

NATIONALITY: VIEWS, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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НАЦИЯ: ВЗГЛЯДЫ, ПРОБЛЕМЫ И РЕШЕНИЯ

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Abstract:

The intellectual potential is better than most of developing countries with its developing degree and innovative discoveries and opportunities.

Keywords: intellectual, developing, countries, innovative, discoveries.

Абстракт:

Интеллектуальный потенциал лучше, чем у большинства развивающихся стран с их развивающейся степенью и инновационными открытиями и возможностями.

Ключевые слова: интеллектуальные, развивающиеся, страны, инновации, открытия.

Uzbekistan is one of the biggest countries in the world. It has area of 448,900 square kilometers. It is almost as big as Spain. Uzbekistan is twice as big as Great Britain and one and half times as big as Italy. The real treasure of this country is its hard-working, generous and hospitable people. The first President of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov said about that: "The richest wealth of society is nation and it includes poetic value and powerful ability. Realizing this ability will be very powerful factor to develop and prosper our society. Human's ability is the most active and creative foundation and it provides the country to go forward on the way of reforms and basis changes without stopping"¹The authors of "Independence: explanatory scientific-social dictionary" are described national ability like

that:”National ability is the power and capacity of nation, population, country and state, and it consists of existent inner, hidden and which expresses itself at its planned time, economical, scientific, cultural and so on possibilities». If is known that, like events and occurrences, national power was formed slowly with the effect on the objective and subjective factors. Generally, objective factors are understood the extend of land which population live, living conditions, natural environment, having ground and underground treasures, the number of population, variety of fauna and flora, majority of hydro sources, the quantity and rate of sunny days and so on. Subjective factors of national ability are: literacy rate of population, establishing useful and profitable relations with neighbor countries, friendship, agreement and cooperation between all the nations, religions, social groups and stratum of the state. If in a country has objective factors but the nation, nationality, clan and ethnic group are stay separated, dispersed and unfriendly, this country remains undeveloped and poor. Conversely, if subjective factors – natural conditions are inconvenient, there won't be considerable results. The reason of great results of today's developed countries is they have both subjective and objective factors also, they used efficiency, diligence, and initiation, moreover, their life pace was always high.

Broadly speaking, as developing society the importance of subjective factors is increasing year by year. Nowadays developed countries making miraculous changes in some parts of the earth with inconvenient natural conditions with the power of modern technological facilities and scientific inventions for example, in Iceland, which is located near the northern Pole, growing subtopic fruit with the help of under boiling water of underground geyser. Or Japan, where has the lack of underground treasure created the most advanced industry, technics, technology and practical science and producing the most competitive products in the world. We can give a lot of examples. We must emphasis that, the power and effect of human power especially is marked with high spirit and economical and social development rate of the society. It is formed with the knowledge rate of population, professional qualifications system of employment and other conditions.

Our motherland has high national ability. Uzbekistan is located in naturally convenient part of Central Asia. The area of countries, which are bordered us, includes on average about of 3/2 deserts, hills and high mountains but on the contrary, our country rich in green valleys and fertile soil. 3/2 parts of our country is very convenient for agriculture and cattle – raising. Our land is rich in mineral resources. Our Republic's cotton, silk, the tightly curled dark pelt of an Astrakhan lamb, gold, uranium, oil, gas, copper and other sources, besides industrial enterprises and scientific canters, which is organized in independent years, are also includes our national ability. It is known that, to form human's ability and labor reserves social – demographic situation plays the main role. Our country has its own specific peculiarity: in our land the rate of population is much higher. On this field Uzbekistan is leader between CIS countries. Nowadays, our population is increasing 500-550 thousand people every year and 32 million people living in our country.

3. According to the extend of its land Uzbekistan is on the 55 – place in the world, according to the number of its population on the 40-place, but on cotton 6-place, on uranium 5-place, on the tightly curled dark pelt of an Astrakhan lamb on 2-place, on tungsten on 6-place, on gold on 9-place.

One of the uniqueness of our national ability is depend on family system. In Uzbekistan marriage rate is high, family divorcing rate is very low. 47 percent of babies born in USA is born out of wedlock. Our first president said: "Family, is one of the most priceless value and it is formed according to the multicenter traditions and nations spirit Basically, in our republic families are multimember and different generation representatives live and housekeep in it. It helps them to bring up children and gives them many opportunities to inform and teach children about humanistic spiritual values and traditions, to increase their knowledge so the children from these families learn diligence, respect for elderly and strong aspiration for knowledge at their early childhood years". Nowadays Uzbekistan has great labor potential Labor reserves includes 50 percentage of whole population. They are increasing 250-300 thousand people every year. One important point of

our labor potential is that it consists of different age and occupation. The average age of citizen of Uzbekistan is 24, and 64 percentage of that population are up to 30 and 48 percentage of them up to 18 people. One of third population is busy with agriculture. Our next task is to direct them to other economical fields, including industry and service. We shouldn't employ, all of the people who want to work, we should create social directness and make employment with it.

One of the most important thing in our potential is high education rate. In our country of 99,06 percentage of our population. According to literacy Uzbekistan is equal to Italy and below Turkey. In Uzbekistan compulsory education is confirmed with law. Children can take compulsory education in the wide system of common secondary schools, academic lyceums, gymnasiums and colleges. Today 143 people of from every 1000 people between 15 years old and below have higher or incomplete higher education 200 people from every 1000 people have secondary special education every 1 people from every 4 people who are busy in material work have higher or secondary special education. Today in republic has about 70 establishments. They are the stem of our education. Nowadays our state are taking care of youth, to inform and teach them with international subjects and education. Some European and Asian universities opened their branch in Uzbekistan, for example Westminster University, Singapore Management Developing Institution, Turin poly technical University, Russian oil and gas University, Moscow State University, Russian Economical University. In correspondence with Cambridge University established educational-experimental centre with modern and high technologies. On September,2014.Inha University of Southern Korea began its work. According to negotiations in 2017 some American University branches will be opened in the future.

Nowadays Uzbekistan has become great scientific centre in Central Asia.Academy of Sciences, includes higher educational establishments and other 362 establishments, for example,101 scientific-research institutions,55 scientific-research departments of university and institutions,65 project-construction organizations,32 scientific-producing cooperation and practice enterprises and 30

communication-count centers. The root of scientific potential is Republic's Academy of Sciences. It was founded in 1943. It includes Nuclear physics Institution, 'Physics-The Sun' scientific-producing cooperation, 'Biologist' IIB, complex high astronomical observatories in Maydanak mountains and others making successful researches. In scientific field about 3000 Ph.D's and about 17000 candidates of science are working.

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