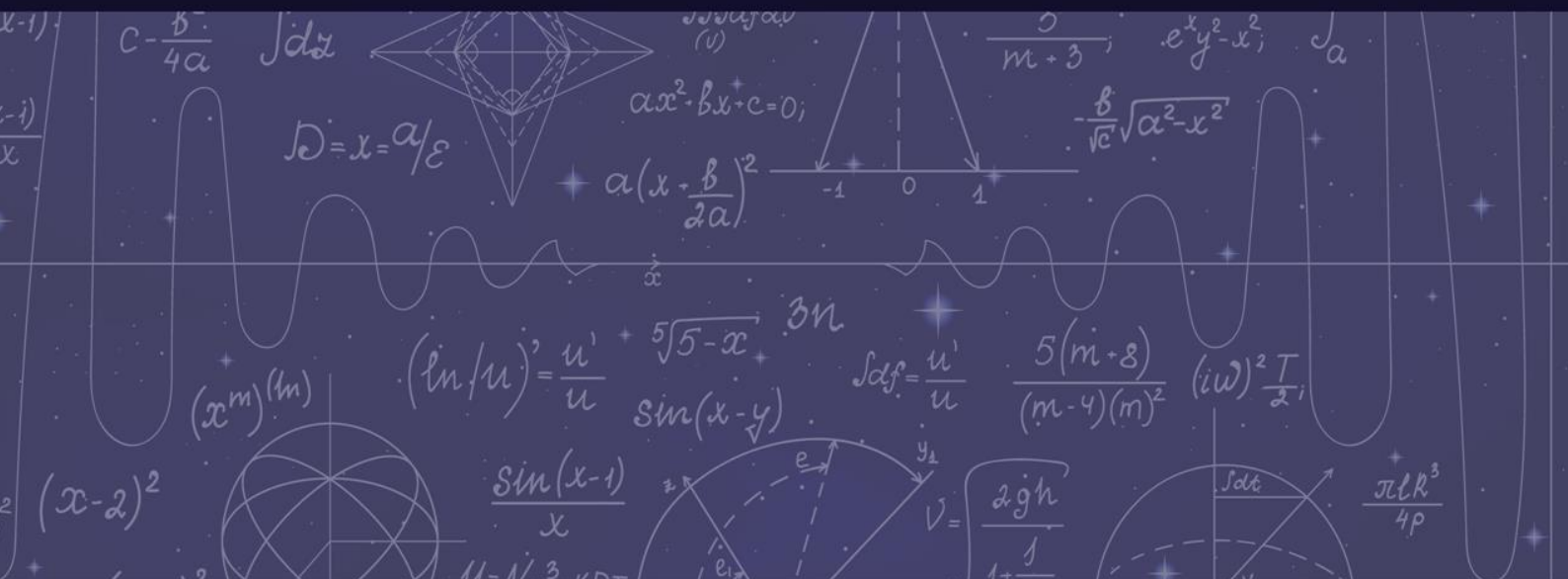
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*In this scientific journal, in the form of scientific articles, the results of scientific research conducted by professors and teachers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international higher educational institutions, independent researchers, doctoral students, undergraduates were published. In addition to higher educational institutions, the journal also includes scientific articles by employees working in other research institutes, production organizations and enterprises of our region and republic.*

*The materials of the journal can be used by professors, teachers, independent researchers, doctoral students, undergraduates, students, teachers of lyceums and schools, scientists and everyone who is interested in science.*

*This issue of the journal is indexed in the international scientific databases Index Copernicus, OpenAire, ZENODO, Cyberleninka and Google Scholar.*

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The encyclopedia contains mature scientists who have been making a worthy contribution to the development of society with their knowledge, scientific potential, and pedagogical skills.

The pages of the scientists in the encyclopedia have been created and will be displayed on the platform [taniqliolimlar.uz](http://taniqliolimlar.uz)

The 1st volume of the encyclopedia was published and admission began for the second volume.

## "O'zbekistonning taniqli olimlar" ensiklopediyasi

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Ensiklopediyada o'z bilimi, ilmiy salohiyati, pedagogik mahorati bilan jamiyat taraqqiyotiga munosib hissa qo'shib kelayotgan yetuk olimlar o'rin oladi.

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## THE ESSENCE OF ACQUITTAL JUDGMENT IN CRIMINAL- PROCEDURE LAW

Pirnazarov Abdurashid Abdulakhaevich

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7632387>

**Abstract.** *The procedural basis of acquittal, its structure and content are analyzed. The author analyzes the problems of acquittal and the institution of rehabilitation of the acquitted. The grounds for acquittal and their order are scientifically analyzed. The main goal of the research is to guarantee the rights of citizens by issuing acquittals, not to pass illegal, unjustified, unjust sentences on innocent people, and to improve the quality of the sentences issued by the court, to investigate the problems that arise in this regard.*

**Keywords:** *acquittal, conviction, rehabilitation of a person, first instance, appeal, cassation, convict, acquitted person.*

December 20, 2022, as stated in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan, that there are cases related to the low quality of the investigation, the crowding of people in the courts, and the non-execution of court decisions, therefore, it was emphasized that in the short term, the creation of a system that would train law enforcement agencies to work in a new way and increase the quality of justice. In particular, it was decided to sign a separate Presidential Decree in this regard[1].

As a result of public discussion, the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, which consists of the following seven priority directions, developed on the basis of the principle "From the strategy of actions to the strategy of development", was adopted. The adoption of the Decree No. PF-60 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" determined that one of the new priorities is to make the principles of justice and the rule of law the most basic and necessary condition for development in our country.

In particular, the 14th goal provided for in this Decree is to ensure the rule of law and constitutional legitimacy and to define human dignity as the main criterion of this process, and the 15th goal is to establish effective judicial control over the activities of state bodies and officials and to ensure the justice of citizens and business entities. set the tasks of increasing the level of achievement, forming a new image of law enforcement agencies and directing their activities to the effective protection of people's interests, human dignity, rights and freedoms, and in the 18th goal, the tasks of ensuring the timely and complete execution of documents of courts and other bodies[2]. If we look at the implementation of these tasks from the point of view of criminal procedural legislation, we can say that by reforming the institution of prejudice and reflecting it in the national legislation, it can be a solution to issues such as solving procedural cases in a simplified manner, in the realization of the rights of citizens at the pre-trial stage and in court[3].

Today, reliable protection of the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens and legal entities is regarded as a high value in Uzbekistan. This is the main task of the courts.

The educational and socio-political importance of the entire court system is inextricably linked to the verdict, which is the final result of the trial. Currently, a lot of work is being done to



ensure that court judgments meet all legal requirements. Decision No. 07 of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 23, 2014 "On the Court's verdict" also defines additional measures to issue legal, reasonable and fair verdicts.

An acquittal is a judicial document that officially declares and guarantees the defendant's innocence, and his decision on his innocence has legal force.

The path to acquittal is a very difficult process for both the accused and the prosecutor. Because the investigator and investigator was sure that he found and exposed the criminal, collected all the necessary evidence, used arrest, search and other criminal procedural coercion measures for good reasons. The prosecutor, after studying the criminal case, approves the indictment and report of the investigator and investigator, is convinced that the preliminary investigation has been successfully carried out, the criminal has been found and brought to justice, the public prosecutor condemns the accused and asks for a guilty verdict.

Verdicts can be convictions and acquittals. But in some cases the charges are dismissed, others are confirmed, and thus the verdict against the same person can be both a conviction and an acquittal. This situation should be taken into account when maintaining court statistics of convicted and acquitted[4]. The same should be done in cases where some defendants are convicted and others acquitted on the basis of a single verdict. If the accused is acquitted on some episodes of the criminal article, a guilty verdict is issued on the remaining parts. Exaggerating this position a little, in cases where only one of the ten episodes of the indictment is proven, and the rest are found to be unproven, even if one episode remains, a conviction can be issued. It seems that in such cases, according to the unproven episodes of the accusation, the defendant should be found not guilty, which essentially means his partial acquittal. These data should be taken into account in the statistics and generalization of court practice and should not be "included" in the total mass of changes in charges in court[5].

Pursuant to Article 77 of the Criminal Code, a person acquitted is not considered convicted.

Article 464 of the Criminal\_Code lists the grounds for acquittal, the absence of a criminal event or the elements of a crime, and the fact that the accused is not involved in the commission of the.

An acquittal is issued in the following cases, provided:

- 1) if no criminal incident occurred;
- 2) if the act committed by the defendant does not constitute a crime;
- 3) if the defendant was not involved in the commission of the crime.

If it is determined that the crime was committed by another person, and if the accusation against the defendant is not convincingly confirmed after a detailed investigation of the case, the court acquits the defendant on the grounds provided for in paragraph 3 of the first part of this article.

It is not allowed to include in the verdict of acquittal statements that raise doubts about the innocence of the acquitted person.

When studying the official data, "in the first half of 2020, 371 persons were acquitted. Since 2017, the number of people acquitted in the republic has reached 2756.

In the first half of 2020, 371 persons were acquitted in 256 criminal cases. Since 2017, 2360 people have been fully acquitted in 1554 criminal cases across the country[6].

In addition, 1,111 preliminary investigation bodies issued groundless charges in 550 cases during the half-year. From 2017 to this day in 2020, this indicator is 9193.

In order to clarify the place of acquittal in the criminal justice system, whether it is an indicator of effective justice or a specific "error" in the work of investigative bodies, the following questions should be answered:

- 1) the significance of the acquittal for the accused and the state;
- 2) factors affecting acquittal;
- 3) The role of acquittal in the justice system[7].

Acquitting an innocent person is one of the goals of justice . In order for the court to issue a decision on the acquittal of the defendant, it is necessary to establish that the defendant is not guilty of committing the crime, that there is no incident or the composition of the crime (Article 464 of the Criminal Procedure Code). An acquittal confirms the defendant's innocence. After examining and studying the evidence in the prescribed manner ( without prejudice to the rights of the defendant ), the court must refuse to admit all inadmissible evidence. When issuing a decision on acquittal, the court allegedly refers to the mistakes made by the preliminary investigation authorities and the prosecutor's office, which in turn led to the violation of the defendant's rights. According to Chapter 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the state implements the right to rehabilitation, which includes the right to compensation for damages related to criminal prosecution .

The following factors affecting the acquittal can be determined[8].

1. Current criminal policy and law enforcement manifested in law enforcement: the adoption of regulatory legal documents, the basis, types and amount of responsibility for crimes, as well as the direct activity of law enforcement agencies and the implementation of justice.

2. Statutory requirements for sufficiency of evidence.

3. Legal positions of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, well established case law.

4. Quality of preliminary investigation.

5. Special procedure for litigation.

6. Public opinion is formed under the influence of media and law enforcement agencies in such a way that the image of acquittal is primarily associated with the impartiality or corruption of the court.

It is believed that the establishment of a corps of investigative judges can assist the parties in gathering and examining evidence. At the same time, it makes it possible to combat the lack of control of investigators, because the presence of strict judicial control "will be a filter that stops the filing of unreasonable requests or attempts to send unfounded materials to the court."

There is no agreement between scientists that a crime should be considered "undetected" . A group of authors believe that proof of the absence of an event and the absence of evidence of a crime are the same concepts, and they say that the verdict of acquittal is correct. According to other authors, the phrase "not committed" is used in the sense of the absence of the relevant event and means to prove that the illegal act of which the person is accused does not actually exist.

The main problems of the acquittal are: the problem of evidence evaluation, the reliability of the testimony of the participants in the criminal proceedings, the work efficiency of the preliminary investigation bodies and courts.



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# CHARACTERISTICS OF A PENCIL PORTRAIT OF A PERSON WITH ITS OWN CHARACTER

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7632413>

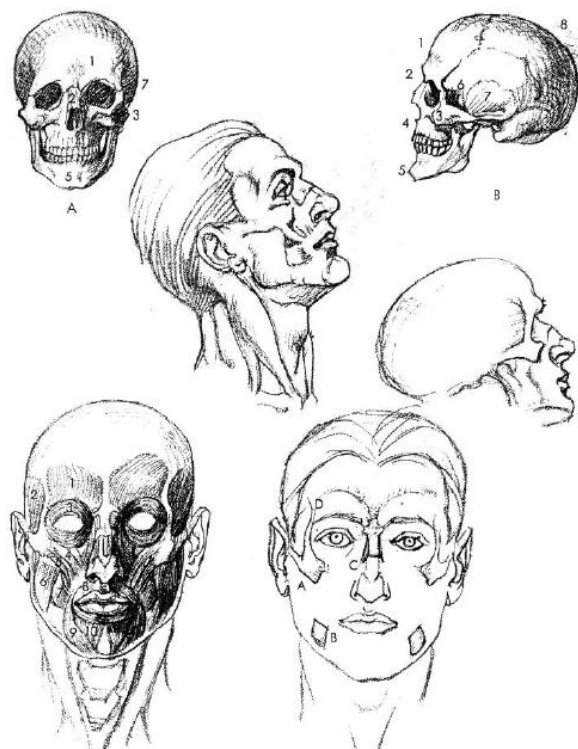
**Abstract.** This article is about the uniqueness of the fine art of pencil drawing and its drawing techniques. This type of fine art has been a close companion of people since ancient times. Because even in the Paleolithic period, which is one of the first stages of the primitive community system, people tried to describe their everyday life on cave stones. Starting with a pencil drawing of a human portrait with unique characteristics, we will try to cover the following topics and provide more detailed information about them.

**Keywords:** characteristic person, human drawing, lifelike, thin, old, bones and muscles, head, neck, shoulder, torso chest, waist-pelvis, charcoal, retouch, sangina, sauce.

## INTRODUCTION

In our previous article, we covered the subjects of the science program in sequence. As a continuation of these topics, starting with a pencil drawing of a human portrait with unique characteristics, we will try to illuminate the following topics and provide more detailed information about them.

Drawing a picture of a person will be easy after passing the above stages of description and learning, that is, after mastering the basics of plastic anatomy. (Fig.1).



1 - picture. Bones and muscles of the human head image.

Because, as it has been mentioned many times, making academic images based on the living image of a person is done after a thorough study of the skeletal and muscular system (Fig. 2). In the initial stages of learning, it is better to choose a figure who is thin, old, with good bones and muscles.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

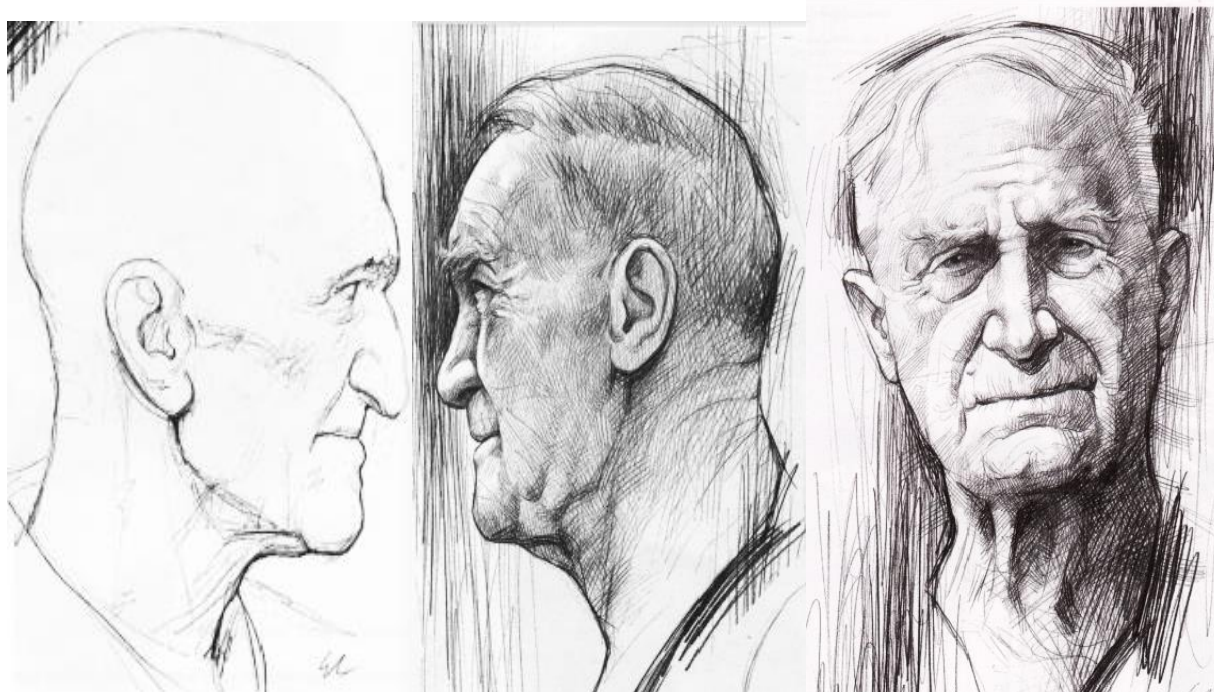
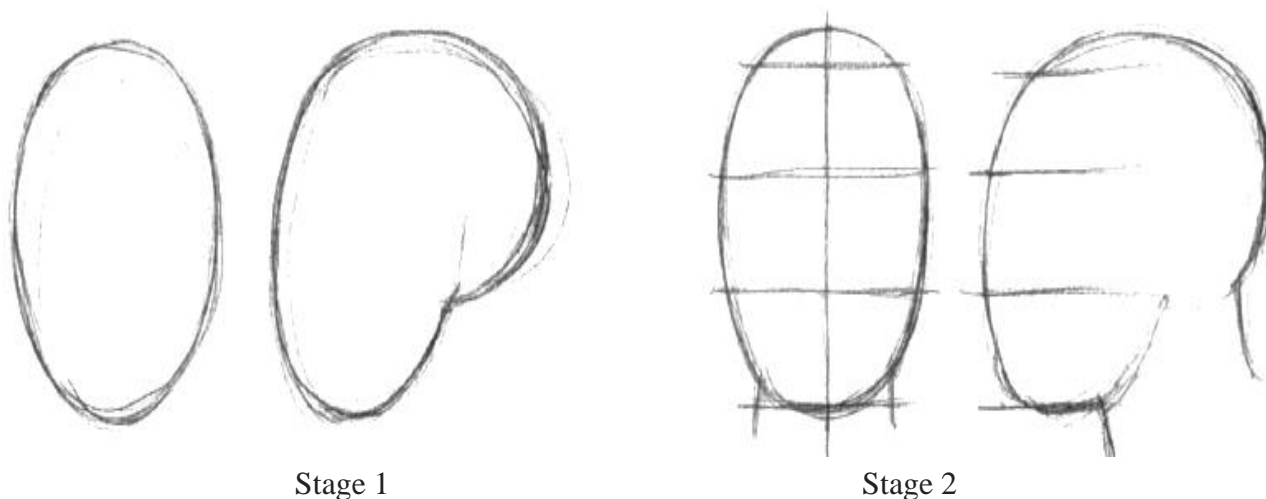


Figure 2. An old man with a unique character.

Then, in the process of describing it, there is an opportunity to strengthen the previously acquired knowledge about bones and muscles, to apply experiences. It is known that drawing and studying a human image is first carried out in parts. It is as if a set of bones is studied in parts: head, body and movement - supporting parts. This is confirmed once again by the fact that muscles are studied and trained in this way.

We would not be wrong if we say that drawing a person's face and truthfully portraying it is one of the most difficult subjects in the educational process. Because a lot of knowledge gained in previous trainings is available to perform the tasks of this category (Fig. 3). If they are not sufficiently studied, the issues that are difficult to overcome in front of anyone will be transverse, slowing down the progress of the work.



Stage 1

Stage 2

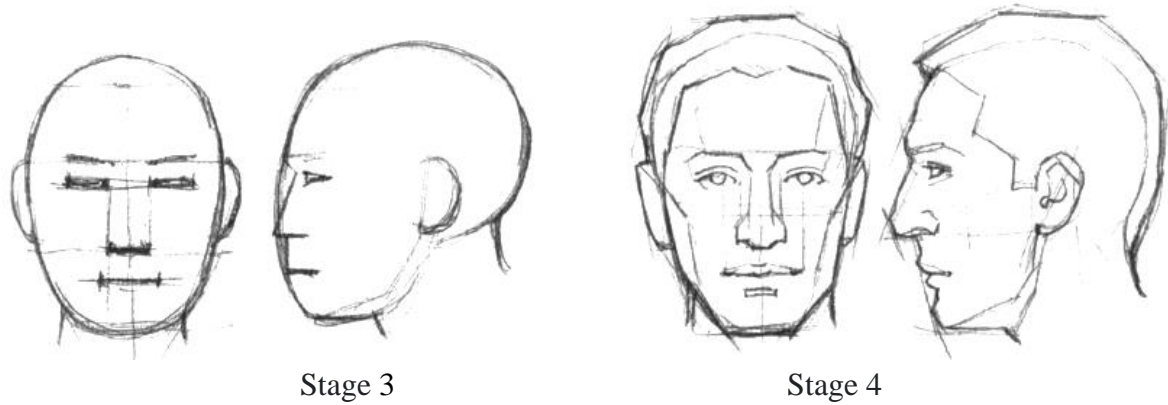


Figure 3. Describe the human head in four stages

### Illustration of a human head with a shoulder girdle

It has been emphasized many times above that the most important parts of a person's figure are divided into the head, neck, shoulders, chest area, waist and pelvis, as well as upper and lower locomotor organs.



a) picture



b) picture



c) picture



Before drawing their overall appearance, it is necessary to pay attention to the structure and shape of each of them, to draw separate quick drawings and to do exercises with auxiliary characteristics.



d) picture



e) picture

Figure 4. a), b), c), d), e). Describe the human head in four stages

Such preparatory work can be displayed in various imaging media. Usually, it is appropriate to use pencil drawings, especially charcoal pencils, «retouch» pencils and «sangina», «sauces» (pictures 4-a),b),c),d),e) shown above). Because with them it is possible to make pictures on large surfaces quickly and quickly, to express and show shadow-light relationships.

### **RESULTS**

When using them, it is better not to use an extinguisher as much as possible. In addition, if it is learned gradually as a result of exercises, the responsibility for accurate work will increase significantly. The artist's confidence in his knowledge and practical experience increases. As a rule, before working on the full image of a person, its parts, i.e. arms, legs, torso, are practiced by drawing them separately from a living person. In this case, it is possible to depict a pair of hands, both together and separately, one leg or one hand, neatly placed on the surface of the paper. Every time they work, it is desirable that they are reflected from different sides, in different «rakus» situations

As we mentioned above, during the organization of these performances, the models are used as thin as possible, bones and muscles are more clearly visible. It is possible to make his hand or foot stand in interesting compositional situations and make it meaningful.

First, it is studied how to depict the head together with the shoulder area, that is, the chest. In this case, it should be taken into account that all the parts to be drawn are expressively displayed during the compositional placement of the image on the paper level. In this case, not only the head itself, but also other components: the chest, neck, chest, arms and shoulders should find their proper place in the upper image. Sometimes the usual flaws are allowed by the draftsmen. They often start their drawing by sketching the head and in turn try to connect the neck and then the chest. However, every time the image begins not with drawing the head, but with putting the overall image into the correct compositional order and pattern, all elements should be depicted together. Some people, ignoring the other parts, draw the head first, place it in the middle of the paper, and then «attach» the chest, neck, and shoulders to it. In this case, the composition of the

picture will be distorted, the image will not be interesting. Therefore, he should first practice the work on small pencil sheets. Then you need to start by defining the outline of the object being drawn. As shown in Figure 5, it is very important to draw the general structure of the body (skeleton) of the nature, and the proportion of the body and head is very important.

At the first stage, large shapes of chest, arms, shoulders and head should be determined correctly in proportion to each other. If a part of the hands is included in the image, but not the whole view, it should not be allowed to appear inappropriately cropped.

### **DISCUSSION**

As usual, drawing a picture begins with the orientation of the paper, i.e. holding it vertically or horizontally. Based on the side and height dimensions of the object being drawn, you can also choose paper in a square format.

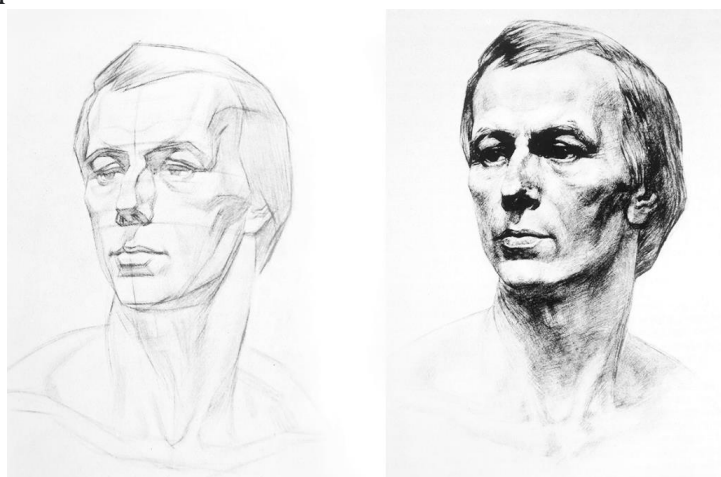
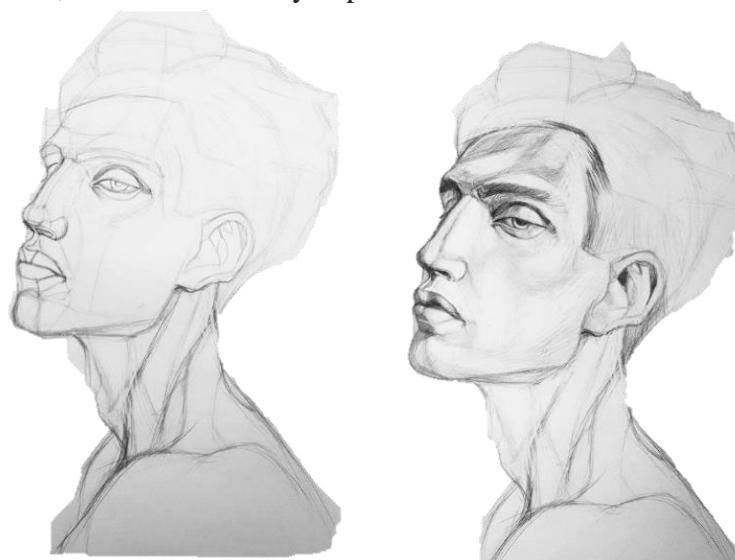


Figure 5. A two-step portrait

All preparatory actions should serve the quality of the work. The main thing is the composition of the picture, it shows the way to determine the purpose. Figure 6. First, when depicting the head and shoulders, a person is selectively shown sitting in a calm, peaceful position. As a further exercise, it is recommended to work out the image of the head with the shoulder girdle and the chest in a dynamic position, with the head turned in relation to the shoulders.

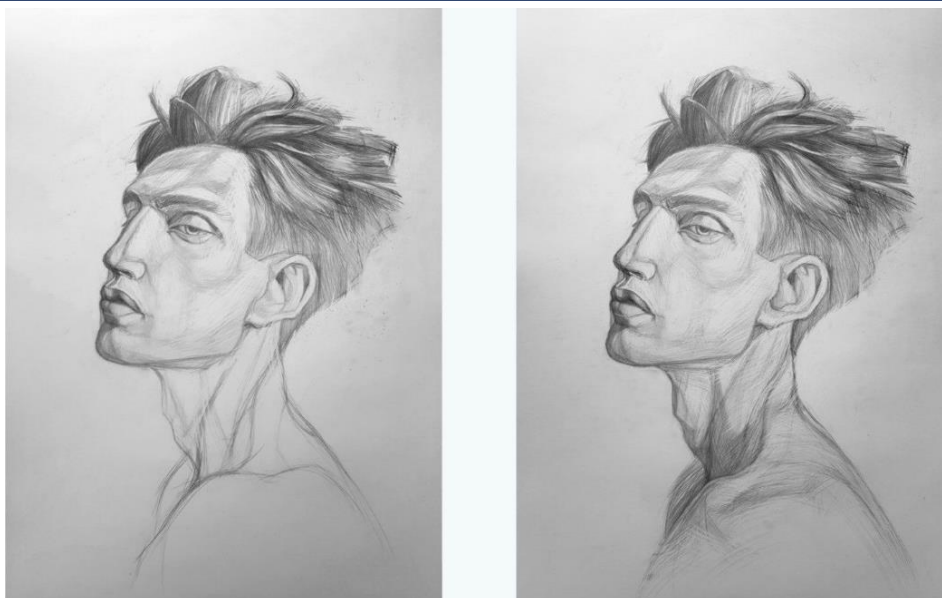
It is known that the person selected for training should be a thin person or an old person whose neck, shoulders, and chest are fully expressive.



a) picture.

b) picture.





c) picture.

d) picture.

Figure 6. a), b), c), d). Shoulder length view of a thin man.

One of the pencil drawings should be continued in a long-term academic direction, with all its details, spatial, perspective aspects. Emphasis is placed on the specific characteristics of a person's body and age, on their similarity, and on the clear expression of the size of the forms. Each element is achieved in the overall picture and at the same time looks good individually. In this, the expression of shadows and lights in their place is also important.

### CONCLUSION

During the exercises, the skeleton of the body worked in the previous stage of learning is kept, and it is advisable to look at it and model it on the drawing that is being worked on. Another exercise can be associated with depicting several views of the image on one piece of paper. In this case, it is appropriate to reflect the image in close-up, direct and «perspective» situations. As mentioned above, as a second option, it is also possible to perform the exercise of depicting the human body without the head and lower part of the body. Figure 7. In this case, the central part of the human body is the spine, the rib system, the chest, the waist, the upper bones of the pelvis, and the muscles.



Figure 7. Muscle movements of the human body from the waist up.

Hands can be taken and depicted in such a position that the wrists and palms are not visible. There will be an opportunity to focus only on the body part. Such a drawing is carried out in 5 stages as a long-term pencil drawing.

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## EXPRESSION OF REALITY IN MODERN UZBEK FINE ART

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v/a assoc. and the teacher

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7643877>

**Abstract.** *This article presents information about the representation of reality in modern Uzbek fine art. In addition, the analysis of modern works of fine art was touched upon, the works were created by artists in a philosophical spirit, and the technique of work was also discussed. In addition, we expressed our opinion about the place of the philosophy of Uzbek fine art in the culture, art and life of our country, from the point of view of today. The historical artistic foundations of the emergence of categories of artistic consciousness in the visual art of the Renaissance period of Uzbekistan were measured by the criteria of intuition and logic given to the world views of the artists of the Islamic Renaissance period, and the works of contemporary artists of the Eastern Renaissance period, J. Usmanov, A. Nur, were studied.*

**Keywords:** *artistic image, stylistic direction, artistic plan, artist, works, image, self-awareness, color balance, imagination, images, thinkers, space, symbols, reality, opinions.*

### INTRODUCTION

In the artistic culture of the present time, the boundaries between art and other spheres are gradually disappearing, and effective cooperation processes are forming between them. This cooperation is especially evident in art and science and technology relations. The artist wants his opinions, feelings, and experiences to become the thoughts, feelings, and experiences of others, so that others see what he sees, and his spiritual property belongs to others. strives to remain a spiritual property. As a result of the wording, the artist achieves the transfer of his artistic plan to the artistic texture of the work. Therefore, the artistic image includes "soul".

Any artistic work, regardless of its stylistic direction, is evaluated by the level of influence of political, religious, and moral practices of that time in its creation and development. Since ancient times, art has been inextricably linked with religion, and since time immemorial, art and religion have formed a doctrinal unity.

There are many mediating links connecting art and social life. The artists of the ancient world created symbols that corresponded to their interests and needs. The phenomena of reality depicted on the rocks (for example, images of the worship of fire and the worship of various forces around the world in the Sarmishsay rock paintings) were replaced by strange animals and scenes of life.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

It is known that the category "Being" in ontology helps to find answers to important questions in the understanding of a person's identity and self: Who am I? What or who makes the world move? What is the purpose of the development of the world?

In the history of philosophy, "Being" has come down to us in many myths and legends. Farobi, one of the wise men of the East, refers to the relationship between "It is obligatory" and "It is possible" does. According to it, the natural, spiritual and spiritual life of a person is formed. According to Ibn Sina, the basis of existence is "Wujudi Wajib", that is, Allah. He says that it is inappropriate to look for the reason for its existence in other things. One of the most complex

themes in world visual art is the reflection of Islamic legends and narratives. In this regard, debates and disputes are still ongoing on some issues. In particular, opinions and views on the issue of Islam and art remain diverse. In this sense, the main beauty in depicting a person in Islamic art is the spiritual beauty of the being that surrounds him.<sup>1</sup>

Kamoliddin Behzod, the great artist of the East, approaches the problem of depicting human beauty in Muslim culture in a unique new creative way. The idea of Behzod's religious works was directly derived from the idea of Sufism and Sufism. The Sufis paid the most attention to the inner perfection of a person, not the outer one.

By the 19th and 12th centuries, Sufism, based on Islam, was widespread in Khorasan and Movaraunnahr regions. During these periods, directions of Sufism such as Kubroviya and Naqshbandiya were formed. In the last quarter of the 15th century, the teachings of Sufism were reflected in the Herat miniature. Local painters, craftsmen, builders, bathers, people fighting in the square, common people, Sufis and dervishes, and images of love are widely represented.

New principles of creating epic images began to take shape in the visual art of the years of independence. Artists began to create wonderful works by artistically harmonizing their views on religious, divine, universe, universe, nature, human, existence, and worship in their imaginations.

Sufism issues have not bypassed modern fine art. F. Ahmadaliyev's work "The Life of a Dervish" describes the lifestyle of dervishes and the issue of giving oneself to God and leaving the world. When we analyze the story of the work, the greatest miracle created by God is man. The world has become such that people's lives consist of various trials and struggles. It is appropriate that this work depicts an image that has chosen the second stage of the scale of the test, and is not pleased with the material blessings of this world, but with the efforts of faith and belief, intoxicated with the happiness of meeting the beauty of God in his heart. The image of a dervish is clearly depicted in the work, and the image has a plastic solution with the proportion of colors. The figure of a dervish is depicted in the center of the work, and around it is the attitude of Sufis to life and the world, his spiritual experiences are symbolically represented in small and large paintings in the form of fragments. This ensured the integrity of the work. Most of the paintings are depicted in a graphic style, depicting the life of dervishes, and the inscriptions in Arabic spelling can also be seen in the work. This indicates which dervish belongs to the sect and that they have a lot of knowledge. It is no coincidence that the dress of the dervish in the work is drawn in brown. After all, in the life of dervishes, brown clothes were mostly worn by sheikhs. The longer the dervish's dress, the stronger his faith. The width of the sleeves of his dress means that "worldly blessings are not kept in him." His inner jacket is white, which means his purity of heart. Dervish headdresses vary in shape and color, which determines their status. A headdress is symbolically a gift from God. Therefore, if the sheikh gives a headdress to a dervish, it means that his master has given a white blessing to his student.

Before leaving, dervishes had to take with them a raincoat, a sackcloth, a jug (for ablution), a rope, a rope, and a cane. In the work, the image of a dervish holding a cane is made in a combination of different colors. The cane in his hand is a sign that he is a sheikh. Because the stick of the dervish was a little smaller than that of the sheikh. Hassa was also seen as a source of power and a symbol of leadership capable of performing miracles. The highest intention of dervishes is to attain the beauty of Allah. In the work, the artist paid attention to these aspects.

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<sup>1</sup>Ne`mat Abdullayev, "Sa`nat tarixi" Toshkent - 2001.

## **DISCUSSION**

In the upper part of N. Kholmatov's work "The Sufis" the transition from the first step to the highest-seventh step, which is reflected in Sufi teachings, is represented in the blue sky. In it, it is indicated that a Sufi must go through 7 leeches to achieve spiritual perfection. The shape of the wings of the large dragonfly pictured below is reminiscent of a fish. Below it, the combination of shapes and lines brings to life the symbols that express the meaning of several Sufi teachings. For example, it is not for nothing that bees, bulls, horses and other creatures are depicted. Bees mean hard work, loyalty and wisdom, flying to the paradise garden, being in the kingdom of the dead, while the bull represents strength, masculinity, the forces of the earth and nature. White color is a symbol of purity, purity, fire and holiness.

A number of works dedicated to Islamic narratives have been completed in modern painting. Prophets, saints, angels, paintings related to Sufism began to take the main place in the works on such topics. Z. Sharipova's work "Dawn Angels Falling to Earth" was created on the basis of mystical imagination. In the work, the desire to return to their place is reflected in the faces of Angels. The artist also expressed his image in the picture. In Musavvir's triptych works called "Dor-ulfano" and "Dor-ulbako", "Morning", "Evening", "Night", perspective and dynamics are strongly felt. In the center of the composition of R.Akromov's work "Adam and Eve" on a dark blue background, a man and a woman are depicted sitting asymmetrically, with an apple tree separating them. The moment when Adam hugged the tree with one hand, and Eve took its fruit from the ground, the images were depicted brutally. In "Guardian Angel" (2000), the postnatal process typical of nature, every baby comes into the world with its own angel. Mother and child are sleeping sweetly. Morning purity, purity, earth, water, air, all these are a unique universe. In the background, the influence of the Renaissance can be felt in the background, where the lonely baby is protected by his angel day and night. Heroes radiate from themselves. Its color consists of bright, decorative colors.

The most glorious achievement of our independence is that it allowed us to realize our dignity while restoring our values. It is time to objectively assess our history. Therefore, it is very important to educate our youth in the spirit of patriotism, to develop high knowledge and culture in them, to introduce them to the art of our ancestors. It is necessary to start forming young people's understanding and perception of the philosophy of Uzbek fine art very early. It is not for nothing that our mentality regarding the philosophy of visual art of Uzbekistan enriches the fund of the world's most famous world museums. Indeed, the visual art created by our ancestors is considered a living and reliable mirror of history.

Further deepening of art education reforms in the philosophy of visual arts of Uzbekistan, developing their professional characteristics in terms of training qualified specialist art experts, also, there is a great need as a subject that demonstrates creative skills and develops interest in the field, especially the analysis of artistic works.

In order to achieve a true assessment of the unique philosophy of Uzbek fine art from the scientific point of view of art history, not only the full use of historical sources, rather, it is necessary to pay serious attention to developing new modern trends and applying them to the educational system.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, we can say that in the visual art of the Renaissance period of Uzbekistan, the historical artistic foundations of the emergence of categories of artistic consciousness, Islam



was measured by the criteria of intuition and logic given to the worldviews of the artists of the Renaissance period, and the reflection of the modern artists of the Eastern Renaissance period in the works of J. Usmanov, A. Nur was analyzed. In addition, a significant opinion was expressed about the role of the philosophy of Uzbek fine art in the culture, art and life of our country, from today's point of view. Therefore, in this article, the origin of the philosophy of fine art in the territory of Uzbekistan was studied in connection with historical masterpieces. In addition, the expression of the national idea and the power of our national philosophy in the field of modern Uzbek fine art was analyzed in the example of the works of contemporary artists Jamal Usmanov and Akmal Nur.

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# THE SYSTEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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**Abstract.** *The article is devoted to the analysis of the meaning and essence of the concept of the ecological legal system, to the actual problems of the connection between the legal system and the legal system.*

**Keywords:** *constitution, legal system, normative legal acts, environmental legal system, environmental safety, environmental legislation, environmental rights of citizens, environmental information, environmental education, environmental protection.*

The term system is derived from the Greek word "systeme", which in Uzbek means "whole", "consisting of parts". In the encyclopedic dictionaries of philosophy, the term "system", "system (a whole consisting of parts)" is defined as a set of parts (elements) that form a certain wholeness, interacting and communicating [1, 398].

At this point, it should be noted that a number of scholars, speaking about the legal system, are limited to citing its general comparison with the legal system. In this regard, it is necessary to highlight the following points of Prof. Z.M.Islamov: "When considering the legal system and the legislative system, they cannot be contrasted with each other or completely separated from each other (but they should be able to distinguish between them), because they are closely related events and concepts of legal life and legal science" [2, 508].

The need to consider the concepts of legal system and legal system on the basis of mutual comparison is required by the following scientific situations:

First, both the legal system and the legal system represent a single phenomenon, namely law; one internally and the other externally.

Second, the legal system and the legislative system are interrelated in terms of form and content.

Thirdly, the legal system serves as a basis for the systematization of legislation. In particular, codification, which is the highest form of systematization of legislation, is carried out on a sectoral basis. Most codified legal documents correspond to specific areas of law.

Fourth, the legal system and legal system represent the essence of the legal system of any democratic state.

Fifth, the interrelationship of the legal system and the legislative system makes it possible to implement the legal regulation of the system of social relations in a more qualitative and effective manner.

Legislation is a phenomenon that should be systematized as an external form of expression of law. Systematization significantly eases the use of legislation, creates certain conveniences for the population. In a word, the legal system is a structural structure of legislation, which is reflected in the stable grouping of normative legal documents and rules organized into legal spheres and institutions, and emerges as a common set of legal norms that regulate social relations, based on

the interrelationship between them. Their legal force serves as the main criterion in the integration of legislative documents into a single system [3, 206].

The role and importance of legislation is important in the regulation of complex environmental relations that arise in the process of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, and environmental safety. The status and perfection of legislation in this area directly affects the effectiveness of the state's environmental policy. The successful implementation of the state environmental policy directly depends on the status and improvement of legislative documents. Therefore, gradual and systematic improvement of environmental legislation is one of the most important tasks of the state [4, 7].

The ecological legal system as one of the branches of legislation has all the characteristics of its independence and uniqueness. Distinctive features of the independent branch of legislation are, first of all, its hierarchical structure, subordination to each other and mutual compatibility of the documents that make it up, the clarification and completion of the provisions of the legally dominant document in the documents contained in it. A mandatory sign of a legislative network is the existence of a main document (several documents) that determines the content and form of other documents of this network, and their close interdependence.

Environmental legislation, while having all the common features characteristic of the legal branch, is also characterized by a number of specific features. Therefore, environmental law primarily represents a unique system of legal norms regulating environmental social relations as a branch of law. Environmental legislation is the source of environmental law and represents regulatory legal documents embodying environmental legal norms.

At this point, it should be noted that various aspects of the emergence and development of environmental legislation have been researched by environmental-legal scientists of our country [5.]. In particular, we can find an acceptable definition of environmental legislation in Sh.Kh. Fayziev's scientific research. According to it, "ecological legislation is a set of regulatory legal documents that regulate social relations that arise in the process of protecting the natural environment, using natural resources, and ensuring the environmental safety of the population" [6, 76].

While researching the system and content of the environmental legislation of Uzbekistan, Y. O. Joraev, the environmental legislation of Uzbekistan includes norms regulating the general issues of nature protection and use of natural resources, as well as a number of legislative branches: land, water, forest, mining, flora, fauna and consists of legislative documents on the use and protection of atmospheric air [7, 31].

At this point, during the study of one or another normative legal document, which is part of the environmental legislation, we can witness that they are united by the feature of environmentalization to a certain extent. However, the presence of an ecological norm in a regulatory legal document does not mean that it is fully applicable to environmental legislation. After all, ecological norms are also found in constitutional, international, civil, economic, administrative, criminal, financial legislation [8, 17].

N.K. Skripnikov conditionally divides the system of environmental legislation into four: 1) the main law of a complex nature; 2) laws on environmental relations: laws on environmental protection, use of natural resources and environmental safety; 3) ecologized laws of other branches of law; 4) environmental law and order [9, 13].

The adoption of the Constitutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan was an important step in the formation of all legislation, including environmental legislation. The importance of these documents in the regulation of environmental relations is incomparable, they have a higher legal force than other normative legal documents and they are directly applicable in the territory of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan.

At this point, it should be noted that the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan enshrines the main provisions in the field of environmental policy. It regulates the threefold activity of man in the field of ecology: use of nature, protection of the natural environment and provision of ecological safety. In particular, in the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the duties of citizens in the field of ecology (Article 48), taking into account ecological requirements in the use of property (Article 52), that land, mineral resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, and the need to use them wisely and issues such as the fact that they are under state protection (Article 53), the powers of local state authorities in the field of environmental protection (Article 93) have also been reflected [10, 123].

As the highest and most basic level of environmental legislation, the laws on protection of the natural environment, use of natural resources and provision of environmental safety are shown. They are followed by normative legal documents related to the use of natural resources and protection of the natural environment. This framework is completed by the documents of other legislative branches, which already embody special environmental legal norms.

Constitutional provisions regulating ecological relations, laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan; decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and decisions of the Chairman of the Dzhokorgi Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan; Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, normative documents of specially authorized state management bodies and local state authorities form the system of environmental legislation documents. At the same time, in the legal literature, the environmental legal system is classified as follows:

1. Sources of legal force - laws and statutory documents.
2. According to directions of regulation of ecological relations: environmental protection legislation; legislation on the rational use of natural resources; legislation to ensure environmental safety of the population.
3. On the subject of regulation of relations: general and special environmental legislation documents.
4. Legislative documents of material and procedural significance regarding the state of legal regulation.
5. Simple and codified documents on the system of legislative documents.
6. According to scope of application of legislative documents: territorial-regional; on the republican scale; international documents [11, 46].

Ecologist A. Nigmatov, unlike Sh. Fayziev, classifies the system of environmental legislation as follows:

- according to the purpose and task: protection of the natural environment, rational use of natural resources;
- according to the scope of application: local, national, regional (regional);
- according to the legal force: constitutional, legal, normative under the law;

-according to orientation: protection of the natural environment, restoration of nature, reproduction of resource capacity, environmental sanitation and health improvement; on rational use of natural resources;

-according to regulation: general; special;

-according to the degree of greening: greened, insufficiently greened, not greened;

-according to its use in the national economy: generalized, branched, functionalized;

-according to the state of legal norms: material, procedural [12, 64].

At the same time, Sh.Kh. Fayziev's approach regarding the classification of environmental legislation can be considered logically appropriate. In our opinion, the classification of A. Nigmatov in this regard was carried out contrary not only to legal theory, but also to the rules of ecological law. For example, a scientist divides ecological laws into environmental protection and rational use of natural resources according to their purpose and function. The question arises, is the scientist not aware of the requirements for environmental legislation in recent years? The goals and objectives of the legislation in this field are focused on ensuring their mutual harmony (compatibility) rather than dividing the environmental protection and rational use of natural resources into two. For example, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On water and water use", "On protection and use of flora", "On protection and use of animal world" are proof of our opinion that the goals in this regard are given in harmony. After all, it is clear as day that the use of nature cannot take place without its protection.

Environmental laws are closely related to laws of other spheres and have in common the application of principles, methods, and rules of regulation of social relations. But in addition to this, it also has its own characteristics, which differ from the content of other legal documents. They are important, firstly, they recognize the priority of natural laws in the regulation of social relations in the field of ecology, and secondly, they use all available means and measures of the society-state in the protection of the natural environment and the rational use of natural resources.

Environmental legislation documents firstly combine the priority laws of nature with society-state legislative documents, and secondly, in defining and guaranteeing the legal status of environmental protection and their use, other areas of law, i.e. constitutional law, administrative law, labor law, financial law, agricultural law directs the legislative documents of others to solve environmental issues.

The ecological legal system is divided into small systems according to the type of ecological relations. They include normative legal acts that regulate relations on a) protection of the natural environment and ecological safety - according to the legal acts of protection of the natural environment, b) use of nature - according to the legal acts of natural resources.

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the laws aimed at protecting the natural environment can be referred to as the laws "On nature conservation" dated March 3, 2006, "On natural areas of crows" dated August 29, 2005, and "Ecological expertise" dated October 5, 2007.

The legal documents of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on the use of natural resources are "About Jer" dated August 29, 2006, "Jer asty baylyqlary haggkynd" dated November 12, 2003, "Hayoanat dunyasyn korgao' ham onnan paidalanyo' haggkynd" dated December 30, 2017, October 14, 2010 Laws on the use of land, on March 22, 2022, on Togay, and on December 15, 1997, are the laws. As can be seen from the above, legal regulation of relations regarding the use of natural resources is carried out either in relation to specific types of natural resources (land, water, underground, etc.) or in relation to their location (separate economic zone).

At this point, it is worth mentioning that the legislative system is defined more clearly than the legal system. Because it is always a clear set of normative legal acts. At the same time, the law consisting of a set of legal norms has unclear boundaries: environmental law includes not only norms of environmental legislation, but also norms of other spheres of legislation, which are seen as an element of greening of this sphere.

The normative legal documents of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are an important component of environmental legislation. Depending on the instrument of legal regulation, the normative legal documents of the Governments of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan can be divided into the following groups: a) documents defining the special authority of state bodies in the field of environmental protection and use of nature; b) documents defining the procedure for the implementation of state management tasks in the field of environmental protection; c) documents defining the legal regime of specially protected natural areas, protected zones, natural objects under special protection regime and other areas; g) acts defining the procedure for using natural resources for specific purposes; documents on the procedure for permitting the use of natural resources; d) documents confirming the assessment made to calculate the amount of compensation for damage; e) documents on regulatory fees for environmental pollution and use of natural resources; j) documents on standardization of environmental quality, norms of emergence and limit of waste disposal; z) documents on target programs for environment and nature use; i) documents defining the direction of implementation of international agreements; k) documents specifying measures for environmental protection and specific natural resources; l) documents defining the rules for providing and using information on the state of the environment and natural resources; m) documents on the legal regime of reserves, national parks, and specially protected natural areas; n) other regulatory legal documents; o) documents introducing changes and additions to the mentioned group of regulatory legal documents.

Departmental regulatory legal documents, that is, documents of executive authorities regulating environmental relations, also constitute a large part of the massif of environmental legislation.

The instrument of legal regulation of these normative legal documents in most cases is compatible with the instrument of legal regulation of the documents of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, because departmental documents are adopted in order to fully open the documents of higher bodies.

At the departmental level, all normative legal documents are divided into 10 groups depending on the means of legal regulation: a) documents regulating the implementation of certain tasks of environmental management (as well as environmental impact assessment); b) documents on the implementation of sanitary regulations and other regulatory and technical documents; c) documents defining the waste storage and transportation procedure; g) documents confirming various forms of documents; d) documents on regulatory payments for the use of natural resources and pollution of the natural environment; e) documents specifying the representation of officials of relevant state bodies of the executive power; j) documents on granting a permit for the use of natural resources, as well as for the disposal of harmful substances; z) documents on environmental insurance procedure; i) documents and other documents on state registration of potentially dangerous substances and objects.

As can be seen from the above analysis, the environmental legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan plays an important role in the organizational and legal mechanism of environmental protection in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. To sum up, the ecological legal system is a set of legal documents that regulate social relations that arise in the processes related to the protection of the natural environment, the rational use of natural resources, and the provision of environmental safety of the population.

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## THE RELATIONSHIP OF COLORS IN CREATION OF WORKS OF FINE ART

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**Abstract.** *Man differs from other creatures by feeling the subtle beauty of nature from his heart. It is inextricably linked with people's feelings, mood, joy, cheerfulness, sad and colorful situations of nature. This article describes the relationship of colors in creation of works of art.*

**Keywords:** *works of art, fine art, colors, secrets of painting, perfection, nature.*

In order for the student to thoroughly and perfectly acquire the secrets of painting, it is necessary to understand the purpose and meaning of the main features of art education. Only then, all the qualities that the future artist and pedagogue create in each of the new practice works in the direction of painting will slowly reach perfection.

The first feature is based on the method of literate description of painting from nature, showing its volume, materiality and spatial qualities, seeing and feeling color relationships in nature with the help of limited paints. The content of the color relationships in the painting comes from the essence of the ideas received from the author's point of view. The method of working with relationships is one of the main principles of color literacy. A teacher-artist should be able not only to have a strong sense of proportions, but also to perceive color relationships.

Another feature is that the perception of the color relationships of the items in the set is determined by a holistic comparison.

As a result of mastering these two features to a perfect level, a person with the ability to create a mature, emotionally impressive image color appears.

The well-known painter B.V. Johanson expressed the following opinion about the method of relationships: "The relationship between light and color and the ability to clearly show colors form the basis of easel painting".

The physiological and psychological law of perceiving the environment by seeing its shape, color and materiality is the Law of Attitude. respectively, they are manifested not only in the perception of nature, but also in different (colored and colored) images. Various objects surrounding us are characterized not only by their structural structure, but also by their proportions.

In portrait art, artists consciously strive to show the main characteristic proportions of the human face, head and body as a whole. One of the important tasks of an artist is to be able to see and feel nature and express the proportions of the dimensions equally on paper.

It is advisable to distribute each piece of goods taking into account the general scale. Therefore, maintaining the proportionality of the objects drawn on a flat surface means truthfully expressing the compatibility of all parts as a whole. Only then the image will be depicted correctly and truthfully and will be able to attract the viewer.

It is necessary to describe the gradual transition from light to shadow (collision) of the depicted objects on the plane during the grisaille technique; the darkest place in the composition is also dark in the image, and the lightest part is also light in the image, and the remaining intermediate half-shade colors are formed.

The appearance of color relations correctly reflects the interdependence of the depicted objects and the environment, therefore, the unity of the hue and color relations of the depicted objects allows the exact approach to the color solution.

In order to correctly describe the color relationships of each item in the set, first of all, its color, then the differences in the light relationships of these colors (from the aspect of color), i.e. how much lighter or darker they are compared to each other, clothing, it is important to determine the brightness and saturation of the colors in each item relative to the other.

In the process of work, the artist should be more interested in color differences and relationships. Only then is the process of easel painting a process of constant comparison of objects in a set. The authenticity of a tableau painting is a product of the correct representation of light and color relationships.

P.P. Konchalovsky expressed the following opinion about color: "It is impossible to get an exact color from nature, because the color changes every minute depending on the lighting. Therefore, the color is created only on the basis of nature, without copying it exactly".

M. Nabiyeu, F. Abdurakhmonov, B. Jalolov, J. Umarbekov, A. Mirzayev, A. Ikromjonov, O. Kazakov and many other well-known artists developed their style of work on the relationship of colors, focusing on a specific goal. who successfully used the power of color and achieved high results.

It is very important for every artist to be able to skillfully describe the state of natural lighting in a realistic painting.

In any weather or season, at any time of the day, the depicted scenes should be different from each other in such a way that morning and evening, sunny and cloudy days can be felt from nature.

Correct delivery of the general state of lighting in the painting is a decisive factor.

Well-known painters always created works taking into account the general tone and color condition of nature. A. Mirzaev, U.Tansikboev, R. Akhmedov and many other artists skillfully depicted the trees, grasses, mountains in the work with the help of a single, general brush of paint, so that their originality, color, the audience is surprised by its attractiveness.

In addition to the power of the general hue and color state of nature, it is necessary not to forget the color of the illumination, the generalizing power affecting the spectral composition of the illumination on all objects. In the morning, nature has a shiny pink color, and in the evening, it has a yellow-flame color, and when the weather is cloudy, it has a silvery color.

No matter how diverse the nature of colors is, every part of it has a color of illumination, and all paints are subject to it.

In all cases, the harmony of colors is integral with the spectral composition of the main or reflected light source. It will give a good result if the painter and pedagogue also follow the colorful unit while working on the painting from nature.

Color in a simple painting is the interrelationship of all the colors in the image, in its color structure. Its main features are richness and uniqueness of colors, compatibility with nature and spatial qualities, lighting conditions combined with light and shadow. Determining the color of the work can be as follows: 1. Richness and variety of colorful reflexes in the use of the shape of the volume and in the description of the space; 2. A set of basic colors, taking into account the general tone and color characteristics of lighting. Finding the structure of the image of the easel painting, its tone and color condition, is carried out in many ways under the emotional influence of color.

Man differs from other creatures by feeling the subtle beauty of nature from his heart. It is inextricably linked with people's feelings, mood, joy, cheerfulness, sad and colorful situations of nature. True and accurate reflection of the lighting in the work, ability to artistically show the spatial qualities, the charm of the colors in the image, affects the delicate soul of the viewer, gives a certain mood, an expectant spirit, a person has an aesthetic sense - increases his excitement even more.

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## STATE PROTECTION OF FAMILY, FATHERHOOD, MOTHERHOOD, CHILDHOOD

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**Abstract.** *This article reflects the final results of the public discussion on the reforms of the family, motherhood, fatherhood and the state protection of childhood in a constructive and comprehensive way.*

**Keywords:** *constitution, motherhood, rights and freedom, family, fatherhood, children's rights, social protection, youth rights, reforms.*

### INTRODUCTION

The Great Amir Temur, thinking about the administration of the state, says that if the state is not bound by the law, then the kingdom will lose its glory, power and structure. For 31 years, our constitution has defined the human life, freedom, honor, dignity and other inviolable rights as the highest value and serves as a guarantee of peace, law and order, prosperity and development in our country.

The reforms carried out by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in the last four years in order to build a New Uzbekistan opened the way for a new understanding of our Basic Law, a broad reflection on its content and the consistent implementation of its provisions in our lives. and created the necessary conditions.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The period of fundamental changes, in turn, puts on the agenda the task of reforming not only the current legislation, but also the Constitution of the country, and fully reflecting the goals of the new era in it. In this sense, it can be said that the constitutional reform is a requirement and demand of today's era.

Moreover, the idea and idea of reforming the current Constitution did not appear suddenly. The Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis announced the draft law "On amendments and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

The project proposes to make more than 200 amendments to 64 articles of the basic law and to add 6 new articles (primary articles) containing 16 norms.

It is necessary to strengthen the rights of young people in the constitution. The world community and young people support the appeal and initiative of the head of our state to the world community to develop and adopt the draft Convention "On the Rights of Youth" aimed at protecting the rights of more than 2 billion young people in the world.

Uzbekistan, as a member of the international community, has implemented measures to create the legal basis for this in the country since the first times, informing that it is a supporter of the international policy of the world countries in ensuring and protecting the rights of the child. This can be seen from the current legislation. First of all, Article 64 of the Constitution establishes that parents are obliged to feed and educate their children until they reach adulthood. At the same time, the state and society ensure the care, upbringing and education of orphans and children deprived of the guardianship of their parents, encourage charitable activities dedicated to children;

equality of children before the law, regardless of the pedigree and civil status of parents, state protection of motherhood and childhood (Article 65) is reflected in the main body.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In connection with the above issue, we decided to objectively direct our thoughts and opinions to some changes that should be made to the constitution:

Motherhood and childhood, women's and men's rights are strengthened in the constitution. But we think that their general and private rights and obligations should be further clarified. Including:

- Family institution is one of the main factors of civil society. Therefore, a separate chapter is devoted to the institution of the family in the Constitution. Article 63 of the Constitution states that "The family is the main link of society and has the right to be under the protection of society and the state. "Marriage is based on the voluntary consent of the parties and equal rights." Here, instead of the phrase of the parties, it would be more appropriate to write "union based on the free will of a woman and a man";

- Article 41 of the Constitution states that "Everyone has the right to education." Free general education is guaranteed by the state. "School affairs are under the control of the state." In our opinion, an article should be added to this article on all forms of education, especially preschool education organizations - children's education;

- Article 65 of the Constitution states that "Children are equal before the law, regardless of their parents' lineage and civil status. Motherhood and childhood are protected by the state. This article should include the fact that paternity is under the protection of the state;

Of course, this will be a small analysis and an example of views as a citizen. In practice, according to the above draft law, it is necessary to pay special attention to the changes in the state protection of family, fatherhood, motherhood, and childhood.

The norms regarding privacy in Article 27 of our Constitution are being strengthened:

- Everyone has the right to privacy, personal and family secrets, honor and dignity.
- Everyone has the right to protect their personal information.
- Every person has the right to freedom of correspondence, conversations by telephone and other telecommunication devices, postal telegraphs and other communications and their confidentiality. Limitation of this right is allowed only in the cases and in the order established by the law, based on the decision of the court.

The following norms are added to Article 37 regarding the right to work, in particular, regarding maternity and mother's rights, which we mentioned above:

- It is forbidden to refuse to hire women, to fire them, and to reduce their wages because they are pregnant or have a young child.
- Every working woman has the right to paid leave in case of pregnancy and childbirth, as well as maternity leave or adoption leave.

The current wording of Article 41: "Everyone has the right to education. Free general education is guaranteed by the state. School affairs are under the control of the state." This article is proposed to be revised as follows:

- The state supports the development of preschool education and upbringing.
- The state guarantees the right of every child to undergo mandatory one-year training for admission to general secondary education institutions.



• Inclusive education and upbringing are organized in educational organizations for children with special educational needs and individual capabilities.

Article 42 is added to the Constitution:

• The state creates the necessary conditions for the development of physical education and sports, the spiritual and moral education of children and young people.

The current wording of Article 63: "The family is the main link of society and has the right to be under the protection of society and the state. "Marriage is based on the voluntary consent of the parties and equal rights." This article is amended as follows:

• The family is under the special protection of the society and the state as the natural and main link of the society, the basis of preserving and increasing the population.

• Marriage is based on the voluntary consent and equality of a man and a woman.

• The state creates social and economic conditions necessary for the full development of the family.

• The state provides benefits and social guarantees to large families in accordance with the law.

In place of the sentence "Motherhood and childhood are protected by the state" in Article 65, the following is written:

• The interests of the child, creation of all conditions for full, physical, mental and cultural development of children is the most important priority of the state policy.

• Motherhood, fatherhood and childhood are protected by the state.

• The state and society take care of forming loyalty to national and universal values and a sense of pride in the rich spiritual heritage of our great ancestors in children and young people.

With the new version of Article 98, the Cabinet of Ministers is charged with responsibility in the following areas:

• supporting and strengthening the family, preserving traditional family values.

In order to coordinate reforms in the field, the position of Deputy Human Rights representative (ombudsman) of the Supreme Assembly — representative for the rights of the child was introduced in our country, and a public council for the protection of the rights of the child was created under it. The representative for the rights of the child is involved in the development and implementation of the strategy for the implementation of the UN Convention on the rights of the child and other documents on the issues of the rights of the child. It also carries out many important tasks such as promoting the increase of legal consciousness and legal culture among the population on issues of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the child.

Today, a lot of work is being carried out in our country to protect children from the social, economic, legal, spiritual aspect. In particular, it is no exaggeration to say that an appropriate legal framework for the protection of children's rights has been formed in our country. In particular, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Family Code, the Civil Code, the Labor Code, the Criminal Code and a number of other legislative acts express the norms regarding the protection of children's rights.

It should be noted that in order to fulfill the international obligations adopted in the field of protection of the rights of the child, Uzbekistan is carrying out great work on the implementation of international legal norms into national legislation. The current legislation pays special attention to the rights and interests of children, as well as their protection. The Convention on the rights of

the Child defines 4 main areas, which include the provision of the right to live, develop, protect and children to participate in the adoption of a decision directly related to them.

Compliance with all the requirements mentioned in these directions is enshrined in the relevant articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, in our headcount, parents can feed and raise their children until they reach adulthood, the state and society provide for the care, upbringing and education of orphans and children deprived of the guardianship of their parents, children, regardless of parental lineage and civil status, equality before the law, as well as state protection of motherhood and childhood.

The law "On basic guarantees of the rights of the child" is also important, Article 7 of which establishes that in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this law and other legislation, human and civil rights and freedoms belong to each child and are guaranteed by the state. Children born in marriage and without marriage use equal and comprehensive protection. The state takes the necessary measures to ensure that the child is protected from discrimination in all forms. The rights of the child cannot be limited, except in cases established by law. The law records the right of residence as an integral right of the child, the right of each child from the moment of birth to a surname, name, patronymic, to have nationality and citizenship, as well as the right to preserve them.

The child's right to freedom and personal inviolability is guaranteed, and the state ensures that the child's personality, housing is inviolable, and letters are kept secret, and protects the child from all forms of exploitation and violence, including physical, mental and sexual violence, torture or treatment of cruel, rude or other forms of degrading human dignity, from sexual harassment and others. In the absence of the child's parents, when they are deprived of parental rights, and in other cases when the child is deprived of parental care, his right to live and be brought up in the family is provided by the guardianship and guardianship authority. At the same time, the basic rights of the child, such as the possession of private property, accommodation, labor (from the age of sixteen, and, as an exception, from the age of fifteen, when the consent of their parents or their substitutes is obtained) and rest, the use of qualified medical services, obtaining knowledge, are also enshrined in this law.

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it can be said that the reforms implemented in New Uzbekistan are giving life force to the appreciation of the human being as a supreme value, which is considered the main goal of our Constitution. In turn, in the form of new and large-scale reforms of our Constitution, the provisions on the rights of family, motherhood, fatherhood and children serve as a solid legal basis for these reforms.

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## EVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF HUMANS IN EURASIA USING ANCIENT DNA DATA

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**Abstract.** *Advances in ancient genomics provide unprecedented insight into modern human history. Recent progress in identifying prehistoric populations in Eurasia based on ancient DNA studies from the Upper Pleistocene to the Holocene is reviewed here. There were many ancient populations in the Upper Pleistocene of Eurasia, some with no significant lineage related to modern populations, some related to East Asians, and some contributing to Native Americans. By the Holocene, the genetic composition throughout East Asia had changed significantly, with several significant migrations. Three of them are directed south: an increase in the number of ancestors associated with the northern part of East Asia in the southern part of East Asia; the movement of ancestors associated with East Asia to Southeast Asia, mixing with ancestors from Main Asia; and the movement of ancestors from southern East Asia to the islands of Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific as a result of Austronesian expansion. We expect additional ancient DNA to expand our understanding of genetic history in Eurasia.*

**Keywords:** *DNA, Genetics, Eurasia, history of the peoples of Eurasia.*

About the history of peoples, about conquerors since the time of Alexander the Great, about tribes and peoples, ancestors and modern inhabitants of Eurasia. Many believe that the history of a people can be studied separately. But in fact, for example, without the history of the Turks it is impossible to understand the history of the Russians. When almost all hypotheses have already been formed, it may be that some data about other peoples, contradict a theory that we were already almost sure of. The formation of nations and peoples took place even under capitalism. The peoples consisted of tribes whose history went back centuries. The best thing, - be critical of theories that some kind of people already existed in antiquity, although now historical figures are often attributed to some kind of people, for example, Jesus Christ is attributed to the Jews, to a nation that was formed over the previous 200 years. The writing of the ancient tribes dates back to 5500 years BC. It is impossible to understand and explain the history of peoples only at some point in time, or in some limited area of space, for example, in Armenia. History is rewritten to please the rulers, so ideas about justice have always changed, as well as the names of cities and entire states changed. Historical evidence is coins, souvenirs, finds of archaeological research, chronicles, maps, correspondence of maps, petroglyphs - images on stones, pyramids, literary works. The results of the analysis of similarities and differences in modern languages, DNA statistics in modern peoples, and DNA of the remains of ancient burials are also historical evidence. Archaeological finds can be objects brought from other countries, and it is important to distinguish utensils, tools from souvenirs. There are also cases of "cooperation" of scientists who made mutual assumptions that were beneficial for their countries. Languages of communication

and writing are valuable material for historical research, but linguistic and tribal communities do not always coincide. For example, the Hungarians, whose linguistic culture is the Xiongnu, representing only about 2% of the entire Hungarian nation. Genetic studies are becoming more and more important materials in confirming or refuting historical hypotheses as data on X and Y chromosomes in different peoples are accumulated and systematized. In each person, each cell contains an identical set of 23 pairs of chromosomes. The pair of chromosomes responsible for the sex of a person can be set XY (male) or XX (female). Both male and female chromosomes are examined. Chromosomes are structures within cells that contain a person's genes. Genes are contained in chromosomes, which are found in the cell nucleus. One chromosome contains hundreds to thousands of genes. Each normal human cell contains 23 pairs of chromosomes, that is, a total of 46 chromosomes. The male hereditary material does not change by itself - the changes were caused by the female chromosomes. The systematization of female genetics is very complicated - women from different tribes were taken as wives. Namely, genetic studies allow us to clarify, confirm or refute certain hypotheses that are formed by researchers of history. In deep history, modern types of chromosomes are almost never found. And if we see the oldest haplogroups among modern people, then this indicates the antiquity of their kind. Scientists determine the time of possible mutation of prehistoric chromosomes, the sequence of their origin. Not everything is so simple - if the history of gene mutations from 140-150 thousand years is restored along the line of the progenitor of mankind, Eve, then the progenitor, Adam, has only 80-120 thousand years. In genetic studies, both types of Y - chromosomes and X - chromosomes are important. Analysis of Y -chromosomes already allows us to draw conclusions about the origin of people along the paternal lines. The types of human haplogroups are determined, starting with A, B, - all subsequent haplogroups of men were formed by mutations - changes in genes. Probably, the mutation could have occurred in more than one person, since there is a "tree of haplogroups". In total, according to various sources, from 25 to 40 thousand genes have been described in humans, although there is evidence of a much larger number of human genes. A gene is a logically isolated section of genetic material that is repeated from cell to cell (helices based on deoxyribonucleic acid - DNA). Only about 1.5% of a person's genetic material is associated with genes that are transmitted according to Mendel's laws, the rest of the space also carries some important information that has not yet been studied. It is possible that unknown spaces in the hereditary material serve to transmit acquired information, data from ancestors. DNA genealogy believes that commonality develops from one person who has a given mutation. And therefore, all calculations in DNA - genealogy are of a model nature. Mankind has been developing for millions, billions of years, and all the time mankind has been developing from small communities. And the Earth was saved from humanity by floods and fires. After nuclear wars, ice ages arose that lasted for millennia. The last ice age probably began about 14,000 years ago. And the civilizations of the Scythians and Sumerians took the countdown in the annals is about 5500 BC. Haplogroups A, B were found only in Africa, with model calculations, about 80-100 thousand years ago. With a mutation 40-50 thousand years ago, haplogroup C was formed, which is generally attributed to Mongolia, Central and East Asia. A mutation in the B group led to the creation of the F group . At this time, peoples with haplogroups G , IJK , H arise - these are immigrants from Africa. In the next 100 thousand years, the origin of man can be imagined -

B -> DE

DE -> D (Tibetans) E (Arabs) ..... (60,000 years old)



ST -> C (Mongols) T ..... (60,000 years)  
IJK -> I (Slavs) J (Semites) K (Celts) .....(20 thousand years)  
NOP->NOP  
NO -> N (Xiongnu) O (Chinese)  
P -> R  
R -> R 1 (Eurasia) R 2 (Americans) (20 thousand years)  
R - R 1 a (Scythians) R 1 b (Sumerians)

Before the ice age, the probable origin of DE is Tibet, the expansion of groups D and E - towards Africa. The origin of the Arabs is associated with E. Haplogroup D 1 is found among the Tibetans (as well as among the inhabitants of mainland East Asia, where the "parent" haplogroup D is extremely rare ), haplogroup D 2 - among various population groups of the Japanese archipelago, haplogroup D 3 - among the inhabitants of Tibet , Tajikistan and in other mountainous regions of the south of Central Asia. Migrants with haplogroups D , could come both to Scythia and to Sumeria. The main haplogroups of the Sumerians were - R 1 b , T , D. During the Ice Age, the general direction of tribal migration was from north to south, to Africa, Mongolia and India. Eastern and western directions of migration existed at all times, the northern direction was associated with the retreat of the glacier in central Europe, which began about 13,000 years ago, since that time, the process of migration of tribes in the direction from Assyria to the north began. The Celtic-Iberian expansion forced the carriers of haplogroups I 1, I 2, whose main location was on the Mediterranean coast, to migrate towards Scandinavia, Finland, Russia ( I 1 northern Slavs), the carriers of haplogroup I 2 (southern Slavs) went westward to the territory of modern Russia, part of the tribes remained in the mountains of Montenegro. The language of the Montenegrin Slavs is the basis of the Russian language. In modern Russia statistics (haplogroups) I 1 - about 7%, I 2 - about 15%. The South Slavic language, the speakers of which are great - ancestors - ( I 2), became the basis of the Russian language.

Distribution of haplogroup I ( I 1, I 2) in Europe by nationality  
Bosnian Croats - 73% Dargins - 58% Sardinians - 42.3%  
Bosniaks - 42.0% Norwegians - 40.3% Swedes - 40.0%  
Danes - 38.7 Slovenes - 38.2% Serbs - 29.2%  
Russian Cossacks - 22.7% Ukrainians - 21.9% Russians - 22.0%  
Moksha - 19.3%

The age of the male haplogroup R is about 20 thousand years (the end of the Ice Age). These haplogroups are found in Azerbaijan, in Kazakhstan. The warming that took place 8,000 - 12,000 years ago caused the expansion of the peoples of Africa to the north, towards Spain, and the peoples of the Russian Plain migrated to the north, from Siberia - to the northwest ( N ). Sumerian differences and Scythian lines in that R 1 b on the Russian Plain are immigrants from the west, and R 1 a in the west are immigrants from the east.

The peoples of haplogroups C, N , O - formed in Mongolia, in southern Siberia, in China. Tribes Q - Siberian - Americans, Mayan people, O 3 a - Han (Chinese), O 1 - Japanese, O 2 - Koreans, N - South Siberian tribes. Japan has O 1, O 2, O 3 - but most O 1.

History, since the time of Alexander the Great, is the history of conquest. Alexander the Great made his campaigns against Scythia (329 - 327 BC). Crimea was the center of the Scythian kingdom, with its capital near modern Simferopol. Sacred places of the Scythians are near Yalta, Melitopol. The Scythians lived along the banks of rivers and seas; different Scythians had both a

sedentary and a nomadic lifestyle. There were no "forest" Scythians - and the Scythians began to hide in the forests after the invasions of foreigners. The people of the Scythian kingdom were characterized by the main haplogroup R 1 a . And now they have not yet found the ancient remains of a Scythian with a haplogroup not R 1 a . The Scythian kingdom was united after the conquest of Asia and India by Alexander the Great. Both R 1 a and R 1 b were formed from the same people. But R 1 b is the western haplogroup, the haplogroup of the pharaohs, and R 1a is the haplogroup of the Scythians, Aryans. Area is area, space, and Sum area is a union of spaces, rivers. Ar is proud. The Sumerians are the ancient ancestors of people with haplogroups R 1 b 1, T. The chronicles of the campaigns of the world king Alexander the Great in Central Asia and Afghanistan do not testify to big battles. A campaign in Central Asia (329-327 BC) is a struggle with the Scythian tribes between the Amu - Darya and Syr Darya. The offensive of the troops of Alexander the Great to the north was limited by the Syrdarya River (Yak Sart). The conquests of Alexander the Great did not have the goal of destroying countries - however, he subjugated the rulers of the peoples. In Tajikistan, Alexander the Great founded the city of Alexandria Eskhata (Alexandria Extreme), now it is the city of Khujand (Khujand). The city of Kandahar in Afghanistan was also founded by Alexander the Great, the city was also called Alexandria. The fighting of Alexander the Great was not conducted on the territory of modern Kyrgyzstan and above the Syr Darya - they were fought in Central Asia in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan. In Afghanistan (Bactria), in 327 BC. e., Alexander married Roxana (Rohan), the daughter of the local nobleman Oksiart, they had a son. The great king and commander, Alexander the Great did not lose a single battle, conquered India, and died before he was 33 years old. The Scythian kingdom with its center in the Crimea lasted until the second half of the 3rd century BC. AD and was destroyed by the Khazars. The army of the Khazars were Bashkirs and Huns (Argyns, Arguns). Argyns G 1 and Xiongnu N together now represent the Hungarians. Kazakhs have Argyn statistics. Archaeological research, excavations show that the Scythians were tall people. In battle, the Scythians held the reins of the horse in their teeth, and they held weapons, spears, swords, shields, with both hands. The Scythians were fair-haired. Burials of the Scythian princesses frozen in the permafrost were discovered in the Northern Altai already in our time. Archaeological research distinguishes some tribes of the Scythians with malocclusion of teeth - this is probably evidence that in these tribes the Scythians held the reins of horses in their teeth. Probably, the Scythians were forced to master martial arts because of the constant danger from foreign raids. When the conquerors attacked the Scythians, the Scythians (Saks, Russaks), left to the north, to the forests, and to the east, to Mongolia. The attacks of the Goths and the Khazars came from the western direction. There is no data on the residence of the Kyrgyz during the conquest of Central Asia by Alexander the Great (3rd century BC) - but there is evidence of the partisan war of the Scythians in the Syr Darya - that is, these data are evidence of the Scythians living in this territory. One can trace the sequence of the existence of states on the territory of Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.

1. Scythian kingdom. The capital of the kingdom was in the Crimea. The Scythians lived on the shores of the seas, rivers from the Black Sea to the Pacific Ocean, along the Amur River, inhabited the banks of the Amu-Darya, Syr-Darya rivers, the shores of Lake Issyk-Kul.

2. The Scythian kingdom was united after the conquest of Crimea, Asia and India by Alexander the Great.

3. After the conquest of the Scythians by the Khazars in the 3rd century AD, the state of the Hephthalites - the Huns and Bashkirs - was formed.

The Scythians went north and east. Part of the Scythians remained on their lands (Drevlyans). The composition of the Khazars is very complex, these are the ancestors of the Bashkirs (R 1 b 1), Semites (J 1, J 2), G 2. Unlike G 1, the G 2 tribes were not warlike, and were educated. The presence of the haplogroup R 1 b among the modern peoples of Eurasia may not only indicate the belonging of their ancestors to the conquerors of Scythia. These haplotypes are now common in Western Europe, among the Germans (60%), the French, and the Irish R 1 b - about 90%. For different tribes of the Bashkirs, the values of R 1 b vary. Namely, for the Perm and Baimak Bashkirs, the R 1 b 1 statistics are 84% and 81%, respectively. The Burzyan, West Orenburg and Saratov-Samara Bashkirs have 33, 23 and 18%, respectively. The Eastern Orenburg and Abzelil Bashkirs have 9% and 7%, respectively. Haplogroup R 1 b 1 was not found at all among the Sterlibashevsky Bashkirs of the Cis-Urals (Lobov's research). The Bashkir tribes Berish and Tabyan are among the Kazakh tribes. Modern Kazakhs have about 6% R 1 b and about 12% G 1 (Argyns). It is absolutely fair to attribute J to the Semites, and I to the Slavs, although some researchers attribute R 1 a and even N to the Slavs. The Kyrgyz have up to 70% R 1 a, these are not Slavs. Both Semites and Slavs are descended from the IJKL people. But the Jews treat the Semites in the same way as the Greeks - Cypriots, as well as the Azerbaijanis and Armenians; - in their communities J - about 40%. And Russians are only a quarter (22%) Slavs. Some peoples of the North Caucasus are Semites - Chechens and Ingush, 60-90% J. Haplogroups do not determine nationalities, but statistics of haplogroups in different peoples are important for research. Some peoples Caucasians have more lines of Semites than Jews. The Scandinavians have up to 40% of the lines of the northern Slavs, and even more than the Serbs. There is historical evidence that in Sweden 300 years ago the language was understandable for modern Russians, when writing words in Latin. Among the Jews - Sephardim, the Spanish line of Jews, mixed with the Western European migration flow, which was sent to Spain, corresponds to the haplogroup R 1 b 1 (Africa -> Spain). Ashkenazi - Slavic - German line of Jews, which was of eastern origin, corresponds to the Slavic - Aryans - I, R 1 a. The data of the founder of DNA - genealogy, A.A. Klyosov, These data calculate the time of the appearance of the Jews on the tree R 1 a 1 - 54 generations ago, 650s of our era (7th century). it also indicates the time of penetration of R 1 a 1 - to the Jews, as 1350 years ago. According to many sources, the haplogroup R 1 a 1 is found in Jews - Ashkenazi 7-10%, the same occurrence of haplogroup E in Jews - Sephardim, they also, with approximately the same frequency, occur - R 1 b 1, however R 1 b 1 arose among the Jews much earlier, among the Jews, the time of the appearance of haplogroups, -

J - 17500 years J 1 - 15500 years K, T - 8500 years

E 1 b 1 b - 6800 years J 2 - 6000 years R 1 b - 5000 years

I 1 - 4100 years G 2 - 4000 years G 1 - 3600 years

I 2 - 1400 years R 1 a 1 - 1350 years (7th century) Q - 675 years

R 2 - 650 years G 2 c - 575 years I 21 b - 500 years

statistics G 2 among the Jews of Israel - about 10%, among the Palestinians - 9%. Nationality does not correspond to the haplogroup. Nationality is the self-identification of a person and his identification society. There are no "Jewish" or "Armenian" haplogroups, and our concepts of Semites and Slavs can only be conditional. We can assume that the carrier R 1 a is a Slav, but we still cannot attribute R 1 a to the Slavs as the original haplogroup. In the same way, the Turks have Chinese haplogroups O, but we will not be able to attribute the Chinese to the Turks. The emergence of communities Semites and Slavs - a common event, this follows from the origin of

IJKL -\u003e I , J , K , L and I -\u003e I 1 , I 2 ; J - > J 1 , J 2 . Many historians associate the formation of related tribes J 2 with Crete, J 1 - Qatar, Yemen, where (E + J ) - up to 90%. J 2 is among the tribes of Kazakh dulats, Ingush (89%), Chechens (57%), Dagestan peoples. J 1 also has a Caucasus distribution. For Armenians, Georgians, Turks, Azerbaijanis - statistics ( J 1 + J 2 ) about 30-50% During the invasion of Nazi Germany, the North Caucasian peoples of ancient Semitic origin, I. Stalin moved to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.

#### Origin of the Swedes

In Swedes, R 1 a 1 occurs in about 24%. R 1 a 1 a 1 , R 1 a 1 a 2 - Scandinavians. The table below shows how the Indo-European migration of the Scythians ( R 1 a 1 ) determined the formation of the peoples of Europe.

Frequency of haplogroup R 1 a 1 , %

Russians (north) 34 Russians (center) 47 Russians (south) 55

Belarusians 50 Ukrainians 54 Poles 56

Slovaks 47 Czechs 38 Slovenians 37

Croats 34 Serbs 16 Bulgarians 15

Lithuanians 34 Latvians 39 Finns 6-9

Swedes 24 Germans 8 Germans (Bavarians) 15

British (east) 9 Romanians 20 Tatars - about 30% R 1 a 1

Pashtuns (Afghans) - 35% Kyrgyz - 60% Kazakhs - 30%

Iranians - 35%

historical the origin of the haplogroup R 1 b 1 in Russia is the Huns (Bashkirs), in whom this group has significant statistics, and immigrants from Western Europe. In total, in Russia now - about 5% of the Russian population have the haplogroup R 1 b 1 . The haplogroups N , O are of South Siberian and Chinese origin. N 1 c - probable origin - Altai, Far East, - about 3500 years ago, the same founders of Russia as the Slavs ( I 2 ) and their northern branch of line I - ( I 1 ). Haplogroup O carriers are Naimans, among the Naimans 3/4 O, 1/4 G 1 (Argyngs). Tatars have statistics N 2 , N 3 . Tribes R 1 a 1 - can be called the founders of the Russian people, and tribes N 1 c , I 2 , I 1 and other tribes - the founders of the Russian people, whose modern language is now based on the language of the Slavic tribes ( I 2 ). In Mongolia, the tribes of the Oirats, Katons and other tribes have the statistics of the haplogroup R 1 a 1 . The statistics of the Mongols are also group C, which the Kazakh tribes have, in particular, C3c The movement vector of the Indo-Europeans - Scythians ( R 1 a 1 ) to the north , was the progenitors of the tribes Russians, Ukrainians, Poles. In Russians, the occurrence of haplogroup R 1 a 1 is somewhat less than 50%, while in Ukrainians and Poles it is slightly more than 50%. The rulers of the Golden Horde (Ak - Horde), - lines C, C3 and R 1 a 1 . Genghisides have Mongolian haplogroups C. There is no exact data on the haplogroups of Genghis Khan and Timur. Probably Genghis Khan had haplogroup C3, and Timur R 1 a 1 . Timur Tamerlane died in 1405 and was buried in a mausoleum near Samarkand. Gerasimov was instructed to study the remains of Timur, from the grave, opened in 1941. According to many sources, Gerasimov was instructed to make the portrait of Timur as Mongolian as possible. In the Golden Horde (Ak-Orda), in the Timurid dynasty (until 1450), power could only belong to the descendants of Genghis Khan. It is possible that Abulkhairkhan 1, who became the head of the Kazakh Khanate in 1428, has the same haplogroup - R 1 a 1 .

**Conclusion.** From 6-8 millennia BC , on the territory of modern states - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Scythians lived, presumably, until the 3rd-5th centuries of our era. Buddha - sak,

(zak), hypothetical haplogroup - R 1 a 1. Images of the Buddha have been preserved in Afghanistan.

The Celtic-Iberian expansion ( R 1 b 1 ) is associated with the retreat of the glacier from central Europe. At the same time, migrations of peoples with genetics ( I ) - to the east, I 1 - in a northerly direction, I 2 - in a southerly direction arose. Origin of peoples ( R 1 b 1 ) - Africa.

The origin of the Russians is from Russians, Russians. The Scythians, who went further west, towards Prussia, are Prussians, Prussians.

The origin of the word Bashkirs - (bash, bass) - chief, (kir, kyr) - input, offensive. The frequency of occurrence of the R 1 b 1 group among Russians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks is about 4%, these are ethnic Bashkirs and descendants of Western settlers.

The Scythians spoke a language close to modern Turkic languages. However, Russian people speak a language much closer to the language of the South Slavs - ( I 2 ), whose homeland is the Balkans. The Northern Slavs ( I 1 ) borrowed the Romance languages, as did the common descendants of the R 1 a 1 lines living in Germany, Norway, Scandinavia, the descendants of the Scythians, Mongols, Persians, Arabs, Chinese - including Tatars, Turks, Buryats, Bashkirs, Turks , speak languages close to the language of the Scythians.

The peoples of the ancient Slavs, Europeans ( I ) and ancient Jews ( J ), Scythians and Sumerians formed about 20 000 years ago, during the beginning of warming. Slavs and Semites descended from the same people. Probable formation J 1 - Qatar, Yemen, and J 2 - Crete. I - Mediterranean, Sardinia. The expansion of R 1 b 1 to the north caused the migration of I 1 , I 2 in an easterly direction, I 1 - northeast, I 2 - south. The frequency of occurrence of I 2 a - in Russia is more than 10%. General statistics I - about 20%. The South Russian Cossacks have slightly more than 20%. In Jews, the frequency of group J is about 30-40% In Ashkenazi Jews, there is a haplogroup R 1 a 1 (about 10%), among Sephardic Jews there is a Western European haplogroup R 1 b 1 (less than 10%). Ashkenazi Jews include Slavic (Belarusian, Polish) Jews origin - I 2. The origin of Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, - about half - is due to the haplogroup R 1 a 1 a 7, about 50%, which is of Scythian origin, from R 1 a 1. Only 20% of Russians are ancient Slavs, others are probable the progenitors of Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians are the peoples of southern Siberia, the Mongolian component of C among Russians, Tatars is less than 1%, about half of the Russian people are of Indo-European origin R 1 a 1, among the Tatars - in various samples, 30 - 35%. The Tatars also have lines N 2, N 2, R 1 b 1. The language of the ancient Slavs was predominant in the formation of the Russian language. The language of the Scythians passed to the Turks and Tatars, the Russians and the peoples of Eastern Europe speak the language of the southern Slavs I 2. 2. In the 5.6 centuries - the territory of modern Russia, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, was part of the kingdom of the Hephthalites. Expansion from the west is associated with the lines R 1 b 1, G , J 1, J 2 which is present among modern Bashkirs ( R 1 b 1 ), Armenians, Georgians, peoples of the North Caucasus ( J 1, J 2, G 1 ), Kazakhs ( G 1 ) Hungarians ( G 1 ). Despite the fact that the Hungarians of the N line - about 2%, they speak the Finno-Ugric language, their main ancestors are the Argyns. Lines R 1 a 1 among the Indo-Europeans (Scythians, Saks). Indo-Europeans R 1 a 1, unlike the nomads, were engaged in crafts, agriculture, stall keeping of animals. The Mongolian lines among the Kazakhs are R 1 a 1, C 3 c (nomads), the Chinese lines are N (Russians, Tatars), O (Naimans, Uighurs, Uzbeks). The Naimans have about a quarter of the G 1 statistics (Argyns). The Turkic ethnos was formed on the basis of the Indo-European statistics R 1 a 1, the statistics of the Huns, Hephthalites, Arabs, Persians. Northern Russians ( N 3 ) and



Turks ( N 2, N 3, O, C) are of Chinese, South Siberian, Mongolian origin. The haplogroups R 1 b 1, G , J among the Turks were formed from the tribes that came from the west and conquered the Scythian kingdom. Chingizid lines, statistics of haplogroup C, find these haplogroups of her among modern Mongols, Kazakhs - up to 60%. Among Russians, Tatars, this group has statistics of less than 1%. Significant C statistics in Kalmyks, Yakuts. The Golden Horde existed from 1224 - 1395, and was part of the Mongol Empire from the beginning of the formation of the Golden Horde, to 1266. In 1266, under Khan Mengu-Timur, it gained complete independence, retaining only a formal dependence on the imperial center of Mongolia. The Mongol conquerors, Genghis Khan, Timur Tamerlane, were of Indo-European origin, R 1 a 1.

The Golden Horde was defeated by Timur, and the capitals Sarai - Batu and Sarai - Berke were destroyed by Timur 10 years before his death, in 1395. 7 Empire of Timur. Timur's war with the Golden Horde, with Tokhtamysh, with the Samanids, with the Khazars, Bulgars, with the countries of the Caucasus. The collapse of the Golden Horde. After the collapse - the formation of khanates that joined Russia. After the death of Timur, in 1428, Abulkhair Khan from the Shaybanid dynasty took power in Eastern Desht-i-Kypchak, which marked the beginning of Kazakh statehood. The state of Timur existed until 1450. The probable haplogroup of Abulkhairkhan is R 1 a 1, all the rulers of the Ord are descendants of Genghis Khan, the most probable haplogroup of Genghis Khan is R 1 a 1. Searches for Mongolian lines C in Russia give almost nothing - their statistics among Russians, Tatars - less than 1%. Abulkhair Khan II , who lived in the 18th century, was a descendant of the Genghisides. The probable genetic origin of the Romanovs is R 1 b 1 (immigrants from Western Europe). Probable haplogroup Hitler - R 1 b 1, according to the DNA of his relatives. The probable origin of Stalin is G 2 a 1. By order of Stalin, data on the remains of Yaroslav, Tamerlane and other rulers were classified, the remains of Yaroslav were seized in Kiev in 1939, and Tamerlane - in the Samarkand region, in 1940. The origin of Stalin is classified (probably -G2 ) \_ Lenin. Genetic statistics do not reflect any advantages or disadvantages of people, they only testify to the history of peoples, confirm or refute certain hypotheses. Haplotypes and haplogroups do not provide a basis for determining nationality, but can be used to determine kinship. Haplotypes for 111 markers provide an opportunity for detailed genetic studies.

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## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE TRANSPORT GEOGRAPHY OF TASHKENT REGION

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**Abstract.** *This article discusses the economic and social factors affecting the foundation and development of transport geography, taking an example of Tashkent region. It has shed light on the general landscape of the region's transport geography, and has provided some supporting examples having a considerable effect on the above-mentioned issue.*

**Keywords:** *economic and social factors, development, changing into the regional area, workforce, population density, industrial regions, objects of social sphere.*

In economic and social geography, several factors affect the formation, generation, and development of territorial production networks in a certain area. There are several factors that influence the foundation of transport geography. In many literatures related to the field, the location and density of the population, the terrain of the area, the state of development of the area, the location of industrial enterprises, the availability of raw materials and labor force, and the transit possibilities of the area are mentioned as the factors that cause the placement of transport systems.

In recent years, the following factors are suggested which influence the location of transport roads and transport network in scientific works:

- natural conditions (terrain, climate, hydrographic objects, the layer of soil);
- level of socio-economic development of a particular area;
- location and culture of the population living in the area and changing the place into the inhabited one;
- political-geographic features;
- main traffic flows and their directions;
- configuration of the transport network;
- characteristics of the area served by the transport network (the shape and size of the area, diversity of the level of the area, type of neighborhood).

It is obvious that in science (especially in geography) it is expected that dividing into regions, analysing the object which is being observed in more parts, is absolutely important to explain any object in a deeper and more precise way for effective study. Based on this theory, it is required to study the geography of transport in more detail not only within the geographical area, but also in terms of the administrative-territorial border. It is important to imagine the landscape of the transport geography of Tashkent region, analyze the placement of transport systems, classify and analyze the factors affecting its establishment.

Tashkent region is the place bordering from the north and north-west to the Republic of Kazakhstan, from the north-east Kyrgyz Republic, from the east Namangan province. from the

south it borders with Republic of Tajikistan, although it borders with the Syrdarya region from the west and has led to the development of road transport in the mountainous regions, there are also a number of railways that pass through the territory of the region, which can be useful, too. The length of railways in Tashkent region is 354.2 km. The railway line connecting the independent countries of Central Asia with the cities of Eastern Europe (including Moscow-Tashkent-Turkmanboshi) passes through the territory of the region. The railway lines in the direction of Angren city and Chorvok town start from Tashkent. Railways around Tashkent are electrified. Since 2004, the Tashkent-Samarkand electric passenger train has been running. The region has a dense network of highways. The total length of highways of the region is 6.6000 thousand kilometres (in particular, covered with hard surface is 5.9 thousand km). The total length of highways of regional importance is 6,600 km (including 5,900 km of paved roads). Important highways: Great Uzbekistan tract, Tashkent-Andijan-Osh-Kashkar highway.

The length of public highways in Tashkent region is 3955.0 km, of which 400 km are the highways for international purposes, 1241.0 km are the national highways, and 2314.0 km are roads for local purposes. An analysis of international highways passing through the province reveals that they are mainly roads that pass through the capital city of Tashkent and connect them with the cities of the neighboring republics. M-34 "Tashkent - Dushanbe", M-39 "Alma ata - Bishkek - Tashkent - Shahrisabz - Termiz", M-39 b Tashkent ring road can be mentioned.

At the same time, these roads pass through the province: 163.0 km of the road A-373 "M39 highway, through Gulistan-Bo'ka-Angren-Ko'kon and Andijan to O'sh, and a road, A-373 a "M39 road's 45 km additional road passing through Guliston-Bo'ka-Angren-Andijan into O'sh-Tashkent.

The territorial factor, the construction of highways in the province, plays an important role in the location of highways in the region by the direct connection with the capital city of Tashkent, connecting the eastern regions of the republic (Fergana, Namangan and Andijan) with the central regions (Jizzakh, Syrdaryo). Industrial regions and points also have a significant impact on the formation of regional transport systems.

In particular, Tashkent-Chirchik, Tashkent-Yangiyol, Angren-Almalik industrial regions and Bekobod industrial hubs, created in the region, have influenced the formation of the transport geography. The main part of the Tashkent-Chirchik, Tashkent-Yangiyol industrial regions is the city of Tashkent, which includes Chirchik, Yangiyol industrial hubs, as well as small and medium-sized cities such as Ghazalkent, Piskent, Nurafshan, Chinoz, Keles. A large part of socio-economic development and economic connections of these cities are directly related to the capital, which is reflected in the transport systems and their movement. If we analyze the location of population, the average population density in the region is 157 people per 1 km<sup>2</sup>. The population of the region is densely populated from Chorvok to Syrdarya, especially in the Tashkent agglomeration, which consists of a chain of several large cities. Most of the cities in the Tashkent region surround the capital forming a ring, which has been a strong impetus to the formation of transport systems in the investigating area. Also, the location of industrial enterprises in regional cities should be mentioned as one of the main factors. There are 7 cities in the region, and Nurafshan, the regional center, has a total of 880 LLCs, of which there are 4 large enterprises. There are a total of 1487 LLCs in Almaliq, an industrial city. There are 10 large operating enterprises. 2130 LLCs are registered in the city of Angren, located in the eastern part of the region. The number of large enterprises is 11. 1072 LLCs are registered in the city of Bekobod, which is located in the south-west of the region. The number of large enterprises is 5 in the area. Relatively smaller and less

populated city of Ohangaran has 847 LLCs and 3 large enterprises. 2095 LLCs are registered in Chirchik, another large industrial city. There are 14 large enterprises. If the purposes of activity of the enterprises in Yangiyol are analysed, it can be seen that this city mainly specializes in the food sector. In recent years, the establishment of educational institutions in the region is one of the factors that have diversified the transport geography of the region.

It can be clearly seen this situation in the example of Chirchik in the region. The establishment of Chirchik State University in the city, the transplantation of the Uzbekistan State University of Physical Education and Sports to this city, and the opening of the private Tashkent University of Economics and Pedagogy can be described as the factors for the further activation and intensification of transport activities. It is also clear that the private higher educational institutions established in the cities of Almalyk and Angren of the region will have their influence in the future.

Тошкент вилоятида аҳолининг сони, турли таълим ва соғлиқни сақлаш муассасалари (мактабгача таълим, умумий ўрта таълим, академик лицей ва касб-ҳунар мактаблари, оилавий поликлиникалар, хусусий шифохоналар ва ҳк) ҳам муҳим омиллардан саналади. (1-жадвал)

In Tashkent region, the number of population, various educational and health institutions (preschool education, general secondary education, academic lyceum and schools, family polyclinics, private hospitals, etc.) are also important factors. (Table 1)

**Social indicators of districts and cities of Tashkent region**

	city/district name	population number	Number of NCA	educational institution				Number of MF	station number
				Number of PEI	Number of SEI	Number of AL and VC	university number		
1	Nurafshan	51,4	22	12	13	1	-	2	46
2	Almalyk	133,4	51	41	24	4	2	6	42
3	Angren	191,3	51	50	46	6	-	10	38
4	Bekabad	96,9	35	32	20	2	-	6	11
5	Ohangaran	39,9	21	16	9	1	-	1-	21
6	Chirchik	162,8	44	33	25	3	2	9	16
7	Yangiyol	61.7	18	23	13	2	-	1	9
8	Oqqorghan	107689	29	16	50	2	-	1	154
9	Ohangaran	97968	29	18	51	3	-	1	77
10	Bekabad	161446	51	35	59	2	-	1	120



11	Bostonlik	172210	59	26	54	4	-	6	184
12	Bo'ka	129256	42	21	54	4	-	3	143
13	Quyichirchik	111240	37	31	52	3	-	1	209
14	Zangiota	160458	85	47	43	3	1	11	183
15	Yuqorichirchik	136046	47	38	41	3	-	2	135
16	Kibray	171797	88	59	48	3	3	14	116
17	Parkent	159545	58	31	53	3	-	2	130
18	Piskent	103217	27	26	42	2	-	1	81
19	O'rta Chirchik	132285	62	23	62	4	-	4	144
20	Chinoz	138418	55	28	49	3	-	5	77
21	Yangiyol	211793	69	37	55	4	-	4	196
22	Toshkent	186443	68	45	31	4	-	5	107

The location of international customs posts connecting with neighboring countries (Kazakhstan, Tajikistan) also affects the geography of transport in the region. It is possible to go to the Republic of Tajikistan through the customs posts located in the city and district of Bekobod, and to the Republic of Kazakhstan through the customs posts located in the Tashkent district. This situation ensures the activity of vehicle traffic in these directions. (Table 2)

Table 2

**Border crossing points in Tashkent region**

Tashkent region customs department	post «Yallama»	round the clock	Kazakhstan
	post «Navoiy»	round the clock	Kazakhstan
	post «S.Nayimov»	round the clock	Kazakhstan
	post «Oybek»	round the clock	Tajikiston
	post «Bekobod avto»	daytime	Tajikiston
	post «G'ishtko'prik»	round the clock	Kazakhstan
	post «Farhod»	daytime	Tajikiston
	post «Bekobod»	round the clock	Tajikiston
post «O'zbekiston»	round the clock	Kazakhstan	

In terms of railway transport, it should be noted that along with Bekobod - Tashkent (via Syrdarya region), Tashkent - Ghazalkent and Tashkent - Angren routes, and all routes connecting the capital with the central cities of the Republic and neighboring countries pass through the territory of the region should also be mentioned.

The important sectors of the region - energy, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, coal, mining metallurgy, chemical industry, footwear, cotton ginning, food industry, textile and processing of agricultural products have also affected the location of regional transport.

Also, as the factors influencing the formation of transport systems in the region, climatic features of the region, topography (rising from the southeast to the northeast), rivers passing through the territory of the region (Syrdarya, Piskent, Chirchik, Ohangaron), irrigation canals (Bozsuv, Tashkent, Dalvarzin, Karasuv) and water reservoirs ("Tuyabogiz", "Ohangaran" and "Chervok") can be classified which have also had a significant influence.

The location of children's camps such as "Chimyon", "Burchmulla", "Boughiston", "Khumson", "Aqtosh", climatic resorts and rest houses in the territory of the region is the reason for the construction of transport routes and the movement of tourist flows in these directions.

The activity of "Angren Logistics Center" JSC, established in 2014 in Tashkent region, also serves to increase its transport potential. "Angren Logistics Center" JSC carries out cargo operations by solving issues related to cargo storage, loading and unloading, fast and high-quality transportation, customs documents. JSC "Angren Logistics Center" also provides expedition services in the direction of Southeast Asia through the ports of Iran, Russia, and China.

The construction of the railway network on the Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan-China route, which is a promising project, will serve to further improve the transport infrastructure of the region.

The city of Tashkent, which is directly adjacent to the Tashkent region, is the main transport hub of the country. There are routes from Tashkent to suburban areas, other cities of our country and cities of foreign countries by road, rail and air transport.

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## THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ART AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN HUMAN SOCIETY

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**Abstract.** *This article discusses the work carried out in the field of fine art from the time of the primitive community to the present, its development and its important role in the life of mankind.*

**Keywords:** *society, art, history, development, human, artists.*

People drew pictures of what they saw before they knew how to write. Images of primitive people carved on hoyas, cave walls and other places have reached our time. Images carved on such rocks were found on the banks of the Yenisei River, in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Altai and other places. Based on the description of such simple pictures, the first writings were discovered.

Gradually, new processes of development began to appear in the field of visual arts of the ancient period. During this period, new discoveries were made in the field of fine art and its methodology. For example, even though painting lessons were not included in the course of general education schools during the renaissance period, a lot of innovations were introduced according to the method of teaching art in general education schools. Such artists created great innovations in the theory of fine art, boldly applied innovations in the field of painting methodology. Artists such as Chennino Chennine, Leon Batis Alberto, Leonardo da Vinci, who advanced in the field of drawing problems, made a great contribution to the field. Especially, their contribution to the construction of saharzakh of that time was incomparable. At that time, it was customary to decorate the buildings and streets of the most developed European cities with the works of these artists.

The characteristic features of the practical activities of these artists is that they collected the works of many ancient artists and studied their methods of work in the field of visual arts. Renaissance artists explained natural phenomena from a scientific point of view. Knowledge of proportion, perspective, and anatomy was the basis of the theoretical and practical work of artists of this period. The artists of the Renaissance period believed that drawing according to nature is the basis of painting education, and they created pamphlets and put forward this idea. In this field, Chennino I said: "The great force that brings the artist into the palace of luxury is to paint according to the thing itself. This is better than copying. Trust him as soon as you see him, especially when you feel some feelings about the pencil image.

The great painter of the Renaissance, the wise Leon Batiste Alberto, says in the book "Treatise about painting" that "to learn to draw, one must first know geometry." He advises to study nature by imitating nature. Alberto says about young people learning to draw, "they should work like a person learning to write letters, that is, first they should learn letters, then syllables, and then words."

Leonardo da Vinci and Alberti say that painting should be viewed with great responsibility in the science of visual arts.

The artists of the Renaissance enriched the treasure of art knowledge with their works in the field of visual arts. For example, Dürer left the secrets of fine art not only to his students, but

also to all mankind, regarding the three-dimensional, three-dimensional objects in perspective. Since then, this knowledge has become a program for artists. The artists of the renaissance period generally thought a little less about some problems of pedagogy: teaching, education and other issues. Only in the academic period, scientists and artists began to deal more deeply with the issues of teaching and education in fine arts. Renaissance art education was conducted as follows. Boys were given to teachers from the age of 10-12. According to the information of Chennino Chennini in his scientific work on fine arts, children spend about a year drawing on a board, drawing for a year, then working with a teacher in the workshop, and making plasters, grinding plaster (primer) and leveling. , he had to learn all the work, such as running gold water, crushing, and these works were carried out in the artist's workshop. Artists had very few students. When the student cooperated with the artist's work, he got acquainted with his drawing materials and techniques, so the lessons were conducted in a practical way. Renaissance workshops were similar to Botti's scientific laboratory. Learning to paint in workshops was closely related to composition. The artist taught his student how to draw, but the art of painting was taught as a separate subject in the academies. The original work on the painting is attributed to Chennino Chennini. He writes: "The main way of the art of painting is to paint according to oneself." In order to learn the art of drawing, the student must work tirelessly. He says that painting should start with simple and easy things and practice more. Continuous practice leads to artistry. However, no matter how famous Chennino Chennini was, he also has certain shortcomings. Because it applies copying and especially copying to paper. After Alberti, Leonardo da Vinci continued the methods of painting. His work on painting was organized by his student, and after his death only scattered notes remained.

If we take a deep look at history, we can see that visual art plays the most important role in the culture, art, urban construction objects, culture and all other aspects of rural society. Today, if we pay attention to constructions in rapidly developing countries, for example, if you pay attention to day parks, hotels and offices being built in cities such as Singapore and Dubai, you will be sure that modern directions of fine art are widely used.

From what we have mentioned above, we can conclude that fine art has been developing and improving rapidly, like all other sciences, from the time of the primitive community to the present, and it still requires a lot of research in this field.

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