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ECONOMICAL SCIENCE**Improve the mechanism of social protection in the context of digital economy****PhD Abdullaeva Shakhnoza Erkinovna**

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Annotation

The article looks at the concept of social protection of population and the ways to improve the mechanism of social protection, which makes research topic relevant.

The scientific article gives scientific definitions to such categories as "social protection", "social policy" by various scholars and authors. In addition, the article groups social protection programs, summarizes and comprehensively, analyzes the theoretical and scientific approaches to improving their effectiveness.

The main task of social protection is to provide social assistance to vulnerable sections of the population or to warn them of impending financial difficulties. A characteristic feature of any market economy is that it is understood that a person makes an independent decision about how to participate in economic life. Everyone is primarily responsible for their own insurance. If a person does not have social insurance, then his temporary income is protected by state social assistance.

The stability of the society, its sustainable development, social support of citizens depends on the effectiveness of the policy carried out by the state. In modern conditions, the problems of economic development are inevitably related to the need to pay special attention to social issues, including the formation and improvement of the system of social protection of the population. The uniqueness of the creation of national systems of social protection of the population is related to the socio-economic characteristics of the development of these countries, as well as the choice of ways and methods of the reforms themselves.

Having done an extensive analysis of the research materials, the author makes a conclusion about the urgency strengthening measures for social protection of the population in order to avoid further economic recession.

Keywords

Population, social protection, social security, social programs, labor, income, social policy, social assistance, a layer of the disabled population, consumer protection, consumer society, living standards of the population.

Introduction

Social protection is one of the most important tasks in a market economy. The concept of social protection acts as a category that embodies the social problem that society needs to address in the current era of economic reforms. In order to develop and prosper, the state must embody law and the support of its population. The stability of society, its sustainable development, and, as a result, its national security depends on the state of the social sphere, the effectiveness of the policy pursued by the state in the sphere of social support of citizens. The problems of economic development in modern conditions are inevitably associated with the need to remove special attention to social issues, including the formation and improvement of the system of social protection of the population. The specificity of the creation of national systems of social protection of the population is due to both the socio-economic characteristics of the development of these countries and the choice of ways and methods for the implementation of the reforms themselves.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev delivered a speech at the Fifth Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia and put forward a number of vital initiatives aimed at coordinating the efforts of the participating countries to consolidate peace and stimulate socio-economic development. Also he noted that the modern system of international relations is characterized by growing instability and unpredictability. The countries in the Asian continent, themselves wielding colossal economic and intellectual potential, face serious challenges. These are, first of all, issues associated with ecology, demography, migration, low standards of living and education. They are the principal sources of social conflicts and a breeding ground for the spread of the

ideologies of extremism and terrorism. Of particular concern is the process of radicalization among young people.

“Today’s world is experiencing a crisis of confidence. But trust among nations and peoples is the most critical prerequisite for ensuring security and sustainable development”, Shavkat Mirziyoyev insisted. “In our opinion, to overcome the crisis of confidence and strengthen security, it is necessary, first of all, to deliver an environment conducive for development of human capital. In this respect, the activities of our Conference, built on shared respect and collective responsibility, are in demand more than ever”.¹

One of the priorities in deepening market reforms in our country is to improve the mechanism of social protection. As the level of economic development increases, it is important to study the problems of social protection and develop solutions.

In any society, the population is in need of social protection, that is, low-income and large families, the disabled, the growing number of unemployed. Therefore, the improvement of the mechanism of social protection of the population in our country is an urgent task. The level of development of the country can also be seen in the living conditions of the population. In other words, the growth of living standards serves as a qualitative indicator of economic development of the country.

In addition, it is necessary to improve the mechanism to ensure a stable income of the population and maintain good living conditions. These efforts will be the basis for raising the address of the social protection system, the formation of a new priority of social protection.

During the pandemic, there is a growing need to reform the activities of institutions that provide social and material assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population. Therefore, the solution of these problems is being carried out rapidly. In order to ensure the necessary control, transparency and addressability in the distribution of financial assistance, the transition from a

¹ Fifth Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia and put forward a number of vital initiatives aimed at coordinating the efforts of the participating countries to consolidate peace and stimulate socio-economic development. 15/06/2019 16:55

previously inadequate and inefficient system to a new system is taking place on the basis of the introduction of systemic solutions based on digital technologies.

Main part

According to many scholars, the concept of social protection in the broadest sociological sense was first used in 1935 in the US Social Security Act.² This law contains proposals for the development of programs for the provision of social assistance to the elderly and the disabled. However, the concept of social protection has not been fully elucidated and recommendations to address this issue have not yet been developed.

In addition, this concept is widely used in the social policy of the country, including labor, employment, career choice, training, education, income security, consumer protection, consumer society, improving the quality of goods and services, health care, social the welfare system and the provision of pensions, benefits, various benefits to the needy, low-income part of the population. The concept of "social protection" is so large that it is difficult to fully explain its meaning and essence. It is therefore expedient to consider the views of many scholars. It allows us to analyze ways to solve the problem of social protection and to state our position.

The main task of social protection is providing social assistance to the vulnerable population or to warn them of impending financial hardship. The peculiarity of any market economy is that it is understood that an individual makes an independent decision about how to participate in economic life. Everyone, first and foremost, is responsible for their own insurance. If a person is not socially insured, then his or her temporary income is protected by state social assistance.³

Social protection is one of the most important issues in the transition to a market economy. The concept of "social protection" is manifested as a category that reflects the social problems that have matured in society today.⁴

² The Social Security Act of 1935 is a law enacted by the 74th United States Congress and signed into law by US President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

³ Khoshimov P.Z. Economics of the social sphere T.: 2002, p.119.

⁴ Azamov S.M. – "Forming an effective mechanism of social protection of the family. Abstract prepared for the candidate of economic sciences. Andijon – 2006, p.12.

The social protection system is a system of welfare programs consisting of benefits based on the level of poverty of the needy population.

In the economic literature of countries with market economies, especially in the comments of economists, one can find different meanings of the term "social protection". For example, in some literatures, the concept of "social protection" is interpreted in two different, broad and narrow senses. In the broadest sense, "social protection" is a set of legal, economic, social measures that provide social and material protection of the population and is determined by society, in the narrow sense, due to insufficient age, health, social status, livelihood of the state and society. care, care for citizens in need.⁵ "Social protection," says L.Allahverdieva, "is a narrow state policy that protects human rights and provides social security in accordance with living standards." At the same time, the concept of social protection has a broad meaning, involving not only the state in social protection of the population, but also all segments of society and non-governmental organizations. Social protection of the population is a key element in the formation and development of a market economy.⁶

The stratification of the population by income level on the basis of the minimum subsistence level and the minimum consumption budget allows to distinguish the following groups of the population with different levels of material security: "Poor" families - in which the per capita income is less than or equal to the minimum subsistence level; "Low-income" families - where the per capita income is between the minimum subsistence level and the minimum consumption budget; "Affordable" families - in which the per capita income is located between the amount of the minimum consumption budget and the amount of the rational consumption budget; "Rich" families - in which the per capita income is higher than the level of a reasonable consumer budget.

⁵ Report on Human Development. T.: 2001. p.22

⁶ Allakhverdiyeva L.M - "Formation and development of a system of social protection of the population, taking into account the demographic characteristics of Uzbekistan". Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Economics. T. 2002, p.37.

According to a number of other economists, "... in a market economy, social protection is a natural component of the organization of economic and social life of society, and its organizational and legal forms serve to ensure the continuity of the labor process and labor reproduction". According to a number of scientists, as market relations develop, citizens insure themselves against various social risks using social insurance services. The state establishes minimum social guarantees for all segments of the population and establishes the order of provision of social services (educational, medical, legal, etc.) based on the level of income of the population through the implementation of social indexation. Provides social support to the needy on the basis of preferential social services and creates conditions for them to improve their well-being.

In order to improve the welfare of the population, various laws are developed, the state provides financial support to the population, creates favorable conditions for work, ensures continuous improvement of welfare, eliminates sharp differences in education, culture, skills, income. achieves goals such as giving and preventing, creating a decent standard of living for human beings by society, as well as helping to ensure human development.

Results and Discussions

Strong social policy is the most important principle of the national model of market reforms in Uzbekistan. It covers a wide range of issues, including income regulation, employment and the formation of new labor relations, social protection and support for certain categories and groups of the population, health care development, physical culture and sports, education.

Social policy is a system of measures taken by the state to improve the living conditions of the population in the fields of labor market formation, employment, price and income policy, social assistance, social insurance, social services. In the era of the planned economy, there are many types of social assistance to the population, the main purpose of social protection was to provide social assistance in the form of money and subsidies to all segments of the population. In a market

economy, dependence on the population is unacceptable, and the organization of efficient use of public funds plays an important role. Given the limited public funds, it is important to develop active forms of social assistance. In a market economy, social assistance should be in the form of effective microfinance. That is, microfinance programs require the active participation of the population and provide the population with income. Models of social protection are formed on the basis of the path of socio-economic development of each country. Social protection is fully covered here. But it is difficult to cover all segments of the population by implementing social protection only in this way.

Therefore, in the process of social protection of the population, the main attention should be paid to his professional skills, ability to work. Especially in the context of transition to a market economy, it is necessary to study market relations and focus on employment of the able-bodied and incapacitated population, meeting their material needs, financial support for low-income families, as well as socio-economic development. It is expedient to provide social protection to the disabled and low-income population by providing them with pensions, benefits, stipends and tax cuts. According to another author, "social protection" means the process by which the state implements a targeted social guarantee in order to create favorable conditions for living and working, to help the poor.

The problems of economic development in modern conditions are inevitably associated with the need to remove special attention to social issues, including the formation and improvement of the system of social protection of the population. The specificity of the creation of national systems of social protection of the population is due to both the socio-economic characteristics of the development of these countries and the choice of ways and methods for the implementation of the reforms themselves.

An important task is to create a comprehensive system of social protection in the world, including the solution of negative social problems arising in society as a result of market economy development, reducing their impact, achieving sustainable

socio-economic development based on the principles of social justice. The priority of the social policy of the United Nations (UN), international economic organizations, nation-states is to identify the socially disadvantaged, to strengthen the targeting of their social protection. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), in 2017-2019, 29% of the world's population benefited from social services, 41.1% of women with children became mothers, 21.8% of those unemployed at working age became unemployed, 27% of people with disabilities became unemployed. 8 percent were able to receive disability benefits.⁷ The coronavirus pandemic affects a total of 2 billion people worldwide. led to unemployment in the informal sector (62% of the world's total employment, including 90% in low-income countries, 67% in middle-income countries and 18% in developed countries)⁸. According to the World Bank, the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, which began in 2020, will affect the world economy by 5.2%, including GDP growth in developed countries by 7%, per capita income in developing and developing countries by 2.5%. As a result of the 3.6 percent decrease, 60 million people in the world. is projected to put people in extreme poverty and millions of people on the brink of poverty.

In order to provide financial support to various social groups, including the socially vulnerable, in the context of the global "Coronavirus" crisis, research is being conducted to improve the economic mechanism of providing them with social services, and targeted anti-crisis government programs are being developed and implemented. being increased.

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has developed a system of social protection based on the requirements of a market economy and is constantly improving it. In the context of the pandemic, the share of socially vulnerable households in total households increased from 8.0% to 21.0%. This situation makes

⁷ World Social Protection Report 2017–2019. Providing universal social protection for Sustainable Development Goals / Technical Support Team on Decent Labor and ILO Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia. - Moscow: ILO, 2018.7-p.

⁸ The Covid-19 Crisis and the Informal Economy: Urgent Responses and Political Challenges. - ILO industry reference. May 2020

it necessary to further improve the system of social protection and increase the effectiveness of poverty reduction programs in the country. In the pre-pandemic period, the number of unemployed in our country amounted to 1 million. While it was close to 350,000, during the pandemic this figure was about 2 million. person6. "... the pandemic could seriously affect the incomes of about 450,000 families." Improving the targeting of the social protection system is a socio-economic problem of scientific and practical significance, the provision of social services to the population, the systematization of ongoing social reforms in the fight against poverty and increasing the level of social protection.

Conclusion

Based on the research on ways to improve the mechanism of social protection, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Social policy consists of a set of guarantees given by the state to all its groups to improve the living standards of the population, as well as benefits and material measures provided to certain needy groups.
2. The rights of local self-government bodies in providing social assistance to the population should be further expanded.
3. The mechanism of targeted social protection should be studied in the following categories: individual address, address on the principles and indicators of the region, as well as self-addressed social protection
4. Depending on the type of individual address, the individual is considered individually, such as the increase of family income from poverty as a result of entrepreneurship, improving the quality of food, the modern appearance of housing. According to the principles and indicators of the region, targeted social protection is understood as the average level of welfare in the region. In order to ensure social protection, the state, in turn, takes measures aimed at continuous employment.
5. The following conclusions were drawn on the organization of public works:
 - Involvement of family members in need of public works is an effective means of equalizing their consumption;

- Increases the target job description, salary level and form of payment at the expense of self-targeted funding;

- Salaries in social programs should be close to the monthly wage at market prices for unskilled labor.

6. As for the part of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan in need of social protection, we consider it appropriate to focus on women. This process should create favorable conditions for the employment and employment of low-income, unemployed women.

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Digitization of tax authorities is the demand of the times

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Annotation. In recent years, the digital economy has emerged as a significant force transforming economic landscapes around the world. As countries try to adapt to this new paradigm, tax authorities are facing unique challenges and opportunities in using digital technologies to improve tax administration. The article analyzes the development of the digital economy in the tax authorities of Uzbekistan and shows the main existing problems. Suggestions for effective integration of digital tools and strategies are provided.

Keywords: digital economy, digital technologies, tax system, efficiency.

Annotatsiya. So'nggi yillarda raqamli iqtisodiyot butun dunyo bo'ylab iqtisodiy landshaftlarni qayta shakllantiruvchi muhim kuch sifatida paydo bo'ldi. Mamlakatlar ushbu yangi paradigmaga moslashishga harakat qilar ekan, soliq organlari soliq ma'muriyatchiligini yaxshilash uchun raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanishda noyob muammolar va imkoniyatlarga duch kelmoqda. Maqolada O'zbekiston soliq organlarida raqamli iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishini tahliliy o'rganib, mavjud asosiy muammolarni ko'rsatilgan. Raqamli vositalar va strategiyalarni samarali integratsiyalashuvi bo'yicha takliflar berilgan.

Калит сўзлар: raqamli iqtisodiyot, raqamli texnologiyalar, soliq tizimi, samaradorlik

Аннотация. В последние годы цифровая экономика превратилась в значительную силу, преобразующую экономические ландшафты во всем мире. Поскольку страны пытаются адаптироваться к этой новой парадигме, налоговые органы сталкиваются с уникальными проблемами и возможностями использования цифровых технологий для улучшения налогового администрирования. В статье проанализировано развитие цифровой экономики в налоговых органах Узбекистана и показаны основные существующие проблемы. Представлены предложения по эффективной интеграции цифровых инструментов и стратегий.

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, цифровые технологии, налоговая система, эффективность.

ENTER

In order to understand the landscape of the digital economy in Uzbekistan, it is important to carefully study the country's digital infrastructure, technological readiness and initiatives aimed at promoting digitalization. Uzbekistan's digital

infrastructure serves as the backbone of the digital economy, including telecommunications networks, Internet connectivity, and technological infrastructure. Assessing the quality and accessibility of these key elements provides valuable insights into a country's overall readiness to embrace digital transformation.

According to the latest statistics, Uzbekistan has made significant progress in improving its digital infrastructure, with internet penetration reaching 86 percent and mobile cellular connectivity covering 95 percent of the population. In addition, factors such as Uzbekistan's technological readiness, including the level of digital literacy, internet penetration, and the availability of digital services will significantly affect the speed and extent of digitization in various areas, including tax administration. The latest data show that 83.3% of the population of Uzbekistan are Internet users, and 9.5% have connected to the Internet in the last year.⁹

THE MAIN PART

The goal of the current reforms to support digitalization in Uzbekistan is to accelerate the international integration of the country, to ensure the speed and security of information exchange, by widely promoting innovations and the digital economy.¹⁰

In particular, as a result of the progress of digitization efforts in tax authorities and the implementation of existing opportunities in this regard, as of September 25, 2023, the national catalog of marked products includes 48,413 products was introduced, foreign companies providing electronic services in Uzbekistan paid 69.8 billion soums in taxes, the turnover of goods through the EHF reached 1,681.2 trillion soums, the number of applications registered through the electronic document circulation system in January 2024 was 4,154 and the problems were solved without bureaucratic obstacles, as of December 1, 2023, the database of marketplaces in the field of retail trade and services was integrated with the information system of tax authorities, and the total value of this year was 47.8 trillion soums. 269.9 million electronic checks were presented. Also, as a result of providing electronic checks, 110.1 billion soums of cashback were automatically calculated for 253.2 million electronic checks.

As of January 1, 2024, about 41.5 million EHF's were issued with the help of electronic document circulation system operators. According to them, the total turnover amounted to 1,681.2 trillion soums (including VAT).

⁹ Video of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev on January 16, 2024 dedicated to "Priority tasks for ensuring macroeconomic stability and economic development"

¹⁰ Kelly K. New Rules for the New Economy: 10 radical strategies for a connected world / K. Kelly. – New York: Viking, 1998.

Uzbekistan's tax authorities face a number of complex challenges in the context of the emergence of the digital economy, which requires the formation of effective strategies for adaptation and resilience. Let's list a few such problems:

➤ **Tax evasion:** The rise of digital platforms and cross-border transactions has facilitated new methods of tax evasion and avoidance. These challenges lead to difficulties in tracking digital transactions, identifying tax liabilities and ensuring compliance, which undermines tax collection efforts.

➤ **Limited digital literacy and capacity:** Inadequate digital literacy and capacity of tax officials in adapting to rapidly developing digital technologies and tax administration techniques hinders the effective use of digital tools and analytical tools, affects the efficiency of tax collection. Ma'lumotlar xavfsizligi va maxfiylik bilan bog'liq muammolar: Soliq tizimlarini raqamlashtirish soliq to'lovchining katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarini to'plash, saqlash va qayta ishlashni talab qiladi. Kibertahdidlar va huquqbuzarliklarga qarshi himoya choralarining yetarli emasligi ma'lumotlar xavfsizligi va shaxsiy daxlsizligiga jiddiy xavf tug'diradi, soliq to'lovchilarning ishonchini va soliq organlarining daxlsizligiga bo'lgan ishonchini yo'qotadi.

• **Regulatory Gaps and Enforcement Challenges:** The dynamic nature of the digital economy trumps traditional regulatory frameworks, creating gaps in tax legislation and enforcement mechanisms. The emerging digital business models, transactions and platforms for tax authorities lead to regulatory uncertainty and tax enforcement difficulties.

• Studying the best practices of other countries regarding the digitization of tax authorities can help in the development of digital economy strategies in the tax authorities of Uzbekistan. For this purpose, if we consider the achievements of the tax system of foreign countries:

• Estonia's e-tax system is known for its user-friendly interface, seamless integration of digital services and robust cyber security measures. By providing taxpayers with convenient online portals for filing tax returns, making payments and

accessing information, Estonia has significantly reduced administrative burdens and improved tax law enforcement;

- The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) has successfully implemented advanced data analytics tools and techniques to improve tax compliance, detect fraudulent activity and optimize the allocation of resources for tax audits;

- Singapore has established effective collaboration between the government, industry stakeholders and academia to promote the adoption of digital innovation in tax administration. Collaborative initiatives such as the Singapore Blockchain Innovation Program and the Smart Nation Scholarship Program have encouraged cross-industry collaboration, knowledge sharing and experimentation with emerging technologies;

- Norwegian tax authorities have implemented comprehensive digital literacy programs aimed at equipping tax officials and taxpayers with the skills and knowledge needed to operate in the digital economy. Through educational seminars, online resources and certification programs, Norway has empowered individuals to confidently use digital tax services and fulfill their tax obligations.¹¹

In order to improve Uzbekistan's tax administration, encourage compliance and optimize revenue collection efforts, the following are proposed to digitize tax authorities:¹²

Digital infrastructure and technological capacity building: Investing in digital infrastructure, including upgrading of telecommunications networks and IT systems, to ensure robustness and reliability, comprehensive training to improve the digital literacy of tax authorities and the use of advanced technologies in tax administration programs should be presented. It is necessary to develop cooperation with technology providers and industry experts to use modern digital tools and solutions tailored to the needs of tax authorities. Katta hajmdagi soliq to'lovchi ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish va soliq to'lashdan bo'yin tovlash va soliq qonunchiligiga rioya qilmaslik holatlarini aniqlash uchun ilg'or ma'lumotlar tahlili hamda sun'iy intellekt aloritmlarini qo'llanishi zarur.

¹¹ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/egovernment/document/norwegian-tax-administration-er-program-altinn-portal-er>

¹² J.B. Dixit Fundamental of computer programming and IT. –Laxmi Publication PVT. Ltd., 2011. - 557 p.

There is a need to improve the regulatory legal framework in the field of tax on the issues and opportunities arising in the digital economy, including cross-border transactions, taxation of digital services and the practice of cryptocurrencies.

It is necessary to create mechanisms for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the impact and effectiveness of digitalization of tax authorities.

SUMMARY

by applying the above suggestions, the tax authorities of Uzbekistan can effectively use the transformative potential of the digital economy to increase tax collection, improve compliance with the law, and strengthen governance in taxation. This serves the goals of socio-economic development of the country. By embracing digital transformation, a reliable tax system will be established.

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GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE

Meteorological situation as one of many factors of occurrence diseases of the vulnerable populations.

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Abstract. Observed changes, vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures to strong wind climate change. When the weather changed, in almost 40% of cases, respondents with cardiovascular diseases noted an exacerbation of diseases, hypertensive crisis, stroke and myocardial infarction were often observed. The vast majority of the population with diseases of the respiratory system also react to weather factors, and there is an increase in the incidence of acute respiratory and intestinal infections. An additional indirect risk factor for public health is the deterioration of the condition and quality of vital objects of the natural environment: air, water, food products. In particular, due to climate warming, water shortages and deterioration of its quality in water bodies are expected, as well as an increase in the infection of food products.

Climate variability in Uzbekistan and the associated increase in the intensity of dust storms, the number of warm days in winter are also reflected in the increase in respiratory diseases, since air pollution is one of the main health risks associated with the environment. It should be noted that respiratory diseases occupy the third place in the structure of mortality of the population of Uzbekistan - 6.6% (32 cases per 100,000 people), and among children under 14 years of age - first place (35.2%). Children are more prone to respiratory illnesses than adults because they tend to spend more time outdoors during both warm and cold seasons.

An increase in temperature and relative humidity of the air increases the risk of reproduction of microbial and protozoal pathogens, the degree of survival of intestinal viruses in the environment. As a result of the reduction in precipitation, the water level in the rivers is expected to decrease and the concentration of pathogenic microorganisms in the water is expected to increase. During the hottest period of the year (June-August), the incidence of intestinal diseases increases sharply compared to the cold period.¹ Water, food, insects, as well as direct contact with a sick person can be factors in the transmission of acute intestinal infections AII (acute intestinal infection), and the level of sanitation is important.

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HISTORICAL SCIENCE

History of seismological forecasting in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: One of the important problems facing scientists of the world, as well as seismologists of Uzbekistan, is the issue of early detection of earthquakes. Differences of opinion among scientists in the field of earthquake forecasting indicate that the probability of detecting earthquakes in advance is increasing. Uzbek seismologists have been emphasizing that the possibilities of early detection of seismic processes are expanding. This article describes the history of the scientific research of Uzbek seismologists on earthquake forecasting.

Key words: earth, earthquake, natural disaster, forecast, oil fields, water, human, disaster, tsunami, thermonuclear, history, seismology, reservoir, nature, society, seismic processes, republic, hypocenter, epicenter, universe, sun.

Humans have now joined these natural forces that have exerted their influence throughout the entire geological history of the earth. As people use nature for their own needs, they continue to change the face of the earth. The creation of thermonuclear weapons, the opening of new oil fields, and the accumulation of water in large quantities in reservoirs are an additional burden on the earth. As a result, the force that has slowly accumulated over centuries in the interior of the earth sometimes suddenly starts to move - it causes earthquakes.

One of the ways to reduce the damage that can be caused by earthquakes is to accurately study the occurrence of earthquakes in time and plan preventive measures through it.

As a result of years of research, Sokha scientists have gained a lot of experience in studying large and small earthquakes and their causes. Scientists believe that most of the forces that cause earthquakes are usually at great depth, while earthquake hypocenters (epicenters) can also be near the surface. The closer the hypocenter is to the earth's surface, the stronger the earthquake, but it spreads over a smaller area.

The deeper the hypocenter is, the greater the force of the earthquake is on the earth's surface and spreads over a larger area. The closer to the epicenter, that is, the hypocenter, the stronger the earthquake is above it. Usually, porous sedimentary rocks are present in the upper parts of the earth, while dense crystalline rocks formed under high pressure and temperature conditions lie in the interior. Cracks appear in places where some of the shells in the earth's crust are broken. Some large or small pieces of the earth's crust (blocks) move along these cracks. Such movement of large pieces can be the main cause of tectonic earthquakes. Such earthquakes are usually very powerful. Over the years, such earthquakes have been recorded day and night by thousands of seismometers on all continents, and opportunities for early detection of earthquakes are being sought.

Another important problem facing the field of seismology is the issue of early detection of earthquakes as a result of research. There are different opinions about this until now. However, today we can see that the probability of detecting earthquakes in advance is increasing. Uzbek seismologists are of the opinion that there is an opportunity to predetermine seismic processes in this matter. Prediction of earthquakes is based on identifying their predictors in advance. According to Sokha scientist B. N. Strakhov, "Earthquake prediction is a stable structure of an unstable whole."

In general, an important task facing the field of seismology is to determine where earthquakes are likely to occur, and most importantly, to predict when an earthquake will occur. Of course, this issue is difficult and complicated. Nevertheless, it is inevitable that this issue will find its solution in time.

Seismological scientists from Uzbekistan have done a lot of work on the issue of early detection of earthquakes as a result of research. The establishment of the Institute of Seismology of the UzFA led to the task of comprehensive study of earthquakes. At the same time, it was necessary to find a solution to the problem of protecting buildings and structures from natural hazards by studying their natural condition by zoning the earthquake-prone areas in front of the institute. To do this,

to find out the causes of earthquakes, which have a long history, have affected human life for a lifetime, and have become one of the main problematic issues for them, as well as to determine in advance where, when and with what force, the Republic and the former Soviet Union scientists entered into cooperation. All conditions were created for seismologists to start such a big work. In response, seismologists have been able to study the causes of earthquakes and predict the strength and location of future earthquakes.

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MEDICAL SCIENCE**"Polymorphism of GNRH 1 gene (rs 6185, rs1812594) in adolescents with idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism."**

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ANNOTATION. In addition to extensive physiological research on the central role of GnRH in reproduction [1], human genetic studies have highlighted the critical role of GnRH in the regulation of reproduction [2,3]. Idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (IHH) is characterized by the absence of spontaneous sexual development against the background of low levels of sex steroids and gonadotropins with normal pituitary function. When combined with anosmia, this hypogonadotropism is called Kallmann syndrome (KS), while isolated hypogonadotropic hypogonadism with normal sense of smell is called normosmic IHH (nIHH). Studies of patients with nIGG and KS have led to the identification of several genes regulating reproduction. Mutations in KAL1 [4,5], FGFR1 [6], FGF8

[7], PROK2 [8], PROKR2 and CHD7 [9] are thought to impair the development and migration of GnRH neurons, leading to KS. and/or nIGG. Patients with mutations in PCSK1, which encodes prohormone convertase 1/3, exhibit hypogonadotropic hypogonadism due to abnormal processing of the GnRH decapeptide from its prohormone precursor [10]. Mutations in GPR54 cause nIHH by disrupting normal GnRH secretion [11. 12], and mutations in GNRHR, which encodes the GnRH receptor, lead to an inability to respond to GnRH [13]. Mutations in the TAC3 and TACR3 genes, which encode neurokinin B and its receptor, respectively, have recently been implicated in nIHH [14], although their precise functions in reproduction remain unclear.

The big omission from the list of genes involved in IHH is GNRH1 itself, which encodes a preprohormone that is ultimately processed to produce GnRH. The results obtained in mice strongly suggest that GNRH1 mutations in humans may cause nIHH.

Purpose of the study- study the meaning of polymorphism GNRH 1 gene (rs 6185, rs1812594) in the development of idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism in boys and girls.

Materials and methods of research. To achieve this goal, a genetic study was conducted in 90 adolescents diagnosed with iHH, selected during screening in pilot regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan as part of an applied project in the period June-August 2023: Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, Namangan regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Among the 90 individuals, there were 73 boys and 17 girls, with an average age of 14.3 years.

Research Results. The most common patients among those examined were aged 14.7 years - 22 boys and 8 girls (IV stage according to Tanner by age). In this case, the stage of puberty upon examination corresponded to II both 22 boys (30.1%) and 8 girls (47%).

In general, when assessing the stage of puberty, it was revealed that 30 adolescents had delayed puberty, that is, puberty corresponded to stage 2 at the age of 13-14

years in both boys and girls. At the same time, in group 1 of patients with nIH+ hypothyroidism, the lowest average values of height and weight were observed in comparison with group 1 of patients with nIHH.

Conclusions. Our results confirm that gene polymorphism GNRH 1 is the genetic cause of nIHH. At the same time, out of 90 patients with clinical and hormonal data, nIHH was found in 5 (6.6%) cases of polymorphism rs 6185 gene GNRH 1 and in (4.4%) -rs1812594.

Keywords: hypogonadism, teenagers, gene GNRH 1

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Prevalence of overweight and obesity among the population

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Relevance. Currently, one of the pressing health problems of the adult population is the problem of overweight and obesity. Some risk factors for excess weight are manageable: stress, poor nutrition, low physical activity.

Purpose of the study: to assess the incidence of overweight among the adult population in various age groups.

Materials and methods. 50 people were examined (25 men and 25 women), average age 45 ± 7 years (from 18 to 65 years), who were selected by sampling from the outpatient cards of the Family Polyclinic of the city of Tashkent. The subjects were divided into the following age groups: up to 30 years, from 30 to 49 years, from 50 to 65 years. The study included a survey of respondents, as well as measuring their height and weight. Assessment of the presence of overweight and determination of the degree of obesity was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the World Health Organization based on the determination of body mass index and, according to the data obtained, were divided into 3 groups: a group with normal body weight ($\text{BMI} < 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$), overweight individuals ($\text{BMI} 25\text{-}29.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$), obese patients ($\text{BMI} > 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$).

Results and discussion. It was found that 45% of subjects under the age of 30 have a deviation from normal body weight, of which: 35% are overweight and 10% are obese. Among patients in the age group from 30 to 49 years, 48% showed deviations from normal body weight, of which: 36% were overweight and 12% of patients were obese. The 50–65-year-old group includes 62% of people with varying degrees of body weight deviations: 38% overweight, 20% obese and 4% severely obese. Based on the results of the survey, it was revealed that the main reasons for the development of excess weight were: poor nutrition, excess consumption of carbohydrates, a sedentary lifestyle, and poor awareness of healthy eating.

Conclusions. Based on the data obtained, it can be noted that deviations from normal body weight are present in all three age groups of the examined residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of these, overweight makes up at least 30% for each age group. Obesity is at least 10%, and the highest peak of obesity occurs in the age group from 50 to 65 years and accounts for 20% of the total number of patients with abnormal weight.

Aspects of clinical morphological aspects of congenital heart defects in Bukhara region

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Abstract: The regional distribution of congenital heart defects is different in the territory of Uzbekistan, and the morphological aspects of interventricular barrier and interlobular barrier defects, which make up 11.2% of congenital heart defects in the Bukhara region, were studied. Changes in histioarchitectonic topography of myocardium and membranous tissue, which is one of the specific aspects of congenital heart defect or combined heart defect, were studied in Bukhara region. In this study, the clinical morphological aspects related to the defect in the interventricular barrier and interlobular barrier tissues were determined: bruising, panting, hypertrophy of the myocardium, chaotic anastomosis of the network of small capillaries, and dystrophic changes of cardiomyocytes. This is characterized by the chaotic arrangement of sparse fibrous structures between the myocardial bundles in the areas where the angioarchitectonics has changed, and the high impulse conduction of atypical cardiomyocytes, as well as the detection of cells rich in fatty inclusions due to the functional decline of typical cardiomyocytes.

Key words: morphology, congenital heart defect, interventricular barrier defect, interlobular barrier defect, myocardium, hypertrophy, sclerosis.

Relevance of the topic: the modern classification of congenital heart defects is offered in many different nomenclature options. These classifications are explained by the frequency of regional occurrence, failure to fully meet the requirements, the origin of congenital heart defects, genetic, environmental, occupational factors.

Congenital heart defects make up 20.8% of all heart diseases in Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, every 100 babies have a congenital heart defect, so 0.08% of them are Tetrad Fallo and are treated only by operative treatment. To be more precise, if an average of 530,000 babies are born in Uzbekistan per year, 1% (5,300) of them

are congenital heart defects, 25% of them are patients who need surgery, and 8% of 5,300 are Tetrad Fallo. is enough. This numerically means that 106 babies are born every year in Uzbekistan with the diagnosis of tetrad of Fallo.

Research results. In the discussion of the studied data on the morphological changes of the right ventricle of the heart, the following was determined. Group hypertrophy of right ventricular myocardial cardiomyocytes was mostly detected in the area of anterior wall of ventricle. Including branched hypertrophy of cardiomyocytes, large hyperchromic, transversely distributed, clearly delineated cells are detected in the 200X field of view. The number of large cardiomyocytes was 220-255 in the 200x field of view. Compared to the control group, it was found to be 2.25 times (up to 100-125), the size increased by 2.5 times.

Vessels between cardiomyocytes: capillaries and small-caliber blood vessels 1.75 times less than the control group. These changes mean that compensatory mechanisms in the right heart area are clearly developed. At the same time, it was found that in the cytoplasm of atypical cardiomyocytes (pacemaker cells) located along the perimeter of the right ventricle, a large number of pale pink inclusions (glycogen) were found. It was found that the lymphatic vessels located in the interval of cardiomyocytes have a cavernous appearance of different widths.

It creates the phenomenon of sludge in expanded capillaries. This, depending on the duration of the process, leads to the activation of fibroblasts in these areas and the increase of sparse fibrous structures. As a result, it leads to atrophic change of bundles of cardiomyocytes that have not undergone hypertrophy and have low functional activity. As a result, heart contractions are clinically morphologically characterized by conditions for the development of arrhythmic contractions. It is characterized by the creation of conditions for the development of necrobiotic processes in cardiomyocytes with a focus due to the formation of microticin by sludged erythrocytes in the capillaries.

Sudden changes do not develop in the left ventricle, on the contrary, most of the cardiomyocytes are kept uniform in size, in the network of capillaries, they are characterized by a relatively low development of interstitial tumors.

Summary. Therefore, in cases of interventricular barrier and interlobular barrier defects, most of the hypertrophic changes in the left ventricle and the right lobe are observed with hemodynamic laws, but most general venous engorgement is manifested by general edema, such as leakage of moistened blood plasma in all organs. From the morphological point of view, hypertrophic changes are detected in the right and left ventricles, and in the lower distal anterolateral surface of the right ventricle. This indicates that the ventricles of the heart are in synchronized functional tension.

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Analysis of il-23 and ykl-40 in patients with ankylosing spondylitis and their correlation with disease activity levels

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Research material and methods. In accordance with the goals and objectives set, the study was carried out in the Departments of cardio rheumatology and rheumatology of the multidisciplinary clinic of the Tashkent medical Academy in 2020-2022. The study included 90 patients diagnosed with ASA and treated in stationery and outpatient settings as well as 20 healthy individuals according to the 1984 modified New York Region and/or the 2009 ASAS specialist classifiable region developed for axial SA.

Each patient was replenished with a personalized patient card, compiled on the basis of clinical recommendations of the Russian rheumatologist Association.

Inflammatory process activity was assessed by BASDAI (Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index) Index and SRO yoyoki echt quantity by Asdas (Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Score) Index.

In the TTA CTK functional diagnostic unit for all patients examined, the total blood analysis was examined in the BS 5000 (Mindray, China) semi-automatic analyzer, the total urine analysis Compiler (Human, Germany) semi-automatic analyzer, the biochemical indicators of blood (bilirubin, glucose, creatinine, mochevina, total protein, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase, Alat, ASAT) BS 200 (Mindray, China) automatic biochemical analyzer.

The HLA-B27 gene was identified using molecular-genetic analysis. Genotyping was determined at the Tashkent City "GENOTECHNOLOGY" LLC using the allele-specific hybridization method in the format of a fluorescent detection (TaqMan) polymerase chain reaction (pqr) at the exact time.

The detection of YKL-40s and IL-23s was examined using mismanagement analysis.

The results obtained during the study are SPSSv for Windows XR.15.0 (2007) and underwent statistical processing performed using the MS Excel software package.

To analyze the correlations between the studied indicators, the method of level correlation analysis was used, with the calculation of the correlation coefficient in the Spirmen formula.

Research results. One of the indicators that indicate the degree of activity of the disease IL-23 levels according to the ASA stage were analyzed. It showed a high incidence mainly in the early, i.e. pre-X-ray phase, i.e. 11.75 pg/ml, later in the diffuse and late stages, the IL-23 incidence began to decrease, i.e. 9.5 at R1 and 9.3 pg/m at R2. At the same time, a normative result was noted in the control group. So this indicator indicates activity at an early stage of the disease.

Even when analyzed according to the ASA stage, the levels of the mountain glycoproteide-39, which signifies mountain destruction, showed elevated levels in the early R0 stage, i.e. 1.6, later R1 and R 2 stages, respectively, 1.3 and 1 levels, while in the control group this was maintained in regulatory indicators. So, this means that in the early stages of the disease, the level of the mountain glycoprotein-39, which indicates the destruction of the mountain, decreases as the stage of the disease progresses.

IL 23 was found to have strong negative, high and very weak negative linkage with low and medium activity levels in BASDAI, respectively; weak and very weak negative linkage with low and moderate activity levels in Asdas, weak and very weak negative linkage with high and very high activity levels in ASDAS; and weak and very weak negative correlation with only low activity levels in Vash. A strong negative, diffuse and very weak negative correlation between IL 23 and Asa Pre-X-ray stage; a strong negative correlation between X-ray Stage 1,2, and a weak and very weak negative correlation between the remaining stages was found.

YKL-40 has been found to have strong negative linkage with low activity levels, i.e. only low activity levels in BASDAI, moderate negative with medium

activity levels, very weak negative linkage with high and very high activity levels; weak and very weak negative correlation with low activity levels only in Vash. A strong negative, diffuse and very weak negative correlation between IL 23 and Asa Pre-X-ray stage; a strong negative correlation between X-ray Stage 1,2, and a weak and very weak negative correlation between the remaining stages was found.

Conclusion. There is a strong negative correlation between IL-23, YKL-40 levels, and disease activity indexes, which means that activity indexes decrease as IL-23 and YKL-40 levels decrease, which means that their levels are higher at an early stage of the disease. The increase in IL-23 and YKL-40 levels during the early stages of ASA serves as an early predictive diagnostic marker for the mountain destruction.

Children and diagnosis of dm 1 type in tumors criteria, clinical the passing of to himself feature

Tokhtayeva D.M

Relevance. Type 1 DM in children how year-old development can Life initial months disease less occurs, illness risk from 9 months from, under the age of slowly slowness with medium goes and young to disease as it grows playing decreased goes Childhood during mainly develops type 1 DM, which disease insulin absolute deficiency with is characterized and always to insulin dependent is calculated [1].

DM 1 in the world the most wide spread out chronic from diseases one last times this disease more and more current being going social problem as is being studied. Sugary in diabetes chronic hyperglycemia different organs, especially eyes, kidneys, nerves, heart and blood veins damage, dysfunction and deficiency with passes (WHO, 1999, 2006 add with). These diseases i.e. polyuria, polydipsia, weight loss, hyperglycemia, glucosuria, ketonemia and ketonuria type I sugary of diabetes clinical and biochemical appearances based on lies [2].

The purpose of the study. Determining the duties of family nurses in the prevention of complications of diabetes among children and adolescents in ambulatory polyclinic conditions

Materials and styles. 119 children and teenagers living in Yashnabad and Mirzo Ulugbek districts of Tashkent city and family medical nurses working in medical centers of Mirzo Ulugbek district and Yashnabad districts of Tashkent city took part in the study. Care of patients with DM from family medicine nurses, incidence rate among children and adolescents, and healthy eating were determined using questionnaire method.

Results and discussion When we divide these children by the years of illness and age, we can see the following results. 5–7-year-old children make up a total of 16 children, of which 4 (25%) were ill under 1 year, 1-5 years old were ill. and it was 12 (75%). 8-12-year-old children total 51, of which 10 (20%) were under 1 year of

age, 29 (57%) were 1-5 years old, 11 (21%) were 6-10 years old. made up 1 child (2%) who was sick more than 10 years ago. Among 13-15-year-old children, 6 (24%) were infected up to 1 year, 12 (48%) were infected up to 1-5 years, and 4 (16%) were infected up to 6-10 years. did Among teenagers aged 16-18, 2 (7%) were infected up to 1 year, 6 (23%) were infected between 1-5 years, 10 (37%) were infected between 6-10 years, and 10 9 patients (33%) were adolescents over the age of 10.

Conclusions. One of the main problems of modern medicine is the provision of specialized care by family medicine nurses to patients with type 1 diabetes. The complexity of the mechanisms of development of complications of this disease, multifactorial Ty, lack of communication between the patient and the nurse, make it difficult to care for patients. Type 1 diabetes increases from year to year, leads to deterioration of the quality of life, lower ability to study and work, and increases the cost of treatment.

All of the above shows the need to involve family medicine nurses in the complex treatment and care of patients with type 1 diabetes. Organization of monitoring of complications of type 1 diabetes in optimization of medical care, their continuous primary, secondary and tertiary prevention work by family nurses and doctors is considered important in reducing the complications of the disease.

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PCR method for the identification of sars-cov-2 strains

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Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, PCR, strains, mutation

Background. The World Health Organization (WHO) currently identifies five SARS-CoV-2 strains as variants of concern: Alpha (B.1.1.7), Beta (B.1.351), Gamma (P.1), Delta (B. 1.617.2) and Omicron (B.1.1.529). As is known, the most studied SARS-CoV-2 protein in terms of mutations is the S protein. Mutations in the S protein of circulating SARS-CoV-2 variants may contribute to the rapid variability of the virus as a result of evolutionary pressure, selective pressure from host immunity. WHO recommends the implementation of epidemiological surveillance and genome sequencing to obtain representative data on the intensity of the distribution of SARS-CoV-2 variants, considering local conditions. In this regard, the study of circulating strains of SARS-CoV-2 is currently relevant.

Aim of the study: Determination of circulating strains of SARS-CoV-2 by real-time PCR.

Materials and methods. To identify strains of SARS-CoV-2, nasopharyngeal swabs collected from 120 COVID-19 patients hospitalized to the clinic of the Research Institute of Virology from April to June 2020 were studied. Out of 120 nasopharyngeal swabs, 60 samples were collected in April-May and 60 samples in June 2020. All nasopharyngeal swabs were stored in a freezer at minus 80°C until the study. SARS-CoV-2 strains were determined using the ViroQSC2 Variant 1 and ViroQSC2 Variant 2 kit (Germany) by real-time PCR according to the manufacturer's instructions. The ViroQSC2 Variant 1 kit is for determining Alpha (B.1.1.7); Beta (B.1.351); Gamma (P.1); Zeta (P.2); B.1.1.28 lines and E484K, 484E, N501Y and V1176F mutations. The ViroQSC2 Variant 2 kit is for Alfa identification (B.1.1.7); Delta (B.1.617.2); Epsilon (B.1.427/B.1.429); State

(B.1.525); Kappa (B.1.617.1); B.1.617.3 lines and L452R, E484Q, P681R and Del69-70 mutations. Statistical analysis of the results was carried out using the Chi-square test.

Results. An analysis of the results of studies collected in April-May 2020 showed the prevalence of the wild strain of SARS-CoV-2. The wild strain was confirmed in the presence of the 484E mutation, which was detected in 68.3% of the samples. In the study of samples collected in June-August 2020, a trend was found to increase the detection of the wild strain of SARS-CoV-2, which was identified in 95.0% of cases. It should be noted that by August 2020 compared to April 2020, the frequency of detection of the wild strain of SARS-CoV-2 with the 484E mutation increased by 1.4 times ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions. Using the PCR method to identify SARS-CoV-2 strains is an economical and fast alternative to genome sequencing, however, whole genome sequencing is the gold standard for identifying virus strains. Identification of circulating strains by PCR will allow prompt virological monitoring and timely response to changes in the epidemiological situation.

Learn of molecular genetic criteria for the occurrence of gum recession (literature review)

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The results of modern studies of the human genome and the identification of genes whose polymorphism predisposes to the most common MDs make it possible to determine with a high degree of probability a person's predisposition to a particular disease. Of greatest practical importance is the analysis of polymorphisms of candidate genes, affecting the function of encoded proteins and contributing to the development of the pathological process under the influence of external factors. Compilation of a gene network for each MD based on knowledge of its etiology and pathogenesis, identification of central genes and modifier genes in it, study of intergenic and gene-environmental interactions, the development on this basis of a set of preventive and therapeutic measures for each patient constitutes the strategic basis of a new, rapidly developing direction - predictive medicine [1].

Goal of the work. Analysis of the problem of biochemical preparation of the root during gum grafting.

Materials and methods. The study was carried out through content analysis of literary data with elements of structural analysis.

Research results and discussion. Etiopathogenetic basis of diseases periodontal disease, including gum recession, constitute functional weakened allelic variants of certain genes. This genetic effect can be realized against the background of unfavorable factors external environment. In children of primary school age (6–11 years), localized gum recession in the area of the anterior group of teeth with root exposure up to 3–5 mm is very often observed. The main causes Gum recession in children was previously considered to be trauma to the gingival margin during improper brushing of teeth and bad habits (biting nails and pens). But this is not entirely true; these reasons can only aggravate the process, they are superimposed on the true causes of gum recession, which are anatomical and physiological features

(small vestibule of the mouth, massive muco-epithelial cords and frenulums, dentofacial anomalies, thin gum biotype), bruxism (muscle hypertonicity) and iatrogenic factors (chemical burn) [6]. Thus, the manifestation and progression of signs of gum recession depends on many factors, including the individual characteristics of the subject, social, behavioral, systemic, and genetic factors. In the presence of gum recession, patients are concerned about impaired aesthetics, increased sensitivity, cervical defects and inflammation. A large number of extra- and intracellular proteins are involved in the regulation of inflammation. It is known that the genes encoding the structure of these proteins are polymorphic in various regions, which affects the functional activity of the encoded proteins and the level of their production inflammatory cells processes. The study of polymorphism of protein genes involved in the regulation of inflammation processes will identify genetic risk factors for the development of gum recession. In recent years, the interest of researchers has been aimed at analyzing the role of genes that regulate inflammation, primarily the genes of cytokines - interleukins (IL) with anti- and pro-inflammatory activity, and genes of matrix metalloproteinases [7,8]. Cytokines are a group of non-enzymatic hormone-like proteins and peptides involved in the induction of inflammation and immune response. They represent a group of polypeptide mediators of intercellular interaction; they participate in the regulation of various physiological functions and processes of tissue regeneration when their integrity is violated [9]. IL-1 β is a secretory cytokine that acts locally and at the systemic level. When tissue is damaged, IL-1 β causes activation of all cell types, participating in the formation of a local inflammatory reaction (fibroblasts, macrophages and blood leukocytes). IL-1 β has stimulating effect on connective tissue metabolism by stimulating fibroblast proliferation. Cytokine genes have a high degree of polymorphism. Since cytokines are mediators of inflammation, the study of genes that control their activity is a promising task in studying the mechanisms of development, the course of many diseases, and identifying predisposition to them. It is known that the 511C/T polymorphism of the IL-1 β gene

(rs16944) plays an important role in the functioning of immune system and may be one of the main genetically due to the causes of pronounced dysregulation of inflammation, it has a significant impact on the general features of the course of the inflammatory response in periodontal tissues in patients [10].

CONCLUSION. The problem of studying molecular genetic criteria leading to gum recession in children as a multifactorial pathology is a very urgent task. In this regard, the study of gene polymorphism would make it possible to clarify the predisposition to gum recession, establish a connection between genetic factors and the causes of its occurrence, and also, in the future, develop individual programs for diagnosis, prevention and improvement of methods for complex treatment of this disease.

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Rehabilitation of early children suffering protein-energy nutrition malfunction

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The urgency of the problem is due to the prevalence of this pathology. Children with chronic eating disorders develop functional and morphological changes not only in the digestive organs, but also in the circulatory and respiratory systems. Metabolism is distorted, nervous activity is disrupted, resulting in thinning of the fibers and impaired contractility in the muscular system. Treatment of children suffering from BENP requires not only solving issues with a balanced diet, taking into account their daily need for basic food ingredients (proteins, fats, carbohydrates), but also long-term comprehensive rehabilitation using physical therapy means (physical therapy) as stimulating therapy.

Purpose of the study: to study the effectiveness of the use of exercise therapy in complex rehabilitation in children with BENP.

Materials and methods of research: In order to select exercise therapy, we observed 114 children suffering from a mild degree of BENP. In 80 children, body weight was below normal by 11-15%, and in 34 children it was 16-20%. Psychomotor development was age-appropriate, but they were restless and usually had sleep disturbances. The control group consisted of 30 children suffering from mild BENP, who received only a balanced diet according to their age.

Research results. The objectives of using exercise therapy for mild BENP in the patients we observed were to increase general tone, correct formation of motor skills, normalize metabolic processes, and also increase the body's resistance. We followed the principle of a strictly individual approach to each child, taking into account the percentage of weight deficiency, the nature of functional disorders of various organs and systems. In order to implement the assigned tasks, the observed children were given a daily complex of therapeutic gymnastics in the form of passive, active and reflex exercises alternating with techniques of general stroking massage of the torso and limbs. The total physical activity was gradually increased taking into account the degree of fatigue of the children. Classes

were conducted at a temperature not lower than 250C, with a total duration of no more than 15-20 minutes. A large share of the classes was given to gymnastic exercises. The method of exercise therapy and massage was gradually brought closer to the method of physical exercise of healthy children of the appropriate age, especially in the 1st group of observed children with a weight deficit of 11-15%. The effectiveness of the exercise therapy was assessed by the positive dynamics of the clinical picture, improvement in physical development (assessment of the weight curve), restoration of motor skills, and improvement in the child's subjective reaction to exercise therapy. Follow-up observations for 12 months showed positive dynamics in group 1 of children in all parameters, and in 74 children (92.5%) out of 80 the diagnosis of malnutrition was removed. In group 2, 34 children with a weight deficit of 16-20% were observed; positive dynamics were also observed, because 24 children were transferred to group 1.

Conclusion. Thus, the rehabilitation of children with mild BENP with the inclusion of exercise therapy in complex rehabilitation is a promising direction in ensuring the health of young children.

New approaches in the treatment of patients with gunshot fractures of extremities.

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The annotation. The analysis of the treatment results of gunshot fractures of the extremities has held. Extracortical osteosynthesis was used in 42.5% cases, while extra focal - in 57.5%. Postoperatively, the study group had lymphotropic therapy. When using extramedullary and extra focal osteosynthesis in the study group septic complications of tissues and osteomyelitis has decreased compared to the control group.

Key words: gunshot wound, gunshot osteomyelitis, lymphotropic therapy, osteosynthesis.

Prevention and treatment of purulent complications after gunshot wounds on the extremities is an actual problem nowadays. The patients with damaged bone integrity had higher rate of gunshot osteomyelitis (21.9% - 60% of all the cases), over 22% of soldiers with this ailment were discharged from the army [1, 3].

For gunshot fractures the extra focal osteosynthesis with various external fixation devices is mainly used. Due to the large number of complications the use of primary extramedullary osteosynthesis in the treatment of fractures of the gunshot origin was restrained [2].

New plates, those allow to save periosteal circulation under the plate and provide greater flexibility of the implant, enable us to use them in fracture fixation.

The purpose of the study - an analysis of the treatment results of gunshot bone fractures of extremities with extramedullary and extra focal osteosynthesis against lymphotropic antibiotic therapy (LA) with regional lymph stimulation (RLS).

Material and methods. We observed patients with gunshot fractures of the extremities. Age of victims ranged from 15 to 52 years. Upon hospitalization all the

patients had laboratory tests: complete blood analysis, urinalysis, blood biochemical analysis, immunology and cytology checks, damaged extremity radiography. Extramedullary osteosynthesis was performed to 42.5% of the patients, extra focal - to 57.5%. 34% of patients had the gunshot fractures in the upper, while 66% - in lower extremity. 42.5% of the patients were in the control group, 57.5% - in the primary / study group.

Under the general anesthesia the primary surgical maintenance of the gunshot fractures with removal of scraps of clothing, freely lying bone fragments, unrelated to the periosteum, was performed. Radically as possible, the necrotic soft tissue was removed with consideration of topographic and anatomic disposition. Fragment reposition and extramedullary osteosynthesis was carried out, in cases of extensive soft tissue injury the extra focal osteosynthesis was performed.

In the control group in the postoperative period the antibiotic therapy was carried out in the traditional way, while in the study group – LA with RLS.

Postoperatively, patients were receiving cefazolin 1000 mg LA with RLS 1 time per day during 5-7 days, depending on the severity of injury. In addition, patients received the infusion therapy. Flowing drainage was done for 5-7 days, as the washing liquid 0.9% isotonic sodium chloride solution and 1% dioxidine solution was used. Dressings were performed daily with the use of antibiotics and ointments on water-soluble basis.

Results. In the combined treatment of gunshot fractures of the patients in the study group, we used primary extramedullary osteosynthesis and LA with RLS.

On the 2nd day the perifocal edema and pain were reduced. Discharge of drainage was of hemorrhagic character. The drainage was removed on the 6th – 7th day, depending on postoperative course.

Analysis of cytological studies, taken at the 1st day, showed a moderate inflammatory reaction, the cells were represented by polymorphonuclear neutrophils, lymphocytes, isolated macrophages and eosinophils.

The microbial flora was very poor. On the third day, the number of neutrophils increased in the study group, as well as in control group. As a result of complex treatment in the study group the decrease in the number of neutrophils, increased macrophage reaction and the emergence of fibroblasts was noted. So, on the 5th day the number of neutrophils was 63.3 ± 0.7 ; macrophages – 15.2 ± 0.4 ; fibroblasts – 11.2 ± 0.6 ; whereas in the control group, their number amounted to be 78.3 ± 0.7 ; 8.3 ± 0.3 ; 1.3 ± 0.9 , respectively.

The proposed methodology has allowed us to achieve wounds healing by primary pulling in 93.8% of patients. Length of hospital stay was 8.7 ± 0.3 days, whereas in the control group these dates were 31.5 ± 1.3 days ($P < 0.01$).

6.2% of patients experienced inflammation within the soft tissues and gunshot fracture osteomyelitis (6.2%), which required repeated surgical intervention. NEC sequestrectomy with the removal of metal fragments and fixation with the aid of Ilizarov apparatus were performed to this patient. All patients had complete recovery and good functional results. In the control group of soft tissue abscess was noted in 20%, and the development of osteomyelitis in 13.3% of injured patients.

In the study group of patients with extensive soft tissue injury we applied extra focal osteosynthesis and LA with RLS in the combined treatment of gunshot fractures.

On the 2nd – 3rd day the perifocal edema and pain decreased. Discharge was of serosanguineous character. On the 5th – 6th day, in case of normal wound healing process, the question of closing the wound was discussed. In 30.7% of patients the wound was closed with primary delayed stitches, in 30.7% – with local tissues plastic, and in 38.6% patients underwent on autodermoplastic with free split graft. Drainage was removed on the 6th – 7th day, depending on the postoperative course.

Analysis of cytological studies, taken on the 1st day, showed a moderate inflammatory reaction, the cells were represented by polymorphonuclear neutrophils, lymphocytes, isolated macrophages and eosinophils. The microbial flora was very poor. On the 3rd day the number of neutrophils increased in the study

group, as well as in the control group. As a result of complex treatment in the study group the reduction in the number of neutrophils, increase of macrophage reaction and emergence of fibroblasts was noted. So, on the 9th day the number of neutrophils was 44.5 ± 0.8 ; macrophages – 24.5 ± 0.3 ; fibroblasts – 21.0 ± 0.4 ; whereas in the control group, the number was 63.3 ± 0.3 ; 13.1 ± 0.7 ; 9.2 ± 0.9 , respectively.

The proposed methodology has allowed us to 30.7% of patients put the primary delayed stitches on the 5.1 ± 0.3 day. Length of hospital stay was 11.3 ± 0.4 days. In all cases, the wound healed without complications. Outpatient rehabilitation lasted for 5.2 ± 0.7 days. Wounds generally healed in 16.5 ± 0.6 days, whereas in the control group, these dates were 24.9 ± 1.9 days ($p < 0.05$). 30.7% of the patients had local tissues plastic by the displacement full-layered graft, 38.6% of patients experienced autodermoplastic with free split graft. Our holistic approach to treatment of the gunshot fractures allowed us to conduct the closure of the wound defect in these patients on the 5.6 ± 0.75 day. Length of hospital stay was 12.1 ± 0.7 days. Outpatient rehabilitation lasted 4.7 ± 0.3 days.

In the study group the complications were noted in 7.7% of patients in the form of inflammation of soft tissue and osteomyelitis in 3.8%. In the control group soft tissues suppuration was observed in 18.5% and osteomyelitis in 12.5% of patients.

Conclusions.

1. The use of LA with RLS in the comprehensive treatment of gunshot fractures allowed to apply the primary extramedullary osteosynthesis and in cases of extensive soft tissue injury the extrafocal osteosynthesis with minimal infectious complications.

2. Comprehensive approach in the treatment of the gunshot fractures, especially in consideration of the pathogenetic features of this pathology has allowed us to achieve a significant reduction of length of hospital stay, outpatient treatment, rehabilitation and an improvement of functional results.

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Comparison of bone plastic materials in patients after tooth extraction in the preimplantation period

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Relevance of the topic: According to WHO estimates (2020) and Global Burden Disease (Lancet, 2018), at least 3.58 billion people worldwide suffer from oral diseases. Pathology of the periodontal complex and complications of dental caries are widespread and lead to a significant deterioration in the anatomical and functional characteristics of the dental system (Yanushevich O.O. et al., 2016; Kulakov A.A., 2019; Grinin V.M., Kabak D.S., Wagner V.D., 2019). Currently, the use of osteointegrated dental implants has become a key component of the full-fledged rehabilitation of patients with complete and partial adentia (Ivanov S.Yu., Muravyev A.A., Yamurkova N.F., 2016; Drobyshev A.Yu., Yanushevich O.O., 2018; Brailovskaya T.V. and co-author. 2019; Araújo M. et al., 2015; Gluckman H., Salama M., Du Toit J.)

According to the annual data, more than 30 million dental implants are installed annually in the world to restore chewing function in patients.

The processes of resorption and deformation of the alveolar process of the jaw after tooth extraction require reconstruction of the supporting bone at the preparatory stage, and then implantation (Kulakov A.A., 2015; Tarasenko S.V., Serova N.S., Ershova A.M. 2017; Ivanov S.Yu. et al., 2018; Olesova V.N., Mirgazizov M.Z., 2018; Pagni G., Pellegrini G., Giannobile W., 2012; Daykar M. et al., 2018). The condom of the well for further dental implantation surgery is the only way to prevent post-extraction changes in the size and volume of the alveolar ridge. For the condom of the well of the alveolar process, autologous, xenogenic, artificial, gene-activated bone grafts are used, which differ in origin, properties, and also in the form of release (Kulakov A.A. et al., 2013; Bozo I.Ya., Drobyshev A.Yu., Deev R.V., 2016; Majzoub J. et al., 2019). The "gold standard" of the material used in the replacement of bone defects is autosteal tissue. However, when using free bone autografts, there is a high probability of subsequent resorption with a loss of up to 40% of the initial

bone volume during the first 3 months after surgery (Stumbras A., Kuliesius P., Januzis G., 2019). Despite the significant amount of research conducted on this issue, improving the preimplantation training of patients with adentia after tooth extraction continues to be an extremely relevant area of scientific research.

Researchers, along with autosteal tissue, consider various applications of autosteal tissue. A number of authors use the demineralized dentine matrix (DDM) technique for the condom of the wells of extracted teeth and directed bone regeneration (Kim Y. et al., 2013; Pang K. et al., 2017; Valdec S. et al., 2017). The material is used both in the form of blocks and in the crushed version of DDM (Kim E., 2015; Pang K. et al., 2017; Um I., 2018; Um I., Kim Y., Park J., 2019). Another direction is the production and further use of an autologous dentine matrix (ADM), which is a bone-plastic material obtained from the removed tooth of the patient himself after special treatment (Binderman I. et al., 2014; Khanijou M. et al., 2018; Pohl S., Binderman I., Tomac J., 2020). However, in the works on the use of autosteal tissue, there is no comparison with the results of the use of traditional materials. In this regard, a comparative analysis of the results of the use of various bone-plastic materials for the condom of the well remains an urgent issue, including an assessment of the possibility of using an autologous dentine matrix in comparison with the most commonly used materials. Currently, the main method of studying bone regeneration processes in surgical dentistry is X-ray examination, the role of which is steadily increasing. This is facilitated by significant advances in dentistry, as well as progress in the development of X-ray and computer technology over the past decades. In order to increase the reliability of methods for monitoring the processes of osteoreparation in the area of the defect, radiovisiography is performed with a computer analysis of the optical density of the image obtained in the area of the bone defect (V.M. Bezrukov, 1988).

Solving the problem of comparing the methods of bone tissue regeneration research after surgery is an urgent problem of surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery.

Purpose of the study: improving the effectiveness of rehabilitation of patients after tooth extraction in the preimplantation period.

Research methods:

1. Clinical examination of patients.
2. X-ray examinations.
3. Microbiological and histological studies.
4. Statistical research methods.

Research objectives:

1. To develop a method of using an autologous dentine matrix for the condom of the well of a removed tooth in the preimplantation period.
2. To evaluate the possibility of using an autologous dentine matrix for the condom of the well of the extracted tooth on the basis of bacteriological studies.
3. To study the changes in the morphometric parameters of the alveolar ridge in groups using various materials for the condom of the well.
4. To carry out a comparative analysis of the parameters of the alveolar ridge of patients after condom of the well with various materials before and after removal according to cone-beam computed tomography.
5. To identify the features of the morphological picture of bone regeneration after the use of various bone-plastic materials for the condom of the hole of the extracted tooth.
6. To give a comprehensive comparative assessment of materials to preserve the parameters of the alveolar ridge in the post-extraction period.

Scientific novelty. To propose and introduce into clinical practice an original method of bone grafting during dental implantation using an autologous dentine matrix and to become an effective material for directed bone regeneration.

To evaluate the use of an autologous dentine matrix for the condom of the well of a removed tooth based on microbiological studies.

Based on a comprehensive methodology using data from radiation diagnostics, bone morphometry, morphological examination of bone regenerates,

analysis of well healing and stability of dental implants, a comparative characteristic of the effectiveness of well condom with autologous dentine matrix (ADM) and the use of materials "Cerabone", "Collapan-L", PRGF is given.

In clinical practice, to evaluate the effectiveness and substantiate recommendations for directed regeneration, which reduces the invasiveness and increases the effectiveness of directed bone regeneration.

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Studying the effectiveness of probiotics in the treatment of intestinal infections in children

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Relevance. Intestinal tract infections are widespread in childhood. In terms of incidence, they are second only to respiratory diseases. Acute intestinal infections are an important problem in pediatrics. One of the links in pathogenesis is the destabilization of the microbiocenosis system, associated with the action of pathogens of acute intestinal infections. In this regard, probiotics are becoming a key element in the treatment of intestinal infections in children.

Purpose of the study. To study and evaluate the effectiveness of probiotics in children in the treatment of intestinal infections

Materials and methods of research: We observed 26 patients aged from one (1) year to three (3) years with a diagnosis of ACI for three (3) weeks. Microbiological analyzes of the feces of these patients' revealed representatives of opportunistic microflora. The admission of patients was recorded in the first three (3) days from the onset of the disease in a state of moderate severity with symptoms of intoxication. All patients had osmotic type diarrhea. In 65% of cases, the patients' body temperature ranged from 38.1 to 39 C and above; in 15% - up to 37.2 C; in 19% - 38 C. Also, 77% of patients experienced repeated vomiting (2 - 4 times a day). Watery stools with a frequency of 5 - 7 times a day were recorded in 69% of patients, up to 8 - 10 - in 31%. 92% of patients experienced flatulence and abdominal pain on the first day of the disease. We divided all patients into two groups of 13 children in random order depending on the form of the disease, gender and age. We conducted a comparative study of the effectiveness of drugs such as Enterogermina, Lactobacillus acidophilus and Bioloctobacterium bifidum

Study results: In order to determine the effectiveness of complex treatment of acute intestinal infections using the probiotic Enterogermina, we observed 26 patients with moderate forms of acute intestinal infections of bacterial origin aged

from one (1) to three (3) years. All patients were prescribed basic therapy, including diet, oral rehydration, enzyme preparations, symptomatic therapy, as well as etiotropic therapy, depending on a particular pathogen (for bacterial origin of acute intestinal infections - cephalosporins, for viral-bacterial etiology - cephalosporins and antiviral drugs

Conclusions: Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that the probiotic Enterogermina, which contains spores of *Bacillus clausii*, multiresistant to antibiotics, is highly effective in the complex treatment of acute intestinal infections, which is confirmed by the results of a clinical and laboratory study of patients: a positive effect on the composition of the gastrointestinal microflora tract, significant.

Hygienic description of chemical factor in mechanical engineering enterprises

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Abstract. The results of the analysis of air pollution of the main working areas show that a high concentration of the chemical factor was observed to be generated during the work process of the electrogazpayvander as well as the test drive. The reason for the high chemical factor in this enterprise under research is the installation of a non-rational ventilation system in workplaces and workshops, as well as the lack of rational use of the local intake system, low ventilation efficiency. The level of illumination of the workers of the professional group in the production workshops of the mechanical engineering industry from the working conditions affects their working capacity, health status and the quality of the products they produce. From this point of view, it is advisable to determine the indicators of illumination in the main workplace.

Keywords: machinery enterprises, working conditions, chemical factor

There are many harmful factors affecting the chemical composition of indoor air under production conditions. To create optimal conditions in the mechanical engineering industry, ensuring the clean air of workplaces is one of the main problems of today. In the course of the conducted researches, it was found that various harmful factors are released as a result of the technological process in the main workplaces of the enterprise when the production activity is organized, among which the chemical factor was identified as the leading factor.

In the main workplace of the tester-driver at the machine-building production enterprise, there is nitrogen oxide from chemical factors, which is dangerous and corrosive to the respiratory system of the workers. When analyzing samples from the air of workplaces, the high concentration of nitrogen oxide is 4.98 ± 0.18 mg/m³, which is the concentration of nitrogen oxide according to the State Standard "General sanitary and hygienic requirements for the air of workplaces" No. 12.1.005-88 2 should be mg/m³. The next place of work of the technological process is an electric welder, when the gasification of the air in his workplace was studied,

nitrogen dioxide - 5.40 ± 0.11 mg/m³, carbon oxide - 22.0 ± 0.34 mg/m³, iron alglomerate - It was found to be 4.70 ± 0.20 mg/m³ and these indicators are more than the permissible amount. Thus, as a result of the analysis, it was found that nitrogen oxide is 2.17 times higher than REM, carbon oxide is 1.5 times higher than REM, and iron alglomerate is 1.175 times higher.

It is a complex of chemical factors acting on the air of workplaces, which simultaneously causes a one-sided effect of several harmful substances, and the actual amount (K1, K2,) of each substance in the air REM (REM1, REM2, REMn) cannot exceed one. According to the technological process, the summation coefficient of 3 chemical substances in the air of the workplace of an electric welder was equal to 5, and the summation coefficient of the air of the driver-tester's workplace was equal to 2.8. In other workplaces of this production enterprise where scientific observations are carried out (adjusters of machine tools and manipulators with software control; locksmith of mechanical machining works, cleaner of metal, cast products and spare parts; painter; transporter; chemical analysis laboratory; operator) working environment we can see that the norms of harmful chemical factors in the air are less than the allowed amount of the State Standard "General sanitary and hygienic requirements for the air of workplaces" No. 12.1.005-88, that is, they fully comply with the requirements of this standard.

Depending on the composition of harmful factors in the production air at the machine-building enterprise, the working conditions were determined according to UzRes 0325-16 SanQvaM "Permissible sanitary norm of noise level in workplaces" class 0141-03. Among the main occupations, driver-tester and electric welder were found to belong to class 3 1, and for the rest of the professions, they belonged to class 2 due to the presence of chemicals in the air of the workplace several times higher than REM.

The results of the analysis of the air pollution of the main workplaces show that a high concentration of the chemical factor was observed during the work of the electric gas welder and the test driver. The reason for the high chemical factor in this

enterprise, where research is being conducted, is the installation of an irrational ventilation system in workplaces and workshops, as well as the lack of reasonable use of the local exhaust system, the low efficiency of ventilation.

Noise as a leading harmful factor in mechanical engineering enterprises

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Abstract: Hygienic assessment of the working conditions in the main workshops of a mechanical engineering enterprise has shown that production processes are also characterized by a large volume of work performed, the variety of operations and the influence of negative factors on employees of various professional groups, including noise. At the enterprise under study, the noise level is 16.3; 2 and 5.3 dBA degrees greater than fixed rank in Sanitary rules and norms of the Republic of Uzbekistan 0325-16, which leads to changes in the functional state of the workers' organism.

Key words: machine-building enterprises, working conditions, noise, frequency.

One of the most important indicators of society's health is the health of the working population, which determines the quality of labor resources, labor productivity, and the value of the gross domestic product. Maintaining and strengthening the health of the working population is one of the most important social problems of state policy that must be solved, because the country's socio-economic development and national security depend on it.

During the production technology, the use of machine molding, sandblasters (pescomet), vibration bars, etc. puts the issue of preventive measures aimed at preventing noise before labor hygiene. According to some authors, the widespread use of electric welding instead of riveting and riveting of metal parts has eliminated the noise, but electric welding is accompanied by the release of dust and gases. In electric welding with electrodes containing manganese, fluorine and other components in the coating material, special hygiene measures are required to prevent the spread of highly toxic electric welding aerosol containing up to 7-8% manganese oxide into the environment. Semi-automated and automated flux-cored welding, as well as many other types of electric welding and welding surfacing, which are

increasingly being introduced into the mechanical engineering industry, also require remedial measures. The work of a number of professionals in machine-building enterprises is related to the impact of noise, one of the leading unfavorable factors of production. It provides an opportunity to fully study the technological process and types of devices used in machine-building enterprises, their location in workshops, and to identify the main sources of noise. Examples of such resources include metal pressing, grinding, cleaning, and machining of mechanical parts. It was determined that the level of noise generated by the operation of the above devices and machines depends on the number of machines working at the same time, their technical condition and construction.

As a result of a series of investigations, the physical factor that is being evaluated hygienically in the workplaces of the studied enterprises is related to mechanical type by origin, high frequency by frequency composition, wide path by spectrum composition, and non-continuous noise according to time description as a result of a number of investigations was determined. Taking into account the level and time of exposure in the assessment of noise, a hygienic assessment of noise levels was made in accordance with the sanitary rule and norm "Sanitary standards of permissible noise level in workplaces" of UzRes 0325-16.

The "Tashkent Mechanical Plant" conducting scientific research has a number of production workshops, and the machines and machines working in all parts of the mechanical assembly shop of this enterprise are a source of noise. Cases of exceeding the permissible level of noise have been recorded among professionals who are directly involved in the management of this equipment, such as adjusters of machines and manipulators with software control, mechanics of mechanical assembly works, test drivers, cleaners of metal, casting, products and spare parts, and painters. done.

The results of the scientific research show that the noise levels are higher among workers who clean metal, cast products and spare parts (96.3 ± 0.56), test driver (86.2 ± 0.48) and mechanic assembly workers. the equivalent level was found

to be 85.3 ± 0.42 dBA. These indicators are 16.3 from RED according to SanQvaN given above; 2 and 5.3 dBA indicates that it is more than a degree. We can see that the noise level in the workplaces of the transporter, proofreader and chemical analysis laboratory at this enterprise did not exceed the permissible level. The results of the study revealed that exceeding the permissible level of noise in the studied facility and its increase is expressed by the complex effect with other harmful factors, which leads to changes in the functional state of the workers' organism.

Thus, the hygienic assessment of working conditions in the main departments of the machine-building enterprise showed that production processes are characterized by a large volume of performed work, a variety of operations and negative factors, including the impact of noise, on employees of various professional groups. The study of the working conditions of the existing workshops in machine-building enterprises allowed to assess the harmful and dangerous level of the main professional groups and the workplaces where they work.

Age-related morphology of cerebral iliac artery atherosclerosis**Abduolimov Abdumani Abdunabievich** Email: abduolimov727@gmail.com**Mamajonov Bokhadir Solijanovich** Email: mamajonovb1972@mail.ru

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Annotation. If the main causes of cerebrovascular diseases are hypertension and atherosclerosis, the dangerous aspects of age-related changes are over 50 years of age in men, heavy body weight, obesity, and a sedentary lifestyle. Mainly in men, at the age of 45-50, the reaction that occurs along with chronic distress syndrome leads to constant hypercatecholaminemia in the blood plasma, presence of hyperglucocorticoidemia, constant treatment in the blood plasma, an increase in fatty acids of various densities and cholesterol. As a result, morphological changes in various microscopic and macroscopic stages of classic atherosclerosis occur.

This process leads to the development of age-related cerebrovascular diseases in men.

Key words: cerebral blood vessels, atherosclerosis, hypertension, stress.

Relevance of the problem: The spread of the main factors of the development of cerebrovascular diseases - cerebral atherosclerosis, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, along with a clear tendency to increase life expectancy, leads to a steady increase in chronic progressive forms in the group of cerebrovascular diseases.

The frequent result of progressive chronic transition of cerebrovascular diseases to vascular dementia, as well as a significant part of vascular and mixed dementia in the structure of disability makes cerebrovascular diseases not only a medical, but also a socially important problem (Suslina Z.A. et al. , 2016; Kalinina A. M. et al., 2020; Starchina Yu.A., Zakharov V.V., 2021).

First, the medical history of the patients was analyzed. Cerebral vascular atherosclerosis is divided into the following groups according to the level of occurrence, age and gender, including age:

Group 1 - 2 (2.4%) under the age of 21-30;

- Group 2 - 5 (6.0%) aged 31-40 years;
- Group 3 - 16 (19.0%) aged 41-50 years;
- Group 4 - 19 (22.6%) aged 51-60 years;
- Group 5 – 20 (23.8%) aged 61-70 years;
- Group 6 - 11 (13.0%) aged 71-80 years;
- Group 7 - 10 (12.0%) aged 81-90 years;
- Group 8 - 91-100 years old made up 1 (1.2%).

Of these, the highest rate of occurrence was found in patients from the 1st to 7th group, including among them, the highest rate of occurrence was found in the patients of the 4-5th group. The aim of this study was to determine the incidence of cerebral vascular aneurysm, the first morphological changes leading to death. Brain tumor was the main cause of death in this study. In all cases, the presence of hypertension was found as a background disease.

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The clinical morphological changes of its assessment appeared in the exercises of total joint joint replacement

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Abstract: in post-traumatic coxarthrosis, clinical morphological changes are manifested by a number of signs due to the formation of a specific structure of the hip joint capsule and ligaments. In particular, the lateral femoral ligament (Bertini's ligament) is one of the joints involved in the formation of the joint capsule. Morphologically, it occurs with the development of coarse collagen fiber structures and chondromatous foci in the joints of the joint capsule and ligaments. It was indications against hip arthroplasty, based on these studied data, the production of palliative treatment tactics is improved.

Key words: morphology, capsule of hip joint, ligaments of hip joint, torsion behavior of hip.

Object and subject of the research: As an object of research, the capsule of the joint capsulotomy was taken during the endoprosthesis of the hip joint in 86 cases of post-traumatic coxarthrosis in the Department of Traumatology and Orthopedics of the multidisciplinary medical association of Khorezm region in 2019-2022. Morphological changes of the received joint capsule were analyzed.

Obtained results: Changes in the characteristic composition of the fibrous tissue and capsular ligaments (lig, iliofemorale, lig, pubofemorale, lig ischiofemorale, lig. capitis femoris) that make up the hip joint capsule were determined. In particular, post-traumatic coxarthrosis continues with the occurrence of destructive and degenerative changes in the anterior (lig, iliofemorale) and posterior (lig ischiofemorale) ligaments of the hip joint capsule.

In case of post-traumatic coxarthrosis, damage to the anterior and posterior ligaments of the joint capsule and the resulting changes depend on the biomechanics of the trauma and the duration of the process, mainly on the deformation of the

capsule as a result of the adhesion of the circular ligament occupying 3/2 of the front surface of the joint capsule to the joint capsule and the formation of dense spongy surfaces. and clinically proceeds with hip external rotation in case 3/2 and internal rotation of hip in case 3/1.

This process occurs depending on the patient's gender and constitutional structure and weight. It is the basis for the development of effective methods to eliminate the clinical symptoms that occur on the basis of morphological studies of the joint capsule. If there are contraindications for endoprosthesis in patients with post-traumatic coxarthrosis, it will allow to develop a palliative surgical practice in the hip joint based on a prospective analysis, taking into account the studied morphological changes.

Conclusion: The formation of rough fibrous structures chaotically located on the surface of the ligaments of the capsule of the hip joint, close to the synovial pocket on the anterior surface of the capsule, is explained by the development of chondromatous foci. It is the occurrence of chondromatous foci that develops with the accumulation of acidic mucopolysaccharides in the interstices and the occurrence of dystrophic dysregenerative processes in this area.

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Fertility of bitter melon (*Momordica charantia* L.) in laboratory conditions

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Abstract: In this article, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, *Momordica charantia* L., which has such a high medicinal value and nutrition, should be cultivated on a large scale and widely used in various fields. Therefore, determining and further increasing plant fertility is the key to efficiency.

Key words: *M. charantia*, Cucurbitaceae, germination, level of germination, light, temperature, humidity

Kirish

Momordica charantia L. Belonging to Cucurbitaceae family, it is a popular and widespread vegetable in Southeast Asia due to its edible and medicinal properties. This plant contains a lot of minerals, vitamins C and E, etc. [1].

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, *Momordica charantia* L., which has such a high medicinal value and nutrition, should be cultivated on a large scale and widely used in various fields. Fertility level is one of the first problems in plant cultivation in field fields and experimental areas. Therefore, determining and further increasing plant fertility is the key to efficiency. The lowest (minimum) temperature limit for seed germination of most plants is around 0 +5 0C, the highest (maximum) +45 +48 0C, the average (optimal) +25 +30 0C . Some seeds will not germinate even if all external conditions are favorable.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

A number of studies have been conducted on the fertility of *Momordica charantia* [2, 3]. According to the results of these studies, 86.50% germination rate was achieved from the collected seeds preserved for 48 hours by the hydro-priming method [3].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the article, several experiments were carried out to determine and improve the germination of seeds of the medicinal *Momordica charantia* L. In our initial experiment, we also used the 48-hour hydro-priming method. In our second experiment, we studied the effect of different levels of salinity. In our third experiment, we carried out work on the research of drought stress.

ANALYZES AND RESULTS

Using this information, we conducted several experiments to determine and improve the germination of seeds of *Momordica charantia* acclimatized in Uzbekistan. In our initial experiment, we also used the 48-hour hydro-priming method and achieved a result of 77.78% at 30 days of optimal temperature (30°C) and darkness (Table 1).

1-jadval

| o. sampl es | oreclo sure date | 9.02. 2024 yield in % | 1.02. 2024 yield in % | 3.02.2 024 yield in % | 6.02.20 24 yield in % | 8.02.202 4 yield in % | 4.03.2 024 yield in % | 6.03.2 024 yield in % | 1.03.2 024 yield in % | verage Fertili zation % |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | 2.02 | | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 5.55 | 6.67 | 6.67 | 7.78 |
| | 2.02 | 4.4 | 5.55 | 6.66 | 6.66 | 8.89 | 8.89 | 8.89 | 8.89 | |
| | 2.02 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.55 | 7.78 | |

Although this was a very good result, we carried out our next experiment due to the long incubation days. Since the seeds of *Momordica charantia* have a very thick shell and high strength, this shell can be a good barrier for germination. Therefore, we analyzed the degree of germination compared to the control by complete and partial removal of the seed coat. From this it became clear that the seed coat is the main factor that reduces fertility. A 100% result was achieved within 4 days when the seed coat was completely removed. In the case of partially seeded and control cases, the results were 60 and 40%, respectively (Table 2).

2-jadval

| Fertility factors and level | Control | Partially skinned | The whole skin is taken |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Maintained temperature | 30 °C | 30 °C | 30 °C |
| Foreclosure date | 19.02.2024 | 19.02.2024 | 19.02.2024 |
| Charged status | Darkness | Darkness | Darkness |
| Yield % as of 22.02.2024 | 10 | 50 | 60 |
| Yield % as of 23.02.2024 | 40 | 60 | 100 |



Figure 1. Fertility results of bitter melon (*Momordica charantia* L.): fully peeled, partially peeled and control. obtained after 4 days of cooling.

CONCLUSION

The results of our research were as follows: we used the 48-hour hydro-priming method and achieved a result of 77.78% in 30 days of optimal temperature (30°C) and darkness. The seed coat is the main factor that reduces fertility. A 100% result was achieved within 4 days when the seed coat was completely removed. Partially seeded and control cases showed 60% and 40% results, respectively.

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Assessment of the role of chemical, microclimatic and biological factors in the spread of the virus in the indoor environment of a specialized hospital for the treatment of coronavirus patients.

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Annatation: Currently, the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus through the air has become a discussion topic among scientists [1,2]. Many research institutes have begun to develop different methods of monitoring biological agents in the air, but still there is no standard method. However, since sampling was done in the patient's room in many studies, this caused problems in differentiating between airborne and respiratory transmission [3]. Based on research conducted by scientists, we have tried to refine the sampling method and equipment for detecting the virus of SARS-CoV-2, which causes coronavirus disease, in the indoor air of a hospital specializing in the treatment of COVID-19.

The purpose of the research: assessment of the microclimate, chemical and physical indicators of hospital indoor air, which specializing in the treatment of COVID-19 was carried out, during which, as part of this study, the quality of viral hospital air was studied to determine the transmission potential SARS-CoV-2 virus by air.

Methods of the research: Sanitar-hygienic survey, laborator-istrumental and analitic.

Results and discussion: Measurements of microclimate factors in the internal air of a hospital, as indicated above, are carried out on the basis of the requirements of Sanitary Norm No. 0020-22 “On approval of sanitary rules, norms and hygienic standards for the design, construction and operation of medical institutions.” Meteoscop-M equipment was used in the measurements. For a hygienic assessment of microclimate parameters when sampling air from hospital premises and surfaces, at least 3 measurements were taken from one point. Samples were taken from 7 intensive care units before and after disinfection and the average value was

determined. The results showed that the air temperature in the intensive care unit was $23.6 \pm 3.6^{\circ}\text{C}$, relative humidity $32.5 \pm 6.7\%$, air speed 0.03 ± 0.004 m/s. According to the results of measurements of each air sample taken from 13 rooms at least 3 times, the air temperature was $23.8 \pm 1.8^{\circ}\text{C}$, relative humidity $37.1 \pm 3.7\%$, air speed 0.02 ± 0.004 m/s. In the remaining rooms, that is, in the staff room and reception room, the air temperature is $18 \pm 1.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $19.24 \pm 2.7^{\circ}\text{C}$, the relative air humidity in both rooms is $47.7 \pm 3.5\%$, and the air speed was 0.04 ± 0.002 and 0.1 ± 0.03 m/s.

CO_2 concentration was measured using a "Thermohygro CO_2 meter" as described above. The measurement method is recommended by the manufacturer "Thermo-hydro CO_2 meter Instruction Manual" and is made in accordance with the requirements set out in State Standard No. 30494-2011 "Residential and public buildings. Indoor microclimate parameters" In addition to CO_2 , the level of formaldehyde pollution in the hospital's indoor air was also assessed. Measuring the formaldehyde content in indoor air using the manual "PPM Formaldemeter TM htV 3 Parameter IAQ Monitor" was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in State standard 30494-2011 "Residential and public buildings. Indoor microclimate parameters."

Based on the measurement results, air and surface samples were taken at least 3 times from 7 intensive care rooms, 13 wards, 1 staff room and 1 reception area.

The CO_2 concentration in air samples taken from the intensive care unit was 23.6 ± 3.6 , in the ward air 23.8 ± 1.8 , in the staff room 18 ± 1.9 , in the emergency room 19.24 ± 2 , 2 ppm.

Based on the results of measuring the level of indoor air pollution with formaldehyde, it was found that in the intensive care unit it is 32.5 ± 7 , in the air of the ward 37.1 ± 9.7 , in the air of the staff room 47.7 ± 1.7 , and 47.7 ± 1.8 in the air of the reception area.

Currently, the study of indoor dust levels is one of the pressing problems. For this purpose, in our research work we decided to study the concentration of fine dust particles (PM-10, PM-2.5) in the air of the hospital's internal environment. PM Mass

Monitor (GT-331) equipment was used for measurements. The measurement work was carried out in accordance with the GT-331 (Aerosol Mass Monitor) Operation Manual and in accordance with the requirements set out in State standard No. 16000-1-2007 “Air of enclosed spaces. Sample selection. General provisions” sampling to determine dust content was carried out in parallel, like other factors, with air sampling and surface sampling.

According to the results of measurements, the level of dust in the internal environment of the hospital in intensive care units, the concentration of PM-10 averaged $55 \pm 4.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, PM-2.5 - $37.7 \pm 5.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Results of samples taken from the wards: RM-10 - $66 \pm 8.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, RM-2.5 - $43.4 \pm 6.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, in the staff room RM-10 - $54.6 \pm 6.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, RM - 2.5 - $33 \pm 3.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, in the reception area RM-10 - $75.7 \pm 9.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, RM-2.5 - $57.8 \pm 8.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

According to WHO recommendations, in accordance with “The new 2021 WHO air quality guideline limits” dust particles with low dispersion, that is, PM-2.5, should not exceed $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at a single concentration and $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ within 24 hours. The single concentration of PM-10 should be $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and $45 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 24 hours.

In conclusion, we can say that in terms of microclimate and chemical indicators, the hospital was at the level of the permissible norm for cold climatic conditions but it was established that the level of dust in the internal environment of the PM-10 hospital at a single concentration in the intensive care unit exceeded the standard level by 3.6 times, in the ward - by 4.4 times, in the staff room - by 3.64 times and in the waiting room - by 5 times.

It was established that the level of dust in the internal environment of the hospital PM-2.5 at a single concentration in the intensive care unit exceeded the standard level by 7.5 times, in the ward - by 9 times, in the staff room - by 6.6 times and in the reception area - by 11 times.

Since concentrations of fine particulate matter PM-10 and PM-2.5 exceed the standard level recommended by WHO, these factors create the potential for harmful

and hazardous health effects and spread of the virus in the indoor environment of a specialized hospital for the treatment of coronavirus patients.

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE

Cad and the necessary competencies to work with them

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Annotation. This article examines the role of CAD and the necessary competencies in the training of specialists in technical areas.

Keywords. Computer-aided design, CAD, competence, competence, graphic literacy.

A feature of modern engineering activity is its multifunctional nature and socio-engineering content. Scientists identify in the process of engineering activities such basic activities as planning, design, construction, preparation of design documentation, organization, implementation of the production process, etc.

The definitions and conclusions of R.I.Sharafutdinova and I.I.Galimzyanova on the systemic nature of engineering activities are especially valuable. We agree that "the specifics of engineering activity are determined by the development of industrial relations in society and the subjective reflection of these relations by the individual."¹³

Computer aided design - is the use of computer systems to develop, improve, analyze, or optimize mechanical structures. The use of software increases the capabilities of the designer, improves the quality of the design, improves communication through the exchange of documentation and makes it possible to create a database for production. The result of computer-aided design is electronic files that can be printed and used in production and other processes.

All specialist solutions must comply with industry standards and the current version of the requirements of the Unified Design Documentation System.

¹³ Шарафутдинова, Р. И. Профессиональная деятельность современного инженера// Р. И. Шарафутдинова, И.И.Галимзянова // Вестник Казанского технологического университета. – 2012. – № 6. – С. 255–257.

CAD is an important industrial tool and an important means of achieving high project quality, used in a wide variety of fields such as automotive, shipbuilding, aerospace and mechanical engineering.

The process and results of computer-aided design are very important for finding the optimal solution in design and manufacture. The software helps in finding ideas, visualizing concepts, providing close-to-reality pictures and films and simulating the behavior of future mechanisms in real conditions.

It is important to conclude by I.M.Vorobyova that "the implementation of engineering activity is moving from the stage of individual design to teamwork".¹⁴ This requires management and teamwork skills from a modern engineer, and a vision of the entire professional process from a systemic perspective.

Due to modern trends in engineering activities based on the global digitalization of the economy, the approach to the characteristic of an engineer has changed, his main characteristic is engineering competence. Following the fact that the main type of engineering activity is design activity, therefore, the most important component of engineering competence is design competence.

Research scientists associate the concept of "competence" most fully with the activity-based learning outcome, which is focused on developing the ability to combine professional elements (knowledge, skills and abilities) into a single whole to achieve a high level of performance of an action, depending on the goal, situation, etc.¹⁵

The design competence of a future engineer is understood by us as the ability of a future engineer, manifested in design activities based on the possession of special knowledge and skills using constantly improving technologies and design tools, a systematic vision of the subject of activity, including his individual attitude to the subject of activity.

¹⁴ Воробьева, И. М. Усиление роли инженерного образования и практической составляющей образовательных программ в техническом вузе / И. М. Воробьева // Молодой ученый. – 2015. – № 11. – С. 1304–1307.

¹⁵ Vronsky, N. Vronsky // Journal of International Scientific Publications: Educational Alternatives. – 2012. – Vol. 10. – Part 2. – P. 4–15.

The competence under study has three levels of formation: motivational-value, cognitive-activity and creative-industry.

The motivational-value approach is characterized by the need for successful use of computer technologies in the learning process and further professional activity. The student has general concepts about the subject and has no idea about the technical means of computer technology in construction, understands their importance and use in the learning process.

Cognitive activity is characterized by the fact that the student is easily oriented in this area. He has developed knowledge and skills in creating an algorithm for visualizing objects: cropping, elongation, tearing, conjugation, chamfering, splitting complex elements into components, grouping, filling and much more. The student is interested in self-improvement of skills and abilities of working with computer technologies in professional activities.

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Graphic competence is a whole system based on the study of various types of graphic images. The graphic competence includes the necessary components:

- graphic literacy – the ability to read using graphic tools, perform various design and technical documentation;
- graphic information is information gleaned from various technical and technological literature;
- graphic knowledge – concepts about the methods of graphic representation of products, processes, phenomena, norms and rules in accordance with the systems of standards;

- graphic skills – a person's willingness to operate with spatial images created on a different graphical basis, accurately express their own and read the thoughts of another person according to technical documentation;

- graphic skills – knowledge of working techniques and software tools of graphic editors.

The graphic competence of future bachelors reflects the integration trends of the modern development of higher professional education.

The object under study is aimed at establishing the relationship and integration of educational subjects of graphic training. The content of the graphic competence should not be static, i.e. it should be systematically adjusted to reflect the level of development of technology and technology. The graphic competence should indicate the general requirements for the training of a specialist.

Now it is possible to deduce the criteria of graphical competence:

- 1) apply methods of graphical representation of objects;
- 2) as part of the team, participate in the development of design and operational technical facilities;
- 3) be ready for independent, individual work, acceptance and justification of technical solutions within the framework of their professional competence;
- 4) use information technology, including modern computer graphics tools in their subject area;
- 5) design and provide modeling of technical objects using standard design automation tools in accordance with the terms of reference in their subject area.

PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCE

The essence of determining pedagogic goals and tasks in the educational process.

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Abstract: In this article, the chief emphasis is put on learning foreign languages quickly and efficiently, defining how to improve students' intellect or skill potential along with how to approach them to learn modern or scientific knowledge in depth through a diverse range of methods. There is highlighted a number of recommendations and suggestions for thorough acquisition of knowledge.

Key words: Knowledge, foreign languages, teacher, lessons, activities, grammar, methods, student, tutor, advanced technology, experts.

The word **science** means the knowledge and comprehension that is acquired through studies or analysis. Even in our sacred religion of Islam, gaining knowledge is much more significant for people's mental health rather than paying attention to other deceptive information. The word knowledge is mentioned 811 times in the holy book of Islam which is called Qur'an. Therefore, the human being ought to obtain not only secular information, but also religious one as well. Certainly, In today's developed and modern days, while the advanced technologies are being developed day by day, the healthy proportion of individuals, especially, teenagers are also eager to obtain a lot of beneficial knowledge with the assistance of modern devices which can be one of the most essential opportunities for their growth and development by not seizing their chances. Owing to students' willingness, various special places which will be advantageous for them so as to become mature specialists in their rosy future are being erected and plenty of tutors who are experts in their fields are being employed to share all of their knowledge with young generation. In 2020, on 12 June the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited the Institute of Mathematics of the Science Academy of Uzbekistan and during the inspection of ongoing works, he emphasized in his speech the unity between education and science, and that modern

institute which was being constructed, then put into operation will be a place for young successful scientists. Moreover, he expressed his attitude with firm belief that the Institute of Mathematics should create a foundation for the development of our country. For the time being, learning various languages through high-tech gadgets is becoming one of the most vital processes among population. Furthermore, installing some software's are making it straightforward to learn any languages. It is obvious that there is a high probability for people to develop the scope of their knowledge through aforementioned devices. Certainly, a lot of important information are mostly published by scientists in most countries, therefore, there is no exaggeration to say that learning languages provides an opportunity to widen people's horizon. Nowadays, teachers in most countries such as the UK, The USA and others are utilizing a diverse range of methods and resources so that they can convey the essence of the information that are related to some topics. This contributes that the students do not have any problems in understanding the themes. However, there are some complications on conversing in diverse languages, so people ought to approach it in many ways. The following are methods to improve it.

1. **Methods related to Grammar.** The grammar is the foundation part in learning languages. Because in order to write some articles, to comprehend or even to speak in those languages, it is compulsory to strengthen the grammar. However, the majority of individuals, especially, pupils consider that the grammar is so boring and tedious. Hence, most expert scientists from all over the world are publishing all kinds of literary materials which can be worthwhile to improve grammar. In particular, the book which is called "**How to teach grammar**" by **Scott Thornbury** is very useful for all teachers, principally, for young tutors who teach foreign languages. In this case, the first stage begins with the preparation of several presentations or elucidating grammar with a number of rules that contain different pictures in order to make them understandable to students. Additionally, it is also mandatory to test their mastery that is acquired by giving various grammatical exercises.

2. **Audiolingual.** Listening a lot of audiobooks or some dialogues is necessary to be able to speak in that language. Because the students have necessity to understand the words and adjust them to their own languages by repeating them and imitating to the speakers. However, sometimes it is more complicated to understand the grammar, so there is no need for paying attention to them.
3. **Dialogic speech.** In this regard, The Modern English Language Teaching Methodology also demonstrates the momentousness of preparing several dialogic speeches and performing them in public in order to strengthen the oral speech of the students. As the speaker has a great opportunity to master a lot of additional knowledge during the speech to improve their Fluency, Grammatical range and accuracy, Lexical resource or they can learn to memorize and remember the translations of the new words better. Because remembering the words by practicing them is easier than simply memorizing the words by repeating over and over again.
4. **Reading.** Reading a diverse range of books, novels and gaining new ideas is so beneficial for the students so that they can expand their outlook and improve their creativity or write articles along with essays. In this case, **Dr. Suess** expressed his own opinion and said:” The more you read, the more you learn!”
5. **Games and activities.** The majority of teachers all over the world prefer to organize plenty of activities and games to make the lesson process more interesting and to help students remember the rules or topics better. In addition, Turkish specialists Ali Haydar Sar, Fikret Soyer and Tugba Colak said that in contrast to individual games, team games are advantageous for overcoming their shyness. For instance, the games called Kahoot or Quiz, which were invented so as to test the students’ knowledge or understanding and to boost their mood as well, are being played and performed by the students more. The game **Kahoot!** launched in 2013 and since 2013, **Kahoot!** has hosted millions of learning sessions with 10 billion participants in more than 200 countries and regions. Unfortunately, there are also some teachers who make a lot of mistakes during lessons. As a consequence of this, the children, even students suffer from melancholia and depression.

1. One of the biggest errors is to rub in their mistakes and the themes that they did not understand.” You cannot manage “Such phrases affect people in two ways. For some people, it is motivation, but for others, it seems like a reality.
2. Failure to control lessons and homework is detrimental for both of the students and teachers. Because the bereft of the time for lessons and not managing to carry out all planned activities only impair the quality of class.
3. Not taking into account the students’ opinions during the lessons. This is also one of the mistakes that occur during classes. Certainly, it is necessary for every teacher to listen to their ideas and consider them. After that they ought to correct them if they are wrong.

Conclusion.

As scientists remark:” The more we study, the more we realize that we know nothing!” Thus, young generation should always study more by considering their bright future life and the development of their countries. So, the human being should never halt acquiring knowledge. Because, the knowledge is the key to blessing!

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**To the matter of synonymy of idiomatic verbal phraseologisms
(on the base of the English language)**

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Key words: phraseological unit, synonymy, classification, pragmatics, semantic correlation, idiomatic phrasemes, verbal phraseology.

Abstract. The article dwells on the character of idiomatic verbal phraseologies on the base of the English language.

The research of the given issue demands, first of all, the differentiated approach to phraseology and its division into types according to peculiarities of the inner structure of phraseologisms with the following study the character of synonymy inside each type separately. We would like to mention the verbal phraseologisms, which possess integrity of the derivative meaning that appears due to the fusion of the meanings of lexical components. Lexical components of such phraseological units (PhU) are semantically indivisible and motivated less than other components of non-idiomatic phraseologisms.

The semantic peculiarity of idiomatic phraseologisms is not only in their possession of figurative meaning. The main point is that it is the figurative meaning of all lexical components taken together through which the real meaning of each component can be seen. As the meanings of idiomatic phraseologisms are inferable from their images, so while comparing the images the differences between synonyms are visible. The method of image comparison of idiomatic phraseologisms is the basic means of distinguishing differences between the synonyms of the certain group.

As the semantic possibilities of phraseological units (especially the idiomatic ones) are fully revealed only in usage, so the method of comparison of contextual use of phraseologisms, playing the leading role on all the stages of their synonymy's research becomes the second auxiliary means for the determination the differences between synonymic idiomatic phraseologisms.

Idiomatic phraseologisms are distinguished according to the character of their image:

1. In many cases idiomatic phraseologisms as well as non-idiomatic consist of two components, verbal and nominal. However, the nominal component of non-idiomatic phraseologism performs in its nominative meaning whereas the nominal component of idiomatic phraseologism possesses the figurative meaning.

Ex.: to keep something dark – to keep something secret.

2. There are some cases when the difference between synonyms becomes clear from the first sight due to one or several components in the lexical structure of phraseological units:

to be a true son of one's father – to be a chip of the old block.

Due to the component's **son** and **father**, the first one can be implemented towards the son only who is alike his father whereas its synonym, in view of its image peculiarities can be used wider towards the daughter who takes after both her mother and father.

3. In significant quantity of cases the differences between synonyms are easy to distinguish due to the brightness of all the image though the key words are not underlined in the lexical structure of phraseologisms:

make somebody's blood boil – ruffle somebody's feathers.

In view of the brightness of their images, one can determine the difference between the first and the second synonym by the nuance of the action intensity.

4. The half of the cases are the synonyms which are differentiated during the comparison of their images and contextual use. Some of them possess quite different images whereas others have similar ones. However, in both cases the comparison of images does not identify any differences.

The matter is also complicated as the explanatory and phraseological dictionaries produce for the meanings of many phraseological units of this type the identical or very close definition. That is why they are mistakenly referred to the semantic equivalents. The differences between the synonymic idiomatic

phraseological units can be observed in the context rather often. Contextual conditionality of difference between synonyms and idiomatic phraseologisms is the logical consequence of the meaning of phraseological units of this type as it is the figurative meaning of the word combination as a whole through which the real meaning of each component separately can be seen. Thus, the use of idiomatic phraseologism is always caused by logic connection between of its lexical components and the context. The absence of such connection leads to absurd.

As the synonymic idiomatic phraseological units produce the notion via different images, so not all the synonyms can logically coincide with the same context.

The research of the English material showed that there are few equivalents among idiomatic phraseologisms. If we want the two idiomatic phraseological units to have the equal contextual usage, the images of these phraseologisms are to logically coincide with all the contexts, and for this, in its turn, the lexical components of phraseologisms must have the similar semantic combinability, i.e. to have the same semantic relations. The quantity of words in each language is rather limited.

The examples of notional equivalents are:

rack one's brains – cudgel one's wits.

As the examples of contextual conditionality of differences between idiomatic phraseologisms-synonyms, we can take synonymis range of English with the meaning 'to die':

to breath one's last – to shuffle of this mortal coil – to go to the glory – to go West – to kick the bucket.

The analysis of their contextual use shows the difference between them, that is why they are considered synonyms.

Contextual conditionality of differences between synonyms is the distinctive peculiarity of synonymy of idiomatic phraseologisms in comparison with the synonymy of non-idiomatic phraseological units.

Thus, synonymy of idiomatic phraseological units is shown by the meaning of phraseologism as a whole regardless semantic peculiarities of appropriate lexical components, but the differences between synonyms are determined by the character of imagery of idiomatic phraseological units.

As the lexical components of idiomatic phraseological units are semantically indivisible and the meaning of each of them is subordinate to the general meaning of phraseologism, so unlike the synonymy of non-idiomatic phraseologisms, semantic-structural factors in this case play no role.

Due to the fact that idiomatic phraseologisms belong to different (stylistic) layer of colloquial speech, idiomatic verbal phraseology possesses rich stylistic synonymy. Unlike the synonymy of non-idiomatic phraseological units, stylistic synonyms of this group are varied and follow ideographic synonyms.

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Hypertext opportunities in journalism

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Summary: In the article, theoretical explanations about the possibilities of hypertext in Internet journalism are given and real examples are proved. These are given about its expansion of the material from the point of view of content, form, and structure.

Key words: hypertext, journalism, phenomenon, text, material.

The future of journalism cannot be imagined without hypertext. Hypertext is an information global. It should also be mentioned that it is a new phenomenal phenomenon in Internet journalism. Compared to traditional printed texts, it has a number of advantages and serves to expand the material. Under its influence, journalistic materials are changing contextually, structurally, and genre-wise. The effects of hypertext on the author and the audience are studied in the theoretical and practical sections of our dissertation. The researchers, after comparing the results obtained from it, came to the conclusion that it is not enough to look at it as a technician. Therefore, he can be a quack and a technician at the same time.

Today, in relation to the theory of remediation of hypertext, foreign researchers recommend considering it in two terms. M. McLuhan's well-known phrase "A car is a message"[1] (McLuhan 1975) fully describes the idea of the decisive role of the information landscape in the process of perception and biliy. His theory of remediation specifies the technological features of the information transmission channel, its meaning, message transmission and interpretation. M. McLuhan is considered one of the scientists who developed the idea of treating the subject of journalistic ethics as both an ethical and a technical concept at the same time. Thus, in medialogy, hypertext is considered as a direct characteristic of the modern communication process. According to Murray's theory, "Though the socio-psychological factors that determine the information environment are relevant in the distribution of victory media, its technological characteristics come first" [2]. As we

mentioned above, we equate accuracy and technological features in the understanding of journalism.

Today, it is an actual issue of journalism to study the effects of hypertext on the editorial service with the help of special methods. From this point of view, it is necessary to see its possibilities, skills and perspectives in the mass media. This creates an opportunity to compare the results obtained from the topic related to the scientific research orientation of national journalism.

Here it is necessary to dwell on the possibilities of hypertext in journalism. They will be the impetus for the development of Internet media, changes in the type of journalistic service. In particular, it is necessary to highlight the influence indicators of hypertext on the context, material structure, genre, authorship, information reception orientation of the audience. In this regard, we will list its most significant operational (non-technical) capabilities below:

a) Expand the material. Here, the author expands the text from another point. It is the most important feature of hypertext. In it, the rule of intermediate tendency is changed, and a semantic unity based on hierarchic tendency is achieved. The multi-level hierarchy of denotations in it "transmits" the plot and thematic flow of the hypertext, it consists of a system of perfected connections. Hypertext is a multi-vector format and can be edited in different ways depending on the user's preferences. Each student "creates" the development vector of the plot and the thematic flow, each trip selects the sequence of connections.

The concept of expansion of the material is very broad, and it can be evaluated based on the volume, content, genre variety, differential structure, and color of the information. Hypertext includes texts from other locations, time, and space connected to it, and achieves the expansion mentioned above.

In each extension, the material is further supplemented. However, this extended text is adapted from the genre, structural, format, and content differences of other texts connected by links. The audience can jump to and read other articles linked to the hypertext material.

However, the expansion of the material is not controlled. On October 3, 2023, on the site of Karakalpakstan news agency (www.kknews.uz), the material "Mortgage loan subsidy was given and started" was rewritten from the website of Uzbekistan news agency, referring to the "rewriting" trend. Electronic hypertext sample is not used in the material. More precisely, the author noted that only the website www.uza.uz provided information about this. Traditional hypertext does not expand the material at the same time with links compared to electronic. The director also performs the service of mentioning. And other leading sites and channels use hypertextuality. In Internet publications such as www.qalampir.uz, www.kun.uz, www.daryo.uz, www.anhor.uz, hypertext has the advantage of expanding such material.

b) Combining texts in space and time. In mass media, the convergence of space and time is very large. There, the materials are intermingled from time to time. This author also creates many opportunities for the audience. First of all, the journalist combines the other content related to the material with the help of a single *əməliyatī*. Secondly, if an additional fact is presented in the article, and its explanation is on another site, it will be sent to that address. As a result, the author does not feel the need to explain it in a broad way. Internet journalism, especially hypertext, is one of the most important possibilities of media, together in the time vector. The historical manifestations of the tendency to include in their work the texts that contain links and are connected from intervals are also increasing in traditional journalism.

Different scientists consider this characteristic of traditional media to be intertextuality. "Intertext is the connection of one text to another, dialogic interaction of texts" [3]. However, if the intertext establishes a dialogic connection between the texts, the hypertext connects the texts in space and time. In addition, hypertext causes the text to acquire a global character. For example, on August 17, 2023, the website www.anhor.uz published the article "Kyrgyzstan offered Uzbekistan to use boarding

houses for 49 years". The content of the Kyrgyz edition of www.kloop.kg is linked to me:

Məkən vector: Uzbekistan (www.anhor.uz) - Kyrgyzstan (www.kloop.kg)

Time vector: 03.10.2023. - 01.10.2023

In this case, Kyrgyz and Uzbek contents are linked by hyperlinks. The hypertext material "Germany considers the idea of moving Palestinians from Gaza" was published on www.kun.uz:

Location vector: Uzbekistan (www.kun.uz) – Germany (www.dw.com)

Time vector: 04.01.2024. - 03.01.2024

In this case, the article published in two locations, languages, and times has a unity due to hypertext. Audience killers can enter the hypertext that is far away from each other at the same time. The service that connects the texts in such intervals realizes its own potential.

c) Show data on the facts in the work (terminology of S.G. Nosovets [4]).

In it, the journalist not only improves his text by referencing the opinions of "other people's" texts, but also creates an opportunity for the reader to get more information on the topic. The ability of the audience to get acquainted with the information data helps to increase the degree of objectivity of the author's text. Journalists on the internet sites of the national segment evaluate hypertext material as the most accurate data display feature. This is because the links in all hypertext contents serve to display other text as data.

e) Interrelationship of information in different formats, genres, structures.

Hypertext is not limited by the format, genre, composition of materials in establishing communication between texts. Hypertext in the message genre can establish a connection based on the links in the news, article, report, report, etc. on other sites. Basic took the opportunity to combine video, photo, and animation formats into his work. There is no requirement that interconnected texts should be identical in terms of composition. As an example, let's take the article of the www.kar24.uz site, published on March 13, 2024, "In the Shymbai region, a meeting

of sector heads and academicians and youth took place." The material on the site is written in the post-news genre, while the information on the official website of the Shymbai district administration is presented in the extended news genre. The structural views of the contents on both sites are different. In short, hypertext serves to interconnect materials of different genres, formats, and structures.

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The participation and presentation trends in the informational program of Jaslar TV channel

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Abstract: Despite the decreasing number of newspapers and the transition of the republic to digital platforms, television remains a reliable source of information for the people of Karakalpakstan. Television serves as a means to convey societal ideas, make decisions, influence opinions, and meet the demands of the public, thus paving the way for addressing current issues through comprehensive programs. Recognizing this, the audience actively engages with television programs, identifying their own problems in televised discussions and finding solutions to them.

Keywords: television, TV channel, genre, news, interview, broadcaster.

"Jaslar TV" channel. Looking at its history of participation, not as a national but as a commercial television channel, it began broadcasting on January 21, 2018, under the test regime for six months, led by Baxtbek Elmanov, the founder of "Nokis FM" radio. Currently, the channel's director is Minayim Palwanova. The channel is divided into editorial departments, including "News and Information Gathering", "Culture and Arts Programs", and "Entertainment and Shows". Coverage: The possibility of receiving the Jaslar TV channel is not provided in the Taxtakopir, Karauzek, Beruni, and Turtkul regions of Karakalpakstan. Hence, only 32% of the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan has access to the channel (in terms of broadcast coverage and communication). Auditoryası: aktiv. Tiýkarman 16-30 jas. Thematic Focus: Political, economic, educational, and cultural news in regional and urban areas.

Stations: "Atv", "Etv"

Format: HD

Broadcaster: Baxıtbek Elmanov

Broadcast Year: 2018

Anchors: Muxtar Umbetov, Biybijamal Reyimbetova, Alisher Alimjanov, etc.

In 2022, a broadcast schedule of 18 hours per day was established, with segmented broadcasts focusing on various topics, while the informational "Qaraqalpaqstan Online" program, consisting of 15-minute segments in the Karakalpak language, has been airing daily since 2023. Editor and Chief Broadcaster: Zuhra Elmuratova in 2022, succeeded by Muhtar Umbetov from 2023 onwards. The channel's address and contact information are as follows: Nokis City, Gárezsizlik Street, House 115. Phone: (+61)2242731.

The "Jaslar TV" channel's "Qaraqalpaqstan Online" program

It serves as its primary informational broadcast, tailored to engage its audience, predominantly consisting of the Jaslar community. All materials for airing on the channel need to align with its thematic focus. The informational program airs three times a day: at 19:00, repeated at 21:00, and again at 07:00, delivered in the Karakalpak language. Each broadcast segment lasts between 8 to 15 minutes, featuring 3 to 5 materials. The emphasis lies on news content, reflecting the channel's focus. Now, let's outline the primary structure of the program. The theme is briefly introduced and then elaborated upon. By dissecting the program into 20-second segments, we can easily identify its genre-based structure.

The genre structure of the "Qaraqalpaqstan Online" program on the "Jaslar TV" channel.

| Genre and the format of news | The number of materials (20 shows) |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Information | 31 |
| News | 10 |
| Account | 5 |
| Report | 2 |
| Interview | 34 |
| Video plot | 1 |
| Mobile interview | 0 |
| Mobile report | 0 |
| Ads | 0 |

In the program, there is a predominance of the reportage genre in the materials presented. However, the materials prepared and adapted by the program anchors often do not fully meet the requirements of the reporting genre. The provided materials include official news, brief news, sports news, cultural and social segments. Some subjects are derived from scientific and educational fields, providing news on innovations, developments, and insights from conferences and lectures.

During the program, news of various types and genres is utilized, providing updates from regions across the republic in a concise manner. The duration of the broadcast ranges from 5 to 13 minutes. While in 2022, broadcasts typically lasted between 10 to 15 minutes, in 2023, the duration was adjusted to between 5 to 11 minutes. The chronological balance is maintained in the selection of news items. For example, in the broadcast of March 15, 2023, the program began with sports news followed by reports related to the "Navruz" holiday celebrations. Additionally, news items often include photographs, especially in broadcasts with higher viewership. For example, on March 10, 2023, news regarding the discussion of amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in

the Majlis was prepared based on texts published on internet websites. The texts were analyzed for any changes in wording, highlighting discrepancies that did not comply with editorial standards. The significance of local news was emphasized, while those with lesser relevance were given less prominence. For instance, reports that did not resonate with the television audience's interests were reviewed accordingly. In the 212th issue of 2022, a report titled "The old people Visit the Sovetsky Museum" covered the journey of old people to the museum, focusing solely on visuals without accompanying text. The reports with higher viewership ratings, aired in April 2022, were incorporated into the "News" segment of the "Karakalpakstan" channel's informational program. By adapting content to suit the interests of the audience, including recreational and migrational aspects, the program aimed to better serve its viewership.

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PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCE

National lifestyle: identity and its causes

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Annotation. The proverb says that the concept of a national lifestyle is its uniqueness, positive, natural, economic-political, cultural factors affecting it. The formation of national marriage and the social trends that determine its status as a nation are analyzed.

KEY WORDS: National life, lifestyle, culture of life, national mentality, value.

The issue of youth is one of the main trends of today. Modern development has led to changes in the lifestyles of young people, which have a contradictory impact on their worldview and education. As a result, young people are changing their goals and aspirations for the future. When you look at the changes in the behavior of some young people, you can see that they are developing some aspects of apathy. These include a lack of concern for one's own future, a general indifference to what is happening in society, and a general lack of involvement. There are many cases of fear of difficulties and failure to take responsibility. A responsible person is not afraid to take on responsibilities, overcomes difficulties and problems. He strives to perform his duties honestly and conscientiously. Feels responsible and accountable. Defending the homeland is not only a duty but also a responsibility. Or being a parent is a huge responsibility. The formation of a free individual, the building of a free society does not happen by itself. Many factors influence this, including socio-political, ideological, economic and educational processes. There is no freedom without responsibility. "In modern society, the life experiences of young people have changed dramatically. Such changes also affect relationships with family and friends, education, and lifestyle"

Socio-economic and political changes in society in the early XX-XXI centuries have led to systemic changes in all spheres of social life, including lifestyle, and highlighted the problem of healthy lifestyles of the population, especially youth.

Lifestyle is a qualitative characteristic of certain types of human life, formed under the influence of material and spiritual life of society, an indicator of the level of their socialization.

Lifestyle is inextricably linked with the spiritual world of people. Existing social, political, and economic conditions and factors also have a significant impact on people's lifestyles. In everyday life, their moral and aesthetic views, behavior, attitudes, perceptions of life are absorbed into their inner world, beliefs and become a way of life, a way of thinking. National values are based on traditions, customs, holidays and celebrations. Uzbek national values are based on humanitarian ideas. Throughout the long history of Uzbek relations, mutual cooperation and empathy, loyalty and mutual respect, mutual trust and good neighborliness, childhood and respect for parents, kindness and loyalty in everyday life. is respected in all respects. National values are a great indicator of the contribution of humanity, human qualities, attributes and qualities to the treasury of national and cultural heritage, created by everyone belonging to that nation.

Indeed, today only a truly enlightened person can realize human dignity, national values, in a word, identity, live in a free and free society, to take a worthy place in the human community of our independent state. Therefore, in the process of education, it is important to form the individual in all respects, to realize his abilities and to equip him with the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for social life. “Young and talented people are needed to develop scientific and innovative activities in our country. With this in mind, we rely on your rich knowledge and experience”.

The years of independence have paved the way for the development of science and education. New state standards for education have been developed. New textbooks and curricula have been created. They include the study of the cultural and scientific heritage of the Uzbek people, the history of statehood, nature, the works and lives of great figures and scholars, writers and artists, as well as world science and culture. As a result, there is an opportunity to fully combine nationalism and humanity in the education system, in the development of our spirituality in general. As a result, a new

system of educational institutions has been formed, and criteria have been created to define their main goals and objectives. The main purpose of the reforms in education is to bring up a spiritually mature person with intellectual potential. Today, modern educational institutions are required not only to thoroughly teach the sciences, but also to cultivate a highly spiritual person, to create a healthy spiritual environment that ensures spiritual maturity. Educational institutions have a direct impact on the development of society from one qualitative stage to another, and at the same time determine its level.

National values, of course, are directly related to the development or crisis of a nation. In other words, national values are related to the nation's past and present. Therefore, national values develop with the development of the nation, are devalued by the crisis. That is why a nation must create its own values, polish their new facets and aspects, and improve them in the process of development. Unfortunately, looking at national values as a sign of antiquity, expelling them from our lives, some of them have been completely forgotten. It is not a rigid concept that one value is replaced by another. But the values formed in connection with the nation, with its direct mentality formed by its historical way of life, cannot be completely abandoned.

Lifestyle characteristics are shaped and changed by the habitats and conditions of their peoples. The Uzbek people pay special attention to such moral qualities as humility, respect for elders, diligence, tolerance and honesty. Such qualities of the Uzbek people are reflected in national customs and traditions, daily life and interethnic relations. The importance of rituals, traditions and customs based on moral values in the life of our people is incomparable. The Uzbek people have always lived as a community and adhered to the tradition of neighborhood and neighborhood.

Each period aims to bring up a person who is relevant to his time, and thus defines the model of social development. This is one of the main reasons for the formation of a free and independent person from the first days of independence. Achieving these goals will require a multifaceted effort. As long as the criteria and

norms of lifestyle are not fully met in the life of man and society, one-sided situations arise.

It is difficult to make changes in society and improve people's living standards without solving lifestyle problems. The study should focus on the impact of modern development on lifestyles and their consequences, and the development of mechanisms to minimize its impact.

Achieving the noble goals of the people of Uzbekistan, the future of our country, its well-being and prosperity, its place in the world community in the XXI century, all this depends on the education and upbringing of the new generation. Speaking about the education system, the President said that unprecedented attention is being paid to the radical reform of the national education system on the basis of the idea that "the new Uzbekistan will start from the threshold of school." - A lot of work is being done to develop science, culture and art, literature, sports, increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work, the realization of talents and abilities of young people, especially our girls.

Reform in society does not happen by itself. This requires a lot of complex work. This process cannot be done without lifestyle changes. This is because positive changes in lifestyle shape people's sense of belonging, defining practical tasks such as a deeper understanding of goals and objectives and aspirations for the future.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE**Adverse effects of internet on adolescent psychology****Ibragimova Zarnigor Orifjon qizi,**

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Annotation. The Internet has become an extremely difficult issue today. Different scientists are analyzing its different aspects. especially today it is a serious problem that the harmful cartilage in the minds of adolescents is growing. The article presents opinions on this issue.

Keywords: positive reality, mental problem, cyber-attack, phishing, akhboorot culture, physiological need, existential need, social need, prestigious need, spiritual need.

In today's era of globalization, the internet addiction of the younger generation, living in harmony with the demands of the Times, is one of the issues of particular importance. Almost all apartments now have personal computers connected to the internet, which are widely used by teenagers and young people. Social networks have become very important in the lives of children, adolescents and young people. On these internet sites of some sites that negatively affect adolescent psychology the presence indicates how relevant the topic is.

In the process of covering this article, methods of logic, consistency and objectivity of scientific knowledge were widely used. This article carried out an analysis of factors and resources that negatively affect adolescent psychology.

Most children spend a lot of time in front of the monitor, which, as they say, serves to expand their thoughts and worldview. In today's world, the Internet has covered the whole world and all areas of human life. Therefore, now it is very difficult to imagine our life without this source. Nowadays, the socialization of young people is seriously affected by the internet and social networks. The Internet simplifies the way of life of people and opens the door to many opportunities for them. Also great in study and work helps. People can receive any information of interest on a particular topic in a short time, refer to any point in the world in a matter

of seconds. The Internet gives humanity great opportunities are a great discovery. It is worth noting separately that both pros and cons of the internet there is. On the internet, information that negatively affects the consciousness of the younger generation in particular is very abundant. Through the internet in the current threatening time it is clear that ironic information being disseminated, various destructive ideas, despicable vices that erode decency worry every conscious person.

internet-related disruptions in later times, from the global network to the infamous there is a growing number of users. As a result, electronic publications and videos that are starting to go astray are widely distributed. Strange one's own young people masterfully uses the internet to lure them into their traps. By identifying themselves as "close friends" or "guides", young people are on the right track distracting. In fact, they have no knowledge of religion and Sharia at all, except that the gang does not go beyond repeating what they have memorized from the beginning. Other from the side, they see that with this ignorance they also pull others to the verge of a jar and they do not know that someone is playing on the drum. Before that, religion-he spoke various attractive words about faith, prayer, Paradise, and guided the young people of the cave beat up and eventually become a victim of disgrace. It is necessary to know that what is obtained from the internet is correct, reliable and harmless. To the difference of good-bad it is seriously alarming that young people who do not go perceive any information transmitted over the internet as true. All this leads to a gradual decline in the personality, since, having difficulty communicating with their peers, asocial adolescents exacerbate problems in society.

For many young people, the internet is used as an entertainment tool, the fact that it is a source of valuable knowledge, as well as auxiliary weapons in educational activities, fall into second place. It should always be borne in mind that a person who has entered the world of the Internet Without Borders is a grief of time, life. After all, this is a global network having vast territories, in which a person can spend hours wandering and ineffectively missing his days. In today's era of violent globalization, youth consciousness is effective and effective from harmful ideas and influences that

are coming through the internet reliable protection is becoming more and more relevant. This is due to the work of teachers, propagandists of spirituality, to be more alert and alert to parents, to strengthen the ideological and ideological immunity of the younger generation requires further expansion of scope.

In addition to the fact that various games played by teenagers are just an interesting activity, some of them can pose a serious threat to their life and health. Many sites show psychological and emotional changes observed by adolescents and young people in adulthood, to oneself in behavior when it is possible to make good use of properties, face conflict situations with close people and have a high tendency to access unauthorized sites attracts.

The Internet is an abstract phenomenon, and its impact on adolescents is equally ambiguous. This is due to the fact that it has no boundaries, which means that it cannot protect adolescents from various information and information that contradicts social norms. In addition to useful information, there are drugs, suicide cases, terrorist actions, pornographic materials that pose a great danger to young people who have not yet formed a full range of spiritual values. In particular, the sensational game on the internet, known to everyone, can be taken as a vivid example of this, that is, provocative tasks that this game, called "Blue Whale", requires to perform without discussion, making teenagers the ending contains cruel instructions encouraging suicide. Participation in it of many children with poor psychological immunity took his life. If not properly controlled by adults, young people are negative on the social network it becomes an object of manipulation as a result of informational and psychological influences. It is not uncommon for young people to be used as a weapon of information warfare, to be involved in public protest actions. Through the child's social networks, the possibility of involvement in extremist groups, destructive religious organizations whose activities are aimed at committing non-social, illegal, including criminal acts, is a special danger to the child. All this is growing causes serious negative consequences for younger generations.

The downsides of the Internet impact are that it includes various data that can cause sad consequences for young people. In particular, those who call for a suicide, promote drugs, alcohol, are encouraged to commit various acts of terrorism, while others are active on different sites. Members of such sites can commit suicide, buy cold weapons and drugs, and learn how to use them. Adolescents, on the other hand, are able to quickly acquire information in such a Category.

STATE AND LAW

The concept and essence of the preliminary investigation.

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Annotation: the article analyzes the opinion of scientists regarding the concept of preliminary investigation, which is a form of pre-trial proceedings of a case in criminal proceedings, and advanced the definition of authorship on the concept of pre-investigation examination.

Keywords: preliminary investigation, application, criminal reports, inquirer, investigator, prosecutor, criminal prosecution.

For the last years in our country, certain work has been carried out on improving the judicial sphere. In particular, in connection with the adoption of the Law No. 442 of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On amendments and additions to certain legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the improvement of the Institute of inquiry” dated September 6, 2017, the procedural status of the examination institute was strengthened until preliminary investigation.

A number of procedural scientists have talked about the concept of the preliminary investigation, its essence and its significance, until now there is no unified opinion on the concept of this stage. This suggests that this institution is multifaceted.

Referring to the tariff given in our legislation, according to Article 320² of the CPC: “Preliminary investigation includes measures to check criminal applications, messages and other information, to make a decision on the result of their consideration, as well as to strengthen and preserve traces of crimes, objects and documents that may be relevant to the case”.

Processual scholar, M.Botaev states that there are a number of ambiguities in the concept of pre-investigation examination, which are presented in this norm of

the law, and the issue associated with determining the form of its implementation in the formation of the concept of preliminary investigation cannot be bypassed.

At the same time M.Botaev, analyzing the opinions of a number of scientists on the concept of preliminary investigation, noted that at the stage of preliminary investigation the data or evidence should be collected only as a result of procedural and investigative actions carried out in the manner prescribed by law, and gave his author's description for preliminary investigation:

Preliminary investigation –a separate form of pre-trial proceedings and is a system of investigative and procedural actions aimed at making a legal and justified decision of responsible state bodies and officials with relevant powers by collecting, examining and evaluating evidence on criminal applications, messages and other information [1, p 22].

L.A. Savina believes that “preliminary investigation-investigation-competent state bodies and officials in accordance with criminal procedural legislation are aimed at determining the reliability of the information contained in the message about the presence of criminal signs and collecting additional information describing this phenomenon, based on law and legislative acts aimed at making a legal decision on the application or message”[2, 8p].

The issue of ensuring the rights of individuals in the process of examination before the investigation is of particular importance in its relevance. V.S.Shadrin comments on the concept of pre-investigation inquiry, arguing that the state and effectiveness of ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of individuals in criminal proceedings largely depends on the extent to which these rights are secured in the pre-trial proceedings. It also believes that problematic situations associated with the non-provision or limitation of the rights and freedoms of persons involved in criminal-procedural relations arise precisely during the period of pre-trial proceedings [3, p 110].

On this issue A.B. Divaev noted that the initiation of a criminal case at the end of the preliminary investigation serves to initiate a preliminary investigation, noting

that the preliminary investigation stage should also be called the stage of initiating a criminal case [4, p 25]. A.P. Rijakov also expressed an opinion in this content, according to which the initiation of a criminal case is a time interval, within the framework of which a specific activity is carried out, the so-called preliminary investigation of the criminal application (message) [5, p 7].

Thus, A.P. Rijakov argues that, as the main tasks of the preliminary investigation stage, it is to actively clarify the necessary conditions for reviewing the primary information received or collected about the crime, as well as for making a decision to initiate a criminal case. It can be said from the above that, in his opinion, this stage has two functions. **Firstly**, it consists in responding to each fact of the situation associated with the commission of a crime, and **secondly** – in the later stages of the criminal process, in particular, in the initial stage of Investigation, protecting against the consideration of facts that are not related to the provocation of a criminal case (reducing the volume of work) [6, p 2].

A.M. Korolev comments on the pre-investigation examination. He points out that this stage of criminal proceedings is separate from the initiation of a criminal case, in his opinion, “there is another stage before the stage of criminal proceedings, at this stage, in addition to the implementation of certain procedural actions, issues of ensuring the rights and freedoms of the individual are also considered” [7, p 129].

In this place S.I. Girko points out that the stage of conducting a preliminary investigation, while touching on the preliminary investigation, is considered as a component, structural element of the stage of initiating a criminal case in scientific literature and educational manuals. Also at this stage, there has been talk by procedural researchers of replacing the term “criminal prosecution” with the term “preliminary investigation inquiry”, with both terms being viewed as equally powerful and interchangeable [8, p 235-236].

In this regard. D.M.Mirazov's opinion deserves attention. He believes that “preliminary investigation inquiry is a primary stage of criminal proceedings in which the question of whether or not a criminal petition, notice and other information

will be investigated and a criminal case will be brought. At this stage, as a result of a criminal act, the process of implementing a period of protection of the legitimate interests of the affected citizens begins” [9, p 4].

From the above points, it follows that preliminary investigation is not only aimed at performing crime-fighting tasks, regulated by the Criminal-Procedural Code, preliminary investigation authorities to prevent or prevent a crime collect and store evidence, catch suspects of a crime and search for suspects who are hiding, to ensure that the material damage caused by the crime is compensated, a separate stage of pre-trial proceedings, consisting in the activities of conducting non-delay investigative actions in a criminal case. In other words, preliminary investigation is a set of actions carried out on the investigation of applications and messages about a crime committed or being prepared.

The preliminary investigation Institute is a legal guarantee of the protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual, and, while ensuring the violated rights of persons who have filed applications and complaints, is of social-political, criminal-legal and criminal-procedural importance in the Prevention of further crime in society. The socio-political significance of the examination before the investigation is manifested in the following:

- the legal and reasonable decision to be made as a result of the investigation before the investigation is in the further strengthening of citizens ' confidence in the activities of law enforcement agencies;
- in the rapid and lawful elimination of conflict situations arising between citizens;
- in the case of decision-making by state bodies and officials with relevant powers only on the outcome of the investigation before the investigation.

The criminal justice significance of pre-investigation examination consists in identifying common signs of qualification of a person's committed crime and determining the circumstances associated with determining which type of legal responsibility the committed social Act belongs to, and in situations where the crime

is found to exist, determining exactly what Article, part and clause of the JC of a socially dangerous act.

The criminal-procedural significance of preliminary investigation is as follows:

- to expose those responsible for the Fair Punishment of anyone who commits a crime, and for the fact that no person who is not guilty shall be held accountable and not convicted;
- all the evidence and data collected in the case are thoroughly analyzed, evaluated and based on them draw an appropriate conclusion;
- the implementation of the constitutional rights of the participants of the preliminary investigation, as well as the provision of the rights and legitimate interests of other participants in the criminal process;
- the participants of the preliminary investigation have the right to appeal to the prosecutor over the decision of authorized officials to initiate a criminal case, refuse to provoke or send it according to its belonging during the period established by law;
- creation of procedural guarantees so that citizens are not subject to criminal liability and punishment in violation of the law.

While the abundance and variety of definitions of the concept of preliminary investigation can be traced back to the breadth of the scope of this institution, it also shows to what extent it is complex [1, p 24].

Adding to some of the points expressed above by procedural scientists, the preliminary investigation Institute is the initial stage of criminal proceedings, and this stage includes a very complex and responsible task of carrying out preliminary investigation activities. This is a separate case in which the processual and non-processual activities associated with its specific characteristics overlap with each other. This stage is fundamentally different from other stages of criminal proceedings in terms of the above characteristics.

We consider it expedient to state article 320² of the CPC in the wording.

“Preliminary investigation - examination of the application, notification and other information of the crime by the competent authorities is the initial stage of pre-trial proceedings in connection with the implementation of measures to collect and preserve evidence relevant to the case in accordance with the legislation and making a decision in the appropriate order on the outcome”.

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Institutional and legal basis of local council

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Abstract: In this thesis, the legal status of representative bodies of the local state power of Karakalpakstan issues related to the field were thoroughly scientifically analyzed on the basis of normative legal documents and scientific opinions of scientists and experts.

Key words: council, district, city, decision, authority, structure, secretariat, commission.

State management bodies are characterized differently according to the scope of powers and opportunities. According to the scope of authority, the administration is divided into higher and local level bodies. High-level bodies of the state fully express power and exercise it on the territory of the country. Local bodies perform their functions in the respective territorial units, and the scope of their authority also applies only to these regions.

Only based on the legislative norms regulating local state power, regional, district and city councils of people's deputies are understood as representative bodies of local state power.

Some researchers and scientists interpret the category of local representative bodies differently in their research work.

Representative bodies of local state power are territorial people that ensure the implementation of tasks of socio-economic development common to these regions, the implementation of local legislation, relations between state power and management bodies and self-government bodies of citizens, and the involvement of residents in the management of the region, district and city. Councils of deputies.

The legal status of state authorities is determined by their powers, directions of activity and organizational and legal basis. Among other things, based on the legislation, it can be noted that district and city Councils of People's Deputies are given clear powers as a representative body of state power within the framework of

the implementation of common socio-economic development tasks, which is the main sign of their legal status.

In Karakalpakstan, district and city Councils of People's Deputies perform tasks similar to the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the legislative body of the republic. In particular, adoption of a regulatory legal document in the form of a decision, listening to the reports of the mayor and heads of state administration bodies, approving issues based on the presentation of the mayor, etc.

In our opinion, the legal status of representative bodies of local state power should be understood as their legal status, i.e., the procedure for the establishment of local councils, their powers and their validity period, the guarantees of the councils' activity and the set of related organizational and legal relations.

Issues within the legal status of the local councils of the Republic of Karakalpakstan can be analyzed as follows on the basis of the legislative norms of the field.

1) The procedure for the establishment of local councils. Since councils are representative bodies, of course organized by election. Relations related to the preparation and conduct of elections of deputies of district and city councils of people's deputies are regulated by the election legislation.

2) Powers of Local Councils. According to the Law on Local State Power, at the same time, People's Deputies of District and City Councils are responsible for the execution of high-level legislative acts in the implementation of the tasks of general socio-economic development of the regions and the relations between state power and management bodies and self-government bodies of citizens, involving residents in the management of cities and districts. implements relevant powers within the scope of ensuring.

3) Guarantees in the activity of local councils. The independence of the district and city Councils of People's Deputies was established at the same time. That is, in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 2, 2024 "On measures to increase the efficiency of the activities of local state authorities" it

was established that "interference in the activities of local councils by state authorities and management bodies will not be allowed".

Also, although the system of guarantees of the activities of local councils is not defined by the relevant legal norms in the current legislation, it should be taken into account that the activities of the subjects organizing the activity of the council, that is, deputies, are guaranteed. In particular, issues such as "the protection of the rights, honor and dignity of the deputy, the right to immunity of the deputy, the right to be immediately accepted by officials, the exemption of the deputy from military gatherings, his information and material and technical support, and the right to free travel in transport are the main guarantees of the deputy's activity" is considered.

The concept **of the legal status** of representative bodies of local state power of Karakalpakstan includes the order of organization of local councils of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, powers, guarantees of activity and other organizational and legal relations.

It should be noted that today the local state power needs a separate regulatory legal document that separates the legal status of the representative bodies from the executive bodies.

Of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 was developed by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022 in connection with the implementation of the State Program on the implementation of the State Program on "Glorification of Human Value and Active Neighborhood Year" Draft Law "On Local Representative Bodies" was developed.

The draft law "On local representative bodies" consists of 7 chapters and 58 articles, which include the economic basis of the activity of the local representative body, its structure and organizational basis of their activity, powers of the Councils of People's Deputies, guarantees of legality in the activities of the Council of People's Deputies, implementation of the control of the Council the rules regarding the increase are reflected.

At the same time, reforms aimed at strengthening the role of local councils in state and community management, establishing local state power in new constitutional and legal conditions are being implemented on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 2, 2024 "On measures to increase the effectiveness of the activities of local state authorities".

With this Decree, in order to increase the role of representative bodies of local state power in solving important issues of society and state life, certain powers are transferred to the local Councils of People's Deputies and certain representative names of the Council are being systematized.

With this Decree, tasks and functions are assigned to local Councils only by legal acts, state authorities and management bodies are not allowed to interfere in the activities of local Councils, the practice of clearly defining tasks between representative bodies of local state power and executive authorities in the development of draft normative legal documents introduction, it was determined that local executive authorities are responsible for the performance of tasks assigned to local state authorities in normative legal documents, which are not specific to the powers of local councils established by law.

These norms directly strengthen the legal status of regional councils and ensure their independence from executive bodies.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the reforms implemented today strengthen the legal status of local councils, ensure their functioning independently of executive bodies, and create a people's representative institution.

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TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCE**Factors affecting the safety of hydraulic structures****Paluanov Daniyar Tanirbergenovich**

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Annotation. This article provides information on factors affecting the safety of operation of hydraulic structures. The safety rules for hydraulic structures and criteria for their classification are given.

Keywords: hydraulic structures, safety, natural and anthropogenic factors, rules, criteria.

Hydraulic structures are a serious factor affecting the environment and people. Hydraulic structures have relatively high reliability and durability; many of them operate for tens and even hundreds of years. However, world statistics show that the possibility of damage and destruction of hydraulic structures cannot be ruled out. Among the causes of damage to hydraulic structures, socio-economic reasons have recently acquired great importance. Hydraulic facilities are seriously threatened by natural and anthropogenic factors, as well as a number of organizational factors. Damage to hydraulic structures and reservoirs poses a great danger to the population, natural and economic objects, infrastructure, etc. Therefore, the increasing risk of damage and destruction of hydraulic structures forces us to pay close attention to the problem of their safety [1].

According to the safety rules for hydraulic structures [2], they are divided into the following classes:

Class I – hydraulic structures of very high danger;

Class II – hydraulic structures of increased danger;

Class III – hydraulic structures of medium danger;

Class IV – hydraulic structures of low danger.

The criteria for the classification of hydraulic structures are: the type and depth of the soil, the purpose and conditions of use, the influence of the maximum pressure on the water-retaining structure, the consequences of possible hydrodynamic accidents. The consequences of accidents at hydraulic structures represent one or another level of danger of hydraulic structures for the population, industry, agriculture, transport, water and land resources, etc.

Social, technical and environmental safety are defined separately in these Rules. Social safety is a feature of a facility that determines its ability to prevent the occurrence of events and conditions that may threaten operating personnel and the population. Technical safety is a characteristic of an object that determines its reliability in emergency situations. Environmental safety is a property that determines the ability of an object to prevent the occurrence of events and conditions that may threaten ecosystems, individual representatives of flora and fauna, their habitat and the human environment.

Factors that determine the safety of hydraulic structures are usually divided into three groups: natural, man-made and factors arising as a result of restrictions on the use of natural resources (technical, economic, social, environmental, etc.) (Fig. 1).

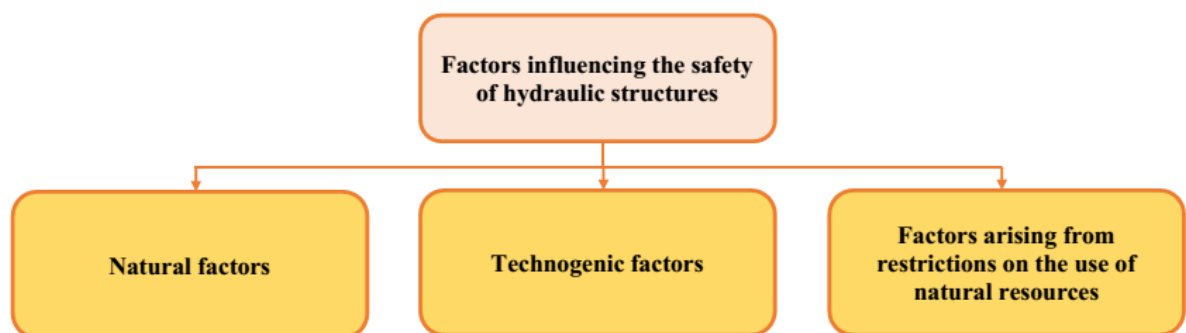


Figure 1. Factors influencing the safety of hydraulic structures

Natural factors take into account: the hydrological regime of the river, seismicity of the area of hydraulic structures, engineering-geological and hydrogeological conditions, including the physical and mechanical properties of foundation soils, as well as soil materials of hydraulic structures, climatic influences,

stability of banks and slopes. Technogenic factors are divided into design-technological, construction-technological and operational-technological. Among the design and technological factors, the leading ones are the designs and parameters of structures, as well as errors in research, design and construction. Construction and technological factors include: loads and impacts during the construction period, defects in work performance, variability in the physical and mechanical properties of soils determined by construction technology, performance of temporary building structures, etc. Operational and technological factors include: sediments and pollutants in the reservoir, eutrophication reservoir, filtration through structures, flow regulation, landslide of banks and erosion of the base of structures, damage to structural elements, provision of the facility with the resources necessary for the normal operation of hydraulic structures, qualifications of operating personnel, reliability of the monitoring system.

Problems of ensuring the safety of hydraulic structures require solving many problems based on modern scientific and technical approaches, methods for diagnosing the condition of structures and measures to improve the reliability and safety of their use.

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