

hypersecretion of viscous mucus, in contrast to bronchial asthma, in which bronchospasm is the basis of bronchial obstruction [7].

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**FROM THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CULTURAL COOPERATION OF THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL ASIA (ON THE
EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN WITH KAZAKHSTAN)**

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Abstract: This article discusses the first steps towards the formation and development of cultural cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in the early years of independence. The rapprochement of the two peoples is analyzed, their family roots and the similarity of the spiritual national heritage are revealed.

Keywords: traditions, ethnographic ensemble, theaters, performances, masters of arts, folk instruments orchestra, artists, agreement, conferences.

With the development of independent Uzbekistan and the fundamental changes associated with it in all spheres of public life, it is necessary to take stock of a comprehensive and objective study of the historical path traveled by the young Republic in the first years of independence.

With the independence of Uzbekistan, including Kazakhstan, it became necessary to restore the ancient traditional ties of the peoples of the two republics in various fields, in particular, in culture.

Uzbekistan initiated this idea. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established on November 23, 1992. Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan fixed the basic principles of bilateral relations in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 24, 1992. The main factor in the bilateral agreement is the achievement of recognition and respect for the territorial integrity and inviolability of the existing borders, the rejection of any encroachment that is recorded in the Treaty [1].

In the matter of strengthening and further developing the cultural cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the Republic of Kazakhstan, the first step was taken, namely, on January 10, 1994, an Agreement was signed on deepening cooperation in the field of culture, health, science, education, tourism and sports [2.C. 99.]

In order to implement the said Agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the Republic of Kazakhstan, cultural cooperation is carried out by the Ministry of Culture and its subordinate organizations and institutions.

In pursuance of Article 2 of the Agreement, which reads as follows: "To promote multifaceted contacts between the peoples of both Parties, regularly hold exhibitions and Days of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Kazakhstan and Days of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan with the participation of artists, amateur groups, physical education and sports, scientists and literary figures, representatives of business circles, the public and regions", from May 23 to May 27, 1994, the days of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan were held in the cities of the republic. Over 500 representatives of various spheres of life of this fraternal republic took part in this event.

Residents and guests of Uzbekistan, Karakalpakistan got the opportunity to get acquainted with the art of Kazakh masters, who were represented by artistic groups: Auezov Drama Theater, Tattimbek Folk Instruments Orchestra, Altynay, Sazgen, Adyrna folk ensembles, and the state dance ensemble "Gulder" and others [2. C. 99.]

Within the framework of the days of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan hosted the days of culture of the South Kazakhstan region in Tashkent.

These events, for the first time after independence by the fraternal republics, emphasized the centuries-old relationship between the peoples of the republics and became the guarantor of warm friendly relations in the new independent time.

Consultations were held with the leadership of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation, as well as the Program of Cultural Events for 1994-95.

The last document over the next two years provided for a range of events: exchange tours of art groups, participation in creative contests, festivals held in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, exchange of director-production groups, artists, scientific and theoretical conferences with the participation of scientists, teachers of higher educational institutions culture and art.

A certain place in the work on cultural cooperation between the republics is occupied by the participation of representatives of talented youth in ongoing competitions and shows.

Pupils of the Tashkent school of boarding school named after Glier, Republican secondary special music school of boarding school named after V.A. Ouspensky traveled to the city of Almaty, where he successfully performed at the 1st International Youth Festival of Performers named after academician Zhubanov.

In turn, musicians from Kazakhstan took part in the competition of musicians performing wind and percussion instruments, held in the capital of Uzbekistan.

Among the world-famous international festivals, the Asia Dauys (Voice of Asia) festival has taken its rightful place.

Asia Dauys is a member of FIDOF (International Federation of Organizers of Festivals). Performing on the Asia Dauys stage has become an honor not only for contestants from all over the world, but also for many domestic and foreign stars. Over the past 12 years of Asia Dausy festivals, 272 contestants from 72 countries participated. "Asia Dauys" has confirmed the reputation of a major festival of arts and culture [3. C. 101].

For the first time, fanfares of the Asia Dauys international festival were performed in Almaty in 1990. Since then, every summer many artists, journalists, representatives of show business and music lovers from all over

the world come to the city. Traditionally, the festival is held in one of the most picturesque corners of Kazakhstan, in the Tien Shan mountains, on the high-mountain complex Medeo located at an altitude of 1700 m above sea level. Over the past years, performers from more than 50 countries of the world performed at Medeo. Songs were played here in 70 languages and dialects. The main idea on which the festival is based is the awakening among musicians of the whole world of interest in their national culture, in the musical traditions of their people. And this interest should be expressed not just in the performance of old melodies, but in giving them a modern sound. In competitive songs, along with power tools, folk instruments of the people represented by the participant must also sound. In addition to the main event - directly the international competition of performers, a number of other various contests and celebrations are also held within the framework of the festival [4, S-100.].

The Uzbek performers also performed in an interesting and talented way on the stage of "Asia Dauys", they left the warmest memories in the hearts of the audience. The Uzbek Kars group won the first Grand Prix, the Golden Prize and the festival's cash prize in 1990, then in 1992 the talented singer Yulduz Usmanovaona successfully won the 2nd place, the Silver Prize and a cash prize. In addition to these artists, in different years, Uzbekistan was represented by such performers as contestants: the Navo group, Ravshan Karimov, Daniyar Toshmukhamedov | Rashid Khalikov, Usmanali Rakhmatov, Mohir Asadov, Uktam Khakimov. [5, C-230].

The honored chamber and instrumental ensemble Yalla attended the Asia Dauys festival in 1990 and 1996.

Scientists, specialists of the republics contribute to the deepening of cultural cooperation, maintaining constant contacts among themselves. At a scientific conference on musical art in Almaty in May 1994, representatives of the republic made speeches: doctors of art history F. Karamatov, T. Gafurbekov, young scientists, candidates of art history A. Azimova and R. Yunusov.

From August 5 to August 27, 1994, 11 artists of the Uzbek State Circus performed with their Kazakh colleagues at the arena of the Almaty Circus. Since September 11, 1994 they toured in Kazakhstan [6, S-231].

From August 20 to 27, 1995, the return Days of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Kazakhstan were held. In this regard, an exhibition of fine and decorative art, a tour of the Khamza State Academic Drama Theater, performances by the Soloists of Uzbekistan chamber ensemble, and other creative groups were organized in the capital and other cities of the republic.

Kazakh-Uzbek relations are stable. It is worth noting that Uzbekistan has the largest Kazakh diaspora in the The Commonwealth Independent of states (CIS), and the second largest in the world after the Kazakh diaspora

in China. Today, the number of Kazakhs in Uzbekistan is about 1 million people, thus occupying the 4th place after Uzbeks, Russians and Tajiks. Mostly they live in the regions of Uzbekistan bordering Kazakhstan [7, S-110].

In order to widely popularize the best achievements of national musical art, to preserve and develop the great traditions of the people, to instill in the young generation a sense of love for beauty, as well as to further expand international creative ties, chant the ideas of peace, friendship, mutual understanding, and further strengthen mutual cultural and spiritual cooperation .

The festival was held in Samarkand once every 2 years under the auspices of UNESCO.

The main founders of the Sharq Taronalari International Festival are the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the tour and concert association Uzbeknavo, Uzbekteleradiocompany, and the Union of Composers of Uzbekistan; khokimiyat of the city of Samarkand.

The following events are held within the framework of the festival: competition "For the best performance of a national song"; scientific and creative conference; Gala Concert.

To assess the competition, an international jury of 11 people is formed.

In 1997, the 1st International Music Festival "Sharq Taronalari" was held. It was attended by representatives of 34 countries, including representatives of Kazakhstan. The representative of Kazakhstan, Stamgaziev Ramazan, took 3rd place and received a prize of \$ 2,000 US [8, S-29].

In 1999, on August 25-30, the 2nd International Music Festival "Sharq Taronalari" was held in Samarkand.

Within the framework of the festival, on August 28 - 29, a scientific and theoretical conference was held on the theme: "Musical Instruments of the Peoples of the East" in the conference hall of the Afrosieb Hotel in Samarkand.

The conference was attended by Munir Bumenaki (director of the UNESCO World Population Center), a presentation was made by representatives of France, Greece, Japan, Germany and others, as well as the representative of Kazakhstan Talgat Mukishev with a report on the topic: "Kazakh folk musical instruments".

Representatives of 36 countries took part in the 2nd Shark Taronalari International Music Festival.

In 2001, by tradition, under the auspices of UNESCO, the 3rd International Music Festival "Sharq Taronalari" was held, representatives of 33 countries took part in the festival. Among them are representatives of the

Republic of Kazakhstan: Omarova A., Chukmanov E., Kershibaev M., Suleimenov O.

The Consulate of the Republic of South Africa sent to the Samarkand festival of the poet of South Africa Zolani Mkiva. During his visit, Zolani Mkiva awarded the following famous artists who made a huge contribution to the culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Abdulla Oripov, chairman of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan, national poet, hero of labor, deputy of the Oliy Majlis.

Yulduz Usmanova, Farukh Zakirov, Munozhat Tuychieva and others.

Award-winning stone hand-carved figurines were awarded [9, S-41].

The international festival “Sharq Taronalari” has opened up great opportunities for gifted youth from different countries of the world to try their hand and establish themselves as a singer on an equal basis on a competitive basis. As well as the expansion and further development of cooperation between the countries of the world on the basis of universal love for the beautiful.

Singer Vladislav Usmanov - winner of the Golden Rain television festival, winner of the Slavic Bazaar contest was invited and took part in the 2nd International Festival of Jazz and Popular Music, which was held May 26-28, 2000 in the city of Lisakovsk, Republic of Kazakhstan [10, S-46].

From July 14 to July 24, 2000, an international exhibition of crafts was held in Almaty, the team of the Academy of Arts of the Republic of Uzbekistan took part in it [10, S-47].

The works of masters of folk art and crafts of Uzbekistan left the most pleasant impression on the Kazakh public, as well as on the staff of the representative offices of international organizations and embassies of foreign countries accredited in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The exhibition was widely covered on television and radio channels, and in the press of Kazakhstan.

The successful participation of the Academy of Arts of the Republic of Uzbekistan at this exhibition undoubtedly served to strengthen bilateral cultural ties between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, and also clearly demonstrated the rich traditions of craftsmen and artists of Uzbekistan.

An exhibition and sale of craftsmen of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan was organized in the building of the Great Kazakh Circus.

Magnificent samples of ceramics, porcelain, embroidery, jewelry, carpets, jewelry were presented at this bazaar.

“The exposition of national musical instruments made by Samarkand master Azamat Adashev is amazing in its diversity. And recently, his work has received well-deserved recognition at the international exhibition in Lyon (France),

Hand-sewn skullcaps, purses, handbags, vests and other fabric items are presented by Gulnora Chorlieva from Shakhriyabz.

Makhtob Turdieva, author of fine porcelain ware from the Samarkand Association of artisans Meros [12].

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is proud of the multinational composition of its population, respects and takes into account the interests of each nationality. National minorities have their own cultural centers that help preserve the historical heritage and also communicate with each other and establish ties with their ethnic homeland.

We all live in the holy land of Turan, which gave the world Amir Temur and Babur, Tula-biya and Kazibek-biya, Navoi and Abai, Gafur Gulyam and Mukhtar Auevov. The current generation is restoring and developing good traditions, sung by them and raised to great heights. Our economic, cultural and spiritual relations go back centuries. And today our task is to strengthen the bonds of the brotherhood, which has passed the test of history, and to give it a new content. Cultural and spiritual relations of the Uzbek and Kazakh peoples, having deep roots, are developing to this day.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THINKING OF YOUNGER SCHOOLCHILDREN IN SOLVING LOGIC PROBLEMS

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Abstract: In the article has been analyzed development of thinking of younger schoolchildren in solving logic problems by the helping scientific sources.

Key words: development, young generation, solve, logic problem, Uzbekistan.

The state educational standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the second generation, realizing new requirements for the level of preparation of primary schoolchildren and determining ways to improve them, indicates the need for students to form such a key competency as learning.

The education of younger students of interest in mathematics, the development of their mathematical abilities is impossible without the use of various types of tasks in the educational process that require the student to know various sections of the initial course of mathematics. Their solution allows students to develop such methods of mental activity as analysis, synthesis, analogy, generalization, abstraction, concretization and accustoms children to a critical understanding of the results.

To implement this provision, the program of the mathematics course for people with traditional textual tasks includes the combinatorial and logical tasks in the first, and the qualification requirements for primary school graduates indicate the need to formulate the following competencies:

- In the initial stage of the study of mathematics (AI);
- Be able to solve simple practical, textual and logical problems;
- Order objects by properties and build simple combinations.
- In the advanced stage of learning mathematics (AI +)