

modern views and research

International scientific and practical Conference

2021



September-December



Egham, England



Conference proceedings available
at virtualconference.press

Modern views and research – 2021
International scientific and practical Conference
ISBN 978-1-83853-487-5

Modern views and research – 2021
International scientific and practical Conference

Chief Editor: R.Shilton

Registered Office – 105. Shelton Street, Covent Garden,
London, WC2H 9JQ, UK
International scientific and practical Conference
Modern views and research - 2021, November, 2021: Egham. Independent
Publishing Network Ltd – PP. 172.
Date signed for printing,
For students, research workers

ISBN 978-1-83853-487-5
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5749295>
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6156-3630>
Publisher: Independent Publishing Network.
© Authors, 2021
© Independent Publishing Network Ltd
Modern views and research - 2021
The collection of scientific papers available on
Virtualconferences.press

**The use of the subtypes of lexical transformation in the translation process of
Uzbek national great novel “O’tkan kunlar”**

Masharipova Yulduz Otaxanovna

English language teacher at Urgench state university

E-mail: masharipova_yulduz@list.ru

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5549585>

Annotation: In this article the subtypes of lexical transformation, a concretization and a generalization, are discussed. Their main features are learned deeply by the samples from the book “O’tkan kunlar” which is written by Abdullah Qadiri and its translation into English language by great worldwide known translators Carol Ermakova and Mark Reese.

Keywords: lexical substitution, concretization, generalization, source language (SL), target language (TL).

A translator has to do different types of linguistic transformations during the translation. Because there is a great difference in formal and semantic systems of two languages. And in order to gain equivalence between two languages translator should be very attentive and must ensure that the knowledge, rules of the source language’s text must be translated into target language without any mistakes. If there appears any problem during the translation, then the lexical transformations come to help to the translator. According to Z. Proshina, “lexical transformations can change the semantic core of a translated word”. In turn they serve to save the original meaning of the word too. [1; 42] And Aznaurova mentioned that there are three elementary types of lexical transformations. They are lexical substitutions, supplementation and omissions. [2; 9] The first type lexical substitution is used when there are not equivalents of the lexical units of words and stable combinations of the source language while translating them into target language. And as a translation technique a lexical substitution has several subtypes. The first one is a *concretization*. It is called

as a specification, or substituting words also. And in this lexical substitution a word with a broader meaning or sense is replaced by one of the word which has a narrower meaning. And the second subtype of lexical substitution is *generalization*. It is a vice versa of concretization, that is substituting words of a narrower meaning with those of a wider sense. Let's analyse the samples of concretization and generalization in the translations of "O'tkan kunlar": **Abdullah Qadiri**: "*Qish kunlari bir tutam*, "ha, deguncha" kech bo'ladir. Bu kun ham "ha deguncha"ga ham qolmay kech bo'lg'an, mehmonlarning kelishkaniga yarim soatlab vaqt o'tkan edi. Qutidor mehmonlarni ixlos va samimiyat bilan kutar, ziyofat *quyuq-suyuqlari* bilan to'la-to'kis davom etar edi. To'ybeka ichkari bilan tashqarig'a yugurib *dasturxon yangilar, choy tashir edi*. Xizmat tugalayozg'andan keyin To'ybeka o'zining *sovub qolg'an oshini* yemak uchun Oftob oyimlar yonig'a o'lturdi." [3; 31] **Carol Ermakova**: "*Winter days are so brief*, before you can so much as look around, dusk is already falling. This day seemed even shorter, half an hour had already slipped by since the guests were welcomed. Kutidor met them with exceptional warmth and gaiety, *The dishes were plentiful and varied*. Toibeka scurried between the male and female parts of the house, *swapping dishes and fetching tea*. When she finally found a free moment, the servant sat down with Oftobayim to finish up her *pilaf, long-since grown cold*." [4; 34] **Mark Reese**: "*Short winter days* meant that one could barely accomplish anything before sundown. This day darkened like the others, almost without a word. Half an hour after the sun dropped from the silvery, overcast sky, the guests arrived. *Qutidor solemnly welcomed them with the openheartedness that was in his nature*. Toibeka moved quickly between the male and female rooms, serving refreshments, *changing the tablecloth*, and handing tea to the guests. After she had finished serving, Toibeka sat down near Oftob Oyim and ate her *cold food*." [5; 51]

In Uzbek language "bir tutam" is used to show the time, which means "very short time". [6; 205] This phraseological unit is concretized as "Winter days are so brief" by Carol Ermakova and as "Short winter days" by Mark Reese. Both translations were translated precisely so that the readers of the target language could

fully understand the content and reality of the original. Now let's pay attention to the translation of the another phrase *quyuq-suyuq*. It means "dishes, meals" in source language text. [6; 396] Carol Ermakova concretized this phrase as "*The dishes were plentiful and varied*", while Mark Reese translated as "*Qutidor solemnly welcomed them with the openheartedness that was in his nature*". And Carol Ermakova's translation is closer to the original text. The last sample from the passage of SL is *sovub qolg'an osh*. "*Osh*" is a national dish of Uzbek nation. It has several meanings in Uzbek language, but in the context of the SL it means pilaf. [6; 168] Carol Ermakova concretized it as *pilaf, long-since grown cold*, while Mark Reese generalized its meaning as *cold food*. *Food* means "the things that people or animals eat" in Macmillan dictionary. [7; 547] In conclusion, we can say that both translators used the two subtypes of lexical substitution, a concretization and a generalization, effectively in their translation process.

Used literature

1. Zoya Proshina. Theory of translation (English and Russian). Vladivostok Far Eastern University Press. 2008. 42 p.
2. E.S. Aznaurova, Kh.I. Abdurakhmanova, I.M. Demidova, M.T. Iriskulov, N.V. Phomenko, M.A. Sabirova, S. T. Takhirjanova, M.K. Khudaiberganova. Translation theory and practice. Ukituvchi. 1989. 9 p.
3. Abdulla Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar. Novel. "Sharq" Press. Tashkent 2018.
4. Carol Ermakova. Days Gone by. Nouveau Monde Editions. Paris. 2018.
5. Mark Reese. O'tkan kunlar (Bygone Days). Published by Muloqot Cultural Engagement Program. Nashville TN. 2018.
1. E.Begmatov, A.Madvaliyev, N.Mahkamov, T.Mirzayev, N.To'khliyev, E.Umarov, D. Khudoyberganova, A. Khojiyev. Dictionary of the Uzbek language. "Uzbekistan national encyclopedia" Press. Tashkent.
2. Macmillan English Dictionary. For advanced learners. Bloomsbury Publishing Plc. 2002.

**MODERN OBSTETRIC ASPECTS OF PROGNOSTICATION AND
MANAGEMENT TACTICS OF A POSTPARTUM PREGNANCY**

Negmatullayeva M.N. , Ismoilova M.Z.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bukhara State Medical Institute named after
Abu Ali IbnSina of the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan.

<http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5552153>

Relevance of the research. Premature pregnancy (PP) is a problem of great scientific and practical interest in obstetrics. Its significance is explained by many labor complications, a high percentage of deliveries, and high perinatal mortality. Many issues of this pathology have not yet been resolved. The questions of etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostics of this form of pathology have not been studied definitively and there is no unified point of view concerning the tactics of management of pregnancy and labor (Strizhakov A.N. et al., 2003; Savelyeva G.M., 2002; Bolshakova Ye.E., 1998; Timokhina T.F., 2003; Rand L, Robinson J.N., 2000; Alexander J.M., McIntire D.D., 2000).

The objective of the research. To develop a system of diagnostic and therapeutic measures in women with overdue pregnancies to optimize the management of prenatal period and labor.

Materials and Methods. Following the research objectives, 120 pregnant women in the maternity and pregnancy pathology departments of the Regional Perinatal Center were examined. These included 40 women with a carry-over pregnancy of 42 weeks or more (1-group), 40 women with an extended pregnancy (2-group), and 40 women with a term pregnancy of 38 to 40 weeks and term ended in term independent labor (3-group). To identify the criteria for differential diagnosis of real term and prolonged pregnancy and to choose optimal management of pregnancy and labor, the following tests will be conducted: premenopausal studies of women; a dynamic study of blood serum adaptive hormone levels-estriol, progesterone, cortisol and blood electrolytes, calcium and magnesium levels; determination of serum optical density. In addition, Echo-EG examination of the placenta and cervix, USDG of uterine and umbilical artery blood flow with the determination of SBP and PI will be performed.

All medical checks of women will be carried out based on the Bukhara Perinatal Center, women's clinics of Bukhara, and the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology No.2 of the Bukhara State Medical Institute. To study the main indices of adaptive hormones, microelements and optical density of blood serum, blood serum samples of women will be used. From methods of functional diagnostics will be applied - ultrasound, USDG and Echo-EG.

Results of the study. The incidence of premature pregnancy was 2-3%. Obesity was the most common pathology among women. The most frequent complications of pregnancy were chronic fetal hypoxia, gestational anemia, and gestational diabetes mellitus. The course of labor was more often complicated by untimely expulsion of amniotic fluid, abnormal labor activity, more frequent abdominal operative delivery. Newborns were characterized by higher birth weight and lower Apgar score at birth.

References

1. Sukhikh G.T., Baibarina E.N., Shuvalova M.P., Pismenskaya T.V. Russian trends in reducing perinatal losses given the transition to international criteria of birth registration // Obstetrics and Gynecology. 2013. № 12. pp. 79-85.

2. Menon R. Oxidative stress damage as a detrimental factor in preterm birth pathology // *Front. Immunol.* 2014. Vol. 12. № 5. P. 567. Lectures for physicians19 Obstetrics and gynecology
3. Sukhikh G.T., Vartapetova N.V. Preterm Birth. Clinical Protocol. V.I. Kulakov Scientific Center for Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology. V.I. Kulakov, 2011.
4. Khapova T.V., Olenov A.V., Vykhristyuk Yu.V. Premature labor, risk factors, prognosis // *Bulletin of Peoples' Friendship University of Russia.* 2016. № 2. pp. 208-211.
5. Romero R., Miranda J., Chaiworapongsa T. et al. Sterile intra-amniotic inflammation in asymptomatic patients with a sonographic short cervix: prevalence and clinical significance // *J. Matern. Fetal Neonatal Med.* 2015. Vol. 28. № 11. pp. 1343–1359.
6. Sidelnikova V.M., Ledina A.V.. Tactics of Management of Women with Habitual Non-Pregnancy and Chronic Intrauterine Infection // *Gynecology.* 2000. T. 2. № 3. pp. 72-76.
7. Sidelnikova V.M., Sukhikh G.T. Non-pregnancy. MOSCOW: MIA, 2010. pp. 200-215.
8. Iakashvili S.N., Samchuk P.M. Features of the course and outcome of singleton pregnancy after in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer, depending on the factor of infertility // *Modern problems of science and education: electronic scientific journal.* 2017. № 3.
9. Merz E. Ultrasound diagnostics in obstetrics and gynecology. Obstetrics Vol. 1 / translated from English, ed. by Prof. A.I. Gus. Moscow: Medpress-Inform, 2011.
10. Le Ray C., Scherier S., Anselem O. et al. Association between oocyte donation and maternal and perinatal outcomes in women aged 43 years or older // *Hum. Reprod.* 2012. Vol. 27. № 3. pp. 896–901.
11. Trifonova N.S., Zhukova E.V., Aleksandrov L.S. et al. The course of pregnancy, childbirth and perinatal outcomes in surrogate mothers // *Voprosy gynecology, obstetrics and perinatology.* 2017. T. 16. № 3. pp. 6-13.
12. Sichinava L.G., Panina O.G., Gamsakhurdia K.G. Discordant fetal growth in pregnant women with monochorionic twins // *Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproduction.* 2015. T. 9. № 1. pp. 6-12.
13. Westerway S.C., Pedersen L.H., Hyett J. Cervical length measurement: comparison of transabdominal and transvaginal approaches // *Australas J. Ultrasound Med.* 2015. Vol. 18. № 1. pp. 19-26.
14. Astafieva OV, Karyakina IV, Aslanyan EA, Mikheeva NV Uterine-cervical angle as an additional ultrasound marker for the prediction of preterm birth // *Kuban Scientific Medical Bulletin.* 2018. T. 25. № 6. pp. 26-31.
15. Bolotskikh VM, Borisova VY The role of determining biochemical markers and cervicometry in diagnosing threatening preterm birth // *Obstetrics and Gynecology.* 2015. № 2. pp. 94-98.
16. Dicke G.B. Diagnosis of high risk of preterm birth based on biochemical tests // *Obstetrics and Gynecology.* 2018. № 7. pp. 108-112.
17. Kekki M., Kurki T., Kärkkäinen T. et al. Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein-1 in cervical secretion as a predictor of preterm delivery // *Acta Obstet. Gynecol. Scand.* 2001. Vol. 80. № 6. pp. 546–551.
18. Sukchaya K., Phupong V. Comparative study of a positive rate of placental alpha-microglobulin-1 test in pre-term pregnant women with and without uterine contraction // *J. Obstet. Gynaecol.* 2013. Vol. 33. № 6. pp. 566–568.
19. Di Fabrizio L., Giardina I., Cetin I. et al. New methods for predicting preterm birth: the PAMG-1 test // *Minerva Ginecol.* 2018. Vol. 70. № 5. pp. 635–640.
20. Van Holsbeke C., Dam K., Staelens A. et al. Comparison of the fetal fibronectin (Rapid fFN) and placental alpha microglobulin-1 (PartoSure) tests for predicting imminent spontaneous preterm birth // *Ultrasound Obstet. Gynecol.* 2016. Vol. 48. № 1. P. 84.
21. Lotfi G., Faraz S., Nasir R. et al. Comparison of the effectiveness of a PAMG-1 test and standard clinical assessment in predicting preterm birth and reducing unnecessary hospital admissions // *J. Matern. Fetal Neonatal Med.* 2009. Vol. 32. № 5. pp. 793–797

STUDY OF THE PROPERTIES OF FIBERS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF KNITTED PRODUCTS

Sidikjanov J.S

Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5555885>

Abstract: The main physical and mechanical properties of knitted fabrics are air permeability, toughness and shape retention properties, while the shape retention properties of knitted fabric are elongation, return deformation and elasticity. These properties are mainly due to the fiber content of the yarns used to weave the material. This article describes the properties of the basic fibers used in the manufacture of knitwear.

Keywords: yarn, knitted product, natural fibers, hygienic, cotton, silk, wool, deformation, synthetic, nylon, lycra.

The yarn is used to produce fabric has great importance in determining the quality of a knitted product. The quality of the product is 70% determined by the quality of the spun yarn. The composition of the yarn can be natural, artificial or synthetic.

Natural yarns are environmentally friendly and contain only natural fibers - plant and animal wool. Natural spun yarns are of high quality, high hygienic properties and relatively high cost.

Cotton fiber. *The most widely used fiber in the production of knitted fabrics is cotton fiber. Cotton yarn is the main raw material, especially in the production of knitted fabrics for underwear. Because the hygienic properties of cotton fiber are very high. The advantage of cotton fiber is low thermal conductivity, good dyeing in various dyes, no breaking down under the influence of alkalis and other chemicals, resistance to abrasion. The hygroscopicity of cotton is much higher. Cotton fiber products are widely used in sewing.*

Cotton yarn has a low summer burn rate, and knitwear produced from it is durable and absorbs moisture well. Knitwear is mainly made of medium-fiber cotton yarn [1,4].

Products made of cotton yarn are very comfortable and soft. Cotton yarn is sometimes used in conjunction with other yarns. Products made of cotton yarn have a high shrinkage, and in the design and manufacture of products made of cotton yarn it should be pay special attention to the characteristics of knitwear.

Natural silk. Natural silk yarn is obtained from two types of silkworms. The first type of them feeds on the leaves of the mulberry tree, the second type on the leaves of the oak tree. In Uzbekistan, silkworm cocoons are processed to make valuable yarns for the textile industry.

There are four main types of yarn - 1.56 tex; 2.33 tex; 3.22 tex and 4.65 tex long yarns are obtained of cocoons.

Natural silk is thin and fine. The high value of silk is due to the fact that the fabrics made of it have a beautiful appearance, high strength, good dyeing, flexibility, easy absorption of moisture. Spun silk yarns, along with cotton yarns, are used to make knitted fabrics and products. Underwear and outerwear woven from cotton yarn with the addition of natural silk fibers, in particular, improve the consumer properties, including air permeability, hygroscopic and, most importantly, hygienic properties. This indicates that these products can be used in hot climates [2-4].

Wool fiber. Wool fibers are longer than cotton fibers, have low strength but high elasticity. Wool absorbs moisture well and retains it for a long time. Under the influence of steam, temperature and pressure, wool fibers can change their shape. Based on this feature, sewing technology uses the method of wet-heat treatment of fabrics and garments.

Wool fibers conduct heat slowly. For this reason, heat-insulating knitted fabrics and clothes are made of wool fiber.

Viscose fiber. To obtain viscose fiber, cellulose is extracted from fir tree, pine and white pine wood. Viscose yarns are formed in the wet method. The streams of solution from the filler holes enter the settling bath. Here the viscose solidifies in the form of fine silk threads. The finished yarn is wrapped in special spools. During the finishing process, viscose yarns are washed, bleached and dyed. The linear density of individual fibers is 0,27-0,66 tex. The linear density of complex yarns depends on the thickness and number of individual yarns that make them up. Viscose is less durable than natural silk [5,6].

The fibers formed to increase it are immediately stretched, so that the cellulose molecules are parallel to the fiber axis. In the wet state, the strength of viscose is reduced by 30-65%. Viscose elongation is up to 22%. Up to 70% of total elongation is due to plastic deformation. As a result, viscose products become more wrinkled. Viscose fibers are shiny. A fine titanium oxide powder is added to the spinning solution to obtain lactic colour fibers. Under normal conditions, the fiber contains 11% of normal moisture. Its chemical composition and combustion are similar to those of cotton. It does not change its properties when heated to 120 ° C.

The textile industry uses continuous long threads of viscose and cut staple fibers. The length of the staple fiber is 38.0 mm when mixed with cotton. When mixed with wool, it is produced in the amount of 64-75 mm long. Viscose fiber is used to make shirts and suits, knitwear, underwear, socks and ribbons. It is also used in the production of technical fabrics.

Acetate fiber. Cellulose separated from cotton wool is also used as a raw material in the production of these fibers. It is treated with acetic anhydride in a frozen acetic acid environment. The result is a complex ether of cellulose. It is dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and acetone to make a spinning solution. Acetate fiber is formed in a dry way.

In Uzbekistan, acetate fiber is produced at the Fergana Chemical Plant.

The strength of the obtained fibers is slightly lower than that of viscose fibers. It loses less strength when wet. Elongation reaches 22-30%. It has a much higher elasticity than viscose fiber. As a result, acetate fabrics and products are less wrinkled. Hygroscopicity is 6-8%. Soluble in alcohol and acetone. Softens at 140°C. It burns with the smell of yellow flame and vinegar. Acetate fiber is used in the production of fabrics for shirts and underwear [8].

Today, synthetic fibers are widely used in the textile industry. Clothing made using only synthetic yarns is less hygienic, but the addition of a few percent synthetic yarns to natural raw materials improves the shape of the product, increases its strength and abrasion resistance, and significantly increases the purchasing properties of the product.

Polyamide fibers. The group of fibers derived from polyamide substances includes nylon, anyd, enants. The most widely used of these is nylon. The raw material for nylon production is benzene, phenol or cyclohexane, which is processed in chemical plants to obtain caprolactam. In a synthetic fiber plant, caprolactam is converted to a high-molecular substance called polycaprolactam (polyamide) by a synthesis reaction. It is brought to a solution state to form a fiber. Shaping is done dry. The fresh nylon is stretched, moistened, oiled and placed on spools. Nylon is produced in the form of unlimited length yarn and cut staple fiber. The processes of production of anyd and enant fibers are not much different from those of nylon. Polyamide fibers are cylindrical in shape and have high flammability. High strength, flexibility and abrasion resistance. Disadvantages include low hygroscopicity and heat resistance of nylon. Nylon is widely used in the manufacture of fabrics, socks, knitted fabrics and accessories, yarns, ribbons, etc.

Polyester fibers. The group of polyester fibers refers to a type called polyethylene terephthalate (PET). It may also be referred to by the brand names Terylene in the UK, Lavsan in Russia and the former Soviet Union, and Dacron in the US [9]. It is produced from the products of oil refining. Lavsan is similar to nylon in process, structure and properties. It is durable, flexible, resistant to cold, high temperatures, abrasion, solvents, microorganisms. Due to its low hygroscopicity, its properties do not change when wet. It is superior to nylon in heat resistance. However, at temperatures above 145° C and wet ironing, it can become flaky and discolored, leaving shiny stains on the fabric.

Pure lavsan is used to make yarn, nets, technical fabrics, artificial fur, carpets and other materials. When knitting, staple fibers are mixed with natural fibers (spun cotton or wool) or viscose. It is especially widely used in the blending of wool fibers. Clothes made of this fabric have a long service life, do not wrinkle, are easy to wash and iron, and dry very quickly. It is superior to nylon in heat resistance. However, at temperatures above 145° C and wet ironing, it can become flaky and discolored, leaving shiny stains on the fabric.

Polyacrylonitrile fibers. Nitron fiber is obtained from the products of coal, oil or gas refining. Nitron fiber is softer and more lustrous than nylon and lavsan, less

durable, less abrasion resistant and hygroscopic. At the same time, it has valuable properties: it retains heat well, has good elasticity, is resistant to mould and moths. In the manufacture of outer knitwear, it is used in pure form, as well as mixed with wool, cotton, viscose fibers. In Uzbekistan, nitron fiber is produced by the Navoiyazot Association.

Fibers derived from polyvinyl alcohol. These fibers include vinyl, vinylon and other fibers. Vinyl fiber is considered the cheapest of all synthetic fibers. It has a hygroscopicity of 5-8%, a relative tensile strength of 30-40 cN/tex, an elongation of 30-35%, and a wet strength of 15-25%. It starts to heat up at 200° C. Resistant to sunlight. Abrasion resistance is twice as good as cotton. Illuminates slowly when caught in flames. Vinyl is used for the manufacture of household fabrics, both in pure form and mixed with cotton, wool, viscose fibers.

Polyurethane fibers. *Complex polyurethane yarns with a linear density of 2 to 125 tex are called spandex. Spandex is similar to other synthetic fibers, but is one of the elastomers in terms of its physical and mechanical properties. The elastic part of their elongation is high. Relative tensile strength is 6-8 cN / tex, elongation is 600-800%. Its hygroscopicity is small, 1-1.5%, is good abrasion and heat resistant [6,7,8]. They are used in the manufacture of fabrics for knitwear and sportswear, ribbons, corsets and elastic treatment items.*

LYCRA® (Lycra) yarn was patented in 1959 by the American chemical concern DuPont (DuPont). They created a lycra rope from elastane fiber. Elastane (spandex in the USA), a synthetic polyurethane fiber, is similar to rubber in its properties. Lycra fibers are thin, very strong and stretchy, with a very high elasticity. LYCRA® yarn is available in various thicknesses. It is used for all types of cloth, from very thin fabrics to thick heavy fabrics. The lycra fiber can stretch seven times its length and return to its original position like a spring [3,5].

The main advantage of being lycra in the structure of fabric of manufacturing a product is elongation and full return of the product size after loading.

The ratio of natural, synthetic and artificial yarns, which are the most widely used in the manufacture of products, is 50-80% of natural or man-made fibers and 50-20% of synthetics. In this case, the knitted fabric is less deformed during operation, retains its shape well after washing, and the fibers do not roll on the surface of the fabric. The knitted product made of this yarn maintains the hygienic qualities of natural fibers, while synthetic fibers increase the durability of the product [10].

Conclusion. Nowadays, the production of knitted fabrics by mixing different fibers is expanding. The production of various fabrics with a new structure of mixed fibers can be divided into the following groups:

1. Natural + natural
2. Natural + artificial
3. Natural + synthetic
4. Artificial + synthetic.

The quality of clothes made of mixed fiber knitted fabrics will increase. The reason for the increase in the quality of clothing is the contrasting properties of yarn and fabrics.

References

1. Textiles and Fashion. Materials, Design and Technology. Edited by Rose Sinclair (2014). Woodhead Publishing Series in Textiles: Number 126, Cambridge, UK: Woodhead Publishing Limited. 4-5.
2. G.A.Kryuchkova “Tekhnologiya shveytno trikotazhnykh izdeliy” Uchebnik. «Akademiya» Moskva 2009.
3. Sarimsakova D. "Ways of effective use of local raw materials in the production of woolen knitwear" thesis of Mas. diss. T.2016. 26-28 pp
4. U.M.Matmusayev, M.Q.Qulmatov, T.A.Ochilov, Material Science. Textbook //Materialshunoslik. O'quv qo'llanma// «ILM ZIYO» Tashkent., 2013
5. B.A. Buzov, N.D. Alymenkova. Materialovedeniye v proizvodstve izdeliy legkoy promishlennosti (shveytnoye proizvodstva). Uchebnik - Moskva. «Akademiya» 2010.
6. T.A.Ochilov, M.Qulmetov and others. Textile Material Science // To'qimachilik materialshunosligi// Tashkent., 2017
7. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyethylene_terephthalate
8. N.N.Nabidzhanova “Development of technology and design of a new assortment of cotton - silk upper knitted products” thesis of candidate's dissertation. Tashkent. 2018. 32-p.
9. N.M.Konopaltseva, P.I.Rogov, N.A.Kryukova “Konstruirovaniye i tekhnologiya izgotovleniya odezhdy iz razlichnykh materialov”. «Akademiya» Moskva 2007

ENTREPRENEURIAL RIGHTS AND ITS PRINCIPLES

**Nigmatov Azizjon Sayfullo oglu,
Inquiry Officer, Zangiota District Department,
Tashkent Region, Department for Combating Economic Crimes under the
Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan.**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5555898>

Abstract: It is known that the construction of a socially oriented market economy in our country began in a very difficult socio-economic and political situation. Therefore, in the first stage of economic reforms, first of all, the legal basis for market-specific innovations was established. The pace of production did not allow for a sharp decline in living standards, the payment situation improved, and attention was paid to improving the priority sectors of production. This article describes basics and subject of entrepreneurial activity and gives information about its main principles.

Keywords: economic reforms, goods and services, entrepreneurial activity.

In any economic system, the production of goods and services is carried out by many enterprises. However, it is only in a market economy that an enterprise (firm) acts as an independently acting subject.

Entrepreneurial activity can be defined as a special kind of activity to combine and organize factors of production (resources) for the production of material goods or services in order to realize the entrepreneur's own interests.

Entrepreneurial activity is a proactive, independent activity of citizens aimed at making a profit and carried out on their own behalf or on behalf of a legal entity.

The following features follow from the concept of "entrepreneurial activity":

- independent activity of capable citizens;
- proactive activities aimed at realizing their abilities;
- the risky nature of entrepreneurship;
- a long-term process aimed at systematic profit making;

- legal activities carried out by both individuals and legal entities for the purpose of producing goods, selling them to other market entities, performing work and providing services.

Subjects of entrepreneurial activity:

- citizens of the Republic;
 - citizens of foreign states;
 - association of citizens (collective entrepreneurs). The status of an entrepreneur is acquired after state registration of a legal or natural person.
- Entrepreneurial activity cannot be carried out without registration.

Entrepreneurial activity can be carried out with or without the formation of a legal entity. Entrepreneurial activity without the formation of a legal entity is carried out by a citizen - an individual entrepreneur who has passed state registration.

The goals and interests of a particular entrepreneur can be very different:

- self-realization,
- receiving high and constant income,
- market conquest,
- long-term survival, etc.

However, in microeconomics, it is customary to consider the main motive for entrepreneurial activity to be the receipt of maximum profit (just as in the analysis of consumer behavior, we proceeded from the desire of the latter to maximize the satisfaction (utility) from the consumption of the goods available to him).

Among the most serious arguments in favor of maximizing profits as the main goal of a business, the following can be highlighted:

Profit is a universal measure of business performance and very few firms have the luxury of taking action that will reduce profits. In most cases, the impact of other goals on the firm's behavior is relatively small.

Fierce competition, in which only the most efficient firms survive, also forces firms to strive to maximize their profits.

The profit maximization assumption makes it possible to successfully explain and predict the behavior of individual firms, as well as the dynamics of their prices and production volumes.

The study of entrepreneurial right as an academic discipline consists in teaching the basics of the legal mechanism for regulating entrepreneurial activity as a complex of property relations: its subjects, objects, reasons for the emergence, exercise of rights; contractual obligations in entrepreneurial activity; protection of rights, etc., as well as in the development of skills in the application of legislation in solving legal issues arising in the activities of entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurial right as an academic discipline reflects the main aspects of legal regulation of both entrepreneurial activity and the activity of entrepreneurs.

The legislation on entrepreneurial activity is the legal acts of various state bodies, which contain legal norms for the regulation of entrepreneurial activity. Depending on the legal force of acts containing legal norms, sources of entrepreneurial right are divided into four large groups: rights, acts of federal government bodies, acts of state executive bodies, acts of executive bodies of subjects.

Entrepreneurial right is characterized by the use of two methods of regulating relations equally: the dispositive method of legal regulation (based on the equality of parties) and the imperative method of legal regulation (based on power and subordination). So, when implementing the norms that establish mandatory requirements for licensing a particular type of activity, the directives of the licensing authority will be applied. At the same time, if the order of the licensing authority is incompetent, then it can be challenged in accordance with the established procedure and recognized as illegal. It should also be borne in mind that state influence can be not only restrictive, prohibitive, etc., it can also be of an incentive, preferential nature. Entrepreneurial right regulation is based on the equality of participants in business relations and, as a rule, finds its expression in the form of a contract. In private legal business relations, all subjects, including the state and an administrative-territorial

unit, act on an equal footing with other participants in these relations. Therefore, the dispositive method of legal regulation of entrepreneurial relations is of great importance and has a positive impact on the development of entrepreneurial activity.

References:

1. Martemyanov V.S. Property law. -M.: "BEK". -1994. Volume 1-2.
- Oleinik O.M. Entrepreneurial (economic) right. - M.: Lawyer. - 2001. Vol.1-2.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES TO INCREASE CHICKEN PRODUCTIVITY

Bazarbaeva Sayora Elgandaevna

Teacher of secondary school No. 138, Tashkent

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5557310>

Abstract. This article proposes a new technology to increase the productivity of chickens. It is effective to keep chickens in cages and provide them with important nutritious food.

Keywords: chicken, battery, technology, eggs, products, poultry

Poultry plays a special role in providing the country's population with rich proteins, nutritious, dietary animal products. Poultry, due to high productivity, fast maturation, low feed consumption (2-3 kg per 10 eggs, 2-3 kg feed per 1 kg of weight gain) in comparison with other farm animals for the production of a product in a short time, low cost, high-quality food. The industry is developing in specialized poultry farms, small poultry farms, farms and personal subsidiary plots. As in other livestock industries, 70% of poultry products are produced in specialized poultry farms. As a result of the intensive use of poultry in poultry farms and small poultry enterprises, they are stored in cage batteries and create the necessary conditions for a microclimate of high productivity, i.e. 250-300 eggs are obtained from one chicken, or in months of intensive laying hens lay 90% or more eggs, which lasts for a long time.

Taking care of only hybrid birds (Lomann brown-classic, Lomann LSL-classic, Rozomit-3) in specialized poultry farms provides increased productivity, improved quality, reduced feed consumption by 10 eggs, reduced egg cost and increased profitability.

In this regard, the use of new models of cellular batteries occupies a special place, since the current cellular batteries are physically and morally outdated and do not fully meet the standards of storage and power supply.

Then, already for 2 years, through the efforts of Uzbekleasing, network batteries of the TBK type from Ukraine have been installed in specialized poultry farms, small enterprises and farms with a three-year payment period. It is important to study these cell batteries, their suitability for our conditions, microclimate conditions, comparing the productivity of poultry farming with KBN-1 cell batteries (old cell batteries).

The bird's egg is a gamete that contains all the nutrients needed for the growth and development of the embryo. Therefore, eggs contain the nutrients that humans need and are consumed in moderation. Chickens are taken from the parent flock, that is, hens and roosters are kept together from hens.

Consumer eggs are taken from the commercial herd without the participation of males, eggs are not hatched. Annually 250-280 eggs are collected from chickens, 100-150 - turkeys, 180 - ducks, 80-100 - geese, 100-250 - quails and 100 - caesarean section. Egg-bearing birds lay more eggs than meat birds, while Leghorn chickens lay only 250-160 eggs, meat chickens only 120-130 eggs, khaki-campbell egg ducks 200 eggs, and Peking ducks 130 eggs.

Ovulation of chickens, ducks, turkeys decreases with age, on average by 10-15% per year, three-year-old chickens lay 25-30% fewer eggs than one-year-olds. Thus, parent hens are kept for 2-3 years to obtain hatching eggs, and industrial hens - only 1 year. In geese, ovulation increases up to 4 years of age. They can be used on the farm for 5-6 years, since they increase ovulation by 15-25% in the second year and by 35-40% in the third year.

The structure and chemical composition of eggs depends on the species, breed, age, individual characteristics of the bird, biologically complete diet and storage method. In general, bird eggs are similar to each other. Eggs consist of a shell, yolk, protein part. The cup consists of an upper and a lower part. The shell is surrounded by a shell at the top and bottom. The proportion of egg ingredients depends on the species and breed of bird. Yolk - 11.8-12.6%, yolk - 31.9-35.5%, protein - 52.3-55.9%. The shell serves as a container for the egg parts. The pelvic membrane is

cuticular-muslin. The underside of the shell is in two layers, which divide into two at the base of the egg to form an air chamber. The egg yolk is located near the center of the egg, it consists of intertwined layers, in the middle of which there is a plate of light embryos. Wrapped in a thin yellow curtain. The color of an egg yolk depends on the amount of carotenoids in it.

Egg yolk contains 43.3-49.2% water, 16-18% proteins, 32.6-36.0% fats, 0.8-1.1% carbohydrates, 1.0-1.6% ash. Egg white is its main part and consists of several layers. Its outer liquid consists of 23%, an average thickness of 57%, an average liquid of 17% and an inner dark layer of 3%. The ratio of protein layers depends on the species, breed, and genetic characteristics of the bird.

Egg white is 87% water, 11-13% protein, about 1% carbohydrates and a small amount of minerals. Eggs vary in shape and weight for different birds raised on the farm. The largest eggs are 180 g for geese and 90 g for turkeys, the smallest ones are 18-25 g for pigeons and 8-10 g for quails.

Only hatched eggs are used for incubation. Its quality is determined by the ratio of calving, hatching of chicks from eggs and survival of chickens, the percentage of calving should not be less than 95-98%, hatching of chickens is 90%.

The egg is formed from the ovary and oviduct. In birds, only the left ovary works. The egg and yolk appear in the ovary. The rest of the egg forms in the oviduct. The ovaries of adult chickens contain more than 2,000 normal visible oocytes and up to 12,000 visible under a microscope, a tiny fraction of which turn into eggs throughout life. Each egg is wrapped in a follicle and attached to the nucleus of the ovary.

The oocyte grows very slowly, the growth process accelerates 9 days before birth. By the time of ovulation, the sex cell is fully formed, the diameter of the yolk is 35-40 mm. During ovulation, the follicle membrane ruptures, the oocyte enters the oviduct and its formation ends. Yellowing and ovulation are controlled by the central nervous system. The oviduct is a long, curved tube, one side of which expands and attaches to the ovary, and the other side opens into the posterior outlet. In laying

hens, its length is 15 cm, and during the laying period it reaches 65 cm. Accordingly, the weight reaches from 4-5 to 45-75 g.

The oviduct consists of the fallopian tubes, ovaries, cervix, uterus, and vagina. The ovary is formed in 20 minutes, in the protein part - in 3 hours, in the cervix - in 1 hour, in the uterus - in 19 hours. The length of the kina is 6-8 cm. As a rule, it takes 24-27 hours to form an egg. 30 minutes after the hen lays an egg, a fresh egg from the ovary enters the oviduct along with the yolk, and the process is repeated. Egg production of poultry is calculated separately in breeding farms or separately from eggs obtained every day. In commercial poultry farming, the total number of eggs produced per year is determined by dividing by the average number of chicks per year.

Thus, in terms of ovulation and egg mass, chickens are predominantly kept in cage batteries, which requires keeping chickens by installing TBK cage batteries rented from Ukraine in small poultry farms, farms and specialized farms.

References:

1. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "On additional measures to increase the livestock population and expand the production of livestock products for personal assistants, farmers and farms." Tashkent, April 21, 2008
2. Abdurashitova E.N., Samigov G.Sh. Growth and development of chickens and productivity of laying hens on diets with cotton meal of different technologies. Agricultural feeding technology. zh.-kh. and questions of feed production. Tashkent: 1984, pp. 13-19.
3. Sharapova V., Leri N., Sharapov I. Growing young animals in new cells. // Journal of Poultry. No. 2. 2009.S. 31.

**EVALUATION OF THE LEVEL OF VALIDIZATION OF DIAGNOSTIC
METHODS IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE.**

Liverko I.V., Tashmetova G.T.

**Center for the Development of Professional Qualifications of Medical Workers
Tashkent, Uzbekistan**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5555954>

Purpose of the study. Determine the level of validation of diagnostic methods in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Materials and methods. 375 patients with COPD were examined. We determined the diagnostic significance of the COPD questionnaire for general practitioners, screening functional tests (6-second test, Stange's test and Genche's test) in relation to the severity of obstructive disorders, assessment of mucociliary clearance (saccharin test) in relation to the history of exacerbations (number and need in hospitalization of the patient), assessing the degree of influence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease on the daily life and health of the patient,

Research results. The study of the frequency of occurrence of positive results of the questionnaire to the degree of obstructive disorders noted its high diagnostic value, which makes it possible to diagnose COPD in the early stages of the disease.

The practice of using tests to measure the duration of a forced expiration, a test with a maximum breath-holding on inspiration and a test with a maximum breath-hold on expiration in the provision of medical services at the primary care level has significantly increased the quality of diagnosis of obstructive disorders. It was noted that with the severity of the obstruction, the frequency of positive screening tests increases: from 76.5% to 100% for the Stange test, from 85.3% to 100% for the Gench test, and from 94.1% to 100% for the 6-second test. samples. Evaluation of the ratio of the criterion of the "gold" standard of obstructive disorders with the number of positive functional screening tests showed a high frequency of three positive test samples in confirming obstruction and the degree of its aggravation from 88.2% to 100%.

The assessment of the sensitivity, specificity and diagnostic value of screening functional tests was compared with the results of functional disorders within the framework of the "gold standard" for COPD diagnosis.

Based on the results, a scoring scale for the results of functional screening tests was developed, reflecting their diagnostic threshold in the diagnosis of obstructive syndrome.

The use of this scale made it possible to objectify the degree of functional disorders in screening programs for the diagnosis of obstructive diseases.

The results of our research have shown that the number of exacerbations and the number of exacerbations requiring hospitalization in patients with COPD correlates with the morphological marker - impaired mucociliary clearance and the

depth of its impairments. When assessing the relationships, a positive relationship of the average strength between the time of elimination of the agent with the number of exacerbations ($r = 0.37$) and the number of hospitalizations ($r = 0.45$) was noted.

Comparing the frequency of exacerbations and hospitalizations, the diagnostic threshold for the saccharin test of more than 25 minutes was determined, which correlated with the frequency of exacerbations more than 2 times a year and the number of required hospitalizations, and was also determined by the level of quantitative assessment of the validated questionnaire and functional screening tests characterizing the severity of respiratory obstructive disease. ...

Conducting a questionnaire survey and assessing the CAT test, screening functional tests (6-second test, Stange's test and Genche's test) and a test for the state of mucocystic clearance allows forming a group of COPD patients with varying degrees of severity of obstructive ventilation disorders in specialists, determining the effect of the disease on the patient's health.

The assessment of the results obtained reflects that the diagnostic value of the questionnaire in question was 95.8%, functional screening test approaches in the diagnosis of obstructive disorders from 90.5-94.5% and in the presence of 3 positive functional screening test approaches increases to 93.9% ...

Conclusions. The developed and proposed algorithm for managing COPD patients at the level of primary health care institutions, including approaches for screening diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, identification of obstructive and morphological disorders, as well as assessing the degree of influence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease on the patient's daily life and health, is aimed at early diagnosis, determination of management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, strategies for the prevention of disease progression, which will prevent expensive medical costs.

Gestational diabetes Mellitus and sex hormone-binding globulin.

Tojiev I.M., Khaydarova F.A.

Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Endocrinology
named after Y.Kh. Turakulova, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5558808>

Background

GDM is defined as impaired glucose tolerance of variable severity with first onset during pregnancy. The common mechanism in gestational diabetes mellitus is the beta cell dysfunction, due to the antagonism created by the anti-insulin hormones in pregnancy. The sex hormone-binding globulin (SHBG), a protein closely linked to insulin and insulin resistance.

Aims. This concept has led to the idea of using SHBG as an early predictor of gestational diabetes mellitus and its severity before the onset of clinical manifestations.

Material and methods. GDM was screened for the first time among 1807 pregnant women 16-30 weeks gestation, aged 18-40 years from 6 regions of Uzbekistan. The screening included: anamnesis (presence of risk factors, number of births, etc.); anthropometry (height, weight, BMI); examination of specialists (endocrinologist, gynecologist, cardiologist); Fetal ultrasound and ECG; study of the level of glucose in the venous blood on an empty stomach and 60 minutes after OGTT (75 g of glucose). The results were interpreted according to the recommendations of IADPSG (2013) . Then we took 311 pregnant women and divided them into 3 groups (control, group without GDM, but having risk factors and GDM) and measured SHBG level.

Results. A total of 1807 pregnant women were examined. GDM was detected in 192 pregnant. The prevalence of GDM in 6 regions of Uzbekistan was 10.5%. Based on this, there were 58 women in the control group, 61 without GDM, but having risk factors and 192 with GDM. There was a significant decrease in SHBG levels, as a marker of insulin resistance, in the group with GDM (43.2 ± 21.7 nmol / L) compared with the group without GDM, but having risk factors (55.9 ± 20.2 nmol / L) ($p < 0.0001$) and the control group (60.5 ± 23.4 nmol / L) ($p < 0.0001$).

Conclusion. Present study conclude that: the prevalence of GDM in the present population was 10,5%, serum sex hormone binding globulin are valuable marker in diagnosing GDM, SHBG is helpful in early prediction of GDM and thereby reduce the severity of the disease by early intervention.

**FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF JAPANESE EMIGRANT
LITERATURE**

Ibragimova Z.R.

Master of philology Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

zuhra.ibragimova.1996@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5563011>

Abstract: This thesis is devoted to the formation and development of Japanese emigrant literature, which occupies one of the leading places in the literary process of Japan. It is no secret that moving from one country to another affects the writer's work in one way or another. For this reason, interest in emigrant literature only increases from year to year.

Keywords: emigration, emigrant literature, ethnographic processes, Nikkei, Nikkei Association, Japanese, Japanese diasporas

Emigration is a forced or voluntary resettlement from one's homeland to another country for political, economic or other reasons [1: 944].

As is well known, emigration often affects both the person himself and his kind of activity. This is especially evident in the work of writers. For this reason, emigrant literature is of particular interest to researchers. But not so many works are devoted to this topic, in particular it concerns Japanese emigrant literature. In this regard, it would be right to turn to the ethnographic processes of Japan of the XX century, because the formation of Japanese emigrant literature is directly related to them.

In Japan, by the second half of the XIX century, there was a strong overpopulation, as a result, since the 1880s, the Japanese government began to conclude agreements with world governments on the placement of immigrants. Large Japanese diasporas have emerged on the Hawaiian Islands, the west coast of the United States, Mexico and Peru [2]. Emigration from Japan was recorded in the Philippines in the 12th century, but did not become a mass phenomenon until the Meiji period (1868-1912). According to the Nikkei (Nikkei (日系) is a term denoting Japanese origin in Japanese) and Japanese Language Abroad Association, there are about 2.5 million Japanese emigrants living in countries such as Brazil, the USA and the Philippines (the most numerous diasporas).

The first Japanese immigrants were sent to Brazil aboard the Kasato Maru in 1908. Brazil is home to many Japanese outside Japan, their number in this country is estimated at more than 1.5 million people, which is more than 1.2 million in the United States [2]. Not much is known about the origin and development of Japanese emigrant literature in Brazil, but among the modern representatives of Japanese-Brazilian literature can be distinguished Thiago Furukawa Lucas and Erica Avano, who are popular illustrators and comics artists in Brazil itself.

Japanese in the USA are Americans of Japanese descent. Among the Asian population, the countries occupy the sixth place in terms of population. The

population is approximately 1,204 thousand people [3]. Among the representatives of Japanese-American writers and poets, can be identified Toshio Mori, John Okada, Monica Sone and Garrett Hongo, whose works are filled with negative moments from life in a foreign country.

Japanese in Spain mainly consist of expatriate managers of Japanese corporations, as well as foreign students. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, as of 2015, there were 8,080 Japanese citizens living in the country. [4]. The brightest representative of Japanese-Spanish literature is Pedro Simose, who is known for his politically inspired poems dealing with themes of national identity and social liberation.

It is also worth mentioning the Japanese diaspora located in the UK. Currently, there are just over a hundred thousand British of Japanese descent, mostly in London. A prominent representative of British-Japanese literature is Kazuo Ishiguro, winner of the 2017 Nobel Prize in Literature, who has absorbed both British and Japanese culture.

German Dusseldorf is called the "Japanese capital on the Rhine". About 8,500 Japanese now live in this city, and in the entire federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia (Dusseldorf is its capital) there are almost 15 thousand immigrants from the Land of the Rising Sun. The Japanese diaspora in Dusseldorf is the third largest in Europe after London and Paris. Among the representatives of Japanese-German literature, can be distinguished the modern writer Yoko Tawada, who, after moving to Germany, found herself, from a cultural point of view, in a favorable environment where there is great interest in foreigners writing in German. This, in turn, had a positive effect on her works.

But in addition to writers who emigrated forcibly or of their own free will, it is necessary to single out those who left the country only for a while for work or study, which, accordingly, affected their career.

Representatives of such kind of writers include Haruki Murakami, whose books are influenced by Western writers such as Richard Brautigan, Chandler and Kurt Vonnegut. For this reason, the literary community of Japan still considers his books "not Japanese".

Thus, from all of the above, it can be concluded that, in general, emigrant literature is divided into two groups, one of which includes writers who left the country of their own free will, and the other – those who were forced to do so. But, in addition, it is necessary to mention the writers who left the country only for a while for work or study. In all three cases, the move somehow affects the creativity of writers.

References:

1. Ozhegov S.I., Shvedov N.Y. Tolkovy slovar' russkogo yazyka: 80 000 slov i frazeologicheskikh vyrazhenii. [Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language: 80,000 words and phraseological expressions] – 4th ed., - M., 1997. (in Russian)
2. Cronologia da Imigração Japonesa // Folha de São Paulo, 20 de abril de 2008.
3. Race Reporting for the Asian Population by Selected Categories. U.S. Census Bureau. 2010.
4. スペイン王国基礎データ, 各国・地域情勢, Japan: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2015, October.
5. Ryzhik. A. Migratsionnye potoki iz stran Latinskoi Ameriki v Yaponiyu: osobennosti i perspektivy. [Migration flows from Latin America to Japan: features and prospects] // Demoscope Weekly: website. 2014. – No. 589-590. (in Russian)

The effectiveness of photodynamic therapy in generalized peritonitis in experiment

Tursumetov A.A., Sabirmatov A.A., Jafarov Kh.M., Zhambulov A.D., Yusupov D.S.

Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Medical Institute of Karakalpakstan

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5562746>

It has now been established that the positive result of treatment of a patient with generalized peritonitis by 70% depends on the optimal surgical tactics, first of all, on adequate sanitation of the abdominal cavity and only 30% on antibacterial and intensive therapy. It is known that the main requirements for sanitizing solutions for peritonitis are high antimicrobial activity, lack of formation of resistance of microorganisms, minimal damaging effect on body tissues, low toxicity, low cost.

The above facts provide grounds for studying the possibility of using PDT with MS as measures for sanitizing the abdominal cavity in the treatment of generalized peritonitis.

Objective of the study: development and application of a method for photodynamic sanitation of the abdominal cavity in generalized peritonitis using the photosensitizer methylene blue in the experiment.

Materials and methods of research: Our studies in vitro showed that the MS photosensitizer at a concentration of 0.05% in combination with LED radiation with a wavelength of 630 ± 20 nm, at a radiation power density of 100 mW / cm², an exposure time of 5-10 minutes, at an energy density of 25-35 J / cm², at a distance of 10-15 cm from the irradiated object, it has a bactericidal effect. At the same time, the index of the zone of inhibition of microbial growth is on average 20.3 ± 0.5 mm. In our experimental studies, we used the domestic apparatus "VOSTOK-010203" as a source of LED radiation in the 630 nm range. The results of in vitro microbiological studies have determined the direction of our next experiments in vivo.

To create a model of acute experimental peritonitis (OEP), we applied a modified technique by Yu.Yu. Blinkov. V.A. et al. [A / c: RU 2338265 dated November 10, 2008].

In vivo experiments were performed on 68 outbred white rats with experimental widespread peritonitis (RP), in the control group there were 28 animals in which the abdominal cavity was sanitized with 0.02% chlorhexidine solution, and in the main group of animals there were 40, in this group photodynamic sanitation of the abdominal cavity with methylene blue. Before the operation and on days 3-5-7, the dynamics of laboratory and biochemical analyzes, as well as morphological changes in the peritoneum, were observed in dynamics.

Research results and discussion: Our research has shown that 0.02% chlorhexidine solution causes destruction in fiber structures, disorganization and even superficial necrosis of the parietal peritoneum. Our results show that when sanitizing the abdominal cavity with a chlorhexidine solution, it is advisable to thoroughly rinse

the abdominal cavity with saline and dry it. prolonged contact of chlorhexidine with the peritoneum may have an unfavorable effect (desquamation, disorganization, necrosis), and on the other hand, part of the solution is absorbed into the body. radiation in the range of 640 ± 20 nm, at a power density of 100 mW / cm², an energy density of 25-35 J / cm², an exposure time of 3-5 minutes can improve the results of OED treatment. The obtained positive results of treatment in the main group are due to the absence of damaging and the presence of bactericidal effects of 0.05% aqueous solution of methylene blue. When used for the sanitation of the abdominal cavity 0.02% solution of chlorhexidine, it was found that the solution damages both the visceral and parietal peritoneum. This can be attributed to the poor results of treatment of EEP in the control group of animals using chlorhexidine. The use of photodynamic sanitation of the abdominal cavity with the use of 0.05% methylene blue solution for OED softens the clinical manifestations of peritonitis, accelerates recovery, increases the survival rate of experimental animals, and mortality decreases more than 3 times from 25% to 7.5% in the study group.

Conclusions: the results of experimental studies on the use of PDT with MS allow us to recommend the developed method of sanitation of the abdominal cavity in generalized peritonitis in clinical practice.

The effectiveness of photodynamic therapy in generalized peritonitis

**Tursumetov A.A., Sabirmatov A.A., Jafarov Kh.M.,
Yusupov D.S., Jambulov A.D.**

Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Medical Institute of Karakalpakstan

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5562756>

Relevance. In modern conditions, the problem of treating widespread purulent peritonitis has not lost its importance, since high mortality rates remain from 11% to 53%, and with the development of multiple organ failure (MOF), the mortality rate reaches 80-90%. According to most authors, the sanitation of the abdominal cavity is the most important link in the complex treatment of RHP, and according to V.S.Saveliev (2007), a positive result in the treatment of peritonitis, according to the data, depends on the quality of sanitation during the operation by 80% and by 20% from follow-up activities. The above facts provide grounds for studying the possibility of using PDT with MS as measures for sanitizing the abdominal cavity in the treatment of generalized peritonitis.

Purpose of the study. To improve the results of treatment of generalized peritonitis using photodynamic sanitation of the abdominal cavity with a photosensitizer methylene blue.

Material and methods. 97 patients with widespread peritonitis, divided into 2 groups, were under observation. In the 1st group (control; n = 51), patients received intensive therapy according to the protocol for the treatment of abdominal sepsis. Sanitation of the abdominal cavity was carried out by sequential washing, first with 3-4 liters of physiological solution, and then with 2 liters of 0.02% aqueous solution of chlorhexidine. In group 2 (main; n = 46), the intensive care regimen was the same as in group 1. In this group, the abdominal cavity was washed with physiological solution in a volume of 3-4 liters, followed by the introduction into the abdominal cavity of a 0.05% aqueous solution of methylene blue in a volume of 300 ml. Methylene blue was delivered to hard-to-reach areas of the abdominal cavity with napkins moistened with a solution. The photosensitizer solution was kept for 5-7 minutes (this is the time required for fixing the MS on the surface of bacteria), then drying and photodynamic therapy was performed: all areas of the abdominal cavity were irradiated with an LED light source, wavelength 630 ± 10 nm, a device of domestic production VOSTOK- 010203", exposure time 3-5 minutes for each irradiation area, output radiation power in continuous mode 100 mW / cm², energy density from 25 to 35 J / cm². The LED unit was placed above the operating field at a distance of 10-15 cm, the diameter of the light field was 15-20 cm². In the future, the abdominal cavity is drained with four drains through the counter-openings, the operating wound is sutured.

Research results and their discussion. 97 patients with widespread peritonitis, divided into 2 groups, were under observation. In the 1st group (control: $n = 51$), patients received intensive therapy according to the protocol for the treatment of abdominal sepsis. Sanitation of the abdominal cavity was carried out by sequential washing, first with 3-4 liters of physiological solution, and then with 2 liters of 0.02% aqueous solution of chlorhexidine. In group 2 (main; $n = 46$), the intensive care regimen was the same as in group 1.

The analysis of the results obtained on the clinical study of the developed method of non-pharmacological potentiation of the traditional treatment of various forms of purulent peritonitis on the basis of the experience gained allows us to assert that the PDT method proposed by us contributed to a more rapid relief of the inflammatory reaction in the abdominal cavity and, accordingly, rapid rehabilitation of patients in the postoperative period. The simplicity of the method and its effectiveness, the availability of methylene blue determines the expediency of using PDT in the complex treatment of peritonitis. The use of photodynamic therapy using LED red spectrum radiation with a wavelength of 630 ± 20 nm and a photosensitizer methylene blue has a positive therapeutic effect in generalized peritonitis. The optimal parameters for photodynamic therapy are: radiation wavelength 630 ± 20 nm, methylene blue solution concentration 0.05%, exposure time 3-5 minutes per irradiation area, continuous radiation output power 100 mW / cm², energy density from 25 to 35 J / cm². A block of LEDs above the operating field is set at a distance of 10-15 cm, the diameter of the light field is 15-20 cm². PDT sanitation of the abdominal cavity in peritonitis made it possible to reduce postoperative complications by half in comparison with the control group, when 0.02% chlorhexidine solution was used for sanitation. In the main group, the average length of stay of the patient on the bed was 6.5 ± 0.21 , and in the control group, 9.3 ± 0.32 , i.e. the duration of stay of patients in the main group was reduced by almost 3 days.

Conclusions. Photodynamic sanitation of the abdominal cavity using 0.05% methylene blue solution and as a source of LED radiation of the domestic device "VOSTOK-010203" is an effective, affordable and easy-to-use method of treating widespread peritonitis.

NAOKI MATAYOSHI AS ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE I-NOVEL IN MODERN JAPANESE LITERATURE

Petrosyan N.R.

Master of philology Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

petrosyannairi1@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5563015>

Abstract

In 2015, the famous Japanese comedian, screenwriter and writer Naoki Matayoshi (1980) made his debut with his I-novel «Spark» («火花»), published in the magazine «Literary World» («文学界»). The novel was awarded the Akutagawa Prize and by January 2016 had sold 2.5 million copies. Based on this novel, a TV adaptation was filmed by Netflix. Besides this novel, Naoki Matayoshi created plenty of fascinating novels and essays. In his stories it is always seen an influence of Dazai Osamu – one of the most notable representatives of the I-novel in the 20th century in Japan, so the traditions of the I-novel are still alive thanks to Naoki Matayoshi's works.

Keywords: Japanese literature, Naoki Matayoshi, I-novel, confession, self-esteem, «Spark», Akutagawa Ryunosuke, Dazai Osamu

Japanese comedian, screenwriter and novelist Naoki Matayoshi was born on June 2nd, in 1980 in Neyagawa, Osaka, Japan. His hobbies are walking, reading, and his favorite writers are Dazai Osamu, Akutagawa Ryunosuke, Yukichi Furui, Natsuhiko Kyogoku, Fuminori Nakamura, and others [1]. In 2016, he won the Akutagawa Prize for his novel Spark. After graduating from high school, he was accepted into the Yoshimoto Kogyo agency «Creation of a New Star» and in 2003 founded a comedy duo with Yuji Oribe. He made literary debut with his I-novel «Spark» («火花») in 2015, published in the magazine «Literary World» [2].

The narrative of the novel focuses on two comedians struggling with difficulties, the prototypes for which were Matayoshi himself and his fellow comedic duo Yuji Oribe [3]. This is the work of a highly recognized author who explores the life of a creative person and the essence of humor, and therefore it is both philosophical and entertaining.

Tokunaga is a young comedian who puts up with everything to make a name for himself in Osaka, when he meets far more experienced, but no more famous, Kamiya. While at the time Kamiya's character and way of working inspires him, he always doubting about his own talent as a comedian, and his will for this job [4].

«Spark» is a short novel about comedy and the lives of the people who make it. In «Spark» the author shows us two things artfully: Japanese tradition of manzai comedy, and it truly emphasizes what does it mean to get sincere friendship [5].

Even though it is a comedy work written by a comedian Naoki Matayoshi about comedians, is not for fun or full of humor. There are plenty of scenes with deep meaning about truth of our life, everyday problems, relationships, career and all spheres which are so important for everyone.

Naoki Matayoshi shows his talent in literature in a greatest way. His works are full of his life stories, his own experience. But in every story reader can find himself and his own problems, which he struggles with every single day.

References:

1. Matayoshi's "Hibana" topped 1 million copies the first comedian Akutagawa Prize. Nihon Keizai Shimbun. July 17, 2015.
2. Matayoshi award, tripled 350 people, more than 2 hours at "unusual" solo interview. Oricon style. July 17, 2015.
3. "Akutagawa Prize, Naoki Matayoshi & Naoki Prize, Yoshinobu Kadoi appointed as "Neyagawa PR Ambassador". Sankei Sports (March 6, 2020). Retrieved March 6, 2020.
4. "Peace Naoki Matayoshi, the past shocked by Osamu Dazai and downtown". NEWS Post Seven. Retrieved March 29, 2015.
5. <Breaking News> Matayoshi "Hibana" 2.39 million copies "Surprised to be reprinted". Asahi Shimbun (August 21, 2015). Retrieved August 27, 2015.

**THE INFLUENCE OF RUSSIAN WRITERS ON THE FORMATION OF
YOKO TAWADA'S CAREER**

Ibragimova Z.R.

Master of philology Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

zuhra.ibragimova.1996@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5563037>

Abstract

This thesis focuses on the influence of Russian literature on the works of one of the most famous modern representatives of Japanese and German literature of the late XX – early XXI century, Yoko Tawada. The writer began to get interested in the Russian language and literature at the beginning of her career. But after moving to Germany, she had no opportunity to study Russian further, as she had to delve into German. Russian may have been forgotten by Yoko Tawada, but her interest in Russian literature has never faded and, of course, this has affected the career of the writer herself. After all, her works contain elements inherent in her favorite Russian writers.

Keywords: Yoko Tawada, Japanese literature, German literature, Russian literature, Russian language, influence, anthropomorphism, occasional

Yoko Tawada is one of the most famous modern representatives of Japanese and German literature of the late XX – early XXI century.

The writer's career among Russian-speaking readers is known to a narrow circle of connoisseurs of Japanese literature. Only two books have been translated into Russian – the novella «The Bridegroom Was a Dog» («犬婿入り») and the novel «Suspect on the Night Train» («容疑者の夜行列車»). For the first work, she was awarded the Akutagawa Prize¹, for the second – the Tanizaki Prize², two of the highest literary awards in Japan.

¹ The Akutagawa Prize (芥川龍之介賞) is a Japanese literary award presented biannually (twice a year).

The writer became interested in the Russian language and literature at the beginning of her career. In high school, she fell in love with Dostoevsky's works. And at the university she began to study Russian. But after getting a job in Germany, in Hamburg, she moved there and after that she had no opportunity to continue studying Russian, because she had to go into German.

Among the representatives of Russian literature, Tawada singles out her favorite poets Bella Akhmadulina, Marina Tsvetaeva, Anna Akhmatova, playwright Anton Chekhov and writers Fyodor Dostoevsky and Mikhail Bulgakov.

Interest in Russian literature had an impact on the writer's career. Russian names of cities, streets, organizations, etc. are often found in her works. For example, in the novel «Suspect on the Night Train» («容疑者の夜行列車») she mentions a city like Sakhalin. And in the novel «Memories of a Polar Bear» («Etüden im Schnee»), the great-grandmother of the main character is a living in Russia.

Moreover, Tawada often uses elements of magical realism inherent in Mikhail Bulgakov's works, such as the anthropomorphism. For example, in her novel «Memories of a Polar Bear» («Etüden im Schnee»), the main characters are talking polar bears.

To cap it all, the style of Yoko Tawada, as well as the style of Fyodor Dostoevsky, tends to be occasional. She constantly searches for unusual, expressively colored words and expressions, noting them in notebooks in order to include in the speech of her characters or «equip» with her own author's speech. In addition to this constant collection of unusual words and expressions, Tawada herself acts as a «language-maker», she persistently demonstrates the possibilities of word-formation models of the Japanese and German languages as a guarantee of the inexhaustible

² The Tanizaki Prize (谷崎潤一郎賞), named in honor of the Japanese novelist Jun'ichirō Tanizaki, is one of Japan's most sought-after literary awards.

richness of speech. In her collection of essays entitled «Überseesungen³», she reflects on this topic in more detail.

Russian may have been forgotten by Yoko Tawada, but her interest in Russian literature has never faded and, of course, this has affected the career of the writer herself. Indeed, her works contain elements inherent in her favorite Russian writers, which interest connoisseurs of Russian literature.

³ Überseesungen – occasionalism, created by Yoko Tawada from the German word «übersetzungen» («translations»)

Azerny K. T. Evropeiskii kontekst romana Yoko Tavady « Podozritel'nye passazhiry tvoikh nochnykh poezdov». [The European context of the novel by Yoko Tawada «Suspicious passengers of your night trains»] / K. T. Azerny // Paverman readings. Literature. Music. Theater: a collection of articles. Issue 1 / [ed. by L. A. Nazarov]. Yekaterinburg: Azhur, 2011. – P. 55-57. (In Russian).

Belobratov A.S. Nemetskoyazychnaya literatura migratsii na rubezhe tysyacheletii: ot traditsionalizma k postmodernu i obratno [German-language literature on the border millennium: from traditionalism to postmodern and back]. Voprosy fi lologii [The problems of philology]. St. Petersburg, SPbGU Publ., 2015, S. 97–108. (in Russian).

Mitsuyoshi Numano. Granitsa yaponskoi literatury I eyo sdvigi v mirovom kontekste. [The border of Japanese literature and its shifts in the world context] / M. Numano // Foreign literature. 2002. – N 8. – P. 242-248. (In Russian).

Sokolov P. Yoko Tawada: «Moi interes k russkoi literature nikogda ne ugasal». [Yoko Tawada: «My interest in Russian literature has never faded»] / Sokolov P. // Discourse. – 2020. (in Russian).

Carola DaffnerBeth A. Muellner German Women Writers and the Spatial Turn: New Perspectives, Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG, 2015. 271 p.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE I-NOVEL IN MODERN JAPANESE LITERATURE

Petrosyan N.R.

Master of philology Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

petrosyannairi1@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5563041>

Abstract

I-novel, which is based on confession, was developing from an unformed, vague literary phenomenon and by the middle of the XX century became one the most important, literary genre, and moreover, the main stream in the literary process of Japan. If the "essence" of I-novel works at first was concentrated only on the description of writers' truthful or quasi-truthful life events and situations, which was sharply criticized by Akutagawa Ryunosuke, then by the middle of the century the Japanese I-novel totally changed by Dazai Osamu works and characterized by deep psychologism, detailed author's introspection and self-esteem to the present day.

Keywords: I-novel, transformation, confession, self-esteem, reflection, Tayama Katai, Naoya Shiga, Akutagawa Ryunosuke, Dazai Osamu

The I-novel (《私小説》) is a literary genre that originated in Japan at the beginning of the XX century and used to describe a type of confessional literature where the events in the story correspond to events in the author's life. This genre was founded based on the Japanese reception of naturalism during the Meiji period, and later influenced literature in other Asian countries as well. This genre of literature reflects greater individuality and a less constrained method of writing.

The development and emergence of the I-novel genre in Japanese literature have its origins since the Heian period. Famous writers of this period created a huge amount of outstanding works, such as «The Diary of Lady Murasaki» (《紫式部日記》), «The Tosa Diary» (《土佐日記》), «The Mayfly Diary» (《蜻蛉日記》), «The

Sarashina Diary» (《更級日記》) and others. The authors wrote, appealing only to their own experience, not mentioning what they did not see or hear themselves: «My thoughts were flowing like in a dream-somewhere far, far away, and I stopped noticing what was happening around me, finishing taking notes of a certain day by this way» [1]. Thus, we can observe the syncretism and transformation of the rudiments of autobiographical works in the Middle Ages, and then the appearance in the early 20s of the twentieth century of the original confessional genre which is called I-novel [2].

The authors who wrote in this genre sought to display their inner life and events from their biography as honestly and realistically as possible, but attributing them to a fictional hero. This genre is characterized by a scrupulous description of the protagonist's inner experiences, the narrative is built around the memories and reflections of the narrator. The earliest works in this genre includes: «The Broken Commandment» (《破戒》) by Shimazaki Toson, «The Quilt» by Tayama Katai (《蒲団》) and his trilogy «Life» (《生》) – «Wife» (《生》) – «Family Ties» (《路》), «A Dark Night's Passing» (《路路》) by Naoya Shiga, «No longer Human» (《人間失格》) by Osamu Dazai, «A Fool's Love» (《痴人の愛》) by Junichiro Tanizaki, «Confessions of a Mask» (《假面の告白》) by Yukio Mishima, «A Personal Matter» (《個人的な体験》) by Nobel Prize winner Oe Kenzaburo and many others[3].

Any work of art anyway is somehow I-novel. It reflects the reality passed through the consciousness, its experience, its attitude. Without the presence of the author's personality, a work of fiction is unthinkable. Apparently, the problem is only in the extent, in the breadth of generalizations, in the understanding of the typical [4].

The «I» as the only object of cognition and display, or the «I» as an instrument for cognition and display of objective reality - this is where the boundaries between I-novel and a work in which the protagonist is the author himself. This is exactly how Akutagawa Ryunosuke understood this problem [5]. Thus, we can conclude that

Akutagawa greatly influenced the rethinking of essence of the I-novel to his contemporaries.

Dazai Osamu (1909-1948) is considered to be the most talented I-novel writer of the XX century — a man whose life was full of tragedies. In the last period (1946-1948) of his work, Dazai Osamu was already a well-known and recognized writer, his stories were full of decadence, lack of faith and hopelessness. One of them is «No longer Human». Despite too many controversial opinions and literary criticism about this Dazai Osamu's story, the work has become a huge event and made a crucial difference in the literary world.

Dazai's contemporaries followed his tradition of I-novel in a new way, and thanks to Dazai's transformation of the I-novel it is one the most notable and famous genres in modern Japanese literature to the present day.

References:

1. Murasaki Shikibu. Dnevnik. [Murasaki Shikibu. Diary]. St. Petersburg, 2000. - p. 96. (in Russian).
2. Rekho K. «Vatakusi Shosetsu» // Kratkaya literaturnaya entsiklopediya. ["Watakushi Shosetsu" // Brief literary Encyclopedia]. - Moscow: 1962-1978. - p. 179. (in Russian).
3. Rekho K. Tayama Katay. Bol'shaya sovetskaya entsiklopediya [Tayama Katai. The Great Soviet Encyclopedia]. Moscow: Soviet Encyclopedia, 1978. - p. 113. (in Russian).
4. Lutskiy Aleksandr Leonidovich. Ekzistentsializm i yaponskaya literatura [Existentialism and Japanese Literature]. Dis. Candidate of Philology. Moscow, 1986. p. 168. (in Russian).
5. Interesnyye mysli ob «ego-belletristike» [Interesting thoughts about «I-novel»]. Modern Japanese Novel, M., 1974. - pp. 86-110. (in Russian).

**CREATION OF NEW JOBS IN OUR COUNTRY – AN IMPORTANT
FACTOR IN PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT**

Oltaev SH.S. - Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, PhD.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5570503>

Abstract: Maintaining a certain level of employment is one of the most difficult tasks facing any country. One of the main socio-economic problems of Uzbekistan's development today is unemployment. This article discusses the issues of creating new jobs to ensure employment.

Keywords: Unemployment, Employment, New Jobs, Employment, Employment Policy, Labor Market, Welfare.

I. INTRODUCTION

The important tasks as raising the national economy and increasing its competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets, accelerating innovation processes in the economy, full satisfaction of the population's demand for quality goods and services on the basis of efficient use of rare and unique resources at the current stage of development of our country.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The following scholars have considered creation of new jobs in our country – an important factor in providing employment in their research: Sh.M.Mirziyoev [1], I.A.Karimov [2], Ishkin V.V. [4].

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, we used of methods of scientific observation, abstract logical reasoning, statistical and systematic analysis, as well as selective observation and social survey.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The implementation of such tasks, which are very important in terms of improving the living standards of the population, depends on several factors, which require the mobilization of large forces and resources, their targeted and economical use. The first President of our country I.A. Karimov stated that "it is our sacred duty to work and sacrifice for the sake of our future, for the happiness of our children, our children" [2].

The unemployment problem is not only an economic but also a social problem. While unemployment grows under the influence of certain factors, it is the problem of unemployment itself that serves as a factor for the emergence of other problems in society. One of the main socio-economic problems of Uzbekistan's development today is unemployment.

This problem requires in-depth research, comprehensive theoretical analysis and, on this basis, the development of practical recommendations to ensure the employment of able-bodied people in the country, to reduce unemployment to a minimum, ie to a socially acceptable level. Therefore, the purpose of this work is to

study, analyze the problem of unemployment and ways to overcome them, to identify opportunities to increase employment in the labor market of Uzbekistan.

Unemployment leads to the loss of the main productive force of society - part of the labor, which significantly reduces the country's gross domestic product and national income. It is obvious that it works without making full use of the available labor resources and without reaching the limit of production capacity. Thus, the unemployment rate is one of the main indicators in determining the general state of the economy, in determining its efficiency. Therefore, the study of unemployment in the Republic of Uzbekistan is very important.

Unemployed - able-bodied persons between the ages of sixteen and entitled to retirement, who do not have a paid job or a lucrative occupation, who are looking for a job and are ready to enter it if offered a job, or who are ready for vocational training, retraining or retraining (excluding those studying in educational institutions) [3].

The persons referred to in the first part of this article, who have applied to the local labor authorities for assistance in finding employment and are registered by them as job seekers, shall be recognized as unemployed.

In our opinion, the following measures should be taken to ensure the employment of able-bodied people in Uzbekistan:

first, first of all, the labor legislation should be further improved, employment promotion and social protection centers should be strengthened;

second, more rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship, which are the most effective means of employment;

third, the organization of temporary and public works at the expense of the state and local budgets;

fourth, providing tax, credit and other benefits to entrepreneurs creating new jobs;

fifth, further improvement of the system of vocational training and retraining of labor resources to improve the quality and competitiveness of the labor force in the labor market;

sixth, to strengthen the focus on the regulation of external and internal migration.

V. CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

The implementation of government decisions over the past two years, in turn, will increase the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economy, increase the share of employment, create a favorable business environment, freedom of entrepreneurship. and further increase the scale, will create new jobs in our country and reduce unemployment.

REFERENCES

- [1] Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis of December 29, 2020. People's Speech, December 30, 2020;
- [2] The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov "Our main task is to further enhance the development of our country and the well-being of our people." T.: Uzbekistan, 2010. P. 75;
- [3] Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On employment". 616-1. Tashkent, May 1, 1998;
- [4] Ishkin V.V. Labor market, employment of the population, economics of resources for labor / V.V. Ishkin. - M.: UNITI, 2003. P. 328.

**PHYSICAL EXERCISES AS A KEY TOOL IN INCREASING THE ACTIVITY OF
SCHOOL PUPILS**

Tashmuradov Sherzod Gulomjonovich - Assistant of the Department of "Primary and Technological Education" of Samarkand State University. Uzbekistan. Samarkand.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5570520>

Abstract - The development of the education system is one of the most important tasks in Uzbekistan. The article analyzes and reveals development of the mass form of physical education. Simple exercises are often shown and explained in order to increase physical activity in physical education, and then suggestions and recommendations for easy mastering are given.

Keywords - Exercise, Play, Growth, Development, Boys, Girls, Dynamics, Strength, Speed, Agility.

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of the education system in Uzbekistan is very important. Because education serves to further develop the socio-economic life of the country. This requires further development of existing innovations in education. Simple exercises are often easy to master once demonstrated and explained, while complex ones require long training and a variety of techniques. The choice of exercises in different classes and their transition to them depends on the specific age of the participants.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The following scholars have considered physical exercises as a key tool in increasing the activity of school pupils in their research: A.Abdullayev. Sh.Xonkeldiyev. [1], L.P.Matveyev. [2], M.Raximov, B.Qoltorayev [3], T.S.Usmonhojayev [4], A.Normurodov [5], F.A.Kerimov [6], B.A.Ashmarin [7], R.S.Salomov [8].

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, we used of methods of scientific observation, abstract logical reasoning, statistical and systematic analysis, as well as selective observation and social survey.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Junior school age (7-9 years). The peculiarity of the child's body is that during growth and development, the structure and functions of all its organs and systems are constantly improving.

Children's muscles are flexible, so children can perform a wide range of movements. However, excessive stretching of the joints can lead to a deterioration of the skeletal structure. The development of muscular strength (especially important for the formation of static force on the body, the condition of the body does not depend on size).

It is important to strengthen the muscles of the legs, especially the muscles located in the right ankle, to prevent movement (running, walking, jumping) or to prevent the foot. The skeletal bones of the feet are only 16-18 years old. Children's skeletons, especially the spinal cord, are highly susceptible.

Therefore, it is not possible for primary school students to jump from a height of more than 80 cm and perform exercises for a long time.

Children of this age are characterized by the moisture content of the reaction in all organs, high observation of neural processes, the gap of the internal braking process, so children get tired quickly. This means that it is necessary to develop all the physical qualities in children of this age. Through active muscle activity, it is necessary to activate the vegetative functions that affect the metabolism in the body, the growth of the neck and the development of all organs and branches.

The following basic gymnastics exercises are recommended for children ages 7-9: walking, running, squatting, gymnastic climbing, jumping over obstacles up to 1 meter high, throwing balls, lifting balls, balance exercises, jumps (up to 80 cm in height), acrobatics, acrobatics (for 3rd grade).

Demonstrations and explanations should be used in teaching children of this age. They need to be able to explain simple exercises in a smooth, simple, and concise way.

At this point, it is important to focus on the actions that will ensure that the exercises are being studied and illustrated. Children between the ages of 7 and 9 tend to imitate. That's why you should use descriptive methods in learning. You are advised to tell the teacher to "look at me". It is important to keep in mind that children need to be able to move quickly, as well as to take action after a short rest. Therefore, training should not be long, and there should be short breaks for rest.

Children ages of 7-9 tend to be imaginative in games and games that help them visualize a variety of activities. Therefore, it is best not to spend too much time on games or games. There is a difference in the characteristics of boys and girls at this age, so there is almost no difference in the method and content of the exercises. Secondary school age (10-15 years). Basic gymnastics with children in high school promotes their physical development and strengthening of the growing organism, develops moral and spiritual qualities, develops basic skills, and develops their skills.

Boys up to 12 years old, girls up to 11 years old, 12-13 year old girls and 13-14 year old boys are among the teenagers.

The growth and development of children in high school is uneven. The onset of puberty (11-13 years) is particularly pronounced, when morphological and functional changes occur in all areas of the body. Boys and girls develop differently. During puberty, girls gain weight and boys gain strength, speed, and endurance.

V. CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

The general condition for adolescents is that they lose weight due to weight gain, which is especially noticeable in fast-growing children.

The high excitability and propensity of the musculoskeletal system contribute to the rapid development of motor speed. In adolescents aged 14-14 years, the rate of muscle contraction is maximized. After the age of 12, flexibility should be taken into account, as well as flexibility. The development of motor skills in children aged 11-13 years is slower than in children aged 8-9 years, who are able to master complex exercises. Explain the exercises to 10-11 year olds as well as to younger children.

REFERENCES

- [1] A.Abdullayev. Sh.Xonkeldiyev. Theory and methods of physical education. Tashkent. 2005 y.;
- [2] L.P.Matveyev. "Fundamentals of the Theory of Physical Culture" Moscow 1991;
- [3] M.Raximov, B.Qoltorayev. Theory and methods of teaching physical education in primary school. Tashkent, "New Century Generation" 2001;
- [4] T.S.Usmonhojayev and e. Uzbek folk games. T. : "Teacher", 2004;
- [5] A.Normurodov. Physical education. Tashkent. "Uzbekistan" 1998;
- [6] F.A.Kerimov. Scientific research in the field of sports.T. "Zarqalam" 2004;
- [7] B.A.Ashmarin. Theory and methods of physical education. M. Education. 1990;
- [8] R.S.Salomov. Theories of sports training. T. 2005.

**LOGISTICS OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX SCIENTIFIC AND
THEORETICAL BASES**

Qudratova Lobar Toshturdi qizi

2nd year master student of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo
Ulugbek, Faculty of Geography and Natural Resources

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5570538>

Abstract: The article describes the prospects for improving the economic efficiency of agricultural production, the theoretical aspects of organizational and economic evaluation, planning, organization, control, management and other methods of production.

Keywords: agro-industrial complex, agrarian sector, manufacturing, competition, enterprise, agriculture.

Economic reforms aimed at shaping market relations are being carried out in the agro-industrial complex of the country. In particular, radical structural changes are taking place in the system of agricultural management, and the mechanisms and principles of a market economy are being introduced. Along with these positive changes, it is important to increase the efficiency of innovation based on the modernization of the economy in solving the problems that need to be addressed.

One of the modern conditions for increasing competition is access to the world market through food products. In this case, the winners are the countries with high productivity, high energy efficiency through the use of energy-saving technologies and the labor of skilled workers. In this way, countries with high agricultural production potential rely heavily on production technology and human resources. Accordingly, the balance between the level of development of production capacity and production relations is a prerequisite for economic development. The second is evident in the social aspects of the enterprise and the employment relationship. Highly qualified personnel - workers, specialists, managers, and their descendants - consciously demand favorable working conditions and quality social infrastructure

(cultural institutions, shopping malls, kindergartens, schools, hospitals, sports complexes, etc.). Like the first, the second condition can be achieved only if the farm is organized in optimal sizes (in terms of production and area of arable land). The cost of growth on a small farm, the use of modern equipment and machinery, as well as the amount of staff and management needed, account for a large sum per unit of output. But small businesses don't have the resources to invest in technology and create optimal staff. Improving the economic efficiency of agricultural production, rational organization of production in agricultural enterprises, extensive use of scientific and technological advances, new high-efficiency machinery and equipment, agro-technical and zootechnical methods, organization of labor and production. requires the introduction of methods. In agricultural enterprises, such an assessment is based on the criterion of efficiency of the national economy, ie the increase in social labor productivity, and the increase in labor productivity is reflected in the growth of production and national income.

In order to select and implement the most effective methods and techniques, it is necessary to examine them in advance, to evaluate them from an organizational and economic point of view. reduction of living and packaged labor costs is achieved on the basis of increasing net income. According to these rules, the following key indicators are used to determine the cost-effectiveness of new methods and techniques of production in agricultural enterprises, the amount of high-quality products per hectare of land and per head of cattle; labor productivity; product cost; net income and profitability; capital investments and their replacement. These indicators are interrelated and interdependent. The larger the quantity of a product, the better its quality, the higher its productivity, the lower its cost, the greater its net income and the higher its profitability, the less capital is required and the faster they are the cost-effectiveness of the new method and techniques will be so high.

New methods and techniques can be optimized if necessary. This optimization allows you to choose the most effective from a wide variety of options, taking into

account the available opportunities to solve economic problems. 47 Economic efficiency indicators are calculated on the basis of actual data obtained as a result of testing methods and techniques in specific production conditions. The comparable options are tested under the same production conditions. The influence of any random factors must be eliminated. The duration, scale, and generality of the measurements should be such as to be able to obtain reliable source material and to calculate comparable values on that basis. Thus, the prospects for increasing the economic efficiency of agricultural production include new methods and techniques of production - economic evaluation, planning, organization, control, management and other methods.

List of used literature.

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On food quality and safety", August 30, 1997, No. 483-I
2. Abdurahmonov Q.H., Shoyusupova N.T., Bakieva IA, —Labor Economics (Textbook) - T.: TSU, 2011. 237 pages.

**ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT STRUCTURES**

Shukhratjon Shakirov,

Specialized branch Tashkent State University of Law Tashkent, Uzbekistan

shuxratshakirov0747@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5570581>

Abstract: The article discusses the relevance of the issue of studying foreign languages in educational institutions of law enforcement agencies, certain problems of their study, taking into account the specifics of such institutions, factors affecting the effective organization of this activity and, in general, analyzes the conditions and methods of conducting classes at a higher quality level.

Keywords: educational institution, law enforcement structure, educational process, foreign language, methods, method, factors, aspects.

The study of foreign languages occupied and especially in modern conditions plays an important role in the training of highly qualified personnel. It serves as one of the main factors in the subsequent formation of a comprehensively developed and creatively thinking officer, including through obtaining information from various sources, preparing and making deeply analyzed, effective and well-grounded decisions by him, etc.

As in other higher educational institutions, in the institutions of law enforcement agencies, the problem of learning foreign languages is urgent and necessary.

In this regard, one of the important tasks is methods that would help to organize an effective teaching and educational process, including in the development of foreign languages, to achieve the goals specified in state standards and certain results based on the completion of the specified period of study by cadets.

When organizing work in this direction in military universities, it is important to be aware of their specificity, which is different from "civilian institutions" and, when introducing various methods of learning foreign languages, to comprehensively

analyze their effectiveness and conduct a deep study of the issue of their implementation. Today there are many methods aimed at prompt and high-quality mastering of foreign languages.

For example, in Canada, the organization of teaching foreign languages in the interests of the armed forces is entrusted to the school of foreign languages of the Canadian Armed Forces and training here is carried out in three different programs that are developed in accordance with the specifics of the goals and objectives pursued.

In this regard, it is important in specialized educational institutions to pay attention and take into account the following main directions in order to achieve the desired results, including:

- regulatory framework and effective methods of teaching a foreign language, developed taking into account the characteristics and capabilities of the institution;

- the procedure for the selection of candidates and the effective preparation of students for participation in various events in a foreign language;

- effective use of various kinds of software in teaching a foreign language;

- development in the educational institution of modern information and communication technologies.

Taking into account the above, for the successful implementation of the issue of studying a foreign language, it also seems advisable to consider the issues of introducing a sufficient number of staff units of the teaching staff corresponding to the curriculum and workload. At the same time, recruitment should be carried out by the most professionally trained teachers, including by inviting foreign representatives from among the native speakers of the target language.

Undoubtedly, one of the significant aspects in this matter is occupied by a powerful educational-material and educational-research base, including language laboratories and computerized auditoriums; the corresponding video library; department of foreign literature in the library.

An important component is also the level of language proficiency required for

admission to a particular institution, which, to one degree or another, affects the quality organization of the educational process, while some cadets sometimes even have a weak basic education.

One of the important methods is also the linking of programs and topics of a foreign language with other main subjects that are taught in the institution, organizing and conducting various seminars, meetings, round tables on a regular basis, as well as explaining the meaning of a word in that language during classes, where training is carried out without providing a translation in the state language, which will allow you to memorize words at a mental level and enrich vocabulary.

In general, the issue of studying foreign languages in educational institutions of law enforcement agencies is also relevant, especially in modern conditions, when in the era of globalization, many are an integral part of various processes, including law enforcement.

Despite the variety of forms, options and methods of organizing classes in foreign languages, it is important to take into account the specifics of the educational institution, its goals and objectives for personnel training, to create, first of all, the appropriate regulatory and other conditions for the effective solution of these tasks.

References:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Festive congratulations of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the 28th anniversary of the formation of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Day of Defenders of the Motherland. True east – <https://www.pv.uz/ru/news/prazdnichnoe-pozdravlenie-v-svjazi-s-28-letiem-obrazovaniya-vooruzhennyh-sil-respubliki-uzbekistan-i-dnem-zaschitnikov-rodiny>.
2. Meeting of the Security Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Newspaper.uz – <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2018/01/11/security-council/>.
3. Colonel I. Yurchuk, Colonel A. Streletsky, professor of the AVN. The practice of language training in military educational institutions of foreign countries. Foreign military review number 3 2009.
4. The concept of further development of the department of foreign languages of the school – <https://ens.mil.ru/education/more.htm?id=12184027@egNews>.

INTEGRAL LINKS OF ACTIVITIES IN THE USE OF NATURE

Toshtemirova Muazzam Akmaljonova-

Teacher, Fergana State University

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5570660>

Abstract: This article clarifies the natural resources for primary school students, the current state and possibilities of rational use of nature, and the need to rationally look at the possibility of optimizing the effectiveness of knowledge or achieving much in a short period of time with little effort. As a result of rational use of nature, there will be no drastic changes in the potential of natural resources and the environment, no harm to human health.

Keywords: natural resources, optimization, rational use of nature, economic activity, responsible attitude to the environment.

The future primary school teacher aims to teach various approaches of on the rational use of nature to the primary school students, and it was argued that the task of nature use is to optimize the relationship between natural resources and the natural conditions of society and its socio-economic development.

In the scientific literature, the rational use of nature means the following:

- 1) purposeful socio-economic activity of the society by means of comprehensive intensification of use of natural resources;
- 2) conservation and reproduction (or quality improvement) of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations;
- 3) maintaining a balance between the development of industry and the biological stability of the natural environment that surrounds man.

Based on this definition, the rational use of nature includes: conservation and rational use of natural resources, which in turn consists in the rational development, reproduction and restoration of natural resources. In the scientific literature, the use of natural resources means the production of the maximum possible product with minimal damage to the sectors of the economy that use these resources and the state of the natural environment necessary for human life and health. To define this definition, “use of natural resources” is considered as a two-way concept consisting of “assimilation of natural resources” and “embezzling”.

The reproduction of natural resources is understood as the provision of access to natural resources on the basis of purposeful scientific management of processes in nature. Restoration of natural resources is usually associated with a set of measures aimed at obtaining previously observed amounts of natural resources using artificial measures after the full or partial depletion of these resources.

The most life-sustaining form of rational use of nature is the use of air for breathing, water for drinking, and plant and animal life for food. A responsible attitude towards the environment is the use by a person of the substances and properties of the environment in order to sustain his life (see Figure 1).

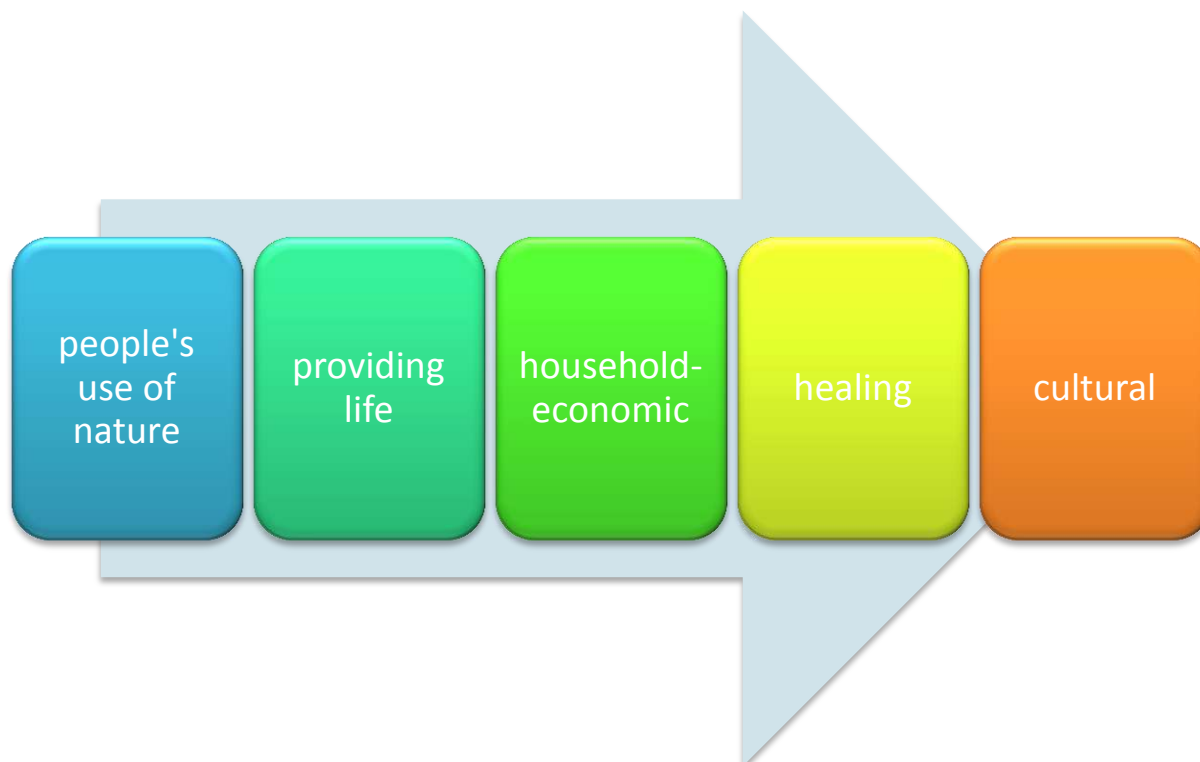


Figure 1.2. Human needs for the use of nature

The economic form is also of consumer importance to man. Economic entities (factories, plants, agricultural enterprises) produce consumer goods for man, and for this they use natural resources to one degree or another.

The healing form of the use of nature is expressed in the prevention and treatment of human diseases using natural resources (mountain air, healing muds, mineral springs, etc.).

The cultural form of the use of nature is the use of the beauties of nature to meet the cultural-cognitive needs of man.

Thus, an analysis of the literature shows that the problem of defining the essence of the concept of “rational use of nature” is not uniformly understood by the authors. There are several perspectives that explain this concept.

REFERENCES

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period up to 2030".
2. Ziyomukhammedov B. Ecology and spirituality. Tashkent - Mehnat 1997.
3. Khakimov I. Healthy environment healthy generation Tashkent - Uzbekistan 1999
4. E.B. Kadyrov, M.Sh. Shermatov, K.A. Akbarov, E.V. Mavlonov, A.A. Odilov "Geological bases of protection of the natural environment". Toshkent 2009.
5. Tukhtaev A., Khamidov A. Basics of ecology and nature protection. Tashkent —Teacher 1994

Representation of Uzbek toponymic units in English translation

Khakimova Khurshida Bakhtiyarovna

Astrakhan State Technical University in Tashkent region, English language
teacher

Abstract: In this article discusses the representation of Uzbek toponymic units in English translation. At the same time, the peculiarities of toponymic units in both languages, as well as their syntactic and semantic aspects are analyzed.

Keywords: Toponymic unit, representation, English, Uzbek, peculiarities, differences, translation, semantic and syntactic, names.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5571782>

Dozens of writers have written in the 20th century Uzbek literature is distinguished by its vitality, richness. Among them are the people of Uzbekistan writer Pirimqul Qodirov has a special place.

As a talented prose writer, a brilliant translator, and a brilliant literary scholar Pirimqul Qodirov, in particular, made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek prose. The novel "Star Flags" has a special place in the work of Pirimqul Qodirov. This is a writer a new example of the artistic mastery of a historical theme by creating a novel showed. The novel is characterized by authenticity and fun. "Yulduzli tunlar" (Starry Nights) is a historical biographical novel. It is a great Uzbek poet and writer and the controversial life and activities of the famous king Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, the sufferings of the great centralized state his heroism is described on a wide historical scale. The story of the novel begins by describing his youth in Andijan. In the struggle of Babur against the attacks of Shaibanikhan, sometimes he won, sometimes he lost and finally the victory over the scattered khanates in Afghanistan and India Events such as the formation of a large feudal state called the Baburi dynasty series.

The novel follows the death of Babur in a garden he established in Agra ends. In the process of describing these events, Babur was a talented lyric poet, writer, a skillful commander, a great statesman, a sincere man, a loving father, an artist and a patron of literature, a historian.

The reality of life in the novel, the complex, highly controversial period in which Babur lived, in particular, the events surrounding the life of the protagonist, Babur expressed in an extremely natural way. In the author's novel "Boburnoma", He creatively used original sources such as "Humoyunnoma". Life in the novel the truth has been turned into an artistic reality. What is important is that although the image of Babur is at the center of the novel, he is hardworking in the play the people will be the main driving force of history. It's the same as well as the depiction of tragic events, contradictions, and sufferings occupied. The story of the novel depicts the death of the protagonist Babur even when it is over, a life-giving spirit (optimism) rises in it. Although Babur is dead, the great poet Babur is not dead, his life is created the idea that it lasts forever in charming works is vividly reflected.

The lexical structure of the onomastics of the work “Yulduzli tunlar” (Starry Nights), the names of place names’ classification problems, brief comments on methods and ways of doing it reported. Total appearances of place names in a given language in nomenclature the set is called "onomastic space" being conducted. The onomastic scale and number of a given language are synchronous evaluated on the basis of their modern condition, place names of any language system, its overall set can also be evaluated. As we have seen, there are more than 450 place names in Starry Nights. From them 210 anthroponyms, 184 toponyms, place names, 18 hydronyms, 2 holiday names, 5 official titles, 22 oronyms, 18 works of art, 2 songs name, 10 masjid-mausoleum names, and many other names. In turn, these names are further divided into smaller groups.

Each place name reflects the history, customs, and culture of a particular people including the one used in the novel “Yulduzli tunlar” (Starry Nights). All of the above features are also reflected in the names.

As a result of the analysis of toponymic units used in Pirmqul Qodirov's “Yulduzli tunlar” (“Starry Nights”), the toponymic units have a long history, the basis of their formation was studied structurally and semantically. The presentation of toponymic units in works of art and their importance in translation can be said to have found their expression in this work.

DIASTOLIC MYOCARDIAL DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME

Nalibaeva R.A. 1, Khidoyatova M.R. 2

1 Republican specialized scientific and practical medical center of tuberculosis and pulmonology

2 Center for the Development of Professional Qualifications of Medical Workers of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5573919>

Abstract: The aim of the study was to study early markers of left ventricular diastolic dysfunction (LV DD) in patients with metabolic syndrome (MS). The study involved 57 patients aged 39-54 years. As a result of the study, the following results were obtained: in patients with MS, there is a decrease in the periods of active relaxation of the left ventricle, which is an early marker of the development of LV DD in patients with MS.

Keywords: diastolic dysfunction, left ventricle.

Purpose of the study. Study of early markers of left ventricular diastolic dysfunction (LV DD) in patients with metabolic syndrome (MS).

Material and methods. The study involved 57 people aged 39-54 years (36 men and 21 women). All patients underwent EchoCG examination by the standard method and Tissue myocardial Doppler ultrasonography (TMD). The indices characterizing the filling of the ventricles both during the period of active relaxation and during the passive filling of the ventricles were evaluated. The maximum velocities of early diastolic filling (E, cm / s) and atrial systole (A, cm / s), their ratio were calculated; time of acceleration and deceleration of early diastolic filling (ATe, DTe, ms); total diastolic flow time (ET, ms). The time of isovolumetric contraction (IVCT, ms) and relaxation (IVRT, ms) of the LV was measured. The indices of active relaxation (PAR) (ATe / IVRT, IVRT / ET) and the Tei index (IVRT + IVCT) / ET were calculated. In the mode of pulse-wave tissue Doppler at the level of the lateral part of the fibrous rings of the mitral valve (FC MK), the maximum velocities of early and late diastolic movement of FC (E', A', cm / s) and their ratio were calculated.

Research results. In the analysis of traditional trans-atrioventricular flows (E / A), LV DD was recorded in 43.8 subjects, analysis of FC movement showed LV DD in 63.1% of the subjects. Shortening of the early diastole fast filling phase - ATe (LV: $p > 0.05$); IVRT / ET (LV: $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p > 0.05$). The results obtained indicate that, according to the results of TMD, a significantly larger number of subjects, even in the absence of myocardial hypertrophy, have diastole disorders. In patients with MS, all indicators of diastolic filling of the ventricles changed, reflecting a significant violation of relaxation and an increase in myocardial stiffness. This was reflected in an increase in the duration of IVRT (LV: $p > 0.05$). LV PAR changed: ATe / IVRT decreased to 1 or less.

Conclusions. 1. An early marker of LV DD is a violation of the initial energy-dependent part of diastole, caused by the processes of active relaxation of the myocardium. This is manifested by a change in PAR, a decrease in the E' / A' ratio of the annulus fibrosus of the MC.

2. Early diagnosis of LV DD is facilitated by PAR - the use of tissue Doppler sonography. The use of both modes increases the frequency of its detection.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5574805>

One of the main problems of modern medicine is the steady growth of malignant neoplasms of the skin, which occupy 2-3 places in the structure of oncological morbidity, accounting for 1112%. Certain types of malignant skin tumors, as a rule, develop at the site of long-standing background conditions. Therefore, the most effective way to combat them is prevention, timely diagnosis, and treatment of precancerous diseases. An optional precancer is an actinic keratosis (AK), which is areas of local intraepidermal atypia of keratinocytes, localized in open areas of the body, exposed to excessive insolation, and showing signs of "solar" elastosis [Galil-Ogly GA, 2005; Salasche S. J., 2000]. With the long-term existence of foci, the transformation of AK into squamous cell or basal cell skin cancer is possible in 0.1% - 20% of cases [Alam M., 2006; Bui M.N., 2004; Moul JW 1996; Saarialho-Kere U, 1999]. As a rule, transformation develops in certain histological types of AK (bowenoid and proliferative), which are characterized by a high degree of dysplastic changes in the epidermis [Suchniak J.M., 1997].

One of the criteria for the level of dysplasia is the proliferative activity of cells [Chaichamnan K., 2010; Nazarian R.M., 2009], which largely determines the rate of their growth and malignant potential. The most informative way to visualize and assess the proliferative activity of cells is an immunohistochemical study, since markers reveal not only cells in mitosis, but also those in the process of preparing for division and, therefore, indicate the proliferative potential [Kushlinsky N.Ye. et al., 2001; Petrov S.B. et al., 2004]. Numerous studies of tumors from various tissues indicate a relatively low proliferative activity of cells of benign neoplasms, while malignant processes have a high level of proliferation [Chaichamnan K. Et al., 2010; Nazarian R. M. et al., 2009]. Earlier it was shown that AK has a low proliferative activity of cells in comparison with cancer in situ and squamous cell carcinoma [Bordbar. A. D. 2007; Talghini S., 2009]. In addition, there is a definite relationship between the level of proliferation of keratinocytes and an increase in the amount of elastotic material in the dermis in AK and cancer in situ [Chang Geun Cho, 1999]. Given the isolated nature of the studies, it seems very relevant to continue the study of the correlation between the proliferative potential of cells and the nature of dermal elastosis, not only in benign and malignant skin tumors, but also in various types of AK. This study will also make it possible to assess the prospects of using elastosis, derma as an indirect morphological marker of aggressive AA growth.

Histological and immunohistochemical research methods allow to reliably judge the degree of dysplastic changes in the epidermis in AK and its invasive potential. However, in most cases, the collection of biopsy material causes certain difficulties, as it can leave cosmetic defects. Considering that the most frequent localization of AK is the skin of the face, it seems urgent to use more non-invasive research methods in the diagnosis and determination of the nature of growth. Currently, due to the appearance of sensors with a pulse generation frequency of 50, 75 and 100 MHz, which allow differentiating the epidermis and dermis, the total thickness of which does not exceed 5 mm, ultrasound is actively used in dermatology [Jasaitiene D., 2011]. The expediency of using ultrasound in the diagnosis of a number of skin tumors, in assessing the condition of the skin in chronic dermatoses in the course of therapy has been shown [Bakulev AL, 2009; Kurdina M.I., 2009]. Given the lack of data on the study of AK using ultrasound research, it seems relevant to identify its ultrasound features for the subsequent use of high-frequency ultrasound in non-invasive diagnostics.

**TERRITORY ZONING ACCORDING TO THE MAIN FACTORS OF SOIL
DEGRADATION**

**Jalilova Gulnora Tulkunovna¹ (associate professor),
Mamatkulova Feruza Abdurashidovna² (doctoral student),**

National University of Uzbekistan¹,
Tashkent State Agrarian University²

E-mail: gulnora_jalilova@rambler.ru

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5578185>

Major soil degradation processes include accelerated erosion, depletion of soil organic carbon and loss of biodiversity, loss of soil fertility and imbalance of elements, acidification, and salinization. Soil degradation trends can be reversed by adopting rehabilitative land use and by adopting recommended management practices [1]. Many authors have proposed “standards” for some types of degradation, and for several types of degradation, additions have been made, clarifying the existing diagnostic features for determining their degree [2]. The zoning of the territory according to the main factors of soil degradation should be aimed not only at establishing the geographical features of degradation processes, but also at choosing measures to combat them. The geographical distribution of soil degradation regions depends on several factors. They also depend on geological, topographic, and climatic factors, as well as the distribution of the above influencing factors. For more rational use of land resources, complex zoning is required, subordinate to the goals of regional types of soil conservation systems throughout the country. For example, climate features should be considered not only in terms of their impact on land degradation but also in terms of their impact on the composition of crops and agricultural technology. The relief also, on the one hand, acts as a leading factor in soil degradation, and on the other, it determines one or another nature of the organization and mechanization of field production processes. Soils are subject not only as an object of degradation but also as a general factor in crop yields.

As the first initial stage, the division of the entire territory into phytoclimatic zones was adopted, reflecting large differences in the general conditions of the climatic regime closely related to plant and soil laws. The second stage of zoning is to subdivide the territory into mountainous and lowland zones. Here it is necessary to take into account the relief, depending on the relief form and nature, the state of the soil and vegetation cover, the types of relief have different effects on the development of soil degradation. The third stage of zoning takes into account the nature of the agricultural use of the territory, determined by the general type of agriculture, which in turn depends not only on economic factors but also on natural factors taken into account in the first and second stages. At the fourth stage of regionalization, agricultural regions are subdivided into zones, taking into account certain natural and economic conditions within their limits. Thus, in the first three stages, zoning is carried out according to the typological principle, and the allocated units are far from always territorially integral. The fourth stage is already based on the regional principle, in which different zoning criteria are used, and the allocated units consist, as a rule, of one section.

Bibliography

1. Lal, R. Restoring Soil Quality to Mitigate Soil Degradation. Sustainability 2015, 7, 5875-5895. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su7055875>
2. Molchanov E.N., Savin I.Y., Bulgakov D.S., Yakovlev A.S., Makarov O.A. National approaches to evaluation of the degree of soil degradation // Eurasian Soil Science. 2015. T. 48. № 11. C. 1268-1277.

**Determination of the disintegration of suppositories based on the complex of
curcumin with copper**

Alimova S.A., Iskandarova Sh.F.

Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute

gsaodat@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5580060>

Abstract: The first mention of suppositories dates back to 2600 BC. Already in the Ebers papyrus, suppositories are described laxatives and are used for hemorrhoids. General action suppositories (anti-asthma, containing anise, myrrh, honey, goose fat) were introduced by Hippocrates.

Keywords: suppositories, curcumin, curcumin copper complex, disintegration.

Introduction. Suppositories (Suppositoria) - solid at room temperature dosage form containing one or more active substances, dissolved or dispersed in a suitable base, intended for administration into body cavities and melting (dissolving, disintegrating) at body temperature.

The first mention of suppositories dates back to 2600 BC. Already in the Ebers papyrus, suppositories are described laxatives and are used for hemorrhoids. General action suppositories (anti-asthma, containing anise, myrrh, honey, goose fat) were introduced by Hippocrates.

Medicinal substances, absorbed through the mucous membrane of the rectum, enter the hemorrhoidal vein, from it into the inferior vena cava and then into the general bloodstream, bypassing the protective barrier of the liver. It is believed that in terms of the rate of action of medicinal substances, suppositories are not only not inferior, but in some cases even surpass dosage forms for oral, subcutaneous or intramuscular administration [1].

Suppositories of the required quality must meet certain requirements. These include the disintegration of suppositories.

Aim of the study. The aim of this study was to determine the disintegration of suppositories based on a complex compound of curcumin with copper.

Materials and methods. The disintegration test determines whether suppositories soften or disintegrate within a specified time when placed in a liquid medium under the experimental conditions described below.

Samples are considered to have disintegrated if:

- a) they completely dissolve,
- b) the components of the suppository were separated: the melted fatty substances collected on the surface of the liquid, the insoluble substances settled to the bottom and the soluble components dissolved; depending on the method of preparation, the components of the medicinal product can be distributed according to one or more of the above options;
- c) softening of the sample is observed, which can be accompanied by a noticeable change in shape without complete separation of the components; softening is also the disappearance of a suppository or pessary of a hard core, determined by the absence of resistance to the pressure of a glass rod;
- d) there is a rupture of the gelatinous membrane of rectal or vaginal capsules, allowing its contents to be released;
- e) there are no residues on the perforated disc or if there is a residue that consists only of a soft or foamy mass that does not have a hard core that resists the pressure of a glass rod [2].

The device (Fig. 1) consists of a transparent glass or polymer hollow cylinder with a corresponding wall thickness, inside which, with the help of three holders, a metal device is fixed, consisting of two perforated metal discs made of stainless steel, each of which contains 39 holes 4 mm in diameter; the diameter of the discs is almost equal to the inner diameter of the cylinder; the discs are spaced about 30 mm apart.

Experimental part. The test was carried out using three such devices, each with a separate sample. Each device was placed in a vessel with a capacity of at least 4 liters, filled with water, the temperature of which was maintained at 37 ° C.

Appliances can also be placed together in one vessel with a capacity of at least 12 liters. The vessel is equipped with a slowly moving stirrer and a device that maintains the cylinders in a vertical position at least 90 mm below the surface of the water and makes it possible to turn it over without taking it out of the water.

Three suppositories based on a complex compound of curcumin with copper were tested.

Place each sample individually on the lower disc of the device, install the device in the cylinder and secure it. The instruments were inverted every 10 minutes.

After the expiration of the time specified in the monograph, the samples were examined. A drug is considered to pass the test if all samples have disintegrated.

Results and Discussions.

With this technique, softening of the suppository samples was observed, which was accompanied by a noticeable change in shape without complete separation of the components.

Fig. 1



Conclusions. According to the results of the study, the disintegration of the suppositories tested by us corresponds to the norms.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. V.A. Grossman. Manufacturing technology of dosage forms. Moscow, 2018.S. 225-227.
2. State Pharmacopoeia of the Republic of Uzbekistan. First edition. Volume 1. Tashkent, 2020, p. 400.

**IMPROVEMENT OF INNOVATIVE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT
PROCESSES IN TRANSPORT SYSTEMS**

**Turaev Bahodir Khatamovich Doctor of Economics, Professor.
Tashkent State Transport University.**

**Haydarov Maksud Habibilo oglu Assistant
Tashkent State Transport University**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5581750>

Annotation. The strategy of advanced development in Uzbekistan, implemented in the context of global challenges, provides for the creation of a modern logistics transport infrastructure in the regions, for the effective management of which new solutions, scientific and organizational and methodological basis are needed to achieve a high level of innovative sustainability.

Keywords: Innovation, logistics, transport, facilities, platforms, economy.

The insufficient development of the information and methodological platform of innovative activity in modern conditions of the digital economy leads in practice to the disruption of economic ties, the slowness of the flow rate of objects of logistics activities, the failure to timely fulfill contractual obligations of participants in logistics activities to each other. This reduces the efficiency of the spheres of material production, their potential contribution to the economy.

Clarification and development of theoretical foundations, development of conceptual provisions, methodological tools of logistics systems of operational development, improvement of their innovative sustainability are relevant and significant for innovative science.

Logistics as a relatively young branch of science and a developing field of practice in Uzbekistan and in the world is positioned within the legal framework of the economy and management of "supply chains", integration of logistics business processes, material, financial and information flows, as well as within the framework of a paradigm shift: from functional and resource to innovation.

At the same time, the issues of creating reliable information and methodological platforms for the organization and optimizing the management of

business processes and flows to ensure the innovative sustainability of logistics systems of advanced development have not received due attention and integrated development in scientific research.

A conceptual model of an information and methodological platform for the development of regional systems of advanced development; to define a logistics system of advanced development and justify the possibilities of its logistics administration at the organizational, managerial, methodological and information technology levels; to systematize the most effective methods and models, to prove the possibility of their application in the management of logistics flows from the position of key subjects of logistics systems.

On the basis of the genesis of institutions for the development and management of logistics activities and logistics systems in the context of the change of logical paradigms in theory and the emergence of new logistics strategies in the regional practice of logistics activities, the definition of a logistics system of advanced development is given, the prerequisites for its formation are substantiated [1] A conceptual model of the information and methodological platform for the development of regional advanced development systems has been developed; the possibilities of their logistics administration at the organizational and managerial, methodological and information technology levels have been substantiated. [2]

The choice of effective methods of modeling and optimization of functions and processes at the level of a logistics company is justified. The theoretical significance of the results lies in the development of the ideology of innovative sustainability of logistics systems, the formation of logistics systems of advanced development, which ensures the increment of knowledge about the new object of innovation management - innovative sustainability of logistics systems of advanced development. The fundamentals of organizational interaction and an information and methodological platform for regulating and optimizing logistics activities based on technological and organizational and managerial innovations have been developed. The main conclusions and recommendations contained in the work can be applied when

developing innovative strategies of economic entities engaged in logistics activities and developing their innovative potential; when justifying the implementation of innovative solutions and tools for evaluating the effectiveness of logistics systems by regional management bodies and planning new innovative programs and projects.

Classical economic theories and modern concepts of innovative entrepreneurship development in the context of global geopolitical challenges and crisis situations, including those caused by restrictions due to the coronavirus pandemic, are actively debated in relation to various industries and spheres of economic activity, and primarily those that are strategically "breakthrough" to ensure the national interests of the country.

Logistics as one of the most important areas of economic science studies the patterns and principles of the flow organization of economic matter and from the point of view of the development of these patterns and principles of its "embedding" in modern models (theoretical and organizational and practical) of innovative entrepreneurship is of scientific interest.

The above approach to the formation of a logistic model of investment sustainability is based on: The management system of a logistics organization cannot do without an innovative culture, which is defined in scientific research as a factor of competitiveness. All the key elements of the model presented in Figure 2 contribute to the development of an innovative culture and, first of all, methodological tools for managing logistics activities, the qualified use of which requires constant improvement, new optimization approaches that ensure innovative sustainability.

The need for a clear delineation of logistics flows (material, information, money) in the management of the overall integrated logistics activities, since in the process of the movement of each flow; On the selection and continuous improvement of methodological tools for managing logistics activities, including an arsenal of various groups of methods (organizational; marketing; methods of logistics reengineering and logistics analysis; methods of logistics cost management and risk

assessment of logistics activities; methods of monitoring and evaluating the results of logistics activities) based on the use of new information technologies.

On constant monitoring based on a system of indicators and indicators of innovation sustainability, created taking into account the peculiarities and specifics of logistics activities in a particular region and specific logistics companies, the comfort of the innovation environment and the level of innovation culture of logistics business entities. Since all logistics flows can be represented as a single flow, the functions performed by logistics organizations in the course of their activities can be detailed and form the basis for the systematization of innovative sustainability factors.

Literatures

1. Hamel, G. Manifesto of the leader. What is really important now / G. Hamel; translated from the English by Gary Hamel; translated from the English by E. Kondukova, N. Yatsyuk. - Moscow: Mann, Ivanov and Ferber; Eksmo, 2013
2. Avdeeva, I.L. Analysis of prospects for the development of the digital economy in Russia and abroad / I.L. Avdeeva. - Text: direct // Digital economy and "Industry 4.0": problems and prospects: proceedings of a scientific and practical conference with international participation / edited by Dr. of Economics, prof. A.V. Babkin. - St. Petersburg: Publishing House of the Polytechnic University. un-ta, 2017.

**MEASURES TO DEVELOP TOURISM, ATTRACT INVESTMENT IN
THE SPHERE, INCREASE HUMAN RESOURCES**

**Tagaev Bekzod Anvarovich, Abduvokhidov Akmal Abdulazizovich-
Guliston State University, Uzbekistan**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5589568>

Currently, the development of tourism, attracting investment in the sphere, and increasing human resources is an urgent task. In the Republic, tourism is often limited to ancient cities, historical and cultural monuments. There is a huge potential for the development of tourism in the unique nature of the country, national reserves, mountain regions. In particular, the development of medical tourism, outbound tourism and ecotourism gives a great impetus not only to the economy, but also to the development of social spheres.

Today, there is an increasing need for scientific research that provides a basis for further development of the global tourism sector, increasing its share in macroeconomic indicators, improving the use of tourist and recreational facilities in order to provide the population with new jobs in the regions of the country. In this regard, this research paper analyzed the problems and prospects for the development of the tourism services market in our country.

At present, especially over the past three years, drastic changes have taken place in all spheres of our economy, and integration into the world economy on the basis of an open policy is rapidly developing. In particular, the attention paid to the tourism sector is also in the spotlight of the world community. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has set the task to develop the tourism sector as the main branch of the economy and turn it into one of the locomotive sectors of the country. In recent years, the measures taken to develop the tourism sector, create appropriate conditions for tourists, form tourist infrastructure and ensure the safety of tourists have been strengthened by legal documents.

In order to ensure the rapid development of the tourism industry, several government decisions were made to create free tourist zones. The main focus is on the introduction of new investments in the industry and at the same time the most advanced experience and innovation in the world. On this basis, the free tourist zone "Chorvak", the tourist zone "Old Town" in Tashkent, the tourist zone "Samarkand City", the tourist zone "Ancient Bukhara" and other sports and recreation and environmentally friendly tourist zones operate in the Tashkent region.

In order to increase the flow of foreign tourists to our country and further develop domestic tourism, improve and improve the quality of tourist services, measures were taken to bring the infrastructure conditions of historical and cultural monuments and places with high tourist potential to the level of modern requirements. They include the organization of Wi-Fi zones, transport infrastructure, sanitary and hygienic networks in accordance with international tourist standards and hygiene rules, tourist infrastructure facilities – Significant steps have been taken to

introduce modern tourist infrastructure in the areas of historical and architectural monuments, museums, theaters, cultural centers, catering establishments, service facilities, parking lots for cars, temporary parking spaces for cars, passenger infrastructure service areas, markets, shops and other places where people will have fun. As a result of the events, the number of hotels and hotel rooms in the regions grew rapidly.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2018 No. PP-3514 "On measures to ensure the rapid development of domestic tourism", a number of benefits are being created for entrepreneurs and businessmen who contribute to the development of tourism.

It should be noted that the rich historical culture of our country, unremarkable historical sites and the study of historical salo-hiyet, rich in interesting information and its inclusion in the list of tourist sites, occupy a large place in the development of the sphere.

In addition to paying special attention to improving the efficiency of investments in the tourism sector, special attention is paid to great advantages that are not found in foreign experience, in order to expand the investment potential of economic entities in the tourism sector and increase investment attractiveness.

The attention paid to the development of the tourism sector in our country, and the fundamental essence of the reforms carried out in this area is to achieve the well-being of the population by increasing the number of jobs in our country, increasing the income of the population, expanding the content of exports and increasing investment potential.

The relationship of the sibling position with the probability of the formation of destructive religious attitudes in youth environment
(Theses for scientific report)

Alyona G. Ayrapetova, Doctor of philosophy (PhD) on psychological Sciences,
National University of Uzbekistan

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5652583>

Abstract: Theses present the main features of modern youth extremism. A terminological definition of the “sibling” concept and its position are given. The results of scientific research on this scientific problem are presented. The reasons for the formation of destructive religious attitudes in different sibling positions are considered.

Keywords: religious extremism, antisocial behavior, youth, sibling, social attitudes, religious intolerance, religious xenophobia, aggression, gender factor, detronization.

At the present stage the problem of religious extremism is one of the most pressing issues and is studied as an interdisciplinary aspect, which takes into account the psychological characteristics of the individual, the phenomenology of social groups, conflict-generating triggers of society, ethnic and religious attitudes and stereotypes. The research of the prerequisites for the formation of destructive religious attitudes and, as a result, antisocial behavior is devoted to the scientific work of domestic, Russian and foreign scientists.

To date, it has been established that up to 80% members of religious extremist organizations are persons under 30 years of age. As noted by I.V. Kulikov, the main features of modern youth extremism are:

- rapidly developing organization;
- close interconnection of ideas and goals;
- cohesion of groups;
- formation of intragroup ideological charters;
- a variety of methods for achieving the set goals;
- use of the latest information technologies, social networks;
- strengthening of conspiracy measures [1].

According to the researchers' opinion, the higher extremist activity of young people may be associated psychological personality traits relevant to people at this age: uncritical and paradoxical thinking, inability to logically analyze the causes of social actions and the consequences of extremist activity [2], expressed in the need for identification, belonging to a group [3], instability and inconsistency of value orientations and worldview [4], a tendency to maximalism, immoderation in the choice of means and methods of achieving life goals [5].

Despite the available results of scientific research, there is still no comprehensive information on personal parameters that contribute to the formation of

religious-extremist attitudes. In 2016 A. Scarcella, R. Page and V. Furtado pointed out the existing lack of scientific knowledge about predictors of extremist and terrorist behavior, the absence of methodological tools with high prognostic ability in predicting of extremist and terrorist behavior [6].

An analysis of the currently existing scientific research on the problem of the destructive religious attitudes formation has shown that both situational factors and individual socio-psychological characteristics of the young people's personality, including sibling, can be attributed to them.

Sibling refers to the position of the child in the family regarding brothers and sisters. Sigmund Freud was one of the first to draw attention to this area. Subsequently, A. Adler and L. Forer turned to the study of the meaning of the sibling position. The features of the sibling position influence on personality's development the most detailed and thoroughly were studied in the works of the Australian psychologist Walter Toman. He studied thousands of normal families and persistently found that people of the same sibling positions in the family structure have the same characteristics. It was the developments of W. Toman that were adapted M. Bowen in relation to the theory of family systems.

Sibling positions are characterized by the number of children in the family, their gender, birth order, and the intervals between births. The main sibling positions include:

- the oldest child: the senior brother among brothers / sisters, the senior sister among sisters / brothers;
- the youngest child: the junior brother among brothers / sisters, the youngest sister among sisters / brothers;
- the middle child;
- the single child;
- twins: two, three, four ones, etc.

In recent years in Russia a significant part of research, confirming the influence of the sibling position on personality traits, intellectual and creative abilities, conflict resolution strategies, social status in the team and other spheres has emerged (N.M. Zyryanova, O.S. Alekseeva, N.V. Lukyanchenko, S.A. Russ, A.Yu. Malenova, A.V. Lyashevskaya, I.V. Groshev, A.V. Petranovsky, M.V. Galimzyanova, A.A.Moiseeva etc.).

Among foreign researchers it is necessary to mention F. J. Sulloway, who on the basis of his meta-analysis concluded that birth order better predicts the possible social attitudes of a person than gender, class, or race. His discoveries made it possible to assume that birth order is 5-10 times more influential on personality traits than academic achievement [7].

Our research was aimed at analyzing the relationship between the formation of youth's religious-extremist attitudes and the order of birth in the family. The study involved 760 respondents (young men and women among students with different direction of education in the age range from 17 to 29 years). The respondent group consisted of young people of almost all sibling positions, except for twins: the eldest

child (31.9% of the respondents), the middle one (28.9%), the youngest child (22.4%) and the single one (16.7%).

The severity of religious-extremist attitudes was studied using the author's methodology, which included the scales of "religious intolerance", "religious xenophobia", "religious extremism".

High values on the scale of "religious intolerance" imply a negative attitude towards believers of a different religious denomination, psychological lack of readiness for tolerance and mutual understanding and positive interaction between representatives of different faiths and religious movements.

High values on the scale of "religious xenophobia" characterize the presence of relevant negative attitudes, religious preconceptions and prejudices, negative social stereotypes towards representatives of another religious denomination, the respondent's desire to avoid contact with representatives of other religions.

High values on the scale of "religious extremism" indicate adherence to radical religious ideology, approval of physical violence, cruelty, aggression in the approval of religious doctrine, readiness for extreme measures to promote ideology.

The results of the study showed that the probability of the formation of the destructive religious attitudes among young people was revealed in all sibling positions. It varies depending on:

- the gender factor;
- the position of the child in the family regarding to brothers and sisters;
- the reasons that determine the formation of destructive religious attitudes.

In the course of the study it was found that young men in general are more susceptible to the formation of intolerant, xenophobic and extremist attitudes than young women. Guys show less tolerance than ladies, they are more inclined to fight and violate generally accepted norms and rules of behavior, to show aggression. Young women are characterized by tolerance and conformal behavior, they are more comfortable being in the rules and norms of behavior established and controlled by society.

In its sibling group (the number of this group's respondents was taken as 100%) the formation of destructive religious attitudes was revealed in the following range:

- the oldest children - 42 respondents out of 243 respondents (16.8%);
- the middle children - 48 respondents out of 220 respondents (21.8%);
- the youngest children - 65 respondents out of 170 respondents (38.2%);
- the single child - 37 respondents out of 127 respondents (29.1%).

The relatively low percentage of the probability of the formation of destructive religious attitudes in "the oldest children" group is explained that from an early age they are more likely than other siblings to take care of their younger brothers and sisters, especially in case of illness or loss parents. Due to the workload of helping parents, the oldest children often simply do not have time to "look for adventures".

The reasons for the formation of destructive religious attitudes among the oldest children are in increased sensitivity to manifestations of personal disrespect and intolerance to other people's mistakes. Such a position is often the result of an

unfavorable experience of detronization - some older children react aggressively to the appearance of a new sibling in the family due to the fact that they feel a threat to their usual way of life.

A fairly common psychological problem for the oldest children is the anxiety of not meeting the expectations of parents and other authority figures (bosses, teachers, coaches, etc.). Trying to win parental attention, the oldest children often realize that their parents are too busy, too tired, or too indifferent. And the child's use of aggression to attract attention leads to punishment. Therefore, for some senior siblings extremist behavior is the only opportunity to throw out the accumulated aggression.

The relatively high indicator among the youngest children is due to the fact that usually their level of self-discipline is not so high, that is why they often face difficulties in making decisions, continuing to expect others to solve their problems. Such a life position often makes them manipulable persons.

The main reason for the formation of destructive religious attitudes among the youngest siblings is an internal protest against overprotection, increased care and control aside parents and older children. However, despite the tendency to "rebellion", the youngest siblings, accustomed to the fact that older family members carry out control and management of their behavior and activities, do not show sufficient leadership potential and do not confront authorities. At the same time, according to studies of destructive religious organizations, it is the youngest children who become the most loyal followers, show more fanaticism and concentration on religious ideas, notions about the predominant role of religious norms in life.

Comparatively high indicators of single children are motivated by the fact that parents are often unnecessarily concentrated on the son or daughter, show excessive care, demanding, seek to accelerate child's development. A characteristic feature of families with a single child is the exclusion of extra-family influence, suppression of the child's will, his aggressiveness and sexuality. Such restrictions can lead to the fact that at a student age, having gained relative freedom and considering themselves adults, boys and girls begin to do everything that they were prohibited or what they were limited.

In middle children's group the indicators are expressed in a moderate range due to the fact that representatives of this sibling are more labile, emotionally stable, sociable and are often a link between elder and younger ones, connecting family members with each other. The main problem of middle siblings is that they have to constantly "compete" with older children, who are more skillful, strong, and younger ones, on whom parental attention is usually concentrated.

The middle child, deprived of the older one's rights and the younger one's privileges often feels the injustice of life. As a rule, there are two options for the development of the sibling scenario - to form the skills of a manipulator or to become a social violator.

In conclusion, we would like to note that in everyday practice, there are often cases when even the closest and dearest people cannot understand and accept each

other. Unfortunately, quite often conflicts (both actual and latent) arise between parents and children, brothers and sisters and increase the probability of the destructive religious attitudes formation.

It is necessary to understand that today's youth with a potential readiness for deviant behavior - whether it is criminal activity or religious extremism - carries a baggage of childhood fears, psychological trauma and grievances. Parental attention, warmth and care are the necessary basis on which the foundation of the child's personality is built. It is very difficult for children who are deprived of such a parental relationship to compensate for this deficiency and become full-fledged members of society.

Literature

1. Kulikov I.V. Extremism among youth // Socio-economic phenomena and processes. - 2013. - No. 7. - p. 175-177.
2. Kozlov D.S. Political extremism and extremeness: phenomena of social consciousness inherent in the psychology and behavior of young people // Theory and practice of social development. - 2015. - No. 12. - p. 493-495.
3. Zubok Yu. A., Chuprov V.I. Youth extremism. Essence and features of manifestation // Sociological studies. - 2008. - No. 5. - p. 37-46.
4. Zlokazov K.V., Muslumov R.R. Psychological features of involving minors in youth extremist groups // Pedagogical education in Russia. - 2014. - No. 5. - p. 81-87.
5. Bocharov A.V., Meshcheryakova E.I., Larionova A.V. Typology of psychological factors of students' attitudes towards extremism (based on the results of questioning and psychodiagnostics) // Applied legal psychology. - 2015. - No. 1. - p. 21-33.
6. Scarcella A., Page R., Furtado V. Terrorism, Radicalisation, Extremism, Authoritarianism and Fundamentalism: A Systematic Review of the Quality and Psychometric Properties of Assessments. - 2016. - Vol. 11 (12).

Differences and peculiarities of accounting of agricultural lands in accounting of other land fund categories

Ruzmetov Makhsud Ismailovich

Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Erkinova Maftuna Lukhmon khizi

“Uzdavyerloyiha” State scientific design institute

Abstract: This article examines the differences and peculiarities of the accounting of agricultural land, which is the first component of the land fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the accounting of other land fund categories, and the existing amounts of this land fund in our country. and analyzed differently from other land fund areas.

Keywords: Land fund, land fund categories, agricultural lands, land accounting.

Article 55 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is our main encyclopedia, states that "Land, subsoil resources, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, which must be used wisely and are under state protection." [1]

The total land area within the boundaries of the administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Uzbekistan is 44892.4 thousand hectares. Depending on the purpose of use, the land fund is divided into 8 categories: These are agricultural lands; lands of settlements, lands for industrial, transport, communication, defense and other purposes; lands for nature protection, health, recreational purposes, forest lands and reserve lands. As mentioned above, since land is our common wealth, just as each wealth has its own account, so does land account and its management. Land accounting has its own characteristics for each category of land fund, especially agricultural lands, including irrigated lands, which are considered valuable and very important. [2] Agricultural land is land that has been allocated for agricultural purposes or designated for that purpose. [3]. The following table shows the quantitative values of the eight categories of land in the country.

Table 1

Composition of the land fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan by categories

T/r	Land categories	2021-year 01.01. position (thousand ha)	%
1	Agricultural land	24057,1	53,59 %
2	Lands of settlements (cities, settlements and rural settlements)	223,5	0,5 %

3	Land for industry, transport, communications, defense and other purposes	876,3	1,95 %
4	Land for nature protection, health and recreation	728,4	1,62 %
5	Lands of historical and cultural significance	14,7	0,03 %
6	Forest lands	12021,4	26,78 %
7	Suv fondi yerlari	827	1,84 %
8	Spare places	6144	13,69 %
9	Total land area	44892,4	100

We know that land accounting is an integral part of the state land cadastre and is a type of economic accounting. Land is calculated on the basis of 2 indicators. These are quantitative and qualitative indicators. The peculiarity of agricultural land is that it has both of these indicators. Because the value of agricultural land is determined not by its area, but by its quality. M/n: One hectare of irrigated land is several thousand times more productive than one hectare of irrigated land. In settlements, land is calculated only in relation to its area. In this case, the land is important only in terms of space. The same is true of land for industry, transportation, communications, defense, and other purposes. In the areas intended for nature protection, health and recreation, along with the area, plants and giant trees are grown, but even then its quality, ie the quality score, does not matter. Even in lands of historical and cultural significance, land accounting is calculated only in terms of area. Although afforestation is carried out on forest lands, the quality score is not as important as on agricultural lands. The same is true of water fund lands. That is, the above-mentioned land categories are the same.

Conclusion

1. We can say that the reason:
 - These lands are both quantitative and qualitative;
 - These lands occupy more than half of the country's land fund.
 - Most importantly, these lands are the basis for food production.
2. Given the existence of Category 1 of this land fund, ie the fact that agricultural land includes several types of land, there is a need to introduce modern technologies in their accounting;

3. The value of agricultural land lies in the fact that it includes irrigated land and land of special value.

List of used literature

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan Tashkent-Adolat 1999, p.75;
2. Land Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan Tashkent-2021
3. Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, April 30, 1998
4. Rakhmonov QR “Land cadastre” Tashkent-2008
5. www.google.com
6. www.lex.uz

IMPORTANCE OF LEFT VENTRICULAR REMODELING IN DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY

Sapayeva Zulfiya Amangaldiyevna

Urgench branch of Tashkent medical academy

zulfiyasapayeva89@gmail.com

Abstract: This article describes the importance of structural and functional changes observed in the heart in patients with diabetic nephropathy. Diabetes mellitus (DM) is associated with an increased risk of heart failure and cardiovascular death, even in the absence of coronary artery disease. The reasons for this are unclear, but one of the emerging candidate mechanisms is concentric left ventricular (LV) hypertrophy, which is frequently observed in patients with type 2 DM (T2DM) before the development of clinical heart failure and has been shown to be a strong predictor of cardiovascular disease.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, diabetic nephropathy, echocardiography, left ventricular remodeling

Relevance: Over the past few decades, diabetes mellitus has taken on the scale of a worldwide noncommunicable epidemic. According to WHO, the number of patients with diabetes in the world in 2000 was 160 million, and by 2025 this number is expected to exceed 420 million. Arterial hypertension is a frequent companion of type 2 diabetes and is twice as common in people with diabetes as compared to the general population. The incidence of arterial hypertension in type 2 diabetes varies according to different sources from 40% - 60% to 90%.

It is known that in arterial hypertension, the influence of hemodynamic and non-hemodynamic factors leads to the development of cardiac remodeling. In patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, even in the absence of arterial hypertension, an increase in the mass of the left ventricle is observed, due to hypertrophy of cardiomyocytes

and an increase in the interstitial component. In the future, there is a violation of the diastolic, and then the systolic function of the left ventricle. Thus, in type 2 diabetes mellitus, there may also be a change in the geometry of the left ventricle, i.e. its remodeling. Damage to the heart muscle in type 2 diabetes is determined not only by atherosclerotic lesions of the coronary arteries, but also by specific changes characteristic of “late” complications of diabetes (microangiopathy, neuropathy). On the basis of pathological studies Rubler S. et al. [1] proposed the term diabetic cardiomyopathy, characterized by the clinical picture of dilated cardiomyopathy with the development of heart failure with a low ejection fraction in a patient with diabetes mellitus in the absence of arterial hypertension and atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries. According to Seferovic P. M., Paulus W. J. [2], typical for patients with DM is the development of the phenotype of a patient suffering from restrictive cardiomyopathy with heart failure with preserved EF. [3]

Heart disease in diabetic nephropathy (DN) occurs in about 76-92% of patients, but in most cases it occurs with erased clinical symptoms and is detected only during instrumental examination. [2] Echocardiographic examination with the definition of the type of left ventricular remodeling (concentric hypertrophy) makes it possible to identify a group of patients with type 2 diabetes with a higher cardiovascular risk.

The aim of the study: To study the features of left ventricular (LV) remodeling and changes in the diastolic function of the ventricles of the heart according to echocardiography in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic nephropathy.

Materials and methods of research: 50 patients (22 men and 28 women) with type 2 diabetes who were in hospital were examined. The average age of the patients was 52.1 ± 1.4 years, the duration of type 2 diabetes was 14.4 ± 0.7 years, and the duration of DN was 10.1 ± 0.5 years. The studied patients underwent general clinical and biochemical analyzes, echocardiography in M and B modes, Doppler echocardiography.

Results: According to the results of our study, normal LV geometry was observed in 7 (14%) patients, concentric LV myocardial hypertrophy - in 19 (38%) patients, concentric LV myocardial remodeling - in 14 (28%) patients and in 10 (20%) patients.) of individuals, eccentric hypertrophy of the LV myocardium was observed. According to Doppler echocardiography, 28 (56%) patients with type 2 diabetes with DN showed impaired LV diastolic function: E was 0.66 ± 0.02 m / s, $E / A - 0.82 \pm 0.05$, $DT - 231.7 \pm 12.5$ ms, $IVRT - 101.0 \pm 4.6$ ms. In 22 (44%) patients, impaired diastolic function of the right ventricle (RV) was observed: $E - 0.55 \pm 0.02$ m / s, $E / A - 0.97 \pm 0.05$, $DT - 229.8 \pm 22, 7$ ms, $IVRT - 91.0 \pm 3.8$ ms. Disorders of LV and RV diastolic function were noted according to the first type.

Conclusion: Thus, in patients with type 2 diabetes with the presence of DN, changes in intracardiac hemodynamics were observed, consisting in remodeling of the LV myocardium and impaired diastolic function of the ventricles of the heart.

References

1. World Health Organization. 10 leading causes of death in the world. World Health Organization Fact Sheet No. 310 of 2014
2. Gurevich, M.A. Diabetes mellitus and diseases of the cardiovascular system / M.A. Gurevich // RMJ. - 2017. - No. 20. - S. 1490-1494.
3. Kislyak, O.A. Management of vascular risks in patients with arterial hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus / O.A. Kislyak, S.L. Postnikova, T.O. Myshlyaeva // Medicine. - 2016. - No. 1. - S. 26-32.

**The strategy of vaccination against covid-19, depending on the requirements for
the temperature regime for the transportation and storage of vaccines against
covid-19**

Rakhmanova Jamila

Center for the development of professional qualification of medical workers

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract. The vaccination strategy in the Republic of Uzbekistan should correspond to the existing capabilities and readiness of the country to ensure the cold chain during storage and vaccination against COVID-19. To date, there are many COVID-19 vaccines in the world, but each vaccine has its own requirements for storage during transportation and vaccination. The task of each country is to ensure the quality of storage of the COVID-19 vaccine from the place of receipt of the vaccine to the vaccination room in which human immunization is carried out.

Keywords: COVID-19, epidemiology, vaccination, cold chain, cost.

Republic of Uzbekistan is landlocked and located in Central Asia. It borders in the north and north-east with Kazakhstan, in the west and south-west with Turkmenistan, in the south with Afghanistan and in the east with Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The territory of Uzbekistan is 447,400 km². The landscape is a combination of sandy deserts, intensively irrigated river valleys and mountains. The climate is continental, with long hot summers and short mild winters. By mid-March, Europe had become the epicenter of the spread of COVID-19, leading to a nationwide shutdown of services in many countries including Uzbekistan. The first case of COVID-19 in was officially reported on March 15, 2020 in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which followed with the decision of the government to close schools, colleges and universities. The country declared the state of emergency on March 16.

The purpose of the study: To assess the country's readiness to vaccinate against COVID-19, depending on the requirements for their storage, which are imposed by manufacturers

The object of the study was cold-chain capacity and requirements at the central and regional levels if the country is going to receive vaccine to 20% of people and cold chain requirements on depends of manufacturer.

To date, for the introduction and implementation of vaccination against COVID-19, the available capacity of the cold chain for vaccines with a storage temperature of + 2 + 8 is 2,221,433 liters, for a temperature of -20, the available capacity is 8,740 liters, while for vaccines with temperature requirements -80 the country has limited potential for storage.

In the republic, today, there are 4 freezers that maintain a temperature of -70 ° C, which are located in the Scientific Research Institute of Virology. The volume of one such refrigerator is 380 liters, with a useful volume of 190 liters. Its capacity is from 50 to 70 thousand doses in one refrigerator.

Currently the total capacity of ULT cold chain equipment of the country amounts 760 liters and can accommodate the storage of approximately 200-280 thousand doses at one time.

*Table 1: Cold-Chain Capacity and Requirements at the Central and Regional Levels**(20% coverage)*

Vaccine			National and Regional Level			
Script s	Vaccine name	Storage temperatu re	Availabl e cold chain capacity	Required additional power	Type and number of add. Cold equipment	Necessary amount in USD (estimated)
1	AstraZen eca	+2...+8	2 221 433 ltr	1104	6 refregerat ors	7,100
2	Moderna	-20	8 740 ltr	145 482	16 WIFR	1,399,916
3	Pfizer	-70	760 ltr	78 711	110 ULT Freezer	1,320,000

The data obtained when calculating the required volume of additional cold chain equipment for the vaccination of 20% of population, show that when deciding to receive a vaccine with a storage temperature of +2 ... + 8 (AstraZeneca (AZD1222)) at the national level, in addition to the existing ones, it is necessary to purchase 6 more refrigerators, for this the country needs the amount of \$ 7100. If the requirement for the vaccine (Moderna (mRNA-1273)) temperature is -20, the additional cost will correspond to the amount of \$ 1,399,916. If the country makes decision to receive the vaccine (Pfizer (BNT162)), 110 freezers are needed, which would translate into an additional \$ 1,320,000.

*Table 2: The Cold-Chain Sizing Results, Available Capacity and Required Capacity
 (20% coverage of COVID-19 Vaccine)*

Vaccine			National, Regional and District Levels			
Script s	Vaccine name	Storage temperatur e	Availabl e cold chain capacity	Required additiona l power	Type and number of add. Cold equipment	Necessary amount in USD (estimated)
1	AstraZeneca (AZD1222)	+2...+8	2 314 466 ltr	11533	93 refrigerator s	90 073
2	Moderna (mRNA- 1273)	-20	61 888 ltr	172 703	145 freezers	1 516 990
3	Pfizer (BNT162)	-70	760 ltr	117 962 ltr	376 ULT Freezer	3 100 000

Data obtained when calculating the required volume of refrigeration units and vaccination at the national, regional and district levels, that when deciding to receive a vaccine with a storage temperature of +2 ... + 8 (AstraZeneca) at the national level, in addition to the available ones, it is necessary to purchase 6 more refrigerators, for this the country needs an amount of \$ 90 073. If a vaccine (Moderna) is required at a temperature of -20, the additional cost will be \$ 1,516,990. If the country receives the vaccine (Pfizer), 110 freezers are needed, which would translate into an additional \$ 3,100,000.

Conclusion: This work focuses on the progressively increasing demand for cold chain storage equipment associated with COVID-19 immunization and service delivery strategies. Accordingly, special attention is paid to strengthening all levels of the vaccine storage chain at the national level, as well as at the regional level, where storage of additional vaccine volumes is expected to be the most difficult task. It

should be noted that the country has high-quality equipment for routine immunization in accordance with the National Immunization Calendar with temperature support +2 - +8. However, this equipment can be reallocated for use in the cold chain as part of routine immunization if it is no longer required for COVID immunization needs. In Uzbekistan, the practice of safe injections is implemented at a good level, self-locking disposable syringes and safe containers for waste are used. Health care providers are trained and generally knowledgeable about safety practices. In preparation for the introduction of new vaccines in 2015, national injection safety guidelines will be complemented with a focus on the simultaneous introduction of multiple vaccines and addition of new ones; SOPs and supporting materials were developed and trainings were conducted based on them.

**Effect of anti-inflammatory medicines on the morphometric structure of the
Peyer's patches on the small intestine**

Nasirova S.Z. Bukhara State Medical Institute

Introduction. The immune system plays a huge role in the life of the animal organism, as it prevents the ingress of foreign bodies and substances or removes them as quickly as possible. Its elements are found in all organ systems in the form of various lymphoid formations or individual cells. One of the important components of the organs of immunity is the lymphoid tissue associated with the mucous membranes.

The aim of the work is to study the effect of anti-inflammatory drugs on the morphometric structure of the lymphoid nodes of the small intestine of white rats.

Material and methods. Sexually mature white outbred rats weighing 200-250 g and 5 months of age were used in the work. The experiment was carried out on 60 animals kept on the general regime of the vivarium. The animals were injected with anti-inflammatory drugs enterally through a tube into the stomach for 10 days. All laboratory animals were divided into 2 groups: group 1 - control animals (30 rats) receiving distilled water through a tube, group 2 (30 rats) - laboratory animals that received 3 types of anti-inflammatory drugs at the rate of paracetamol 15 mg / kg , aspirin 5 mg / kg, dexamethasone 0.1 mg / kg. The material was collected on day 11, after 10 days of drug administration. The number, shape, size of aggregated lymphoid nodules, the distance between aggregated lymphoid nodules, the number of lymphoid nodules in them, and the area of the mesenteric part of the intestine covered with aggregated lymphoid nodules were studied on total macro-preparations stained with Harris's hematoxylin. Shape, size of lymphoid nodules in aggregated lymphoid nodes, distance between nodules.

Results. Changes in the number of Peyer's patches in the proximal part of the small intestine were as follows: in group 1, they were 5.2 ± 1.2 units, in group 2 were

4.02 ± 2.1 units. In the middle part of the small intestine, grouped lymph nodes also decreased in group 2 by 18.6%. In the distal part of the small intestine, the number of grouped lymphoid nodules continued to decrease in group 2 by 1.04 times. It was found to reduce the size of lymphoid plaques.

Normally, in the proximal part of the small intestine, the size of lymphoid plaques averaged 2.9×3.25 mm, in group 2 were 2.5×3.0 mm, respectively. In the middle part, the size of lymphoid plaques was larger than in its proximal part, but in the experimental group there was also a tendency to decrease, namely, in the first group, the average size of lymphoid plaques was 3.36×4.25 mm. and in the 2nd group was 3.1×4.0 mm. The most voluminous lymphoid plaques were localized in the distal part of the small intestine and their sizes changed in the following order: in the first group it was 6.46×5.57 mm, in the second group it was 5.5×4.9 mm.

From the above data, it can be seen that the size of the lymphoid plaques is significantly reduced with the influence of more than 2 drugs. Pronounced changes were in the increase in the distance between the nodular zone. In group 2, the inter-nodular zone was enlarged by 17.2% in the proximal part of the small intestine. In the middle part of the small intestine, the inter-nodular zone was increased in the second group by 2.1%, respectively. In the distal part, the inter-nodular zone in the control group averages 25.47 ± 3.35 mm, in the second group, the inter-nodular zone increases and averages 33.1 ± 0.5 mm.

Conclusions. Macroscopic examination of small intestine preparations in experimental white rats revealed changes in the size of lymphoid nodules. An increase in the inter-nodular zone was also established, which is the depletion of the lymphoid tissue in the small intestine. The Peyer's patches in the second group of rat pups decreased by 2.1 times compared with the control group. Polypharmacy with anti-inflammatory drugs leads to a decrease in the number of lymphoid nodules and the number of follicles in them.

The role and content of technology in the education system

Drobchenko Natalya Valerievna - PhD in Architecture

Faxriddinov Muhammad Faxriddin o'g'li - Master's student

Samarkand State University, Uzbekistan

Abstract: the infrastructure of schools is constantly being updated, introduced modern educational technologies. The article discusses advantageous opportunities of modern technologies in teaching.

Keywords: information, computer technology, presentation, interactive whiteboard, computer graphics, equipment.

Improving the quality of training of students to a large extent contributes to a clear, purposeful and methodically thought out a technological system for presenting knowledge during the hours of training. The educational process, it is necessary to introduce new, most advanced teaching and learning methods, intelligently involve technical means learning. Improving the effectiveness of training largely depends on using didactic materials, didactic games and computer technology. For example, in modern schools of Uzbekistan along with simple chalk boards, schools have interactive boards. Educators can display any videos, images, slides on the screen presentations. Electronic diaries are being replaced by electronic diaries (Kundalik). Currently, quality education can be get or supplement by studying with a teacher of any rank and nationality, even if he lives in a different time zone and speaks foreign language. With the development of online education, today's education must adapt to the growing generation. It is necessary to take into account the features today's children and introduce new technologies in a modern school. Visual aids and technologies are increasingly used in educational process. Modern kids learn with You Tubed something with your own hands, learn languages, and teachers more and more often use video materials, films and recorded lectures in teaching. With expanding the use of modern educational technologies children will be able to study school subjects using virtual and augmented reality. Your vision of practical structuring solution spatial images, creating a system of spatial thinking students can

be realized with the help of information technology in drawing lessons. The foundation of graphic spatial representations is the ability to see in surrounding objects their constituent elementary geometric bodies. So from the start studying drawing, it is necessary to generalize and consolidate the existing student's information about geometric bodies. It is very important to teach students mentally dismember objects of complex shapes into their component parts, create complex shapes from simple shapes, and represent geometric shapes in space in various positions. Based on purchased inventory spatial representations of geometric bodies (basic shapes) learners can more easily imagine each of them in the given conditions and depict in various positions. Computer technologies, in particular, presentations, as visual aids, help the teacher present teaching material, develop observation skills and form analysis subjects, provide a solid assimilation of knowledge by students, increase interest in the subject [1]. Presentations acquire specific assignment at all stages of the lesson when performing graphic and practical work. Slide movie allows you to show on one slide the condition of the proposed problem, and on the other - its solution (step-by-step performance). Application of slide presentations built by type "One picture is worth a thousand words" [2] allows you to convincingly and intelligibly show that the imaginary image and its graphical display is the first step in creating complex and beautiful things. Usage interactive whiteboard allows you to use time efficiently in the lesson; in the collection of the board itself is over a thousand mathematical objects: polyhedral, bodies of revolution, coordinate lines and a plane, circle, triangles, etc. Drawings are clear, neat. When constructing sections of polyhedrons, you can use the mode records of the sequential build process itself, which allows significantly save time during the lesson [3]. Using your interactive whiteboard allows you to memorize individual work of students for subsequent verification or analysis. With the advent of interactive equipment for every teacher there is a great opportunity to revitalize and diversify your lessons. Working with an interactive whiteboard is simple and fun. Variety of shapes presentation of information makes it attractive and accessible for assimilation by students, which, in

combination with traditional forms, methods and teaching means can significantly increase the information content and the effectiveness of the lesson. The purpose of teaching drawing with elements of computer graphics is the introduction of schoolchildren to the graphic culture - the totality achievements of mankind in the field of mastering manual and machine methods transmission of graphic information. The purpose of training is concretized in the following main tasks:

- in the study of the graphic language of communication, transmission and storage information, methods and rules for displaying it on a plane, as well as reading techniques;
- in the study of ways to create three-dimensional models of parts;
- in the formation of skills to carry out drawings by hand and machine ways, in the assimilation of the rules for reading drawings;
- in the development of logical and spatial thinking, static, dynamic spatial representations;
- in the development of creative thinking and in the formation of elementary

Design skills to transform the shape of objects into compliance with the requirements. Computer technology will not replace traditional drawing lessons, for which learners gain initial skills in performing drawings. However, after the student has mastered the techniques of performing drawings, it is advisable to perform part of the training material on drawing on the computer. The use of information technology allows you to provide students more opportunities for self-reliant and independent work.

Literature

1. Robert I.V. Modern information technologies in education: didactic problems; prospects of use. - M.: "School-Press ", 2008. - 205 p.
2. Eldasheva G.V. Modern pedagogical technologies in general education school. [http: // www. cuberleninka. ru](http://www.cuberleninka.ru).
3. Gubaidullin I.A. The use of information and communication technologies in order to form positive motivation for training on the lesson of fine arts and drawing. <http://www.it-n.ru>.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FOCUS ON HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF STUDENTS

Khodjayorova Bakhora Akramovna

Independent researcher, Samarkand State University

Annotation: The article describes the human relationship of teachers and parents in the socialization of students in collaboration with educational institutions, families, neighborhoods, community organizations. This article describes the activities of parents on the issues of pedagogical activity of socialization of students on the basis of a creative approach, the main aspects of social adaptation of students.

Keywords: socialization, creativity, parent, environment, education, upbringing, manners, care, family, neighborhood.

The concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 identifies such important tasks as "qualitative updating of the content of the system of continuing education, as well as training, professional development, gradual implementation of the principles of individualization in the educational process" [6]. This requires the identification of pedagogical and psychological features and factors of socialization of general secondary school students, improving the content of socialization of adolescents.

The process of globalization makes it important to educate the individual in an open social environment, on the basis of creative integration of all educational structures of society - general secondary school, family, labor communities and society. As a person develops under the influence of the social environment, the term "socialization" is used to describe this process. Socialization is the process of assimilating the social norms and cultural values of the society to which one belongs throughout one's life. Adolescence is unique in that there are significant changes in the life of a teenager, which leads to the re-formation of his psyche, the emergence of new forms of relationships between peers. More serious demands are being made on him by the older generation. During adolescence, there is a need for self-

awareness. Answering the question “Who am I?” Often bothers him. He develops self-interest. Features such as personal attitude to this or that fact, reflection, and self-assessment are formed in it. At this age, there are cases of temporary family and psychological distance from school. Pedagogical support includes two areas of socio-pedagogical activity: assistance in education and upbringing. Assistance in education is aimed at overcoming the problems that arise in the family and the formation of the pedagogical culture of parents. The pedagogical activity of socialization of students on the basis of a creative approach involves a comprehensive study of parents on the following issues:

- Pedagogical and socio-biological training of parents for the upbringing of future children;
- The role of parents in shaping the attitude of students to their peers;
- Personal example, creativity in personal development;
- The importance of the social status of parents;
- The relationship of different generations in the family;
- Pedagogical and psychological influences in the family, the formation of a positive relationship between students.

Particular attention is paid to close cooperation with educational institutions, parents, families, neighborhood committees, public organizations. In front of the parents, the students really enjoy being in touch with them and don't like their absence.

Words and actions that express parental care are very important for a person's socialization. The initial socialization of behavior can occur through the same learning process: any form of behavior is rewarded with care and attention, and unexpected forms are not supported. However, encouraging good behavior and punishing for bad behavior is a small part of moral socialization. The behavior we have considered does not apply to all individuals.

According to the results of the study of different periods, the development of creative thinking of the individual is affected by the environment: communication

with creative people, imitation, democratic values in the family and especially in relationships with parents, and the feelings that arise in the family. Emphasis on the human relationship of teachers and parents is important in the socialization of students in collaboration with educational institutions, families, neighborhoods, community organizations.

References

1. Mirziyoev Sh. M. "Together we will build a free and prosperous democratic state of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan, Tashkent-2016, p
2. Drapeau Patti. Sparking student creativity (practical ways to promote innovative thinking and problem solving). - Alexandria - Virginia, USA: ASCD, 2014. - p. 4.
3. Sharipov Sh.S. Pedagogical conditions for the formation of students' inventive creativity:Phd. diss ..– T., 2000.-200 p.
4. Ibragimova G.N. Development of students' creative abilities on the basis of interactive teaching methods and technologies: PhD .diss..– T., 2017.-158 p.
5. Fryer M. Creative teaching and learning in the UK // In F. Morais & S. Bahia. (Eds.). 2008. - 125 p.
6. Decree No. PF-5712 "On approval of the Concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030"

**Socio-pedagogical ideas of central asian scientists and the views of enlightened
poets of the xix-xx centuries in Uzbekistan**

Kholdarova Indira Abdukarimova
Researcher
Tashkent Pedagogical University named after Nizami
kholdarovaindira@gmail.com

Abstract: This article reflects the socio-pedagogical ideas of Central Asian scientists Al-Khorazmiy, Abu Raykhon Beruniy, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Alisher Navai. The social role of upbringing and education of Central Asian scientists focuses on: the environment, the family and the group of students, as well as on the need to integrate the actions of parents, teachers and students.

In particular, the article notes the socio-pedagogical views of the enlightened poets of the XIX-XX Abdullah Avlony, Hamza Hakimzada Niyoziy.

Keywords: social pedagogy, epoch, Renaissance, community, collectivism, enlightenment, morality, aesthetics, humanism, Middle Ages, Jadids, bourgeoisie, society, secular science.

For the first time, the phrase "social pedagogy" was proposed by the "father of German teachers" Adolf Diesterweg in the second half of the XIX century – to denote pedagogical activities with disadvantaged and street children for prevention. In 1899, the book of the German philosopher P. Natorp "Social Pedagogy" was published, the main idea of which was the formula "chelocek becomes a person only thanks to human community.

The history of the development of pedagogical thinking and education in Uzbekistan can be divided into three main periods:

1. The period before the beginning of the October Revolution (before 1917).
2. The period of Soviet power (from 1917 to 1991).
3. The period of independence (after 1991).

Social pedagogy in Uzbekistan as an independent science began to be taught after the republic gained independence, although it has ancient roots in the form of social education, social activity, social protection.

In the sources of the first religious and philosophical monument “Avesto ” and in the Uzbek folk epics (Alpomish, Gurygil), we see a reflection of the pedagogical views of a person from the point of view of social origin. Later in the VI-VII centuries, in connection with the spread of Islam in Central Asia, it gave rise to new spiritual and moral values.

A special place in the formation of socio-pedagogical ideas and theories is occupied by the works of scientists of the Eastern Renaissance. The essence of their work is that they embodied the methods of socialization that existed up to that time into a scientifically based system.

The works of the well-known scientist Al-Khorazmiy are of a bright instructive nature. He stressed that knowledge is acquired by the method of questions and answers, in the process of which a person enters into relationships with others and becomes an active member of society.

The great encyclopedic scientist Abu Rayhon Beruniy developed scientific methods used in the learning process. He also classified the principles of education. The social orientation of the scientist is reflected in his understanding of morality as an expression of social characteristics and emotions.

According to the great scientist Ibn Sina, socialization skills are well formed in the form of learning in the community. To do this, you should proceed from the following:

- organize the exchange of experience (knowledge, moral and spiritual values) between students and teachers;
- use the competition elements;
- to develop social and ethical norms. Feelings of mutual understanding, mutual assistance and friendship.

At the beginning of the century, the representative of democratic pedagogy in Uzbekistan was Hamza Hakimzoda Nieziy. In his works, he summarized the best achievements in the development of pedagogical thought of the Uzbek people, as well as the most global problems of education, based on foreign socio-pedagogical ideas. The creation of a national school in Kokand, and then in Ferghana, Margilan and Tashkent was a courageous step of this great teacher and public figure. The social characteristics of Hamza's pedagogical activity are based on the creation of opportunities for all types of education (aesthetic, mental, physical, moral, labor), the development of skills of interaction with others, the education of various life, cultural and intellectual abilities of students.

In 1911, Hamza opened a new methodical school, which radically changed the organization of the educational process. However, the most important event in his teaching career was the opening in 1914 of a school for orphans and for children from low-income families called "Dorul Ozhizini", where children received free education. However, Hamza's attempts to reform and democratize schools provoked strong protests from representatives of the clergy. As a result, "Dorul Ozhizini" was closed, and Hamza was arrested. Hamza's activity continued in the pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary clashes of the two periods. As a result of the October Revolution of 1917, the new Bolshevik government put an end to charitable activities and destroyed its material and spiritual sources.

Thus, summing up, it can be noted that Central Asian scientists and the views of enlightened poets of the XIX-XX centuries left a great legacy in the field of social pedagogy. Their scientific and pedagogical works are the most important sources of development of modern social pedagogy in our country.

List of used literature

1. Egamberdieva N. "Social pedagogy". National Library named after Alisher Navoi - T:2009
2. Khoshimov K. "Anthology of Uzbek pedagogy". "Teacher", T: 2010
3. Grigorieva S. "Social pedagogy" Kazan-2018.

HISTORY OF CREATION OF EDUCATIONAL PHRASEOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES

Radjabova Ziyodakhon Ibodullo kizi

Karshi State University doctoral student

E – mail: umirova.s.m06@mail.ru

Annotation: The article deals with the history of the creation of phraseological dictionaries, the state of phraseological lexicography.

Keywords and phrases: specificity, lexicographic semantization, dictionary corpus, study dictionary, phraseological dictionaries.

Phraseological dictionaries are an invaluable treasure of language that directly reflects the thinking of society, the cultural development of a nation. This is because dictionaries of this category reflect the whole image of language owners and the history, culture, psyche, beliefs, values, development of thinking, interlinguistic, intercultural relations, in general, phraseological units that reflect the power of the vernacular. However, in the process of defining the specifics of phraseological dictionaries created in the Uzbek language, classification and description of such dictionaries, it is clear that the state of phraseological lexicography, which combines such unique features of our native language, it is not satisfactory. Of course, there are specific objective and subjective reasons for this.

Firstly, even in world linguistics there is still no single point about the naming of phraseologies, their unity and their boundaries with related events. This is the first task in compiling a dictionary - creating a problem in the formation of the dictionary body.

Secondly, in our linguistics, the theoretical problems of phrase selection and lexicographic semantization, as well as technological aspects related to the creation

of a dictionary, have not yet been solved. This is evident in the definition of the specifics of phraseological dictionaries created in the Uzbek language.

Thirdly, the field of educational lexicography in our country is not so developed yet. In turn, this complicates the process of forming a dictionary of phraseological dictionaries designed for different stages of general secondary education - primary, secondary, high school students, as well as university students. In particular, the main shortcoming of most phraseological dictionaries published in the series "For schoolchildren" is their deviation from the criteria of educational lexicography, such as communicative orientation, compliance with the educational process i.e. compliance with state educational standards, physiological and psychological characteristics of the student.

Theoretical and practical issues of educational lexicography have been studied in many linguistics of the world since the middle of the XX century, including English (S.Johnson, K.D.Buck), French (J.Dubois, K.Dubois, G.Matore, B.Cumada), Spanish (J.Malkil), rus (V.P.Berkov, V.G.Gak, P.N.Denisov, V.V.Dubichinskiy, T.V.Jerebilo, V.A.Kozyrev, V.V.Morkovkin, L.A.Novikov, A.N.Tikhonov, V.D.Chernyak) and it has been extensively studied in other linguistics. In particular, there are several definitions of the term “educational dictionary”, almost all of which reflect the following features that characterize the educational dictionary:

- 1) maximum adaptability to the learning process, user accuracy, such as a textbook;
- 2) limited in size, with a large educational and pedagogical goal in a limited amount;
- 3) simple, clear, concise and portable content (maintenance) of the dictionary resource (words, dictionary articles) in accordance with the age of the student;

4) provide the user with the current norms of spelling, pronunciation, word formation and use of literary language;

5) additional questions involving the reaction to the information in the dictionary, grammar assignments, tests, vocabulary exercises, games if necessary, addition of poetic fragments, electronic dictionaries have multimedia, audio-enriched, educational-methodical device for giving instructions on working with the dictionary;

6) being an anthropocentric tool, to give the learner an idea of the linguistic landscape of the world, not only to strengthen his knowledge in a particular subject, but also to develop as a person, to form his speech and also worldview, his age, mental and physiological state, level of knowledge, worldview, physiological development, nationality, beliefs, culture, national values, customs, nature, climate, fauna of the country in which he lives, in general, the world around him;

7) to be aesthetically pleasing, purposefully sufficient and necessary decoration - painting, enriched with additional material.

Although the history of the phraseological and phraseographic sections of linguistics is not so long, the occurrence of phraseologies in dictionaries, as observed in general lexicography, also dates back to much earlier periods. For example, there is information about the use of the term *амсал* (fable) in Arabic in relation to phraseology, as early as the Middle Ages, Arab scholars focused on phraseology, collecting, recording, compiling a dictionary, theoretically substantiating the collected material. In particular, the first Arabic dictionaries, Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi's "Kitab ul-Ayn", and Ibn Manzur's "Lison ul-Arab", included phraseologies among the lexical units of the Arabic language.

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. Ali Emhemed Ali Lahwel. Lingvocultural aspects of training russian language student-philologists in the libyan audience. Doktoral dissertation. – Belgrade, 2017. –P 39.

DEVELOPING PUPILS' CREATIVITY AS A MAIN CATEGORY OF CREATIVE PEDAGOGY.

Xodjayorova Bahora Akramovna

PhD researcher, Samarqand State University, Samarqand, Republic of
Uzbekistan.

Annotation. The article describes the content of a creative approach to the development of student creativity. This article describes the problem of personal and creative formation of the student on the basis of a creative approach, the main aspects of social adaptation of students.

Keywords: creative approach, creativity, social adaptation, student, education, upbringing, thinking, ability, imagination.

The socio-economic policy pursued in our country attaches great importance to the radical development of all spheres of life, especially the creation of all necessary conditions for the growth of the next generation. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: "We will mobilize all the forces and capabilities of our state and society to ensure that our young people develop independently, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, and are happy to be equal to their peers in any field in the world" [1] is a sign of the attention paid to the comprehensive development of young people, who are the future of our independent country. Based on a creative approach, the problem of personal and creative formation of the student requires in-depth theoretical and empirical study. These conditions depend on biological and social factors, individual activity and creative qualities, as well as vital and professionally conditioned events. In the formation and development of creative thinking, it is necessary to force the student to think creatively, to come up with new ideas, to change the attitude to education, as well as to encourage achievement. Because "the lack of learning is a factor of creativity" [2] depending on the content. This activity, of course, determines the outcome of the socialization of the individual. Strengthening in education "factors of formation of creative abilities and creativity,

conceptual bases of pedagogical creativity" [3]. Creative thinking requires students to rely on many new and unusual ideas in the performance of learning tasks, tasks and tasks.

It is advisable to highlight the following aspects of social adaptation of students:

- The process of social adaptation in students has a complex dynamics and requires the harmonization of valuable perceptions of social and personal significance;
- The first and in some cases the second year of study for students is accompanied by difficult situations;
- Students develop a sense of self-awareness, the development of a system of valuable relationships with the environment and existence continues;
- Basic educational institutions are formed in students

The academic years have an organizational, methodological, psychological character and are the most important stage of a person's personal socialization. Social pedagogical assistance in the socialization of students is important "development of creative abilities of students on the basis of interactive teaching methods and technologies" [4]. At the same time, the theory of creative abilities should be integrated into the content of "innovative creativity, creative education" [5]. Based on the analysis of the results of scientific research, specialized literature, methodological and pedagogical practices in this area, it becomes clear that neither the teacher nor the student becomes creative on their own. Their creativity is formed through consistent learning, self-study over a period of time, and it gradually improves and develops. As in any profession, educators are required to continuously improve their skills in order to have creative abilities, and they are consistently developed in the organization of professional activities. At the same time, it is important for the educator to focus on self-creative activity and be able to effectively organize this activity.

It is also possible to conclude the following from the above considerations.

- In today's society there is a high need for a person with creative abilities;

- The organization of the educational environment based on a creative approach remains dependent on the existence of a creative and cultural system in the modern general secondary school;
- The pedagogical conditions and methodical base created in the general secondary school are the source of personal and creative development of the student and the means of creativity.

References

1. Mirziyoev Sh. M. “Together we will build a free and prosperous democratic state of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan, Tashkent-2016, p
2. Drapeau Patti. Sparking student creativity (practical ways to promote innovative thinking and problem solving). - Alexandria - Virginia, USA: ASCD, 2014. - p. 4.
3. Sharipov Sh.S. Pedagogical conditions for the formation of students' inventive creativity:Phd. diss ..– T., 2000.-200 p.
4. Ibragimova G.N. Development of students' creative abilities on the basis of interactive teaching methods and technologies: PhD .diss.– T., 2017.-158 p.
5. Fryer M. Creative teaching and learning in the UK // In F. Morais & S. Bahia. (Eds.). 2008. - 125 p.

WORK WITH YOUTH WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE “MAHALLA-STATE” APPROACH

Azamat Seitov

Doctor of Social Sciences, Research Institute Researcher "Mahalla va oila" under the Ministry for Support of Mahalla and Family Republic of Uzbekistan

It can be noted with full confidence that today youth is a powerful force in the nationwide movement to build a new Uzbekistan. And the Strategy of the new Uzbekistan as a "road map" of national development allows us to turn the enthusiasm, courage and noble aspirations inherent in young people into practical actions.

Therefore, the youth of Uzbekistan has a goal - to be worthy successors of such bright, unique personalities, to live like them, striving for the great ideals of mankind. Today, mobilizing all the forces and capabilities of the state and society, Uzbekistan is confidently moving along the path of forming the foundation of the third Renaissance in our country.

In this process, great importance is attached to citizens' self-government bodies - in the conditions of Uzbekistan, this is a mahalla. Since ancient times, the makhalla has been a powerful center of culture in Uzbekistan, an effective body of citizens' self-government, the structure closest to the people, and a unique institution of civil society. The role and significance of the makhalla have always been invaluable in the careful preservation of the national and universal values, culture, way of life, thinking and spirituality of the multinational Uzbek people transmitted from generation to generation.

It was during the years of independence that for the first time in the history of national statehood, citizens' gatherings were enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan as territorial units of self-government. More than one hundred normative legal acts streamline the participation of self-government bodies in specific areas of society. Today, about 10 thousand citizens' assemblies operating in our country are successfully performing more than 30 socially and economically significant tasks that were previously carried out by local government bodies.

The state, as noted by the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, pays special attention to the effective use of the opportunities of the makhalla, the enhancement of legal culture in society, and the strengthening of citizens' respect for the law. The mahalla should turn into an even more effective structure, a real helper of the people, a mirror of justice, a place where people can express their opinions, present their proposals and their problems, which will undoubtedly further strengthen people's confidence in the state.

The decree of the President of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the institution of makhalla" dated February 3, 2017 marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of this system, the institution of makhalla is being successfully improved in accordance with the requirements of the times. In accordance with the

Decree, five areas of further improvement of the institution of makhalla are recognized as priority:

- strengthening the place and role of citizens' self-government bodies in society, turning them into a local structure that provides real help and assistance to the people;

- further increase in the importance and authority of makhallas in the formation of an atmosphere of mutual respect, kindness and mercy, social cohesion, preservation and development of national and universal values;

- strengthening the interaction of citizens' self-government bodies with state and non-state organizations in educating young people as spiritually developed and physically healthy individuals;

- expanding the direct participation of makhallas in ensuring public order and security, early warning of offenses, strengthening citizens' sense of respect for the law;

- introduction of effective mechanisms for the protection of rights and legal interests, coordination of the activities of citizens' self-government bodies, provision of a unified law enforcement practice in the makhalla system.

In Uzbekistan, the principle "The whole mahalla is responsible for every child" has been put forward and is being implemented. The state and society mobilize all their forces and capabilities to educate young people in the spirit of national and universal values. In carrying out this task, government bodies rely on activists from makhallas, veterans, who have extensive life experience of mothers, women, their knowledge and spiritual potential. Numerous sports competitions held in makhallas actively contribute to the growth of boys and girls physically strong and healthy.

The current Uzbek mahalla is a real hotbed of enlightenment. Thus, in the buildings of citizens' assemblies, libraries are gradually organized, and weeks of "Book lovers of the mahalla" are held locally. In the centers of the makhalla there is a library with a rich book fund, computers, Internet access, electronic literature, which is important in organizing meaningful leisure of the population, improving the reading culture of young people.

In this context, let us emphasize that in recent years, special attention has been paid to increasing the socio-political activity of young people. Despite the fact that more than half of the world's population is under the age of 30, the share of young deputies globally is less than 2.6 percent. In Uzbekistan, this figure exceeds 6 percent. And this important work will continue. On this basis, in Uzbekistan, politically mature and active young people will be more widely recruited to work in the national parliament and local Kengashes.

According to the recommendations of the Kengashes of People's Deputies, such young men and women will be assigned to the deputies and senators of the Oliy Majlis. Along with this, schools of representatives of the youth parliament will be organized in local Kengashes, as well as in the Senate and the Legislative Chamber. From among the gifted young people, a reserve of personnel of a new generation - "Leaders of the Future" will be formed. That is, here we see the work of the "youth - state" system.

Many gifted young men and women study at well-known foreign universities, study science, and work in large, leading companies. All conditions will be created for representatives of such young people, who have deep knowledge and high professionalism, to return and work in their homeland. A new system will be introduced to nominate such young people as the main candidates for leadership positions, provide them with housing and decent wages.

In general, Uzbekistan will resolutely continue the policy aimed at comprehensive support and education of young personnel. To this end, regional, district and city Kengashes will annually approve a reserve of young personnel consisting of at least 2 candidates for the posts of khokims, ministers, heads of departments and banks.

Gifted youth will undergo training abroad at the expense of the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation. Also, young specialists working in the republic who graduated from a higher educational institution, which, according to international ratings, is included in the thousand of the best universities in the world, and who were engaged in scientific work abroad, will be paid a wage supplement.

Each khokim of the region and minister at the beginning of the year will draw up a program for the invitation and employment of such qualified young specialists with the provision of decent wages, housing, as well as the use of other types of incentives.

Recently, completely new systems of work with the younger generation have been introduced - a "youth notebook" and youth programs. Since 2020, 300 billion soums have been allocated to solve the problems of 430 thousand boys and girls included in the "youth notebook". In particular, more than 2 thousand students from families included in the "iron notebook" were paid for training under the contract.

In this difficult time of a pandemic, the most important task is to educate physically healthy and spiritually mature youth. The development of information technologies is of great importance. To this end, by the end of the year, youth technology parks will be commissioned in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Andijan, Samarkand, Syrdarya and Navoi regions. In 2022, such technoparks will be created in Bukhara, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Namangan, Fergana, Khorezm and Surkhandarya regions. A system for selecting start-up ideas for young people will be established, and it is planned to allocate 100 billion soums from the budget to finance the best projects.

As part of attracting young people to entrepreneurship and supporting their business initiatives within the framework of the idea of a New Uzbekistan, a new permanent, convenient and attractive system of business training, preparation of innovative projects based on new ideas developed at "project factories" and their financing will be created ... Also, a system will be established to support young people who are abroad and who want to return to their homeland, in organizing their own business, housing. To finance this work, an additional \$ 100 million will be allocated from the budget.

We all see how countries and peoples are rapidly developing, deeply mastering modern knowledge and professions and educating their younger generation in this spirit. All opportunities will be used in New Uzbekistan so that the youth of Uzbekistan reaches such a level.

In this regard, special attention will be paid to the following issues.

First, they will create a new support system for gifted youth who are experiencing financial difficulties when paying for a contract for studying at a university. Secondly, it is necessary to train in schools not only those who know how to use a computer, but specialists who are able to receive income from this. Thirdly, special attention will be paid to ensuring social protection of young families.

Fourthly, the development of reading culture among young people will always be in the center of our attention. Fifth, the introduction and promotion of the values, symbols and shrines of the people among young people. Sixth, the military-patriotic education of young people and the strengthening of their civic position are of great importance.

Seventh, it is the duty of every citizen of Uzbekistan who considers himself a patriot, especially young people, to protect the fragile consciousness of young men and women from negative influences, to help those who have made a mistake return to the right path.

Eighth, the creation of the necessary conditions for youth showing their abilities in the spheres of culture, art, science, education. Ninth, the popularization of physical culture and sports, to ensure access for all young people, even in remote rural areas, to sports facilities and equipment. Tenth, to pay special attention to the organization of trips around the republic for young people within the framework of domestic tourism development programs.

In this material, we only briefly dwelled on some plans and programs within the framework of the idea of New Uzbekistan, aimed at a fuller realization of the intellectual, spiritual and physical potential of youth. As you can see, there is a huge and large-scale work to be done. Let us express our conviction that in our country we will definitely achieve them together with the youth of New Uzbekistan.

Literature.

1. <https://yuz.uz/ru/news/vstuplenie-prezidenta-respubliki-uzbekistan-shavkata-mirziyoeva-na-forume-molodeji-uzbekistana>
2. <https://lex.uz/docs/5512122?query=%D0%A3%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%B2>
3. <https://lex.uz/docs/3106221>
4. https://uzbekembassy.com.my/eng/news_press/27_years_of_independence_of_the_republic_of_uzbekistan/maxallya_unikalniy_soialniy_institut.html
5. <https://gk-usbekistan.de/ru/2017/08/27>
6. <http://www.uzbekistan.org.ua/ru/news/5542->

**Problems of cyber security in the criminal legislation of the republic of
Uzbekistan**

A.U. Anorboev

General Legal Counsel, Legal Department, Ministry for the Development of
Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
independent applicant of the Military Technical Institute of the National Guard of the
Republic of Uzbekistan; E-mail: amirxan786 @ mail.ru

Abstract: The article analyzes the process of the author's research on the topic "Cybercrime: criminal law and criminological aspects". This article is devoted to explaining the essence and importance of effective ways and mechanisms of cybersecurity in Uzbekistan.

Article provides an analysis of effective methods and mechanisms of cybersecurity in Uzbekistan, taking into account examples of existing problems.

Keywords: cybersecurity, cyberspace, cybercrime, cyber terrorism, crime, administrative offense, cohesion, unified management, strategy.

As you know, information rules the world [1], and everyone can use this information in different ways, and this may be a group of people who plan to realize their evil intentions. In general, each country is fighting cybercrime in order to prevent the use of this information for malicious purposes in the country trying to create a secure cyberspace. The main reason for the rapid growth of cyber terrorism is, first of all, that it is a very economic and effective method for terrorists, for quick terrorist acts. For example, by the end of 2018, the number of Internet users of 22.8 million people [2], mobile communications was compiled in Uzbekistan 22 million. 800 thousand [3], also the total connection speed of international networks with Uzbekistan is 104.1 Gbit / s [4].

Currently, many positive things are being done in Uzbekistan to create cyberspace. In particular, the implementation of comprehensive measures to ensure cybersecurity and the introduction of modern technologies for protecting networks, software products, information systems and resources, participation in regulating the use of technologies for collecting, processing and storage of personal and biometric data [5], The State Inspectorate for Control in the Field of Informatization and Telecommunications of the Republic of Uzbekistan is authorized to monitor, survey, study and verify the status of implementation and development of information and communication technologies, information and cybersecurity in state and economic management bodies, local government bodies, other organizations and departments in the manner prescribed by law [6], the University of Charda was established in Uzbekistan, which provides training at the level of international standards of highly qualified specialists in the field of cybersecurity in the popular areas of education [7].

Cybercrime is considered perfect using information technologies and communications, a guilty socially dangerous act (action or inaction) prohibited by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the threat of punishment.

When talking about cybercrime, some scientists give an explanation that it destroys the information system, creates danger for human lives, as well as becomes cause for the serious material losses or other socially dangerous consequences (if they are aimed at violating private social security, intimidation or influence on decision-making by the authorities) , as well as an understanding of the threats of such actions for these purposes [8].

However, Uzbekistan does not have a Law on Cybersecurity. In this regard, it is advisable to adopt a separate law in this matter.

Also, the Criminal Code of Uzbekistan does not provide liability for cybercrime [9].

According to article 4 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, crime, the punishability of an act and other legal consequences of its commission are determined only by the Criminal Code. No one can be convicted of a crime and punished otherwise than by a court verdict and in accordance with the law [10].

Also, in accordance with Article 10 of the Criminal Code, each person whose conduct establishes the existence of a crime shall be liable [11].

In accordance with article 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a judge, prosecutor, investigator, inquiry officer, defense counsel, as well as all persons involved in criminal proceedings, are required to strictly observe and comply with the requirements of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this Code and other legislative acts of the Republic Uzbekistan Any deviation from the exact execution and observance of laws, whatever the reasons for it, is a violation of the law in criminal proceedings and entails an established liability.

List of references

1. From the website of the National News Agency of Uzbekistan: А.Саттаров. Қачонлардир башорат тарзида айтилган “дунёни ахборот бошқаради”, деган гап бугун ҳақиқатга айланди. <http://uza.uz/oz/programs/25-years/achonlardir-bashorat-tarzida-aytilgan-dunyeni-akhborot-bosh--20-02-2018/>.

2. С сайта Министерства по развитию информационных технологий и коммуникаций Республики Узбекистан: <http://mitc.uz/ru/stat/7>.

3. From the Internet site: <http://uz.infocom.uz/2018/01/27/ozbekistonning-mobil-aloqa-abonentlari-soni-22-mln-800-mingga-yetdi/>.

4. From the Internet site: <http://uz.infocom.uz/2018/01/27/ozbekistonda-internetdan-foydalanuvchilar-soni-20-milliondan-oshdi/>.

5. Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 19 февраля 2018 года № УП–5349 «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию сферы информационных технологий и коммуникаций» // Национальная база данных законодательства, 20.02.2018 г., № 06/18/5349/0792.

6. «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию сферы информационных технологий и коммуникаций» Положение о Государственной инспекции по контролю в сфере информатизации и телекоммуникаций, утвержденного постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан от 21 ноября 2018 года № ПП–4024 Республики Узбекистан //

Национальная база данных законодательства, 22.11.2018 г.,
№ 07/18/4024/2200.

7. Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 10 апреля 2019 года № ПП-4278 «О создании университета Шарда в Узбекистане» // Национальная база данных законодательства, 11.04.2019 г., №07/19/4278/2920.

8. Кадиров Ф., Джаматов М.Х. Кибертерроризм ва киберэкстремизм жиноятлари профилактикаси. Трансмиллий таҳдид сифатидаги терроризмга қарши кураш: Ўзбекистон ва жаҳон тажрибаси: Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Т.: Ўзбекистон Республикаси ИИВ Академияси, 2015. – Р.186.

9. Уголовный кодекс Украины от 5 апреля 2001 года № 2341-III (с изменениями и дополнениями по состоянию на 25.04.2019 г. //Опубликован: «Ведомости Верховной Рады Украины» от 29.06.2001 г. № 25-26. – Р.256.

10. Расулев А.К. Противодействие кибертерроризму: международно-правовые и уголовно-правовые аспекты. –Т.: ТДИОУ нашриёти, Юридик фанлар Ахборотномаси илмий-амалий ҳукукий журнали, 2018. – Р.95.

11. Уголовный кодекс Республики Узбекистан, утвержденный Законом Республики Узбекистан от 22 сентября 1994 года № 2012-XII (Ведомости Верховного Совета Республики Узбекистан, 1995 г., № 1, ст. 3; 2018 г., № 1, ст. 4, № 4, ст.ст. 218, 224, № 7, ст. 430, № 10, ст. 679).

Clinical effectiveness of the application of medical-educational programs

"Blinding smile for whole life."

**Murtazaev Saidmurodkhon Saidialoyevich, Doctor of Medical Sciences,
assistant professor, Tashkent State Dental institute**

**Saydaliev Mukhiddin Nizomiddin o'g'li, Scientific researcher, Tashkent
State Dental institute**

In many countries around the world, significant progress has been made in reducing the prevalence and intensity of dental caries in children. [Petersen P.E // 2010]. The high prevalence and intensity of caries of young school children in our country is of concern to pediatric dentists. Of course, there are many reasons for this: environmental, social, genetic, medical, etc. [Kulakov A.A., Avraamova O.G., Kolesnik A.G. Feleys D. 2011]. Another major reason is that parents do not pay enough attention to their child. One of the second main reasons is that parents and educators do not have enough knowledge on preventive dentistry. We all know that

prevention is better and cheaper than treatment of any disease, and it should always be borne in mind that the period of early school age is a good period for the formation of personal hygiene of the oral cavity in children [Leontev V.K.]. During this period, parents, dentists and educators play an important role in the formation of preventive dental skills of children. The program "Bright smile for whole life" which was offered by us is intended for young school children. This period coincides with the replacement of deciduous teeth with permanent teeth. It is especially important for children of this age to be regularly examined by a dentist, to strictly follow the rules of personal hygiene of the oral cavity and to use toothpastes with high cleaning and mineralizing properties in this process [Goncharik I.G., Larinskaya A.V., Tsymbarenko D. I. 2013]. Most importantly, children of this age begin to develop a sense of responsibility for their dental health and the ability to take it upon themselves. At the heart of the indicator of dental quality of life lies on the subjective assessment of the oral cavity, which plays a major role in the formation of mental and social status in children. The implementation of this program will lead to an increase in dental health of children, directly leading to an increase in sanitary and social dental health [Locker D., Allen F. Nuca C., Amariei C., Rusu DL, Arendt C. Shah M., Kumar S.2011] .

So, the relevance of this study is determined by the high prevalence of dental disease and the possibility of obtaining medical and social benefits in conducting science-based interventions to build a high level of motivation to maintain dental health in primary school age children.

Aim of the study:

Evaluate the effectiveness of the health education program "Blinding smile for whole life."

Research objectives:

To study the dental status of primary school children.

Evaluate the effectiveness of the "Blinding smile for whole life." program for children of primary school age.

Materials and research methods:

The object of the research was the junior schoolchildren of educational institutions (175 people). The subject of the research was a dental educational program conducted in 2-3 grades of secondary schools №240, №259 and №302 in the city of Tashkent.

Children participating in the educational program were included in the main group (84 people). Children, for whom the educational program was not carried out, made up a comparison group (91 people).

In this article, we will focus on the change in clinical indicators in children obtained as a result of the implementation of this program.

Results:

The prevalence of dental caries after 6 months. after the application of the educational program decreased from 97.6 to 91.6%, the increase in the prevalence of caries was not observed. Under the influence of the preventive program during the year, the prevalence of dental caries reached 88.4%, an increase in the prevalence of dental caries in 12 months. amounted to 0%.

By the end of the year, the prevalence of decay dental caries of children who did not participate in the prophylactic program was higher (95.6%) than in children participating in the program.

The intensity of dental caries after 6 months. after the start of the lessons according to the KPU + kp indexes was 2.51 ± 0.14 . A year later, there was a decrease in the intensity of caries according to the KPU + kp indexes to 2.26 ± 0.14 ($P < 0.001$). No increase in intensity was observed in the prophylactic group during the year of prophylaxis.

In the prophylactic group before treatment, the HI was 1.85 ± 0.10 , in the control group - 1.72 ± 0.10 . The hygienic state of the oral cavity was unsatisfactory in both groups. After 6 months, the HI of the oral cavity in children of the main group decreased to 1.42 ± 0.07 , in the control group - to 1.49 ± 0.09 . After 12 months, this

indicator continued to decrease to 1.27 ± 0.05 in the subjects of the main group and to 1.50 ± 0.09 in the control group reached a satisfactory indicator ($P > 0.05$).

In children of the prophylactic group, the PMA index was $29.6 \pm 1.46\%$, in the comparison group - $34.3 \pm 1.38\%$, i.e. mild gingivitis was observed. Subsequently, a discrepancy was recorded in the dynamics of the state of the periodontal tissues. So, after 6 months in children of the prophylactic group, the PMA index was $15.8 \pm 0.89\%$, in the comparison group - $16.8 \pm 0.91\%$. After 12 months, in children of the main group, the PMA index decreased to $15.7 \pm 0.77\%$, in the control group to $21.2 \pm 0.97\%$ ($P < 0.001$).

Thus, within 12 months. in children of the main group, it was possible to significantly reduce the PMA index from $29.6 \pm 1.46\%$ to $15.7 \pm 0.77\%$ ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusion:

As a result of the educational dental program, primary school children did not have a newly identified carious process, in comparison with the comparison groups of the same territories; a decrease in the hygienic indicator (improvement of hygiene) was noted in all territories in the groups of children of participants in the school educational program, in contrast to the comparison groups; the indicator of the interval of visiting a dentist by children in the dynamics of the educational program also significantly decreased in the main groups of the above territories. The results obtained by us testify to the achievement of the set goal and the fulfillment of the designated tasks.

Gaming activities as the main form of teaching

Odilova Gulchiroy Khusniddin kizi

Andijan State University Faculty of foreign languages 3rd year student

The main leading activity in a child's life is play. At preschool age, the development of the child's motor sphere is goes through certain stages:

- The first stage - up to 1 year old - the child cannot predict the results their actions;
- The second stage - up to 2-3 years old - the child already has a preliminary visual image of the surrounding world, it is enough to remember as a child 2 years old jumps up to try something;
- The third stage - up to 4-5 years old - children arbitrarily control movements, orientate themselves in space when there are adults;
- Fourth stage - up to 6-7 years old - the child wants to feel the space state from several sides.

Teaching English to preschool children is basic depends on their age and psychological characteristics, namely:

- fast fatigue;
- involuntary attention;
- subconscious level of memorization.

The most basic task of teaching English to children is development in children of the ability to communicate, both at home and in English language. When communicating, the child's personality traits are revealed state, expression of certain emotions, feelings.

One of the main components in teaching English to children is speaking. Studying begins for children speak English rather than reading and writing. And without the ability to speak it is impossible to communicate, use the knowledge gained in English language. As we can see, teaching English in preschool age promotes the harmonious development of children - intellectual, social, moral.

Summing up the above, when training teaching of preschool children, the English language must be taken into account to identify the age, physiological and psychological characteristics of children, we form communication skills in preschoolers.

Treatment tactics in patients with thymomas with myasthenic syndrome.

Hudayberganov SH. N., Eshonkhodjaev O.D., Amonov B.B., Ochilov J.U.
Republican Scientific Practical Medical Center of Surgery named after
academician V. Vakhidov

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5701133>

Abstract: In the structure of the primary neoplasms of the front interdiaphragmatic space dominate the diseases of the thymus gland (DTG), the specific weight of the different data authors is from 24 to 50%. In recent years, there are more reports of the use of Plasmapheresis in the treatment of Myasthenia Gravis. Improving the clinical condition of patients as a result of the use of plasmapheresis is associated with the removal of antibodies with plasma, including antibodies to ACHR, other plasma components having pathological significances. Surgery method takes the leading position in complex therapy of patients with tumor of thymus gland. While the question of indication and contraindication for thymectomy in non-neoplastic lesion of the thymus (TG) it is still decided by authors ambiguously, the presence of Thymoma is recognized as absolutely indicating for surgical treatment. With the oncological positions of the TE is the only radical method of treating these patients.

Keywords: Thymoma, Myasthenic syndrome, Thymectomy, longitudinal sternotomy, videothoracoscopy (VTS)

Objective: To develop an optimal treatment tactic in patients with thymomas with a myasthenia gravis syndrome.

Literature review and methodology: The basis for conducting this scientific research served 291 patients with thymomas with a myasthenia gravis syndrome who was in inpatient examination and treatment in the department of Surgery of Lungs and Mediastinum Surgery "RSSPMC for Surgery n.a.V.Vakhidov" including the 1994 by 2019 years. The division of patients into groups was carried out depending on the differentiated approach to the choice of diagnosis, therapeutic tactics and surgical intervention. Thus, the comparison group was 169 patients who were in stationary treatment between 1994 and 2009. It should be noted that in this period a differentiated approach was not used when choosing surgical tactics. Also during this period, only longitudinal sternotomy was used as operational access..

The main group included 122 patients who were in stationary treatment in the period from 2010 to 2019. During this period, the approach to diagnosis and treatment of patients with thymomas with a myasthenic syndrome, regardless of the sizes of the tumor and the severity of the myasthenia gravis has changed radically. The main group was a differentiated approach when determining the treatment tactics, depending on the severity of the myasthenia, tumor size, selection of operational access and nature of intervention.

Of the 291 patients, which were included in this study, surgical treatment was subjected to 242 patients, which was 83.1% and 49 patients, discharged without surgery, which was 16.8%. In the comparison group, 143 (84.6%) was surgically treated and

discharged without surgery 26 (15.3%). The main group surgered 99 (81.1%) patients and are discharged without the surgery 23 (18.8%) of patients. Compared groups do not differ significantly ($\chi^2 = 0.61, p = 0.44$), that is representative Division of patients into groups depending on surgical access: In the control group: all patients produced longitudinal sternotomy - 143 (100%).

In the main group: thoracotomy on the left side- 15 (15.1%), lateral thoracotomy on the right - 12 (12.1%), longitudinal sternotomy - 30 (30.3%), the mini upper T-shaped sternotomy - 28 (28.3%), video thoracoscopy(VTS) on the left - 4 (4%), video thoracoscopic surgery on the right - 10 (10.1%). As can be seen the share of longitudinal sternotomy in the main group decreased by 70%. With all simplicity of performance and good access to the front of screen, the longitudinal sternotomy is the most traumatic operating access and as a consequence worsens the results of surgical treatment. With the accumulation of experience, we all less often use this operational access applying it only in cases of invasion of an innominate vein. In the analysis of postoperative complications, we found that in the comparison group, patients who have not been complicated were composed of 111 (77.6%) patients and 32 (22.3%) had postoperative complications. In the main group, the number of patients with no complications was 93 (94%), and complications were observed at 6 (6%) patients.

Thus, compared groups differs significantly in the nature of postoperative complications, that in the main group, postoperative complications were observed reliably in patients ($\chi^2 = 11.77, p < 0.05$) less than the compared group. The choice of optimal surgical access depends on the size of the tumor and the presence of invasive growth. When tumors are sizes up to 5cm and in the absence of invasion in the surrounding bodies and fabrics, it is possible to perform videothoracoscopy(VTS)thymectomy . When tumors are dimensions 5-10sm, regardless of the availability of invasive growth, operational access is made from ministeroids. When tumors are 10 sm or more, depending on the right or left-handed growth in relation to sternum, access is carried out from the right or left-handed toro, and maybe permanent sternotomy may be performed. Longitudinal sternotomy is performed in all cases when the invariament is in dimensioned invasion into the Innominate Vein. Frequency analysis and the character intraoperative complications with accelerated access showed in the comparison group of their number was 11.8%, and in the main group of 5%. When the influence of the development frequency of postoperative complications is established, in the main group of the 6 (6%) patients postoperative complications were observed reliable ($p < 0.05$) less than in the compared group 32 (22,3%).

Conclusion: Differentiated approach to choice of surgical access, allowed to reduce the frequency as intra- as postoperative complications The proposed treatment tactics in patients with thymomas and myasthenia gravis syndrome, made it possible to improve the results of treatment at all stages of the pereoperative period.

The principle of separation of powers in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Bekmurodova Iroda Uktam kizi,

3rd year student at Tashkent State University of Law, Republic of Uzbekistan

The process of democratization of socio-political, socio-economic relations in a particular state depends on the effective management of society by the state. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the context of the ongoing large-scale reforms, the implementation of such fundamental principles of public administration as the principle of the rule of law, democracy, the priority of human and civil rights, mutual responsibility of the State and citizen, as well as the principle of separation of powers is of particular importance.

In the Strategy of Actions on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the reform of the public administration system is indicated as a priority direction for improving state and public construction, which indicates that the system of “checks and balances” and the effective organization of the activities of public authorities and management are the main ones in building a rule-based democratic state in the modern world, where the further development of society as a whole depends on the boundaries of the powers of state power.

To date, in the theory of state and law, there are different opinions about the essence of the principle of separation of powers. This principle plays a fundamental role in the proper functioning of many States, as it creates a so-called system of “checks and balances”. The theory of state and law knows three main branches of government, which include the legislative, executive and judicial authorities. To properly understand this concept, it is necessary to study and compare different opinions about the essence of the principle of separation of powers. But before considering this issue comprehensively, we consider it expedient to define the concept of “state power”, to study the opinions of scientists on this phenomenon.

Power unites and unites society, serves as the most important factor of organization and order in the state. In other words, it is a system-forming component that guarantees social viability.

At the present stage of the development of public-state relations, the separation of legislative, executive and judicial authorities is one of the basic principles of the organization of state power and the functioning of the rule of law. The purpose of the principle of separation of powers is to distribute and balance the powers of power between various State bodies in order to exclude the concentration of all powers in the hands of a single public authority or official and thereby prevent arbitrariness.

So, what are the features of the principle of separation of powers?

1. The legislative, executive and judicial authorities are not only closely related, but also relatively independent.

2. All three authorities operate, as a rule, on a permanent legal basis.

3. There should be checks and balances in the relations of the branches of government that do not allow each of the branches of government to go beyond its competence, as well as one branch of government to keep others within its competence.

4. The ultimate goal of implementing the theory of separation of powers is to prevent the usurpation of all state power.

The theory of separation of powers is based on the idea of unity and integrity of state power, hence the separation of powers is based not on a hierarchical, but on a functional principle. It should also be noted that the theory of separation of powers does not imply the fragmentation of power. This is impossible, we are talking about a single state power, because there cannot be several different authorities in the state. In other words, the republican governing bodies are endowed with different powers and spheres of activity (competence) for the implementation of a unified state power.

State power in Uzbekistan is exercised on the basis of the constitutional principle of separation of powers. In accordance with this, the system of State authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of legislative, executive and judicial authorities. This principle is enshrined in article 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which states: "The system of State power of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principle of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial." The system of checks and balances in the Republic of Uzbekistan is clearly traced in the activities of the central state authorities. Thus, the legislative power represented by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan determines the system and powers of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, elects the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court, considers and approves candidates for members of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The executive power, in turn, has the following levers of restraint – legislative initiative, carries out the execution of laws, provides material and technical equipment for the activities of legislative and judicial authorities. The judiciary, as follows from the essence of justice, determines the constitutionality of laws, interprets them, and also coordinates the issue of dissolution of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the same time, some state bodies with a special status do not belong to any of the main branches of government. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan (carry out supervision of compliance with the Constitution and applicable laws and other functions on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan), the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan (the main function that it performs independently of other state authorities – the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan (conducts elections and referendums, heads the system of election commissions), the Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan (monitors the execution of the state budget), the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan (considers complaints from citizens and other applicants against decisions and actions of state

and local self-government bodies, takes measures to restore violated rights) do not belong to any of the main branches of government.

Based on the above analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn. On the one hand, the rule of law is impossible without the separation of powers, since this is the way of its organization and functioning, on the other hand, the rule of law is the forerunner for the effective separation of powers.

In the age of globalization and increasing competition in which we live today, the effectiveness of power depends on the coordinated action of all three authorities. It follows from this that none of the authorities should interfere in the functions of the other, at the same time they should maintain close interaction and cooperation through the “interpenetration” of various branches of government into each other's sphere of activity. Proceeding from the tasks specified in the Concept of Administrative Reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 8, 2017 No. DP–5185, it is necessary to ensure the practical implementation of the principle of separation of powers in the organization of the system of state power in the field, in particular, to ensure the independence of representative local authorities from the khokims. In this regard, it seems appropriate to exclude the norm that gives the khokims the powers of the head of representative power in the field, while retaining the management of the executive power for them.

Microbiocenosis of the oral cavity in patients with implant-supported removable dentures.

Obidova I.K., Rizaeva S.M.

Tashkent State Dental Institute Department of Faculty Prosthetic Dentistry

Abstract: The index assessment of oral hygiene in the dynamics of observation was studied in patients with removable dentures with support on implants. All patients were divided into 2 groups: group 1 consisted of 15 patients using a toothbrush and toothpaste to maintain personal hygiene; group 2 consisted of 15 patients who use a complex "toothbrush + intradental brush + irrigator" and toothpaste to maintain individual hygiene. The study of changes in the microbiocenosis of the oral cavity in patients with removable dentures relative to the indicators in the early stages of prosthetics, showed mainly a decrease in the quantitative indicators of all types of microorganisms in the B subgroup.

Keywords: Microbiocenosis, removable prosthesis, dental implants, personal hygiene, irrigator

Despite the wide variety of modern means of individual oral hygiene, the search for new, and most importantly, effective means against pathogenic microorganisms remains open. This is especially true for patients with implant-supported prostheses in the oral cavity. The information available on this problem indicates that the microbial factor has a significant effect on the state of peri-implantation tissues and, ultimately, on the effectiveness of treatment and the service life of prostheses with artificial supports. [1, 2, 3]

Purpose of the study: to study the microbiocenosis of the oral cavity of patients with removable dentures supported by implants.

The study was conducted on patients with removable implant-supported dentures. All patients were divided into 2 groups: group 1 - (15 patients) in order to maintain individual oral hygiene, a complex of means consisting of a toothbrush and toothpaste was used; Group 2 - (15 patients) in order to maintain individual oral hygiene, a complex of means consisting of a toothbrush, a toothbrush and an irrigator was used. The study was carried out in the dynamics of observation - 2 weeks after the installation of the orthopedic structure, 3 months and 6 months after installation of orthopedic construction. The material for microbiological examination was saliva.

Results of our own research:

In group 1, the share of persistent bacteria (*Lactobacillus* sp., *Bacteroidis* sp., *Peptostreptococcus* sp. *Veillonella* sp.) At the initial stage of the study accounted for 31.9% of the total number of all studied representatives, quantitatively $5.58 \pm 0.30.5$, 46 ± 0.23 , 4.17 ± 0.38 , 5.96 ± 0.18 KOE / ml, respectively. After 3 months, the share of permanent anaerobes decreased to 21.74%, after 6 months to 21.09%, by the end of the year the percentage was equal to 21.23%. The percentage of *Fusobacterium*.sp., A representative of normal, but constantly not found in the microflora of the oral cavity, was 7.45%, 8.7%, 7%, 3.45% as the observation period increased, respectively. Opportunistic persistent (*Str.solivaris*, *Str.mitis*, *S. Epidermidis*,

diphtheroids) were identified in 11.7% of cases in the initial study. By the end of the year, the percentage of these representatives of facultative anaerobes increased to 29.2%, the percentage of facultative bacteria not found in the oral cavity (*Str.mutans*, *Enterococcus* sp., *Candida* sp., *Actinomyces*) by the end of the year increased from 18.1% to 20, 35%. Transient microorganism *Klebsiella* sp. was detected in 1.06% of cases at the initial stage and 1.77% after a year from the beginning of the study. The total percentage of pathogenic microorganisms normally not found in the oral cavity (*Str. Ryogens*, *S. Aureus*, *S. Haemoliticus*, *S. saprophyticus*) in the first study was 17.02% of the total number of strains, by the end of the year the percentage of this group of microorganisms increased to 22.1%. A representative of the intestinal microflora, conditionally pathogenic transitor *Proteus* sp. by the end of the year, it was found 1.5 times more often (3.77 ± 0.11 KOE / ml) than in the first study (2.94 ± 0.07 KOE / ml).

The analysis of the microbiological study showed that in patients of subgroup I at an early follow-up period, changes in quantitative and qualitative indicators of both constant and unstable microflora of the oral cavity were revealed. According to the data obtained, significant ($P < 0.00$; $P < 0.05$) reductions were observed in comparison with the initial observation results (6.38%, 7.45%, 5.32%) in the percentage of facultative *Enterococcus* bacteria found in the oral cavity sp., *Candida* sp., *Actinomyces* up to 4.96%, 2.11%, 2.15% by the 12th month of observation, respectively.

The percentage of persistent anaerobic bacteria (*Bacteroidis* sp., *Peptostreptococcus* sp. *Veillonella* sp. *Lactobacillus* sp), including the non-persistent anaerobe *Fusobacterium*.sp., Averaged 20.34% by the 12th month of observation, which is 13.03% lower compared to initial data (33.37%). Thus, the percentage of *Lactobacillus* sp decreased by 1.5 times, and *Veillonella* sp. 3 times compared to the first month of the study. While the rate of representatives of *Bacteroidis* sp. 6.32% and 7.23%, *Peptostreptococcus* sp. 4.35% and 5% indicate a tendency for improvement in terms of 3 months and 6 months, respectively, then the dynamics of a decrease in indicators was traced.

The chosen method of hygienic care had little effect on the indicators of representatives of autochthonic cocci found in the oral cavity (*Str.solivaris*; *Str.mitis*; *S. epidermidis*). So, the numerical indicator of *Str.solivaris* in the period: before prosthetics, after 3 months, after 6 months, after 12 months after treatment, decreased 4.24 ± 0.23 KOE / ml, 5.26 ± 0.24 KOE / ml, 5.72 ± 0.26 KOE / ml, 5.05 ± 0.29 KOE / ml, respectively. The number of *Str.mitis* also tended to decrease 4.24 ± 0.14 KOE / ml, 4.15 ± 0.25 KOE / ml, 4.12 ± 0.24 KOE / ml, 4.01 ± 0.22 KOE / ml. The percentage of *S.epidermidis* was 1.1 times lower than in the first study.

The total percentage of pathogenic allochthons (*Str. Ryogens*, *S. Aureus*, *S. Haemoliticus*, *S. saprophyticus*) in the first study was 19.03% of the total number of strains, after 3 months - 14.55%, after 6 months - 11.73 %, by the end of the year the percentage of this group of microorganisms dropped to 9.75%.

Representatives of *Candida* sp. and *Actinomyces* sp. by the end of the study were found in 4 cases in the oral cavity of patients I-B subgroup, constituting 4.26% of the total number of facultative isolated bacteria, of which *Candida* sp. and in 2 cases *Actinomyces* sp. This is 2 times less than was allocated at this time in the first group of patients, which is undoubtedly a positive result.

Based on the data obtained, the dynamics of a gradual decrease in the number of representatives of the optional flora of the oral cavity was noted. As a positive factor, a decrease in the level of indicators of microorganisms of the family of enterobacteria and yeast-like fungi of the genus *Candida* was noted.

Conclusions: It can be concluded that the use by patients of subgroup I in order to maintain sufficient oral hygiene of a complex of means consisting of a toothbrush, a toothbrush and an irrigator, in general, showed good results, which indicate their high efficiency. The data obtained during the hygienic assessment of the studied area of the tissues surrounding the implant correlate with the results of microbiological studies.

Thus, the study of the features of the formation of the oral microbiocenosis in patients using a removable prosthesis supported by implants indicates that the use of multidirectional oral care products promote good cleansing and reduce the degree of fixation of microorganisms to various structural elements of the dental prosthesis.

References:

1. Mombelli A., Mericske-Stern R. : Microbiological features of stable osseointegrated implants used as abutments for overdentures. // Clin Implant Res. 1990. No. 1.-P.-7).
2. Neugebauer J. Using photodynamic therapy to treat peri-implantitis. Interview. / J. Neugebauer // Dent Implantol Update.-2005.-No. 16.-P.9-16.
3. Koyanagi T. Comprehensive microbiological findings in periimplantitis and periodontitis / T. Koyanagi, M. Sakamoto, Y. Takeuchi, N. Maruyama // J. Clinical Periodontology. -2013. -№40. -P.218-226.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HOUSEHOLD ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

Turobov Sherzod Alisherovich

Karshi engineering-economic institute, senior lecturer of the department of
"Accounting and Audit"

e-mail: sh.turobov@mail.ru, tel: + 99891-453-77-57

Azamatova Gulsara Isoqovna

Karshi engineering-economic institute, first year master's student

Ochilova Sevara Botirali's daughter

Karshi engineering-economic institute, 3rd year student of the faculty of economics

Abstract: The article reveals the essence of entrepreneurship in the growth of the degree of household profit and key areas of entrepreneurial activity, as well as the development of entrepreneurship by increasing the active activity of households. Examples were given of discussions on incentives and loans, government policies and increasing household entrepreneurship. In addition, an analysis of the measures taken in Kashkadarya region for the development of home entrepreneurship was also carried out. The level of provision of concessional loans to households provided by the Central Bank and commercial banks is considered in detail. Recommendations on the directions of development of entrepreneurship of households in villages are given.

Keywords: household entrepreneurship, agriculture, gathering of citizens, profit, employment, lending, subsidies, family entrepreneurship.

Introduction

The nature of socio-demographic processes in society is directly or inextricably linked with the status of households, their stability as a social institution, the compatibility of their activities and interests in the priorities of social development. Factors of household reproduction are diverse and have not been adequately studied. None of their existing rules of economic behavior theory are consistent with abstract economic human theory, which makes effective economic choice. Within the neoclassical approach, the distribution of the internal functions of the household acquires a new meaning due to the use of the concept of "human capital". In a broad sense, this concept refers to the generality of all life experiences accumulated throughout a person's life.

One of the most important economic resources in the household is the only economic entity that carries out the process of reproduction of labor. It is within the framework of households that the formation and accumulation of human capital takes place. The reproductive function of households includes natural reproduction (childbearing and care) and reproduction of human capital. This can be seen as the creation of capital, the initial capital accumulation, and its main costs fall on the households. Capital in the initial accumulation is the capital created, embodied in the labor force, which characterizes the growth of labor resources, i.e. those who have reached working age. The formation of initial capital depends on the amount of costs

incurred during the birth, care, education and upbringing of children. These costs include the costs of parents, government and non-government organizations. However, parental spending has a significant share in their composition.

Today, despite the fact that a significant part of the population lives in rural areas or owns a certain amount of land, it is important to be self-employed and increase their income through land use. Therefore, it is important to thoroughly study the nature of households and reveal its importance in providing employment.

Review of the literature on the subject.

DJ M. Keynes [DJ M. Keynes, 2009] identified the following accumulation motives: creating a reserve against all odds, taking care of oneself, providing for old age, earning interest, increasing future expenses, independence, and self-awareness. According to Badalov Sh.Dj. [Sh.Dj.Badalov, 2013], households with firms stand by supply in the resource market and by demand in the product market interact.

One of our economists Abdurahmanov Q.H. In a study conducted by [Q.H.Abdurahmanov, 2004], the living standards of the population were assessed by the following four indicators: high living standards, normal living standards, poverty and destitution.

One of the important functions of households in a market economy is the organization of family business. Economist Berkinov B.B. According to [B.B.Berkinov, 2014], family business is an independent independent initiative aimed at profit-making using family capital effectively. Family capital is represented here as the physical, social, financial and intellectual capital of family members.

Some researchers have described the household as a “family household,” an “apartment,” or a “household household,” including Ahmadjanov H.I. [H.I.Akhmadjanov, 2016] described “apartment housing as a general, a small group of people who share a number of goods and services together, combining their money and material resources”, Akhmedov F.A. [F.A. Akhmedov, 2011] defined that “the household is an economic entity based on family relations, and its role in the economic system is determined by its role as a consumer of end results, a supplier of economic resources and a creator of economic benefits”.

Research methods.

The article examines and observes the scientific and theoretical approaches to the topic arising from the scope of the topic. The direction was chosen to achieve the goal set in the study. Methods of observation, aggregation, grouping, and identification of connections between data sources of empirical research and methods of analysis and synthesis of theoretical research have been widely used.

Analysis and results.

Family business forms of households have been around since ancient times (activities on private farms) and are different types of services provided by them. As a result of economic reforms carried out during the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the context of the transition to a socially oriented market economy, this process has grown even faster. For many years, the population has been engaged in family business and entrepreneurship in the country, mainly

informally, ie without the formation of formal family businesses. Now, after the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Family Business", there is an opportunity to officially engage in family business through the establishment of a family business [Abulkasimov HP, Kulmatov AA, 2015].

In order to create conditions for every family to engage in entrepreneurship and have a stable source of income, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 26, 2012 adopted the Law "On Family Entrepreneurship." Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Family Business" states that family business is an entrepreneurial activity carried out by family members for the purpose of earning income (profit) at risk and under their own property responsibility. Family business is based on the voluntariness of its participants. Family business can be carried out with or without the establishment of a legal entity. The organizational and legal form of family business carried out in the formation of a legal entity is a family business. Family business without a legal entity is carried out in the manner prescribed by law" [Law, 2012].

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 5, 2016 "On additional measures to ensure the rapid development of entrepreneurial activity, comprehensive protection of private property and qualitative improvement of the business environment" and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 1, 2017 No PP-2750 The decision was announced. In order to implement the provisions of the decree, the Comprehensive Program of Measures was approved, which provides for the implementation of 42 specific measures in five priority areas for the accelerated development of entrepreneurship, comprehensive protection of private property and improving the quality of the business environment. At the initiative of the President, from 2018, the inspection of financial and economic activities of all business entities has been suspended for 2 years.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 7, 2018 No PP-3777 on the implementation of the program "Every family-entrepreneur" is an important regulatory document that defines the legal, economic and financial framework for increasing the economic activity of households in the country. The program provides preferential loans for the development of family businesses - up to 150 times the minimum wage, for registered small businesses - up to 1,000 times and for lending to investment projects of businesses - more than 1,000 times.

The promulgation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Land Management", adopted on April 1, 2021, has once again determined the direction of targeted income of the rural population in our country.

According to a survey conducted by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020 to study the structure of income and expenditure, their consumption and savings mood and credit demand, as well as the impact of inflation on different income groups, the consumer mood index for the next 12 months was developed. The expenditure sub-index was 45.7, the credit sub-index was 28.7, the income sub-index was 26.5 and the fund sub-index was -3.5. Expectations of 5717

respondents on the growth of funds in the next 12 months were formed negatively, which was a factor reducing the overall index [Central Bank, 2021].

Table 1

Information on income of the population

№	Name of indicators	2000 year	2005 year	2010 year	2015 year	2020 year
1.	Total income of the population, billion soums	2377,4	9728,6	50436,5	158699,8	401501,5
	compared to last year, in%	157,9	126,3	132,9	112,0	115,9
2.	Total income per capita, thousand soums	96,4	371,8	1765,8	5070,5	11728,8
	compared to last year, in%	155,8	124,8	129,2	110,1	113,7
3.	Real total income of the population, billion soums	1902,8	9147,7	46891,5	150397,8	355531,3
	compared to last year, in%	126,4	118,8	123,6	106,1	102,6
4.	Real total per capita income, thousand soums	77,2	349,6	1641,7	4805,2	10385,9
	compared to last year, in%	124,7	117,4	120,1	104,3	100,7

If we analyze the data, in 2020 the total income of the population will increase by 169 times compared to 2000, 3 times compared to 2015, the total per capita income will increase by 122 times compared to 2000, 2 times compared to 2015, and the real real per capita income will increase by 2020 It has increased 135 times compared to 2000 and 2 times compared to 2015. These figures indicate the need for drastic reforms to increase the level of income in the country. It is planned to allocate 233.6 thousand hectares of land for employment of young people in agriculture and cultivation of agricultural products in the country, currently 55.7 thousand hectares of land have been allocated for employment of 191.9 thousand young people in agriculture. In order to revitalize the work in this area, on April 20, 2021 adopted the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-6208 "On additional measures to support entrepreneurship and employment of youth, their social protection and meaningful organization of leisure time." was made. The above

figures and data show that large-scale reforms are being carried out in the country to ensure employment, especially in rural areas, and increase their incomes. The effective, efficient and timely use of such opportunities will certainly pay off.

Conclusions and suggestions

Based on the results of the research, the following suggestions and recommendations were developed:

1. It would be expedient to develop the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Household" and "On Non-Governmental Organizations (Recruitment Agencies)" and to specify in this document the rights and obligations of household members.

2. Improving the system of preferential lending to businesses by commercial banks on a preferential basis is one of the important areas of increasing their economic activity and employment.

3. The level of economic activity of households depends on the ratio between their gross income and savings, which consists of insurance, investment, consumption and development types, and the income from entrepreneurial activity, which is a derivative of it.

4. Households should be able to increase their economic activity, start their own business, engage in self-employment, provide secondary employment, be self-sufficient as a consumer, or engage in passive self-limitation, adaptation, expectation, and conscious behavior can choose one of a number of strategies expressed in minimizing actions.

References

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Land Management" No. ZRU-681. 01.04.2021. <https://lex.uz/docs/5351489>.

2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Family Business", April 26, 2012. Article 3

3. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 7, 2018 No PP-3777 on the implementation of the program "Every family is an entrepreneur."

4. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 20, 2021 PF-6208 "On additional measures to support entrepreneurship and employment of youth, their social protection and meaningful organization of leisure time."

5. Abdurahmonov Q.X. Labor economics (theory and practice). Textbook.-T.: Labor. 2004.-B.450.

6. Abulqosimov H.P, Kulmatov A.A. The role of family business in small business in Uzbekistan and ways to develop it. /Monograph.-T.: "University", 2015. ISBN –P.54.

7. Ahmadjonov X.I. Formation and use of financial resources of households in Uzbekistan. Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Economic Sciences. –T.: 2016, BMA. –B. 2.

8. Axmedov F.A. The dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Economic Sciences "Socio-economic aspects of the development of housing in a market

economy." Tashkent. 2011. Academy of State and Social Construction under the URP.

9. Badalov Sh.Dj. Economic functions of households in the national economy. - T.: "Economy", 2013. - P.23.

10. Berkinov B.B. Household economics. (Textbook), - T.: "Science and technology", 2014, -B.61.

11. Keynes Dj. M. Obshchaya teoriya protsenta i deneg.– M., 2009. C. 127.

12. Turobov, S., Muzaffarova, K., Alimxanova, N., & Azamatova, G. (2020). Increasing the financial and investment potential of the households. European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine, 7 (2), 414-424.

13. Turobov, Sh. A. (2019). The effect of reforms on the development of entrepreneurship in families. Economics and Finance (Uzbekistan), (11).

14. Turobov, S. A., & Azamatova, G. I. (2020). THE OPPORTUNITIES OF DIGITAL ECONOMY AND IMPLEMENTING IT IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF UZBEKISTAN. Theoretical & Applied Science, (2), 533-537.

15. Muzaffarova, K. (2021). INCREASING FINANCING AND INVESTMENT POTENTIAL DOMOXOZYAYSTVA. Archive nauchnyx issledovaniy.

16. Turobov, Sh. A. (2019). The effect of reforms on the development of entrepreneurship in families. Economics and Finance (Uzbekistan), (11).

17. Turobov, Sh. A., & Azamatova, G. I. (2020). REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD ENTREPRENEURSHIP ACTIVITIES IN KASHKADARYA REGION. Economics and Finance (Uzbekistan), (2 (134)).

18. Khurramov, A. F., Mamatov, A. A., Mingboev, Sh. M. U., & Turobov, Sh. A. (2018). The role of household in the circular circulation model of economic resources. Economics and Finance (Uzbekistan), (9).

19. Khurramov, A. F., Turobov, Sh. A., & Mingboev, Sh. M. U (2018). THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY IN HOUSEHOLD. Economics and Finance (Uzbekistan), (8).

20. The Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Consumer mood review. Tashkent, 2021.

Public administration reforms in Uzbekistan

Bekmurodova Iroda Uktam kizi,

3rd year student at Tashkent State University of Law, Republic of Uzbekistan

Against the background of large-scale reforms on the formation of a democratic rule of law and civil society carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan, such tasks of the state as the construction of a new effective system of public administration and the organization of coordinated work of its bodies become especially relevant, since only an effective state power is able to create conditions for improving the level and quality of life of the population. With the development of information and communication technologies and the strengthening of the role of the state in improving the quality of life of the population, the requirements for the activities of public authorities continue to grow rapidly. After all, the quality of public services is the central and often the only indicator of the effectiveness of public administration in the eyes of the common people. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. paid attention to this. Mirziyoyev in his Message to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in which he proclaimed a new idea "We live in a new Uzbekistan - a free and prosperous country!"⁴.

Nevertheless, there are many obstacles that sabotage the implementation of this concept in the real world, among which we can note the outdated bureaucratic methods of work that are still preserved: the low level of introduction of modern information technologies into document management; a significant amount of paperwork; holding numerous meetings and meetings that have no practical significance. At the same time, the improvement of the activities of the public administration system should be accompanied not only by the elimination of outdated methods of organizing work, but also by ensuring transparency of the activities of public authorities, the introduction of new methods and technologies in their work, as well as a clear division of powers between bodies of various levels of public authority.

So, what reforms are being implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan to solve this problem?

One of the mechanisms of paramount importance for the democratization of the public administration system is to ensure the openness of the activities of public authorities and management. Back in 2014, a special law was adopted "On ensuring the openness of the activities of public authorities and management", which establishes legal guarantees for individuals and legal entities to access socially significant information. In addition, it regulates the principles, methods and forms of implementation of the provisions of this normative legal act, thereby bringing the practical implementation of the noble idea "Not the people serve the state bodies, but the state bodies should serve the people" one step closer.

⁴ Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, 29.12.2020 (<https://president.uz/ru/lists/view/4057>)

In 2015, by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the implementation of a set of measures aimed at implementing the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the openness of the activities of public authorities and Management", the Public Council for Coordination and Monitoring of activities to ensure the openness of the activities of public authorities and management was formed⁵

. This body developed a Methodology for monitoring and evaluating the openness of the activities of public authorities and management, Regulations to ensure the openness of the activities of public authorities and management, and also held a presentation of the rating "Openness Index".

In 2017, an Action Strategy was approved for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021⁶. The first priority in this strategy is the improvement of the system of state and public construction, which provides for the reform of the system of public administration and public service through the decentralization of public administration. Commissions were created to implement the tasks of each direction. The Ministry for the Development of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan was entrusted with the improvement of the "Electronic Government" system and the introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the activities of executive authorities at all levels, including: optimization of administrative procedures, automation of management processes.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 8, 2017 "On approval of the Concept of Administrative reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan" defines priority areas of administrative reform:

1. Improvement of the institutional and organizational and legal foundations of the activities of executive authorities, which also provides for the further implementation of the "Electronic Government" system;
2. Specification of tasks (functions, powers), mechanisms for their implementation and areas of responsibility of executive authorities;
3. Further reduction of administrative impact on economic sectors and expansion of market management mechanisms.
4. Improving the mechanisms of the vertical management system and interaction of executive authorities.

The last point is aimed at directly solving the problems of gradual decentralization of public administration, which provides for the transfer of powers from republican public administration bodies to local public authorities, from regional public authorities to district (city) ones. And this will make it possible to clearly delineate the functions and powers between state bodies of different levels. Thus, the above-mentioned decree became an important step in the implementation of the Strategy of Action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021.

⁵ www.lex.uz

⁶ www.lex.uz

In recent years, a huge number of normative legal acts have been adopted in the field of improving state and public construction — the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On administrative procedures", "On public control", "On combating corruption"; including the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further reduce bureaucratic barriers and introduce modern management principles into the activities of state bodies and organizations" dated December 9, 2019, "On optimizing the structure and reducing the number of staff units of state authorities and management" dated April 3, 2021, and many others⁷

. The adoption of the above regulatory legal acts allowed not only to improve the quality of public services, but also to limit the arbitrariness of the use of powers by executive authorities.

Based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The functions of a public authority are the main areas of influence subordinated to the goals and objectives of this body, the implementation of which is impossible without sufficient powers and resources.

2. Duplication of functions causes a lack of consistency in the work of state bodies and excessive reporting to higher authorities, and also leads to a lack of real independence of local authorities and their impotence in solving problems of local importance.

3. Carrying out systematic work to optimize the functions of state bodies contributes to a clear division of the terms of authority between state bodies of different levels (for example, the Ministry of Water Management and irrigation departments of districts), as well as identifying duplicates, clarifying existing ones, forming missing functions and redistributing functions between state bodies.

Over the past year, Uzbekistan has done a huge amount of work to improve the image of state bodies and build a new model of their management by eliminating bureaucratic methods of elimination in the form of paperwork, introducing modern technologies, refusing to hold numerous meetings and delineating the terms of authority of state bodies.

⁷ www.lex.uz

MODERN INNOVATIVE TEACHING TECHNOLOGIES IN ENGLISH LESSONS

Shakhida Yusupova,

Senior lecturer, Bukhara engineering-technological institute, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Munisa Xolmurodova,

Student of Bukhara state university, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Abstract. The article deals with the modern innovative technologies in English lessons. It also analyze informatization of the education system, the improvement of technical means of information transmission, the development of telecommunications and computer systems and the emergence of new educational information technologies.

Keywords: society, informatization, improvement, development, quality, methods, science, human potential, environment, educational institutions.

Changing socio-economic and political conditions of society's development requires reforms of the education system, the main task of which is to improve its quality and accessibility. It is also necessary to solve the problems of integration of education in the modern scientific and educational space, increase the degree of academic mobility, strengthen ties between different educational institutions and levels of education.

The main task of technology as a science is to identify the most effective educational methods for the purpose of their further practical application. The effectiveness of the identified educational methods should be achieved with the least economic and intellectual costs in the shortest time period. Such effective methods are new ways, techniques and forms in the field of training, education, that is, innovations or innovative technologies. Innovative technologies in education are aimed at preparing students for real life, help them navigate independently in the conditions of modern society, form new personal characteristics, including the ability of unconventional thinking and creative ways to solve real problems, develop human potential.

The introduction of new information and communication technologies capable of storing, processing and transmitting information effectively solves the problem of introducing new qualitative changes in the education system. However, the transition to interactive teaching methods and real-time technologies requires significant telecommunications resources that can provide the necessary interconnection of participants in the educational process, support for multimedia technologies, high performance of telecommunications equipment and the bandwidth of data transmission networks.

Nevertheless, with all the variety of teaching technologies: didactic, computer, problem-based, modular and others - the implementation of the leading pedagogical functions remains with the teacher. With the introduction of modern technologies into the educational process, the teacher is increasingly mastering the functions of a consultant, adviser and educator. This requires special psychological and pedagogical training, since special, subject-specific, as well as modern knowledge in the field of pedagogy and psychology, teaching technologies are implemented in the professional activity of the teacher. On this basis, the readiness to perceive, evaluate and implement pedagogical innovations is formed.

In recent years, the question of the use of new information technologies in teaching English has been increasingly raised. These are not only new technical means, but also new forms and methods of teaching, a new approach to the learning process. The main purpose

of teaching foreign languages is the development and formation of students' communicative culture, teaching practical mastery of a foreign language.

The task of the teacher is to create conditions for practical language acquisition for each student, to choose such teaching methods that would give each student a chance to show their activity and creativity. The task of the teacher is to activate the cognitive activity of the student in the process of teaching foreign languages.

Modern pedagogical technologies such as collaborative learning, project methodology, the use of new information technologies, Internet resources help to implement a completely new approach to learning, which provides individualization and differentiation of learning taking into account the abilities of each student, their level of learning, aptitudes, and the like.

Forms of work with computer learning programs in foreign language classes include:

1. Learning vocabulary;
2. Practicing pronunciation;
3. Learning dialogical and monological speech;
4. Learning to write;
5. Practicing grammatical phenomena.

The possibilities of using Internet resources are enormous. The global network creates conditions for obtaining any necessary information, both for students and teachers, located anywhere in the world: Country study material, news from the life of young people, articles from newspapers and magazines, necessary literature and much more.

In English lessons, using the Internet, you can solve a number of didactic tasks: to form reading skills and abilities using materials from the global network; to improve students' writing skills; to replenish students' vocabulary; to form students' stable motivation to learn English. In addition, the work is aimed at exploring the possibilities of Internet technologies to broaden the horizons of students, establish and maintain business contacts and contacts with their peers in English-speaking countries.

References:

1. Yusupova, S. (2020). Factors of Students' Technical Thinking Development In English Lessons At Technical Universities. *International Journal for Social Studies*, 6(1), 42-47.
2. Yusupova, S. (2020). Improvement of students' technical thinking development technologies at English classes. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(05), 1472-1478.

**TO THE QUESTION OF PREVOLUTIONARY PREPARATION OF PATIENTS WITH
HYPERANDROGENIA.**

Sidikova Nigora Marifovna

Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Relevance.

Hyperandrogenism (HA) is widespread in women of reproductive age. Violation of the secretion of androgens by the adrenal glands and ovaries, impaired metabolism of the hormones produced and leads to GA. In almost $\frac{3}{4}$ women, HA causes menstrual and reproductive disorders, which leads to infertility.

HA in women also disrupts the reproductive system: menstrual irregularities (MC) are noted in 50-70% of patients, infertility - in 60-80%, NB - in 20-30%. The most common pathology leading to HA in women is PCOS; it is diagnosed in three out of 4-5 women. Consequently, GA is not only a medical but also a social problem. Correction of GA and treatment of NECJ are extremely necessary both from the point of view of the health of each individual woman and the female population as a whole, and therefore the composition of the population and fertility in it.

Purpose of the study: to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of diagnostic markers of complex corrective pregravid preparation in terms of the relationship between hormonal status and biochemical markers of the endometrium in women with HA and PCOS.

Material and research methods:

We examined 146 women of reproductive age 21-35 years (the average age of the examined patients was 27.8 ± 2.89) with reproductive disorders (primary / secondary infertility, early SPD) against the background of clinical and / or biochemical symptoms of GA in history. Group I included 62 patients with PCOS with pre-obesity and degree I obesity (BMI within 25-34.9 points) aged 21 to 35 years, the average age was 28.2 ± 1.34 years. Group II included 64 patients with PCOS and normal body weight (BMI in the range of 18.5-24.9 points) aged 23 to 35 years, the average age was 29.8 ± 1.25 years.

The control group (CG) included 20 pregnant women 22-34 years old without GA and with physiological hormone levels, with normal BMI, identical with the studied patients in terms of age and presence of extragenital pathology (mean age 29.1 ± 1.16 years).

The study of hormones in the blood serum and saliva in all patients of the main and CG implied the determination of gonadotropic hormones (LH, FSH), total testosterone, estradiol, progesterone, 17-ONP, DHEA-S, glycodelin (PP14) and IPFR-1. The results obtained for the patients of the main group were compared with the results for women in the CG. The hormonal background was studied in the first phase of MC, in dynamics after corrective therapy before pregnancy.

The main groups of patients were divided by us according to the type of pregravid corrective therapy, each into 2 subgroups A and B.

Pregravid preparation of patients A of subgroups I and II of groups consisted of standard conservative treatment, including biguanides (metformin 500 mg), stimulation of ovulation with agonists and antagonists of gonadotropin-releasing hormones, anti-estrogen drugs (clomiphene citrate) at 50-100 mg / day. under the control of ultrasound. We performed ultrasound to monitor the dynamics of follicle growth. Starting from the 14th day of the menstrual cycle, the patients took gestagens (dydrogesterone 10/20 mg or micronized progesterone 100 mg (daily dose - 200-300 mg), continuing their intake with the onset of pregnancy. micronized progesterone was extended to 36 weeks to reduce the risk of complications at various gestational times.

Pregravid preparation of patients in subgroups I and II of groups consisted of standard conservative treatment, adherence to a healthy lifestyle, exclusion from the diet of foods from fast-dissolving glucose and with a high index of insulin resistance. In order to increase the sensitization of cells to insulin, myoinositol 750 mg (daily dose up to 4000 mg) was included in the standard

treatment. Stimulation of ovulation was carried out by agonists and antagonists of gonadotropin-releasing hormones, anti-estrogen drugs (clomiphene citrate) at 50-100 mg / day. under the control of ultrasound. With the onset of biochemical pregnancy, metformin was canceled, while myoinositol was continued.

Results of our own research

The diagnosis of PCOS was made taking into account the history, complaints and results of laboratory and instrumental research methods. The hormonal background in GA differs sharply from the CG indicators, so all indicators differ significantly ($p < 0.05$), with the exception of FSH and 17-SNP, the differences of which are not statistically significant ($p \geq 0.05$), which, apparently, associated with the nature of the GA - SKPJ. Also, some vitamin D deficiency was noted in patients of the main groups.

During the treatment, pregnancy occurred in 88.89% ($n = 56$) patients: 26 (83.87%) from group Ib and 30 (93.75%) from group IIb. Of all our patients who became pregnant, 39.42% ($n = 41$) became pregnant during the first 2 months, and 60.58% ($n = 63$) during the 3rd - 4th months of corrective pregravid preparation. In the control group, this ratio was 60% ($n = 12$) to 40% ($n = 8$), respectively. There was no statistically significant difference in the timing of pregnancy between the subgroups, despite the difference in BMI and corrective pregravid preparation.

Attention should be paid to statistically significant differences between the two subgroups of corrective pregravid training, which indicates a clear higher efficiency of the complex training offered by us, which also has a good effect on patients in subgroup I of group with preobesity and obesity of I degree ($p < 0.05$), but the expected best efficacy was obtained by us in subgroup II of group of patients with normal body weight.

Conclusion

For the most part, it is advisable to measure hormonal levels by studying the saliva of patients, given the presence of strong correlations between the levels of hormones in serum and saliva.

The study of free testosterone, DHA-C glycodeilin and IPFR-1 already at the stages of pregravid preparation as a marker of the processes occurring in the body of women, especially in the presence of PCOS and HA, is of great diagnostic value.

The proposed and tested by us complex corrective pregravid training of patients with HA and PCOS with normal body weight, as well as with preobesity and obesity of the 1st degree, showed greater efficiency, manifested in a greater proportion of pregnant patients relative to standard pregravid training.

References

1. Safaryan I.R. Management of pregnancy and childbirth in patients with hyperandrogenism and normal body weight: diss ... cand. honey. sciences. - M, 2019. - 133 p
2. Sosnova E.A. Polycystic ovary syndrome // Archives of Obstetrics and Gynecology named after A. V.F. Snegireva. -2016. -T. 3, No. 3. -p. 116-129 .;
3. Tumilovich L.G., Safaryan I.R., Manukhin I.B., Gevorkyan M.A., Manukhina E.I. Glucocorticosteroid therapy of patients with adrenal hyperandrogenism during pregnancy // Modern science: actual problems of theory and practice. Series "Natural and Technical Sciences". - 2019. No. 10. -WITH. 236-240 .;
4. Anderlová K, Cinkajzlová A, Šimják P, Kloučková J. Insulin-like growth factor axis in pregnancy and gestational diabetes mellitus. // *Physiol Res.* 2019 Oct 25; 68 (5): 807-816. doi: 10.33549 / *physiolres*.934093. Epub 2019 Aug 19. PMID: 31424259
5. Bargiota A., Diamani-Kandarakis E. The effects of old, new and emerging medicines on metabolic aberrations in PCOS // *Ther. Adv. Endocrinol. Metab.* - 2012. - Vol. 3, No. 1. - P. 27-47 .;

6. Craciunas L, Gallos I, Chu J, Bourne T. Conventional and modern markers of endometrial receptivity: a systematic review and meta-analysis. // Hum Reprod Update. 2019 Mar 1; 25 (2): 202-223. doi: 10.1093 / humupd / dmy044. PMID: 30624659

7. Glinborg D. Endocrine and metabolic characteristics in polycystic ovary syndrome // Dan Med J. - 2016. - Vol. 63, No. 4. - P. 32 .;

8. Schindler A.E., Carp H., Druckmann R. et al. European Progestin Club Guidelines for prevention and treatment of threatened or recurrent (habitual) miscarriage with progestogens // Gynecol. Endocrinol. - 2015. Vol. 15. - P. 1-3.

Acute viral encephalomyelitis. clinical and immunological aspects

M.Sh. Khozhimatova.

Andijan State Medical Institute

Relevance: Acute viral encephalomyelitis is a difficult process with a wide range of pathogenetic disorders and leads to a gross deficiency in the nervous system or, in the worst cases, to the death of the patient.

We set a goal: to study the clinical and immunological aspects of acute viral encephalomyelitis and to optimize the diagnosis of these processes.

Material and research methods: In the period from 2015 to 2020. 32 patients with acute viral encephalomyelitis aged from 18 to 74 years were examined. The patients were observed in the neuroresuscitation departments of the clinic of the Andijan Medical Institute. The comparison group consisted of 30 apparently healthy people. In all patients, the nosological forms were verified both clinically and neuroimaging (according to MRI studies).

The average age of patients at the time of examination was determined. According to statistical data, the average age of patients with encephalomyelitis is 37 ± 2.5 . Studies have shown that most often inflammatory processes affect people of young and working age, which is consistent with the literature data.

Encephalomyelitis, as a more common and severe process, proceeded in the following indicators: extremely severe course in 8 (25%) patients, severe in 12 (37.5%) patients and moderate in 12 (37.5%) people.

Indicators of immunological research for encephalomyelitis (pg / ml)

№	Nosological forms	The number of patients examined		IL-1 β IL-6	IL-1 β IL-6	TNF-alpha CEC	TNF-alpha CEC	TNF-alpha CEC
		Abs number	%					
1	Encephalomyelitis	20	62,5	23,4 \pm 0,9	18,3 \pm 0,8	15,8 \pm 0,4	147,3 \pm 2,1	168,8 \pm 3,6

2	control	20	66,7	9,94 ± 1,78	3,42 ± 0,28	4,58 ± 0,81	101±1,5	100±1, 7
---	---------	----	------	----------------	----------------	----------------	---------	-------------

As can be seen from the data presented in the encephalomyelitis group, the level of IL-1 β was 2.5 times higher than the reference value and amounted to 23.4 ± 0.9 . The increase correlates with both the course and clinical manifestations of the disease. When determining the level of IL-6, it was found that this indicator is significantly higher in encephalomyelitis than in the control group.

The same tendency is characteristic of the tumor necrosis factor TNF-alpha - a cytokine, which usually increases during viral processes in the central nervous system, and also determines the body's immune response to pathogenic processes; this indicator was significantly higher in the first group.

Conclusions:

1. The level of IL1- β , IL6, TNFa, large CEC and small CEC in acute viral encephalomyelitis correlates directly with the severity of the disease and the development of demyelination in the central nervous system (according to computed and magnetic resonance imaging).

2. Study of the level of circulating immunological complexes allows to determine the severity of the course of the disease and to predict the outcome in viral encephalomyelitis.

Literature:

1. Antsilevich L. M., Yagudina L. A. Practical application of enzyme immunoassay in the diagnosis of diseases [Electronic resource] // Practical medicine. - 2014.

2. Belova A.N., Shalenkov I.V. Differential diagnosis of focal non-compression lesions of the spinal cord of the cervicothoracic localization. Practical medicine. 2013 No. 66, 31 pages

3. Galaktionov. V.G. Immunology. - M .. Academy, 2004. - P. 122-123.

4. Odinak M.M. Private neurology / M.M. Same. SPb .: Lan, 2002. "- 446 p.5.

Dinareello, C., Simon, A., van der Meer, J. Treating inflammation by blocking interleukin-1 in a broad spectrum of diseases. Nat Rev Drug Discov., 2012. — Vol. 11(8). — P. 633-652.

Features of the clinical course of rhinosinusitis in children of the Aral Sea region

Abdukayumov Abdumannop (DSc),

Usenov Sarsen

Republic Specialized Scientific Practice medical center of Pediatrician. Tashkent

Pediatric Medical Institute. Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Objectives: In recent years, the problem of the incidence of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses in children has acquired particular relevance. The interconnection of the organs of the upper respiratory sphere and also the huge influence of the environment on the state of its mucous membrane brings these problems to the fore in modern otorhinolaryngology.

Design: study of the clinical state of rhinosinusitis in children of the Aral Sea region.

Patients: 85 patients with rhinosinusitis (CRS), who were observed in Nukus and Urgench, were examined. The boys / girls ratio in the group of children from the Aral Sea region was 56/29, i.e. 1.9 / 1. There were 19 children from the environmental disaster zone, all rural residents, and from the environmental disaster zone there were 66 children, of whom 24 were rural, and 42 were urban (residents of Nukus and Urgench).

Results: depending on the phenotype, polypous rhinosinusitis (CRSP) was isolated (it was in 1/5 of the children of the general group) and rhinosinusitis (CRS) without polyps (CRSP). The general signs of the disease in all patients with CRS (n = 85) were: difficulty in nasal breathing on one or both sides - 84%, headache - 56.9% of cases, nasal discharge of a different nature from mucous to purulent - 75.2%, impaired sense of smell - 72.3%, decreased ability to work, fatigue - 43.8%. Comparative analysis of the severity of symptoms according to the VAS showed that in the Aral region children the VAS score for all symptoms exceeded 5. According to K. Macdonald et al, the VAS score of more than 5 points is an indicator of a sharp decrease in the quality of life comparable to the quality of life of patients with malignant tumors, asthma, arthritis ... The overall assessment of the severity of clinical symptoms according to the VAS scale in children from the Aral Sea region was 6.2 and 6.0 in children with CRSNP and CRSbNP, respectively.

Conclusions: the study of the features of the clinical course of CRS in children of the Aral Sea region revealed the following. Clinical features of CRS in children from the Aral Sea region are the predominance of boys in the cohort of patients, a more pronounced subjective assessment on the VAS scale with a characteristic absence of differences on the VAS scale in polyposis and simple forms of CRS, when the mean value was ... and was more than 5 for all symptoms, which indicates on a significant negative impact on the quality of life of children; high frequency of combination of CRS with adenoid vegetations, rare combination of CRS with inflammatory diseases of the middle ear, high frequency of comorbidity with chronic diseases of the digestive and respiratory organs in children of the Aral Sea region. The endoscopic features were the predominance of subatrophic processes in the nasal cavity and SNP, MSCT features were the scarcity of signs against the background of vivid clinical symptoms and a high VAS score.

May-Thurner syndrome complicated by deep vein thrombosis of left lower extremity: clinical study on the optimal timing to perform stenting

Sardor Kuchkorov, Tang LiMing, Liu ChunJiang, Nasritdinov Umid. Department of Vascular and Hernia Surgery, Shaoxing People's Hospital, Shaoxing, Zhejiang province, China
Corresponding author: Tang LiMing, E-mail: tangliming@foxmail.com

Abstract

Purpose: May–Thurner syndrome (MTS) is a rare clinical entity featuring venous obstruction of the left lower extremity. The aim of the present study was to report our experience with MTS complicated by deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and to evaluate the utility of tactically new approach, in which balloon angioplasty and stenting precede catheter- directed thrombolysis (CDT) therapy.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively analysed data on 26 patients (18 females, 8 males; mean age 67.23 ± 7.37 years) with MTS complicated by DVT. DVT patients were treated via angioplasty and stent placement, followed by CDT therapy. All patients were followed-up using Doppler ultrasonography and computed tomography venography.

Results: Complete left common iliac vein patency was achieved in 24 of the 26 patients (technical success rate: 92,3%). The mean clinical and radiological follow-up time was 43.8 ± 7.8 months. Upon follow-up, complete symptomatic regression was observed in 22 of the 26 patients (84.6%). During the follow-up period, there were no complete obstruction of stent and no displacement or fracture of the stent occurred. Minor haemorrhage occurred in two patients. No treatment-related mortality or morbidity was observed.

Conclusion: Endovascular treatment of MTS complicated by DVT according to our method is safe and effective and reduces symptoms in most patients, associated with high medium-term patency rates.

Keywords May–Thurner syndrome, deep vein thrombosis, iliac vein stenting, catheter- directed thrombolysis.

Abbreviations

MTS – May-Thurner syndrome
DVT – Deep vein thrombosis
LCIV – Left common iliac vein
RCIV – Right common iliac vein
RCIA – Right common iliac artery
IVC – Inferior vena cava
CVI – Chronic venous insufficiency
IVCS – Iliac vein compression syndrome
CDT – Catheter directed thrombolysis
PTS – Post-thrombotic syndrome
CT – Computed tomography
CDU – Color Doppler Ultrasound

Introduction

May-Thurner syndrome (MTS) or iliac vein compression syndrome is associated with deep vein thrombosis (DVT) resulting from chronic compression of the left iliac vein against lumbar vertebrae by the overlying right common iliac artery. MTS refers to chronic compression of the left iliac vein against the lumbar spine by the overlying right common iliac artery. The compression may be asymptomatic. The syndrome is a clinical spectrum of physical findings and history plus the lesion. It is characterized by the varying degrees of venous hypertension. This can be non-

thrombotic, combined with acute DVT or post-thrombotic. Traditionally, acute DVT was treated with standard anticoagulation and sometimes, thrombectomy. However, these measures do not address the underlying culprit lesion of mechanical compression. Furthermore, if managed only with anticoagulation, patients with residual thrombus are at risk for developing recurrent DVT or post-thrombotic syndrome (PTS). Both retrospective and prospective studies have shown that endovascular management should be the preferred approach to dissolve proximal thrombus and also to treat the underlying compression with endovascular stent placement. We propose a tactically new approach, in which balloon angioplasty and stenting precede catheter-directed thrombolysis (CDT) therapy. The results of this approach are studied and presented in this article.

Objective

To investigate the effect of the timing of stent implantation on the curative effect of thrombolytic therapy for acute deep venous thrombosis (DVT) of left lower extremity secondary to May-Thurner syndrome.

Materials and Methods

We retrospectively analysed data collected between January 2017 and January 2019 on 26 MTS complicated by DVT patients treated using endovascular techniques. We reviewed patient demographics, symptoms, procedural features, radiological and clinical outcomes. Written informed consent was obtained from each patient after the purpose and the risks of treatment were fully explained.

All patients exhibited radiographic evidence of iliac vein stenosis caused by MTS upon computed tomography (CT) venography or a combination of duplex ultrasound and venography.

Patient selection criteria:

- Ultrasound or angiography-confirmed DVT of the left lower extremity;
- Onset time ≤ 14 d;
- Luminal stenosis of the left iliac vein $>70\%$;
- No history of cerebral haemorrhage, no history of gastrointestinal and other internal organ bleeding within 1 month.

Technical success was defined as successful restoration of antegrade flow, with $<30\%$ residual stenosis or thrombus. Iliac vein patency was defined as uninterrupted flow apparent on Color Doppler Ultrasound (CDU) or venography. Clinical success was defined as improvement in and resolution of symptoms on follow-up visits.

Of our patients, 18 (69.2%) were female and 8 male. Mean patient age was 67.23 ± 7.37 years (range, 18–73 years). All patients were symptomatic. 24 patients presented with acute DVT (16 iliofemoral; eight iliofemoropopliteal); two with subacute DVT (one iliofemoral, one iliofemoropopliteal) characterized by swelling of and pain in the left lower extremity. Six patients exhibited risk factors for DVT development. These were a previous history of DVT ($n = 1$); postoperative status ($n = 3$); postpartum status ($n = 1$); oral contraceptive ($n = 1$) and the Factor V Leiden mutation ($n = 1$). No patient had a symptomatically indicated pulmonary embolism. Onset time was 4 hours~10 days, average 3.65 ± 2.71 days.

An antegrade venography of the lower limbs was performed through the left (affected) dorsal vein of the lower extremity to determine the location, extent, degree of obstruction, and collateral circulation of the thrombus. The right (healthy) femoral vein approach was taken 0.5 to 1.0 cm below the renal vein to place the Aegisy disposable filter (Lifetech Shenzhen Technology Co., Ltd.); the patient was in the prone position, and vascular access was established via ultrasonography-guided puncture.

After establishment of deep venous guidewire access and introduction of a balloon catheter (diameter 8-10 mm) to expand the deep vein thrombosis in sequence and to crush the thrombus. Subsequently, the left iliac vein was found to be severely narrowed after balloon dilation, and the

Wallstent (Boston Technology Company, USA) /SMART (Cordis, US) stent with a diameter of 12 to 14 mm and a length of 80 to 100 mm was implanted into iliac vein, expanded after balloon dilatation. After that we inserted thrombolysis catheter (effective perfusion length 20-50 cm, subject to complete coverage of thrombus), connected to a micro pump, and performed continuous infusion of urokinase (dissolved in 100 mL of 0.9% sodium chloride solution) at 60×10^4 U/24 h, supplemented with low molecular weight heparin sodium (5 000 U/12 h). After the venous lumen is unobstructed and the thrombolysis was stopped, cava filter was removed through the right femoral vein. Subsequent 24-hour angiography was done to review thrombus clearance: no residual filling defects in the popliteal, femoral, iliac, and inferior vena cava, and stop thrombolysis after the lumen is unobstructed. All patients received 3000 units of heparin at the start of each procedure. Heparin was stopped when the international normalized ratio (INR) reached 2. We maintained the activated partial thrombin time (APTT) at a normal value $2 \sim 2.5$ times, while adjusting the warfarin medication. Regular warfarin anticoagulant therapy was prescribed for at least 6 months. All patients were instructed to wear graduated compression stockings.

The circumference difference (the circumference of crus 10 cm below the knee and the circumference of thigh 15 cm above the knee) was calculated to determine the detumescence rate of affected limb. The detumescence rate of the affected limb was calculated according to the circumference difference of the crus of the affected side and the healthy side and the circumference difference of the thigh of the affected side and the healthy side respectively. The detumescence rate of affected limb = (the circumference difference before treatment - the circumference difference after treatment) / the circumference difference before treatment $\times 100\%$. Thrombus clearance rating: Thrombus clearance rate $> 90\%$ is grade III, $50\% \sim 90\%$ is grade II, $< 50\%$ is grade I, thrombus clearance rate = (pre-treatment score - post-treatment score) / pre-treatment score $\times 100\%$. We evaluated the veins of the lower extremities (popliteal vein, lower superficial femoral vein, upper superficial femoral vein, common femoral vein, external iliac vein, common iliac vein, inferior vena cava, etc.) according to angiographic images. Complete obstruction is 3 points, subtotal obstruction ($50\% \sim 99\%$) is 2 points, partial obstruction ($< 50\%$) is 1 point, 0 points for complete patency.

During treatment we focused on observation of symptomatic pulmonary embolism and bleeding complications (exudation, congestion, hematoma at the puncture point, bleeding from the gums or bleeding from other organs).

Follow-up clinical and imaging evaluations were initially performed at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months, and yearly thereafter. All patients had greater than two-year follow-up. Follow-up imaging featured primarily CDU. A few patients were re-imaged using CT or repeat venography because it was difficult to obtain adequate images of the stents using CDU alone.

Statistical analysis

SPSS 22.0 software was used for data analysis. The counting data were expressed as percentage and compared by chi square test. The measurement data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation ($\bar{x} \pm s$) and compared by t test. Rank sum test was used for rank data. A P value < 0.05 indicated a significant difference.

Results

Venography performed during endovascular treatment of MTS revealed significant stenosis of the left common iliac vein in 18 of 26 (69.2%) patients. In 8 of the 26 (30.7%) patients, total occlusion of the left common iliac vein (LCIV) was evident. All patients presenting with venous varices exhibited common iliac vein stenosis.

26 cases were implanted with 26 left iliac vein stents (14 mm \times 100 mm – 7 cases, 14 mm \times 80 mm - 13 pieces, 14 mm \times 60 mm - 1 piece, 12 mm \times 80 mm - 4 pieces, 12 mm \times 60 mm - 1 piece), the patency rate of the deep vein and iliac vein stent was 100%. No symptomatic pulmonary embolism occurred. The average dosage of thrombolytic drugs (urokinase) was 3.27 ± 1.41 million U.

Thrombolysis was performed for 43-169 h (mean 78.69 ± 34.33 h) in 26 patients with acute and subacute DVT. After the treatment, the temporary filters of the inferior vena cava were taken out.

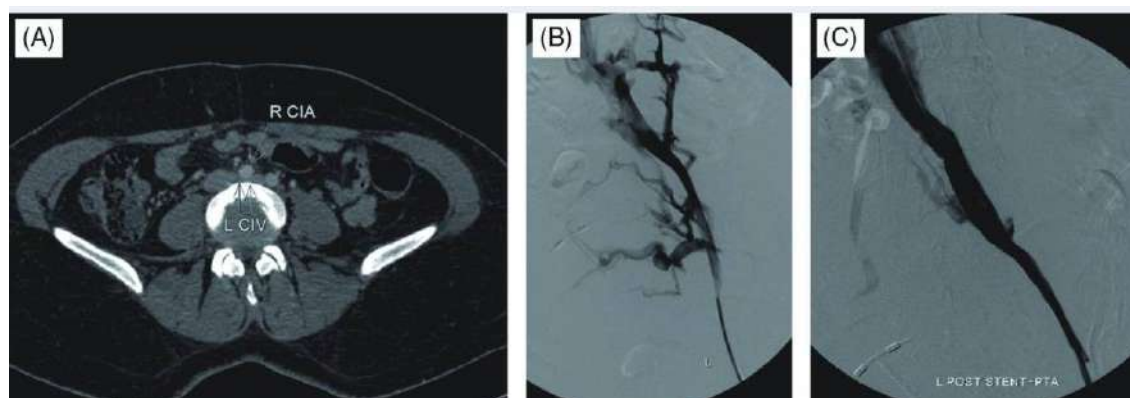


Fig. 1

A 44-year-old female who presented with the left lower extremity and inguinal varicosities. (A) A transverse computed tomography image shows the right common iliac artery (single arrow) compressing the left common iliac vein (double arrow). (B) Initial venography revealed significant stenosis of the left common iliac vein with extensive cross-pelvic and hypogastric collateralization. (C) Venography performed after thrombolysis with following stent implantation and angioplasty revealed complete resolution of collateral filling with good flow through the femoral and iliac system into the IVC.

Thigh circumference difference improved from preoperative 5.43 ± 1.16 cm to postoperative 1.59 ± 0.84 cm, there is a significant statistical difference ($t=18.11$, $P<0.001$). And the calf circumference difference improved from preoperative 3.81 ± 0.81 cm to postoperative 1.26 ± 0.81 cm, there is a significant statistical difference ($t=13.50$, $P<0.001$).

The clinical and radiological mean follow-up time was 43.8 ± 7.8 months (range, 32–56 months). Upon follow-up, complete symptomatic regression was observed in 22 of the 26 patients (84.6%). Four patients who could not be completely recanalized to relieve femoral vein thrombosis exhibited moderate levels of symptomatic improvement. Follow-up performed in the first postoperative month showed that leg swelling decreased in DVT patients, and pain was relieved. Leg edema in those with chronic venous hypertension decreased and varicose veins collapsed. 2 patients had minor puncture site bleeding, which was stopped. Follow-up CDU and CT venography revealed patent lumen of the stents (92.3%) in 24 of the 26 patients who received stents. Restenosis (7.6%) of stents occurred in two patients at 6 and 12 months postoperatively. In one of the patients in which restenosis was developed Factor V Leiden mutation which is known to be a risk factor for DVT was present. In the other patient postoperative irregular anticoagulant medicament usage story was present. One patient was treated via repeat balloon dilatation; the symptoms improved. The other patient received no intervention as no significant clinical finding was apparent. There were no complications such as stent fracture or displacement. No patient experienced PE during follow-up. No procedure-related mortality or major complication was noted.

Discussion

May–Thurner syndrome, also termed the “syndrome of compression of the iliac vein”, is caused by an anatomical anomaly in which the left common iliac vein is compressed by the overlying right common iliac artery. In 1957, May and Thurner described three varieties of intraluminal spurs occurring in the left common iliac vein close to its junction with the inferior vena cava (IVC).^[1] The incidence of May–Thurner syndrome is unknown and ranges from 18%–49% among patients with left-sided lower extremity DVT.^[2]

The cited authors concluded that the obstructive lesion, which they termed a “spur”, was analogous to a callus in that formation thereof probably required chronic repetitive irritation, identified to be intermittent compression of the LCIV region lying between the pulsating right common iliac artery (RCIA) and the vertebral body. Chronic vibratory pulsation of the vein may damage the intimal wall, in turn causing intimal proliferation and venous thrombosis.^[1,2] Further work showed that patients with venous spurs could remain asymptomatic for extended periods of time because collateral forms of venous drainage developed.^[9] Thus, spur formation was considered to be irreversible. Extensive pelvic venous collateral flow circumventing the abnormal LCIV segment is a hallmark of MTS.^[9,10] Several anatomical variants of MTS have been described; these include LCIV compression by the left common iliac artery (LCIA); right common iliac vein (RCIV) compression by the right internal iliac artery; and right-sided MTS developing where the LCIA compresses the RCIV.^[11,12] Cadaveric studies showed that the prevalence of LCIV compression ranged from 14–32%,^[1,13] but was present in 2–5% of patients evaluated after complaining of lower limb venous disorders.^[14] This difference between postmortem and symptomatic compression levels clearly shows that LCIV compression is necessary, but not sufficient, to trigger MTS.^[15]

In the past, MTS was thought to be rare, but the reported frequency of the condition has risen upon development of catheter-directed endovascular treatment of lower-extremity DVT. The likely reason is that the iliac veins are better visualized when venography is performed using vascular sheaths placed in increasingly central veins.^[6]

MTS has been reported to be more frequent in females, as, indeed, we found. No explanation of the female predominance of IVCS has yet been advanced.^[11,16]

MTS most frequently presents as chronic venous insufficiency, and DVT, in young-to- middle-aged females, and is diagnosed in 18–49% of cases presenting with left lower limb DVT.^[4,5,6,11] The presence of MTS is suggested by a history of recurrent left lower-extremity DVT and symptoms associated with chronic venous hypertension including varicosities; venous ulcers; lower limb swelling; and pain in the inguinal, calf, or upper leg regions. Also, acute thrombosis may develop in patients at high risk of DVT. DVT attributable to IVCS was reported to occur predominantly in young-to-middle-aged females (aged 20–40 years). Pregnancy and postpartum status are known risk factors for DVT.^[15] In our present study, 14 were of older age. One patient was of postpartum status and had a history of eclampsia, and two were of early postoperative status, having undergone surgery for removal of lower-extremity venous varices. Also, patients with IVCS are at increased risk of DVT.^[15] Significant iliac vein compression may thus be but one risk factor of many favouring DVT development.

Several imaging modalities are useful in MTS diagnosis. CDU is the first-line method used to screen patients with CVI disorders, and can detect DVT.^[17,18] However, the technique cannot accurately identify venous spurs or compression of the LCIV. If MTS is suspected in patients subjected to ultrasonography, cross-sectional imaging (CT venography, magnetic resonance angiography) or venography should be used to accurately visualize the pelvic region.^[19,20]

Surgical techniques have had mixed success in management of MTS because of high rates of morbidity and variation in patency rates. Surgical options include Palma’s crossover technique; relocation of the RCIA behind the LCIV or inferior vena cava; and vein-patch angioplasty with removal of intraluminal obstructions and encasement of the LCIV in polytetrafluoroethylene (ePTFE) grafts.^[21] Jost, et al. (2001) showed that surgical reconstruction techniques were associated with primary and secondary 3-year patency rates of 54% and 62%, respectively.^[5,10,21,22]

The surgical techniques used in another study were both diverse and complicated, including multiple treatments of autologous veins. However, despite such diversity, similar primary and secondary 5-year patency rates (42% and 59%, respectively) were reported in a larger patient group.^[22]

Today, MTS patients rarely undergo highly invasive venous surgical reconstructions because management using endovascular techniques has been relatively successful, and is associated with fewer operative risks.^[4-8]

DVT treatment aims to alleviate acute or chronic symptoms, and to prevent recurrence, PE development, and development of post-thrombotic syndrome. The standard treatment for acute or subacute DVT is anticoagulation therapy, which reduces the rates of recurrence and PE but does not effectively remove clots.^[23] However, in MTS cases, such management is unlikely to entirely prevent the development of chronic thrombi caused by venous spurs.^[4,10,24] This is because anticoagulation therapy does not directly treat iliac vein compression or the resulting venous spur; these are the most probable underlying causes of MTS.

Treatment of MTS patients who present with thrombosis has changed dramatically over time; CDT has found increasingly wider applications. Catheter-directed endovascular treatment is more effective in terms of clot removal and symptom improvement, compared to anticoagulation therapy.^[25] Local infusion of thrombolytic agents at a site of thrombotic occlusion maximizes therapeutic effects while minimizing the risk of major bleeding. Such methods also reduce post-thrombotic morbidity and improve health-related quality-of-life.^[26]

PTA procedures lacking subsequent stent placement have been associated with low patency rates. A 73% recurrence rate was noted in patients with acute left-sided iliofemoral DVT when the underlying obstruction was not treated via stent placement.^[4] The chronic venous compression occurring in MTS patients cannot be relieved via temporary balloon angioplasty. Stents are effective to treat venous obstructions, and are superior to balloon dilatation alone.^[27] Thus, MTS treatment almost always features the placement of stents exhibiting high radial force.^[28] Study series featuring iliac vein stenting in MTS patients have increased in number over the past decade and have generally advocated the use of endovascular techniques.^[5,6,29] Recently, a retrospective review by Titus, et al. identified MTS patients treated via endovenous stenting and showed that the primary patency rates were 88%, 78%, and 78%, respectively, at 6, 12, and 24 months postoperatively.^[30] O'Sullivan, et al. reported that the overall patency rate at 1 year was 79%.^[5] Stent placement in iliac veins in combination with thrombus removal affords good short- and mid-term patency especially upon treatment of DVT developing secondarily to MTS. Stent insertion may be important if organic abnormalities are to be treated.^[10] The possible problems of valve destruction by stents, with subsequent development of venous insufficiency, does not apply to femoral veins because iliac veins lack valves. It has been reported that venous claudication improved after successful stent recanalization in limbs, despite deterioration of the reflux that normalizes venous outflow. Also, calf muscle pump function was enhanced and significant improvements in clinical outcomes were apparent.^[31]

Today, the guidelines of both the Society for Interventional Radiology and the Society of Vascular Surgery recommend iliac vein stenting in the context of external compression.^[32]

In this study, patients with severe iliac vein stenosis (>70%) were treated according to new tactic: iliac vein stent implantation followed by CDT. Compared with the traditional stent implantation model after CDT, the dosage of urokinase was significantly reduced, and the indwelling time of thrombolytic catheter was significantly shortened. And there are possible reasons:

1. Implanting a stent to open the iliac vein will help reduce the venous pressure of the lower extremities, which strengthen the diffusion of urokinase from the distal end to the proximal end, and reduce trans-collateral reflux;
2. Increase blood flow to make more plasminogen, activated by urokinase, thereby enhancing the thrombolytic effect;
3. Balloon expansion before stent implantation has an auxiliary effect on thrombolysis

The scientific significance shows that the new model improves the efficiency of thrombolysis while satisfying the curative effect. In addition, the use of the new model has certain advantages:

- The iliac vein stent implantation and CDT can be completed in one operation at the same time, which can reduce the number of consumables such as guide wires, catheters, and balloons;
- The efficiency of thrombolysis is improved, the number of re-examinations and the dosage of thrombolytic drugs are reduced, and the course of the disease is shortened.

The limitations of the present study were the retrospective nature of the work and the limited number of MTS patients evaluated. Follow-up periods and control numbers were not standardized, and follow-up periods were relatively short. Another potential limitation is the variability in stent type and size. No clinical scale was used for symptomatic evaluation; this was a significant limitation.

As a result, recent reports have shown that endovascular treatment of symptomatic MTS patients with thrombotic or nonthrombotic presentations is both feasible and safe, and improves symptoms. On long-term follow-up, stent patency does not seem to be affected by ongoing extrinsic compression of a vein by the adjacent iliac artery. We obtained excellent immediate results and early patency, with minimal complications, using localized CDT, angioplasty, and stent implantation.

Disclosure Statement

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

References

1. May R, Thurner J. The cause of the predominantly sinistral occurrence of thrombosis of the pelvic veins. *Angiology* 1957; 8: 419-27. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
2. Cockett FB, Thomas ML, Negus D. Iliac vein compression.—Its relation to iliofemoral thrombosis and the post-thrombotic syndrome. *BrMed J* 1967; 2: 14-9. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
3. Kibbe MR, Ujiki M, Goodwin AL, et al. Iliac vein compression in an asymptomatic patient population. *J VascSurg* 2004; 39: 937-43. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
4. Mickley V, Schwagierek R, Rilinger N, et al. Left iliac venous thrombosis caused by venous spur: treatment with thrombectomy and stent implantation. *J VascSurg* 1998; 28: 492-7. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
5. O'Sullivan GJ, Semba CP, Bittner CA, et al. Endovascular management of iliac vein compression (May-Thurner) syndrome. *J VascIntervRadiol* 2000; 11: 823-36. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
6. Oguzkurt L, Tercan F, Ozkan U, et al. Iliac vein compression syndrome: outcome of endovascular treatment with long-term follow-up. *Eur J Radiol.* 2008; 68: 487-92. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
7. Hager ES, Yuo T, Tahara R, et al. Outcomes of endovascular intervention for May-Thurner syndrome. *Journal of Vascular Surgery: Venous and Lymphatic Disorders*, Volume 1, Issue 3, Pages 270-275 [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
8. Heijmen RH, Bollen TL, Duyndam DAC, et al. Endovascular venous stenting in May-Thurner syndrome. *J Cardiovasc Surg* 2001; 42: 83-7. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
9. Cockett FB, Thomas ML, Negus D. Iliac vein compression.— Its relation to iliofemoral thrombosis and the post-thrombotic syndrome. *Br Med J* 1967; 2: 14-9. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
10. Patel NH, Stookey KR, Ketcham DB, et al. Endovascular management of acute extensive iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis caused by May-Thurner syndrome. *J VascIntervRadiol* 2000; 11: 1297-302. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
11. Hassell DR, Reifsteck JE, Harshfield DL, et al. Unilateral left leg edema: a variation of the May-Thurner syndrome. *Cardiovasc InterventRadiol* 1987; 10: 89-91. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]

12. Abboud G, Midulla M, Lions C, et al. "Right-sided" May-Thurner syndrome. *CardiovascInterventRadiol*. 2010; 33: 1056-9. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
13. Ehrich WE, Krumbhaar EB. A frequent obstructive anomaly of the mouth of the left common iliac vein. *American Heart Journal* 1943; 26: 18-31. [Google Scholar]
14. Posner C, Owen M, Melhem N, et al. An acutely swollen leg. *Clin Med* 2010; 10: 484-6. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
15. National Institute of Health. Prevention of venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. NIH Consensus Development. *JAMA* 1986; 256: 744-9. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
16. Brazeau NF, Harvey HB, Pinto EG, et al. May-Thurner syndrome: diagnosis and management. *Vasa*. 2013; 42: 96-105. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
17. Ahmed HK, Hagspiel KD. Intravascular ultrasonographic findings in May-Thurner syndrome (iliac vein compression syndrome). *J UltrasoundMed* 2001; 20: 251-6. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
18. Chung JW, Yoon CJ, Jung SI, et al. Acute iliofemoral deep vein thrombosis: evaluation of underlying anatomic abnormalities by spiral CT venography. *J VascIntervRadiol* 2004; 15: 249-56. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
19. Oguzkurt L, Tercan F, Pourbagher MA, et al. Computed tomography findings in 10 cases of iliac vein compression (May-Thurner) syndrome. *Eur J Radiol*. 2005; 55: 421-5. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
20. Gurel K, Gurel S, Karavas E, et al. Direct contrast-enhanced MR venography in the diagnosis of May-Thurner syndrome. *Eur J Radiol* 2011; 80: 533-6. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
21. Jost CJ, Gloviczki P, Cherry KJ, Jr, et al. Surgical reconstruction of iliofemoral veins and the inferior vena cava for nonmalignant occlusive disease. *J VascSurg* 2001; 33: 320-7; discussion 327-8. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
22. Garg N, Gloviczki P, Karimi KM, et al. Factors affecting outcome of open and hybrid reconstructions for nonmalignant obstruction of iliofemoral veins and inferior vena cava. *J VascSurg* 2011; 53: 383-93. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
23. AbuRahma AF, Perkins SE, Wulu JT, et al. Iliofemoral deep vein thrombosis: conventional therapy versus lysis and percutaneous transluminal angioplasty and stenting. *Ann Surg* 2001; 233: 752-60. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
24. Nazir SA, Ganeshan A, Nazir S, et al. Endovascular treatment options in the management of lower limb deep venous thrombosis. *Cardiovasc InterventRadiol* 2009; 32: 861-76. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
25. Mewissen MW, Seabrook GR, Meissner MH, et al. Catheter-directed thrombolysis for lower extremity deep venous thrombosis: report of a national multicenter registry. *Radiology* 1999; 211: 39-49. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
26. Comerota AJ, Throm RC, Mathias SD, et al. Catheter-directed thrombolysis for iliofemoral deep venous thrombosis improves health-related quality of life. *J VascSurg* 2000; 32: 130-7. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
27. Kim JY, Choi D, Guk Ko Y, et al. Percutaneous treatment of deep vein thrombosis in May-Thurner syndrome. *Cardiovasc InterventRadiol* 2006; 29: 571-5. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
28. Neglén P, Hollis KC, Olivier J, et al. Stenting of the venous outflow in chronic venous disease: long-term stent-related outcome, clinical, and hemodynamic result. *J VascSurg* 2007; 46: 979-90. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
29. Binkert CA, Schoch E, Stuckmann G, et al. Treatment of pelvic venous spur (May-Thurner syndrome) with self-expanding metallic endoprostheses. *Cardiovasc InterventRadiol* 1998; 21: 22-6. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
30. Titus JM, Moise MA, Bena J, et al. Iliofemoral stenting for venous occlusive disease. *J VascSurg* 2011; 53: 706-12. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]

31. Delis KT, Bountouroglou D, Mansfield AO. Venous claudication in iliofemoral thrombosis: long-term effects on venous hemodynamics, clinical status, and quality of life. *AnnSurg* 2004; 239: 118-26. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]

32. Meissner MH, Gloviczki P, Comerota AJ, et al. Early thrombus removal strategies for acute deep venous thrombosis: clinical practice guidelines of the Society for Vascular Surgery and the American Venous Forum. *J VascSurg* 2012; 55: 1449-62. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]

Innovative systems focused on the rational and effective use of land resources

Saydaliyeva Guzal Abdurashidovna

TIIAME independent-researcher

Yuldashev Islomiddin

TIIAME student

Abstract. This thesis contains proposals and recommendations for reforms in the rational use of land resources and their effective use in the future.

Keywords: agriculture, land resources, agrarian policy, land area, rational use of land, agricultural products.

Introduction

Today, not only in one country, but also on the planet, the issue of meeting the needs of the population for quality and environmentally friendly agricultural products, as well as ensuring food security is of great importance.

Our President Sh. Mirziyoyev, in his speech on December 9, 2017, dedicated to the Day of Agricultural Workers [1] also called for the efficient use of land resources and prevention of looting, renovation of irrigation facilities, adequate supply of quality meat, milk, eggs and fish products, further increase in fruit and vegetable production, high-quality delivery and export to the population, efficient use of land, attracting large-scale machinery to the sector, increasing farm incomes, reducing the low-yielding areas under cotton and grain from year to year and establishing intensive orchards, walnut, vineyards and others are taken place.

The reforms being carried out by the President in this area require the implementation of an effective agrarian policy in our country, which in turn should pay attention to the following aspects:

- firstly, as a result of radical reforms in the sector, improvement of legislation in the sector and effective organization of their implementation mechanism;
- secondly, to further increase the interest of agricultural producers in the end of production, ie to set purchase prices (cotton, grain) based on the regional average cost of agricultural production, to expand financial incentives for processing products;
- thirdly, and most importantly, the limited amount of land used for agriculture, which allows for cultivation, and its inability to reproduce, as well as the lack of high-quality and productive part of agricultural lands, in turn, require rational and efficient use of land.

Main body

Globally, land resources are also limited. For example, the world's land area consists of 510,072,000 km², of which 148,940 km² is land (29.2%) and 361,132,000

km² is water (70.8%). Of this, the area of arable land in the world is 4 billion 480 thousand hectares. Of this, 1 billion 457 million hectares are arable land, perennial trees and shrubs, 3 billion 5 million hectares. consisting of hayfields and pastures. More than 30 percent of the globe, or 4.0 billion hectares are covered with forests. Non-agricultural land is estimated at 4.4 billion hectares. [2].

In the framework of the "Action Strategy" for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, it was planned to attract 1 million 100 thousand hectares of land to agriculture by 2030. As a result of the work carried out, 72 thousand hectares of land in 2019, 110 thousand in 2020 and 198 thousand hectares by 2021 have been developed for agriculture. [3]. It should be noted that due to the growth of the population and its social needs and the rapid process of industrialization in the world, a large part of the existing agricultural land is annually excluded from agricultural use for urban expansion, industrial construction, construction of roads and other purposes. At the same time, in 2017-2021, water-saving technologies were used on more than 700,000 hectares.

Today, out of 44,410.3 thousand hectares of the total land area of the republic, 22,614.0 thousand hectares are agricultural lands, which is 50.9% of the total land potential. However, intensive farming is carried out only on irrigated lands of 4278.0 thousand hectares or 9.6% of the total area. These lands are located in different natural agricultural areas and are characterized by different levels of productivity with different reclamation, ecological conditions. All this requires the state to constantly monitor, control and analyze the condition and use of land.

It should be noted that due to the growth of the population and its social needs and the rapid process of industrialization in the world, a large part of the existing agricultural land is annually excluded from agricultural use for urban expansion, industrial construction, construction of roads and other purposes.

In addition, rising global temperatures due to global climate change and the melting of permafrost are causing floods in some parts of the globe and water scarcity (drought) in others. Such disadvantages, in turn, do not require extensive use of agricultural land.

Radical changes in the economy of the country, changes in the content, form and methods of land use in the context of changing attitudes to land require the practical use of socio-economic and environmental conditions of efficient land use, and they are:

- ensuring the priority of environmental issues over economic and social issues;
- creation of the same organizational, territorial and economic conditions for the development of all forms of land use in agriculture, including the lease of land, including the exercise of the right of every citizen to land;
- improving the information content of land management works, the system of assessment of land, differentiated according to its quality and location, for the introduction of economic mechanisms of rational land use;

- taking into account and limiting the powers of various bodies in the financing and organization of land management, as well as taking into account the economic interests of all land users, etc.

It is clear from the above that the efficient and effective use of land, which is our national wealth, is an important task for today and tomorrow, and to address this, it is expedient to put into practice the following proposals:

- Elimination of mass reduction of agricultural land for various unreasonable reasons;
- Introduction of a system of compensation for damage caused by the withdrawal of agricultural land from farms due to state needs and social needs; - introduction of state land cadastre and monitoring at the required level to monitor changes in the system of land use, quantity and quality of land;
- identification of factors that reduce soil fertility, development of measures aimed at their prevention and mitigation;
- development and implementation of targeted investment programs by the state to improve the reclamation of lands;
- the application of economic sanctions for violations of environmental regulations during the use of land resources and the mechanism of material incentives for increasing soil fertility, preservation and improvement of the natural landscape.

Efficient use of land depends, first of all, on raising the level of agricultural culture, proper placement of agricultural crops, as well as the targeted organization of seed and selection work. In practice, we consider it appropriate to use the following suggestions in practice:

- Introduction of agricultural culture in the use of agricultural lands in the country and the regular conduct of all agro-technical measures in a timely manner and at the level of established norms;
- planting of agricultural crops in the regions, corresponding to the characteristics of each agricultural land and natural and climatic conditions;
- sowing and proper care of seeds and varieties with high yields, resistant to various diseases;
- Abandon the cultivation of low-yielding agricultural products grown in the territory of permanent agriculture and replace them with the production of high-yielding agricultural products with high market demand;
- Most importantly, it is necessary to establish an efficient use of land on the basis of an innovative approach to the cultivation of agricultural products.

Used literature

1. <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2017/12/10/qishloq-xujaligi/>
2. https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davlatlar_statistikasi_-_Maydon
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan." February 7, 2017 <https://www.lex.uz/acts/3107036>
4. <https://old.xs.uz/index.php/homepage/economics/item/8112-from-the-ground-up-effective-and-rational-tragedy>

5. <https://www.xabar.uz/politics/President-address of Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Supreme Assembly>
6. [Reforms in the field of conservation and efficient use of land resources and their results. https://toshvil.uz/uz/pdf id=7483](https://toshvil.uz/uz/pdf id=7483)

Formation and development of the demanded direction of tourism in Uzbekistan

Allayorova Shakhnoza

2-course master's degree National Institute of Arts and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod

Annotation: In recent years, thousands of projects have been implemented with a focus on the tourism potential of developing and developed countries. Numerous projects are being implemented in Uzbekistan to create favorable conditions for the development of the tourism market. This article examines the widespread use of foreign experience in the development of the tourism potential of our country.

Keywords: travel company, traveler, pilgrim tourism, tour operator

In recent years, new directions of tourism have been actively introduced in Uzbekistan, including pilgrimage (ziyosat) tourism. The presence in the republic of over seven thousand objects of material cultural heritage of different eras and civilizations, including the historical centers of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Shakhrisabz included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, turns pilgrimage tourism into a very promising direction.

In the East, "ziyosat" means "visiting holy places" and implies two main types: pilgrim tourism and religious tourism of an excursion and cognitive orientation.

The famous Shahi Zinda necropolis is located in Samarkand, where the cousin of the Prophet Muhammad, Kusam ibn Abbas, is buried, as well as the mausoleum of Khoja Doniyar. It is believed that Khoja Daniyar is the Koranic and Old Testament biblical prophet Daniel, whose remains were brought to Samarkand by Timur from the city of Susa. A mausoleum was built over the burial place, rebuilt at the beginning of the 20th century. In November 1996, Patriarch of All Russia Alexy II arrived at the grave of Saint Daniel. During this visit, he performed a joint prayer service with Jewish and Muslim clergy.

Bukhara is another city for ziyosat tours. Bukhara is called Sacred for the fact that there is an unprecedented number of mosques and tombs of Muslim saints. In the Bukhara region, there are seven burial places of the great Sufis of the Naqshbandi brotherhood, one of the most influential Sufi brotherhoods in Uzbekistan. Paradoxically, a few years ago, tourism in Uzbekistan was not perceived as a serious segment of the economy. And this is despite the fact that the country has a huge number of unique historical monuments, original national culture, amazing cuisine, delicious organic fruits and nature.

The country's leadership strives to create comprehensively favorable conditions for tourists to have the warmest memories of their stay in the country. To this end, the process of reforming the tourist infrastructure has begun, starting with high service, which must accompany the tourist from the moment of arrival in Uzbekistan until the end of the trip. All bureaucratic obstacles hindering the development of this promising area are being removed. Since the end of 2017, Uzbekistan has simplified the requirements for individual and group tourism. In early December, the country introduced a single tourist visa for foreign citizens for a period of 30 days, its cost was reduced by 30%.

In early February 2018, the President of the country signed a decree "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of the tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan." The document provides for the introduction of a visa-free regime for a period of 30 days for citizens of Israel, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Turkey and Japan. Thus, the total number of countries for whose citizens the visa-free regime will operate will reach 16.

Currently, the citizens of nine countries use the visa-free regime: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan (up to 60 days).

The country plans to launch an electronic visa (E-Visa) system by the end of this summer. An e-visa will allow you to move away from the outdated procedure of queuing at the embassy. Now travelers will be able to submit all documents and applications via the Internet and quickly receive a positive or negative response. The issuance of E-Visa to foreign citizens will be carried out at the country's airports on the basis of their written applications submitted during the paperwork process. All payments upon receipt of an electronic visa can be made using the international payment systems Visa and MasterCard. In Uzbekistan, they study the experience of other countries where tourism is successfully developing and for this purpose, leading foreign experts in this field are attracted.

It is assumed that prominent representatives of political, business, cultural and sports circles will become ambassadors of tourism of Uzbekistan in foreign countries. In order to promote the country's tourism brand abroad, it is planned to create a special "National PR-Tourism Center". The national air carrier will expand the geography of flights. In particular, it is planned to establish direct air links with the countries of Scandinavia, BENELUX, Southeast Asia and Poland.

It is noteworthy that Uzbekistan is included in the list of the safest and most reliable countries for American tourists. This conclusion is contained in the recommendation of the US State Department. The first level assigned to Uzbekistan means the lowest possible risk when visiting the country. All this undoubtedly indicates that Uzbekistan in the near future will be among the countries that are most attractive to tourists.

Bibliography:

1. Lepeshkina L. Yu., Ovsyannikov V. P. Funeral rites in life cycle of ethnos as a mechanism of its cultural identification // World Applied Sciences Journal 29 (5): 600-604, 2014.
 2. Suvorova P.E., Ovsyannikov V.P. Cultural code in poetic text of the XX century // World Applied Sciences Journal 29 (4): 489-492, 2014.
- offler, E. Shock of the future: Per. from English / E. Toffler. - M.: ACT Publishing House, 2002, 57 p.

RELIEF COMPOSITIONS

Tairova Kholida

2-course master's degree National Institute of Arts and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod

Annotation: The article gives definitions of the types of relief used in architecture, a brief history of the use of relief composition in the history of art and its use in modern monumental and decorative-applied art.

Key words: relief, architecture, composition.

Modern design has in its arsenal a rich palette of methods for transforming space, and one of them is the inclusion of a relief composition in the project to create a comfortable environment for a person - residential, industrial, aesthetic, social and cultural.

Relief is a volumetric image on a plane. With the help of relief, you can create ornamental, floral, multi-figure compositions or a landscape.

Depending on the height of the offset, the architectural reliefs differ: the bas-relief - from fr. bas-relief - low relief, high relief - from fr. haut-relief - high relief, counter-relief - from Latin contra - against and "relief", which is a "negative" of the bas-relief, koilanaglyph or en creux - from fr. "Inset" - a type of in-depth relief, i.e. plane-cut contour

The compositional principles of using sculpture in the architectural environment originated with the emergence of architecture itself long before the concept of urban environment design appeared. At that time, sculpture was inseparable from architecture and was one of the many means

of its expression. The relief was first used in Egypt from the beginning of the dynastic period to the end of the Hellenistic era.

Relief images were found on household and cult objects, funerary steles, but especially often on the walls of temples and tombs. With differences in plots, the pictorial principle remained the same and was based on the requirements of the ancient Egyptian canon. The relief that adorned the surface was not supposed to destroy its texture, and therefore, the height of the ancient Egyptian relief was very low.

The use of perspective methods and spatial plans was absent. In the art of Ancient Egypt, two types of relief were used - a bas-relief on which the background around the figures was removed, and a relief with a deepened contour, but the background was preserved.

In Greece and Rome, the composition of the relief changes, it becomes more dynamic, the figures form a complex structure, the body is anatomically correct. In medieval architecture, the relief is a work of monumental art, richly decorated with Romanesque temples and castles.

Since the Renaissance, the bas-relief has almost never been found in its pure form - usually artists combine different types of reliefs in one work. In the Middle Ages, relief was widely used in the design of temples and palaces.

Today, relief is widely used in the interiors and exteriors of buildings. The most striking example of the narrative role of the relief composition is the solution of memorial complexes dedicated to the Great Patriotic War. Sculpture and sculptural relief appear in close relationship with the architecture of the complexes. The planning solution, composition and silhouettes of objects convey the drama of events. The relief solution of the plane, included in the volume of sculptural compositions, enhances this effect.

In the urban environment, relief is used both to create a compositional accent in a large space, and to decorate the facades of buildings, working for the local environment of perception.

Ornamental and floral relief is most in demand as an element of the design of columns, pedestals, balusters and other architectural elements. Landscape and figured reliefs often appear as independent works. The relief is made using abbreviations in perspective, forms the space around itself, the room acquires its own style and plot, the desired atmosphere and mood. Figured or ornamental image is performed on a plane or embossing, carving using molding, wood from stone, clay, metal. The bas-relief began to be used in private interiors, giving them individual decor. Volumetric decorative paintings - this is a new direction in the design of the interior design of the interiors of premises. And at the same time, it is a part of contemporary art, which quite claims to live on its own outside of interior solutions.

The creation of a high-quality, beautiful relief depends on what kind of interior it fits into. The location and illumination, the color scheme of the interior and its purpose are taken into account. For example, for the bedroom, something calmer is most often chosen than for the hall, living room, restaurants or nightclubs.

Also, to create a relief, the dimensions of the room and their ratio with the dimensions of the volumetric image, the maximum height of the relief, relative to the wall, must be taken into account. In a small room, it is not recommended to place an image that is too voluminous and large-scale, as it can visually narrow the space of an already small room. For large rooms, there are other restrictions. Since the vantage points can be far from the embossed painting, small details are lost or look too cloying.

The combination of painting and relief composition has become a fairly common trend in the design of the walls of modern interiors. Now this technique is one of the most expensive in wall decoration.

Bas-reliefs and high-reliefs are a classic technique for completing the overall look of a building. They emphasize the basic shape of the building, as if bringing all its details together. Having skimmed through the history of the art of relief art, we identified the main methods of creating reliefs, their classification and application in certain spaces. We managed to understand

what relief is and how it interacts with the environment, lighting and the size of the room, how it works on space.

Bibliography:

1. Melnik, AA Basic patterns of construction of a sculptural relief of an epha: textbook. manual for environments. prof.-tech. schools / A.A. Miller. - M.: Higher school, 1985. -- 112s
2. Finaeva, O. V. Sculpture as a means of forming the urban environment / O.V. Finaeva // Science of SUSU: materials of the 65th scientific conference. Sections of technical sciences: in 2 volumes. - Chelyabinsk: SUSU Publishing Center, 2013. - V. 1. - P. 190–193.
3. Kondratyeva, E.V. Tiles of the Yaroslavl Church of the Ascension / E.V. Kondratyeva // Proceedings of the State Hermitage: [T.] 46: Architecture and archeology of Ancient Rus: proceedings of a scientific conference dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of M.K. Kargera (1903-1976) / State Hermitage Museum. - SPb.: Publishing house of the State Hermitage Museum, 2009. - pp. 328–341.
4. Popular art encyclopedia: Architecture. Painting. Sculpture. Graphics. Decorative art of the Book. 2 / ed. V.M. Field. M.: Soviet encyclopedia, 1986. -- 431 p.

MONITORING AND FEATURES OF THE CLINIC OF MODERN RHEUMATIC FEVER IN CHILDREN IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (SAMARKAND)

Students of the Samarkand State Medical Institute

Azimova Aziza Azimovna

Abdukahorova Rukhshona Nodirovna

Musinova Nozanin Bakhromovna

Scientific adviser: assistant Ochilova Feruza Akhtamovna

Annotation: To analyze the incidence rates and clinical manifestations of rheumatic fever (PJF) in children of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Samarkand) for August - October 2021.

Key words: rheumatic fever, rheumatic heart defects, children, Republic of Uzbekistan (Samarkand)

Material and methods. Reporting data August-October 2021 Case histories of 75 children treated in the children's general hospital.

Results: In August, the share of PD and chronic rheumatic heart disease (CRHD) among all rheumatic diseases of children was 45.5%. The incidence of PD was 5% per 100 children, acute (primary) PD - 2%, CRHD - 8%, of which rheumatic heart disease (RPD) - 5%. More than 60% of children hospitalized in September due to ARF were 4-10 years old. In 45.2% of those hospitalized, there was an immediate connection between the RL attack and the transient infection (in September - in 76.2%). As with the initial, as well as with the repeated attack of RL, the reumatic process in about 80% of cases had signs of I or II degree of activity. The primary attack of ARF ended with the formation of RPD in 25%, the repeated one - in 80% of children in Uzbekistan (Samarkand).

In connection with such a high prevalence in the republic, a wide network of medical and prophylactic institutions was deployed to combat this formidable disease. Timely diagnostics, complex treatment and organization of antirheumatic preventive measures helped to reduce the incidence to 0.3 per 1000 patients. However, in recent years, there has been a slight increase in the incidence of ARF both among children and adults, an increase in the incidence of heart defects.

Structure of rheumatic diseases in children in RU (C) for August-October (in %)

Rheumatic diseases	August	September	October
RF + CHRHD	31,5	47,5	45,5
Diseases of musculoskeletal disease	68,4	52,5	54,5

As you can see from this table, the incidence of children with the musculoskeletal system has decreased.

Nosological form	Of the month		
	August	September	October
Rheumatic fever	0,35	0,4	0,5
Acute rheumatic fever	0,3	0,3	0,2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	0,4	0,3	0,8
Rheumatic heart disease	0,2	0,3	0,5

The table presents the indicators of rheumatic morbidity among children of RU (C). Data for this period per 1000 children.

Treatment of patients with RL was carried out according to the method developed by the Russian school of rheumatology [2,4,5]:

- active complex treatment in a hospital;
- sanitation of foci of chronic infection;
- sanatorial treatment after a postponed attack - (until 1995);
- dispensary observation and secondary prevention in the polyclinic.

As a result of complex treatment after ARF, the formation of heart disease was observed, as noted above, in a quarter of patients, which corresponds to the literature data; after a second attack - in 80% of cases. 4 patients underwent valve replacement with a favorable outcome in 2 of them.

Conclusion: To establish the true prevalence of PC in modern conditions, it is necessary to conduct an epidemiological survey of the child population of the republic;

- It is necessary to restore the system of compulsory primary prevention of children at risk (with chronic foci of streptococcal infection, especially in families with a history of RL);
- For early detection of RL, introduce mandatory diagnostic methods (ECG, ECHO-KG, ASL-0, etc.);
- To prevent relapses of lung cancer, carry out regular antibiotic prophylaxis; To carry out mass work among the population for the prevention and adequate treatment of streptococcal diseases.

Literature

1. Golberg K.F. Distribution and characteristics of the clinical course of rheumatism in children of Yakutsk. Abstract of thesis. diss. c. m. n. Khabarovsk, 1975, 18.
2. . Dolgoplova A.V., Kuzmina N.N. Primary rheumatic heart disease in children. M., Medicine, 1978.
3. . Kuzmina N.N. Modern view on the problem of rheumatism (rheumatic fever) in children. Ross. west, perinatol. and a pediatrician. 2001, 46, 1, 25-32

Ischemic heart disease and physical activity **R.Sh.Rajabova, N.M.Nurillaeva** **Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan**

One of the most pressing issues facing all branches of modern medicine today is the fight against disease risk factors. Hypodynamics is one of the most important risk

factors not only for ischemic heart disease (IHD), but also for today's common diseases such as obesity, metabolic syndrome, and diabetes. The risk of death from cardiovascular disease has been increasing in Uzbekistan for the last 20 years [1].

Fighting this problem is important not only among the Commonwealth of Independent States, but also for Uzbekistan. This is evidenced by the fact that in the first 6 months of 2021 alone, the mortality rate from the cardiovascular system increased by 61.4% [2].

The aim of the study: To study the effect of physical activity on hemodynamic parameters in patients with ischemic heart disease.

Research materials and methods:

A total of 60 men with ischemic heart disease, who were hospitalized in the cardiology department of the Tashkent Medical Academy, were involved in the study. The mean age of the patients was 65.4 ± 4.3 . 86.7% of patients have hypertension, 68.3% are overweight and obese. 41.7% of men smoke. Electrocardiography, Echocardiography, Holter monitoring, Veloergometry were performed on all patients in the study, along with clinical and laboratory analyzes. All patients were prescribed 15-20 minutes of morning gymnastics 5-7 times a week, 25-30 minutes of individually dosed walking exercises, and up to 3-5 times a week of walking 1.5-2.0 km daily. All exercises were performed before meals or 1.5-2 hours after meals. In addition to exercise, the amount of work that required daily physical activity was also determined. Patients were kept in constant continuous contact and the exercise regimen was strictly controlled.

All patients were re-examined after 6 months, initial clinical-laboratory, instrumental examinations were repeated.

Research results:

As a result of continuous physical activity in patients with ischemic heart disease, total cholesterol decreased by 20% ($r < 0.05$), low-density lipoprotein decreased by 32.7%, and the atherogenic coefficient decreased by 24.5% ($r < 0.01$), the amount of high-density lipoprotein increased by 20.8% ($r < 0.001$).

According to the results of the Holter monitoring, under standard treatment and physical activity for 6 months, the maximal heart rate (HR) in patients with IHD decreased by 25.4%, premature ventricular contractions decreased by 30% ($r < 0.05$). The number of ventricular couplets decreased by 54.8% ($r < 0.001$).

There is also a decrease in the number of minimal and moderate heart beats during the day, as well as the number of single, couplets, group supraventricular premature beats.

Conclusion. Proceeding from the above, the program of continuous physical activity in addition to the standard treatment procedures prescribed to patients with IHD has a positive effect on the indicators of lipid spectrum and daily Holter monitoring.

References

1. Mirkhamidova S.M., Botirova N.B., Kambarova S.A. Features of the prevalence of cardiovascular diseases // Young scientist., 2016. No. 21 (125). P. 73-76.

2. <https://stat.uz/uz/matbuot-markazi/qo'mita-yangiliklar/10477-demografik-holat-2021-yil-yanvar-mart-2>

Assessment of risk factors for the birth of underweight and premature babies

Yuldasheva Gulnoz Giyasovna

Bukhara State Medical Institute

The birth of a healthy child is an invaluable gift that nature gives us absolutely free of charge. It is known that the health of the fetus and newborns largely depends on the somatic and reproductive health of the mother, as well as on the course of pregnancy and childbirth [1,5].

The development of modern technologies in neonatology contributes to the improvement of methods of medical care and specialized medical care for newborns with a gestation period of less than 37 weeks or less than 259 days. According to domestic and foreign studies, the frequency of premature birth in different countries ranges from 5 to 15%. As a result, the structure of newborns annually shows an increase in the number of children with low, very low and very low birth weight [2].

Among the most important problems of practical obstetrics and neonatology, one of the first places is occupied by the problem of premature birth, which determines the degree of perinatal mortality and morbidity. In addition, young children are in the spotlight because they are at high risk of developing diseases, death and disability [3,4].

The purpose of the study: to study the regional characteristics of risk factors for premature and premature birth in the Bukhara region.

Materials and methods. The Bukhara Regional Perinatal Center retrospectively analyzed 1,182 preterm birth histories in hospitalized pregnant women in 2018-2020.

Results and discussion: As a result of data analysis, a scale "Assessment of risk factors for premature birth" was developed, consisting of 43 signs and statistically significant levels of causal relationship of risk factors with the occurrence of premature birth were obtained. Significantly high odds ratio (OR) values were observed in the presence of women in the main group: a history of premature birth (OR =5.3), age younger than 18 years (OR =3.2) and older than 35 years (OR =2.5), marital status single (OR =2.0), incomplete secondary education (OR =1.5), excessive BMI (OR =2.4), chronic salpingoophoritis (OR =3.2), acute respiratory viral infections during pregnancy (OR=2.5), metabolic syndrome (OR= 2.5), gestational pyelonephritis (OR=2.5), emotional stress/depression during pregnancy (OR=2.7), artificial abortions and uterine curettage in the anamnesis (OR=2.4), low socio-economic standard of living (OR=2.1), severe extragenital diseases (congenital and acquired heart defects, liver cirrhosis, chronic kidney disease) (OR=2.1), underwent surgical interventions on the uterus (OR= 2.2).

Conclusions:

Burdened reproductive history and severe extragenital diseases of the mother are the most unfavorable and significant risk factors for premature birth. In this regard, it is recommended to increase the volume of preventive measures aimed at supporting physiological pregnancy in women at risk.

References:

1. Thapa M, Paneru R. Gestational Weight Gain and its Relation with Birth Weight of the Newborn. JNMA J Nepal Med Assoc. 2017 Jul-Sep;56(207):309-13. PMID: 29255311.
2. Yuldasheva Gulnoz Giyasovna, Bakhranova Nasiba Ramazanovna, & Baratov Sunnat Samiyevich. (2021). Statistical analysis of the structure of the birth rate of underweight children in the bukhara region. Art of Medicine International Medical Scientific Journal, Volume-1(Issue-2), 73–81. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5155178>

3. Bakhranova N.R., & Yuldasheva G.G. (2021). Pathogenetic Aspects Of Coronavirus Infection In Pregnant Women. Central Asian journal of medical and natural sciences, 64-69.
<https://doi.org/10.47494/cajmns.vi0.351>
4. Ganieva Sh.Sh., Radjabova G.B. Clinical And Laboratory Assessment Of The Health Status Of Patients With Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Who Have Undergone Coronavirus Infection. Simons [Internet]. 2021Oct.18 [cited 2021Oct.28];:76-0. Available from:
<http://cajmns.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJMNS/article/view/353>
5. Yuldasheva G.G. Clinical and immunological assessment of the period of early neonatal adaptation of underweight newborns// Eurasian Bulletin of Pediatrics. — 2021; 3 (10): 48-52.
<https://cutt.ly/QRsHShe>

Issues on teaching reading at secondary school

Akhmedova Feruza Atkhamovna

English teacher of Secondary School 19, Shaykhontakhur district, Tashkent city

Abstract: The article describes the process of teaching reading at school. As it is known that, the formation of reading skills and abilities is one of the most important components of the process of teaching a foreign language at all its stages. Reading refers to the receptive types of speech activity, is included in the sphere of communicative and social activities of people and provides a written form of communication in it. Author gives recommendations on improving reading process at English classes.

Keywords: reading, self-education, communication activities, mastery of a foreign language.

Reading is one of the most important types of communicative and cognitive activity of students. This activity is aimed at extracting information from written fixed text. Reading performs various functions: it serves for the practical mastery of a foreign language, is a means of learning language and culture, a means of educational activity and a means of self-education, contributes to the development of other types of communication activities. It is reading that gives the greatest opportunities for the upbringing and all-round development of schoolchildren by means of a foreign language, including with the help of authentic materials.

At the initial stage of learning to read in English, it is important to teach the child to read correctly: pronounce letters, put them into syllables, make sentences, intonate them in accordance with the context. The next step is to properly understand the extracted information, evaluate it and use it. The success of using and understanding the text depends on the speed of reading, namely, not only on the quick linking of sound and letter, but also on the ratio of the spoken word with the semantic meaning. It is the high level of mastery of the reading technique that makes it possible to achieve the result of the reading process itself - fast and high-quality extraction of information. However, this is impossible if the student is not fluent in language, does not know how or does not reproduce sounds correctly.

Thus, teaching reading technique in secondary school in English lessons is both the goal and the means of teaching reading, since it forms the mechanisms of reading, makes it possible to strengthen the pronunciation base, which is the basis of all types of speech activity.

The formation of reading skills and abilities is one of the most important components of the process of teaching a foreign language at all its stages.

The purpose of the initial stage of training is to form students' reading technique in a foreign language. At the same time, the formation of such abilities as:

- fast establishment of sound-letter correspondences;
- correct scoring of the graphic image of the word and its correlation with the meaning;
- reading at a natural pace of texts based on familiar language material;
- reading with correct stress and intonation.

It is possible to effectively solve the set tasks using modern teaching technologies that take into account the needs of schoolchildren, their psychological age characteristics.

According to psychological research Leontyev A.N., Elkonin D.B., Vygotsky L.S., Mukhina T.K. noted that in secondary school the course of students' mental processes is radically changing. There is a change in the leading type of activity: play is replaced by educational, although play still continues to play an important role. A positive attitude towards learning is formed, the cognitive motives of learning are strengthened.

Perception becomes controllable, becomes more precise, dismembered, deliberate, the relationship between analysis and synthesis is clearly distributed. The share of voluntary attention increases, it becomes more stable. There is a development of intellectual operations: comparison, generalization of orientation, classification, coding, the transition from visual-figurative to verbal, critical thinking. The share of productive thinking actions and the amount of memory increase.

Reading is a speech activity aimed at visual perception and understanding of written language.

Reading engines also play a large role in understanding information.

Probabilistic forecasting is an integral component of active thinking activity. It contributes to the creation of an emotional attitude in students, readiness to read. Forecasting is based on the ratio between known and unknown words, the degree of familiarity with the topic. Forecasting is the first step towards understanding the content of the text, which occurs on the basis of a number of complex logical operations, and the result is the establishment of links in the text.

So, we found out that the pupil needs to know phonetics. But this does not mean that the kid has to cram boring rules and distinguish qualitative reduction from quantitative. The main thing to maintain is interest in learning. And the rule here is one: the child is interested as long as his capabilities coincide with the tasks set.

It is necessary to make sure that the child succeeds, so that his successes are obvious. For example, to learn the names of objects, flowers, toys that are in the classroom, i.e. in the child's reach.

References:

1. Galskova N.D., Gez N.I. Theory of teaching foreign languages: Linguodidactics and methodology: Textbook. manual for stud. lingual high fur boots and fak. in. lang. higher. ped. study. institutions. - M.: 2004.
2. Kolker Ya.M. Practical methods of teaching a foreign language. - Academy. 2000.
3. Leontiev A. A. Language and speech activity in general and educational psychology. Moscow - Voronezh. 2004.

The role of national value in family education

Allanazarova Shakhnoza

direction of "Madaniyatshunoslik" 2st year master degree UZSIAC

Absrtact: This article discusses the role and influence of the family in the formation and development of unique spirituality of the nation, as well as it should start respecting national values, customs and traditions from the family.

Keywords: national value, family, national custom, parents, tradition, nation.

Due to the independence of Uzbekistan, the focus on national values is growing. However, national values are one of the spiritual foundations that strengthen the independence of our country. The national values of our people, inherited from centuries, have been formed in a long historical

process. They are characterized by respect for the motherland, devotion to the memory of generations, respect for the elderly, the predominance of such qualities as modesty, soberness, customs, rituals, ceremonies and traditions that are different from those of other nations.

National values are the spiritual basis of the national idea. The national idea is the product of the nation's thinking, the highest form of social consciousness, the core of the people's philosophy. The national idea of different peoples expresses their goals, aspirations and beliefs, while developing on the basis of certain principles and foundations. It is known from history that evil ideas and ideologies, based on transitory interests and ulterior motives, aimed at aggression and invasion of other peoples and lands, have degraded nations and states. Only national ideas formed on the basis of noble ideas and high values have led nations to progress.

It means that every citizen living in the territory of Uzbekistan will be provided with full opportunities to preserve their national values and pass them on to future generations. Respect for the heritage, cultural riches, classical values left by our ancestors, the study of them, are the main aspects of this principle at their core. Ensuring respect for the language, values, customs and traditions of each nation creates the basis for the manifestation of universal standards in the implementation of the ideology of national independence.

The combination of religious and secular values, the educational impact of the environment in the family and society, and the role of science and enlightenment in the formation of the national idea in the minds of young people are invaluable. Values represent the succession between the past and the present, so that the history of a nation, its past life and culture are expressed in values. Therefore, every political system, every state uses values for its own purposes and interests. The status, importance, and impact of values on a person are inextricably linked with the policies pursued by the existing social system in society.

Undoubtedly, the role and influence of the family in the formation and development of the unique spirituality of any nation is incomparable. Because the purest and purest feelings of a person, the first life concepts and imaginations are formed first of all in the heart of the family. An example of this is the wise saying of our people, "Bird does what he sees in the his nest." In short, everything in the family - be it trees and plants, various toys, pets - all of these seem to the child's eyes as a unique miracle of the universe, and thus he discovers for himself in the light world.

Unfortunately, some parents do not pay attention to such interests and aspirations of their children, to the fact that every day there is a change in his consciousness, new questions arise in his eyes. Moreover, if a parent does not know how to behave in the family, and behaves rudely instead of setting an example for his children in the moral sphere, this will naturally have a negative effect on the formation of the child's spiritual world. manifests as a habit. Or when there is an atmosphere of indifference, corruption, and provocation in the family, all of which, no doubt, leaves an irreparable burden on the child's memory. In general, it is not difficult to understand that a child will grow up to be either kind and compassionate, or selfish and tolerant, because of the spiritual environment and upbringing in the family.

In order not to make a mistake in the matter of family upbringing, first of all, it would be expedient to build the spiritual climate in each house on the basis of mutual respect, morality and human relations. Speaking about this, I am convinced of how much our ancestors paid attention to the spirituality of the family in the example of the interaction and dialogue of the heroes of the classic writer Abdullah Qadiri's "O'tgan kunlar", when they spoke "siz" even to their young children.

National spiritual values are an important and multifaceted area of social life and our spiritual existence, and play an important role in the maturity of man and society. National values are constantly evolving and improving. Assimilation of these by social groups and individuals requires education and upbringing. One of the urgent issues is the formation of national values in the heart of the community and family institutions, which are the main centers of our society. The work carried

out in this direction is directly related to the education of the younger generation, which is the future of our country.

References

1. Karimov I.A. Yuksak ma'naviyat - yengilmas kuch. T.: Ma'naviyat.
2. Aliyev A. Ma'naviyat, qadriyat va badiiyat. – T.: Akademiya, 2000.
3. Muhtorov A. "Shahs tarbiyasida milliy g'oya, ehtiyoj va manfaatlar uyg'unlig'i". – T., 2003.
4. Karimov I.A. Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch. – Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2008. – B. 54.
5. Karimov I.A. Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch. – Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2008. – B. 55.

Pedagogical creativity as a factor of the professional development of the teacher-teacher.

Dildora Nadzhatbekovna Kadirova - teacher of the department "Preschool education" and
Salieva Mastura student of the department "Preschool education" Kokand State Institute named
after Mukimi

Annotation: The article examines the issues of the formation of a teacher's individuality, contributing to the upbringing of a child's creative personality. The more diverse personalities there are among teachers, the more likely they are to teach children who have many different and at the same time useful individual qualities.

Key words: pedagogical creativity, creative personality, individuality, adaptation, progressive development, tendency, social attitude, democracy, pluralism.

At present, a new education system is being formed in Uzbekistan, focused on entering the world educational space. Among the priority strategies for the modernization of modern education is the focus on the development of the creative potential of students, as determining the condition for flexible adaptation to rapidly changing situations of social life.

The main trend of the modern progressive development of society is the democratization of life, economic transformations have affected the entire system of social relations, increased the requirements for those qualities that representatives of the new younger generation should have. First of all, the ability to live in an expanding democracy, openness, which requires a person to be able to express their thoughts orally or in writing, convince, prove, speak and listen carefully to others, pluralism of opinions, communicate and interact with people on a legal and democratic basis. This presupposes, on the one hand, the ability to recognize, understand, take for granted the existence of many different points of view, conduct discussions and, on a highly cultural basis, resolve emerging disagreements; on the other hand, rejection of diktat and any means of exerting pressure on a person requires respect for her, recognition of her dignity and importance. Young people who graduate from high school should become the owners of all these qualities, and now we should take care to significantly change the system of education and upbringing.

In order to make a student a person, the teacher himself must have independence, literacy, initiative, independence, creativity and many other qualities, systematically develop them in himself. The personality of each teacher is individual, unique, uniquely realized in creative activity. As scientists note, "the creative side of a person is not universal, but individual, the characteristic is not personal, but subjective, constituting the essential basis of individuality."

The formation of the teacher's individuality contributes to the education of the child's creative personality. The more diverse personalities there are among teachers, the more likely they are to teach children who have many different and at the same time useful individual qualities.

A significant moment in the positive creative development of a personality is the process of becoming a subject of educational activity - the student's transition from an orientation towards obtaining the correct result when solving a specific problem to an orientation towards the correct application of the learned method of action.

The basic principles of interaction between a teacher and a child in the creative process are consonant with the humanistic theory of congruent communication. In working with the class, artificiality of relations, ridicule, condescension, the desire for external amusement are unacceptable; expressiveness of the face, speech, artistry, clarity of facial expressions, gestures, "beaming" of the eyes, shaking hands, psychological "stroking" - mutual understanding, trust, readiness for creative interaction. In the individual style of pedagogical activity, choosing certain means of pedagogical influence and forms of behavior, the teacher takes into account his individual inclinations. Teachers with different personalities, from a variety of educational and educational tasks, can choose the same ones, but they implement them in different ways. Analyzing advanced pedagogical experience, the teacher should not literally copy it; he should strive to remain himself, i.e. bright creative personality. This will not only not reduce, but will significantly increase the effectiveness of teaching and upbringing of children based on borrowing best practices.

Children, especially boys and teenage girls, highly value people who are enthusiastic, talented, successful, optimistic, capable of gifting and enriching them. Without hesitation, they entrust their fate to such people, believe them, boldly follow them. Individually - personal creative relationships between children and adults arise on the basis of joint hobbies. It all starts with common interests, discussion of business issues, joint creative activities, arrangement of exhibitions and competitions. And the interweaving of sympathies, trust, dedication to personal affairs and problems is amazed.

So, the main criteria for the level of development of creativity are: the power of motivation for creativity, a measure of the severity of abilities that ensure success in creative activity at the initiative of the subject of the activity, the adequacy of a creative verbal and non-verbal product. The formation of a creative individuality depends not only on internal, but also on external (objective) conditions, these include: the social situation and its prospects; the level of development of modern science; the state of mass educational practice; methodological guidelines reflected in programs, textbooks, recommendations; the position and creative potential of a particular teacher and teaching staff, etc.

Thus, new conceptual approaches to creativity are considered as the essence of the life of a modern teacher. Creative teachers, even with objective difficulties, are constantly in search, experiment and find reserves, primarily in themselves, in the methodology of their work, improve, modernize, develop it, and in the same conditions achieve better results than their colleagues.

The creative educational process assumes each student to arrange a modern methodology of creativity, forms system thinking, not only to develop the initial creative potential, but also to form the need for further self-knowledge, creative self-development, to form an objective self-esteem in the student. And this creates the preconditions for self-realization in cognition, in educational activity, and subsequently in professional creative activity.

Another important aspect is the role of the teacher in the pedagogical process: he is not just a "lesson", but above all an active participant in the learning process (he also learns). Thus, S. Kierkegaard's idea that "to be a teacher in a good sense of the word means to be a student is realized: the learning process begins when a teacher learns from his students, puts himself in their place, tries to understand how they acquire knowledge". In general - the comprehensiveness of the learning process: students learn from the teacher; the teacher learns from the students; students learn from each other; teachers learn from each other. In other words, everyone learns. As a result, the process of interdependent development, creative mutual enrichment of the subjects of educational activity is carried out on the basis of mastering its methods.

Used Books:

1. Azarov Yu Art is educated. Moscow 1996
2. Nikitina N N Zheleznyakova O V Petukhov M A Osnovy professionalno-pedagogicheskoy deyatel'nosti Moskva 2002
3. Orlov A A Agafonova A S Introduction to pedagogical activity Moscow 2004
4. Bulanova-Toporkova Pedagogical Technologies Moscow 2004

5.Mirziyoev Sh.M. Speech at the joint session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the occasion of the inauguration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Building a free and prosperous, democratic state of Uzbekistan together with our brave and noble people." - T .: "Uzbekistan", 2016. - 56 p.

6.Mirziyoev Sh.M. Speech at the ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "The rule of law and the protection of human interests - a guarantee of development and prosperity of the people." - T .: "Uzbekistan", 2017. - 48 p.

7.Mirziyoev Sh.M. Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility should be the daily rule of every leader's activity. -T .: "Uzbekistan". - 2017.- 102b.

8.Mirziyoev Sh.M. We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people. - T .: "Uzbekistan", 2017. - 488 p.

Technology of organization of modern lecture classes in higher education institutions

PhD. Maxsudov V.G., E.Ya. Ermetov, D.I.Sayfullayeva

Tashkent medical academy

Abstract

While in the modern educational environment, it remains to be seen that lectures are a leading form of organization of higher education, its intensive development, its form and content. The type, form, content, and functional role of the lecture, in turn, determine the interaction between the lecturer and the trainee. The lecturer reads "live" information to students, that is, he does not provide information or information on the subject, he is a scientist, owner of his field, propagandist speaker and full-fledged audience.

Keywords: lecture, video and film, TV, multimedia, debate, discussions, conferences, educational and visual materials.

One of the strategic directions in education today is the innovative activity of educational institutions. Every prospective specialist in higher education institutions understands the need for reforming the education system, and seeks to see and, most importantly, to take on the latest innovation in the innovative field, which is capable of realizing and realizing the importance of joining innovation processes in educational institutions. At the same time, it is appropriate to emphasize: "No one is indifferent to the fate of the growing generation. At the same time, higher education institutions are important. It is a sacred duty of each of us to train young people in such a way, to bring up their children, and to be careful in the independent country. One of the urgent tasks of this day is to bring the level of higher and secondary vocational education to the level of international standards, to determine the needs and demands of the national economy on the basis of scientific analysis and rational use of foreign experience". "The potential of science and education - wealth of the land" [1, 2].

The role of contemporary lectures in the education system is great, because the upbringing of the students depends on modern lectures.

Speech, speech, presentations - is a generally accepted method of providing information on the subject. In the lecture, systematically, theoretical material on the basis of a specific sequence is brought to the attention of the audience by the teacher. According to many indicators, "transmission and transmission" is one of the most difficult methods. Data transmission and reporting in lecture form is one of the methods of teaching in the higher education system, which is a process related to the level of knowledge, skills, background and age of the learners and, in some cases, sex.

Classroom lecture - oral presentation of any academic or political material.

The lecture is a one-on-one presentation of the information on the subject by the speaker (one person) to the group of participants. Generally speaking, audience members are shown as inactive buyers [3, 4].

In fact, what is the true role of modern teaching in the education system?

The formation of the market economy, the development of a democratic and legal state requires a broader concept of world outlook, retraining of cadres, and perfection in the spirit of modernity. What should be the role of lecture sessions in educational institutions under these circumstances? Do traditional lectures cover the needs of young people?

Today, dozens of interactive teaching methods are used, such as video and film, television, multimedia, debate, talk, conferences, roundtables, oral magazines, roleboards, and so forth.

The lecturer reads “live” information to students, that is, he does not provide information or information on the subject, he is a scientist, owner of his field, propagandist speaker and full-fledged audience. It should be noted that modern information and communication tools can not replace the lectures, and can not ignore the scientific and educational features of the subject, the psychological laws of the learning, the ability to process the information heard by the listener, the audience's outlook, emotions and beliefs [5]. Therefore, in today's situation the following features of the lectures are increasing:

- transfer, transfer (direct information and information on the subject);
- motivation (need in science, knowledge, confidence in theory and interest in the practical significance of the topic being studied);
- instructional guidance (referral to source and teaching literature, independent work organization);
- professional education (professional education, professional ethics and development of special skills);
- methodological (scientific methods of explanation, analysis, interpretation and predetermination);
- evaluation and development (thinking, perception, response, assessment skills).

Nowadays, the reporting function of the report loses its influence. This, of course, is due to the appearance of various information sources by means of information and communication. In this regard, the role of the methodological function of the report increases with the need for guidance and independent learning. In the light of the above, it is important for the speaker to consider the function of the report as a priority for planning his report, and to define the quality and effectiveness of the report.

In general, the question “What is modern lecture?” Can be answered as follows:

the lecture - a memorable discussion, discussion;

the lecture is a well-descriptive and unambiguous decision and acknowledgment of new or old issues;

lecture - clear interaction, exchange of opinions;

lecture - a combination of theory and personal experience;

the lecture - the modern discourse should be very “flexible”;

the lecture is a dialogue between those who know the subject and who want to know something;

The lecture is a process that drives a critical and active thinking and thinking on any problem that drives a group of students to read during the study.

Speech – “live” speech, which can not be substituted by any means of communication, “Live” conversation. Contemporary lecture should take the “ineffective” approach of the previous teaching to the “active” method, the discussion should be arranged in interactive forms, in the form of discussion, discussion, discussion. That’s why many innovative methods are currently being used to interact with teaching methods. Some teachers are interactive teaching methods, using modern teaching materials (multimedia and animation slides, handouts, lecture texts, modeling tools,

models, etc.) and using modern technical tools (computers, electronic boards, etc.) students will be able to present their texts to the student and understand that the student will be prepared for the lesson. Of course, this is not a right idea.

Analysis of the types of lectures and the technology of the lecture

It is also important to define what the lecture is about when planning the lecture and to define the objectives of the lecture.

The lectures are divided into the following types of didactic tasks:

1. Introduction lecture. The aim of this lecture is to give students a general overview of science, to draw attention to them, to seek independent thinking and answers on questions. This report highlights organizational-reference and motivational functions.

2. The lecture on the subject. The report will demonstrate, analyze and summarize the findings of a particular problem or topic. In the planning of the report, it is necessary to pay more attention to organizational, reference and methodological functions.

3. A summary or summary statement. The purpose of the lecture is to systematize the relationships and relationships between objects and situations, giving the core idea and essence of the material provided on the subjects during the semester in the shortest possible way.

The lectures can also be divided into the following types depending on the nature of the implementation of the superior functioning of the scheduling:

- information-analytical;
- immune;
- instructional - referral (or "master" - guidance, guidance);
- property-consultation;
- discussion-dialog;
- theoretical lecture.

Problem lecture reports are of particular interest in these types of lectures. At the same time, the speaker must first create a problematic situation, then give the essence and analysis of the problem, and explain his / her own views on the problem's solution.

In the United States today, a large number of applications are being applied in the panel discussion. There are several highly qualified experts who have their own vision and vision in solving their problems in debates and discussions in these lectures. In practice, lectures with a few lecturers are widely used in practice, with lectures that each speaker has in his or her own position (speaker, expert, critic, problem-maker, etc.). The lecture is a particular genre of this lecture, and the lecture is a social phenomenon. Nobel Prize winners will be featured in such lectures. However, in the course of the co-operation between the teacher and the student in the course of the learning process such lectures should allow the listeners to influence their personal feelings, develop their knowledge of the problem, create the basis for their understanding and clarification on the issue, and arouse their outlook and ideas.

Lecture

- Information and data source
- Demonstrate a thinking Strategy
- Environment for dialogue
- Settle the problem together

It should be noted that, in the modern educational environment, there is an intensive development of its types, form and content, while preserving that lectures are a leading form of organization of higher education. The type, form, content, and functional role of the lecture, in turn, determine the interaction between the trainee and the trainee.

Mini-lectures are "small", very short lectures, with clear, basic questions on the subject and a short summary of the narratives. Such lectures are often preceded by practical activities before the beginning of scientific research.

Open lectures are lectures in the subject of a specific subject in the curriculum, as well as lectures in the lecture hall of professors, teachers, scholars and specialists who are interested in this topic and are invited to attend. The goal of the open lectures is to provide professor-teachers with the world-wide achievements and innovations in relevant science, technology and technology, and to provide them with the most effective use of modern pedagogical and information and communication technologies, thus enhancing the quality of education, competitiveness.

- The tasks of conducting open lectures include:
 - The latest achievements and innovations in science;
 - ensuring the participation of science, production and public participation in the quality of education;
 - Promote advanced methodological developments;
 - Increasing the professional skills of future and future teachers;
 - Ensuring that professors and teachers with a high academic rank work on increasing their professional skills and increasing their responsibilities in the learning process;
- Encouraging and awarding authors of the high level lecture.

Open lectures are usually made voluntary by experienced professors and teachers who have a prominent or academic school in their field, with academic degrees and titles.

Direct reading of the lecture is a mistake as an effective method of teaching, since a speaker is required to convey a large amount of information to the audience. As mentioned above, during the lecture, the performance of the lectures increases as the participant participates directly without being an active participant of the lecture, in some cases the level of information acquisition can range from 20% to 80%. For this, lectures should be widely used by interactive teaching methods based on innovative technology.

In short, the student does not have the necessary and necessary information in the field of information, he can mislead, the lecture will guide him. However, the lecture should not be merely a “learning” of the old traditional textbooks.

REFERENCES

1. Khashimova M. K., Maxsudov V.G. Harmonization Of Gender Relations And Moral Development. – Turkey: Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education, 2021, Vol.4., 77-82 pp.
2. Maxsudov V.G. Improving the methodology of teaching physics “Mechanical Vibrations” in higher education. Monograph. - Tashkent: UzSNMU, 2021. – 144 pp.
3. Махсудов В.Г. Automatic text detection using morphological operations and drawing. – Tashkent: TMA messenger, 2021, 8-12 pp.
4. Maxsudov V.G. The use of distance learning technologies in the creation of e-learning courses in higher education by professors and teachers of higher education institutions. Study guide. - Tashkent: UzSNMU, 2021. – 256 b.
5. Махсудов В.Г. Once again about problems in physics. – Austria, Vienna: European journal of education and applied psychology, Vol. 2. 17-25 pp.

Aesthetic values of the Linguocultural community in the mirror of Uzbek and Russian languages

**Abdullaeva Rano Hikmatovna,
Teacher at Samarkand State University)**

This article is devoted to the actual problem of modern linguistics - the problem of comprehending and perceiving aesthetic values based on the proverbs of the Uzbek and Russian languages, which are associated with a person's ability to deep, strong, vivid emotional experiences,

the ability to perceive many shades of moods and feelings. The article provides a classification of aesthetic values, analyzes and describes the proverbs of languages of different systems.

Key words: aesthetic values, Uzbek, Russian, proverb, classification, personal assessment.

Each language embodies a system of national, peculiar features that form the worldview of a native speaker (Khudoyberganova, Mamarazhabov, 2016, p. 34), which, in our opinion, develops as a result of the interpretation, refraction of the individual of universal, universal values.

Values can be natural and acquired, cultural. In this case, they talk about cognitive, utilitarian, ethical, aesthetic and other values. All varieties of values are interconnected and together make up a certain value hierarchy, which is based on basic ("eternal") values, meaning "that which is most dear to a person, that for which he is capable, in a critical situation of value choice, to give everything, that he even has his own life" (Malinovich, 2002, pp. 97-99). Such basic values include values such as freedom, truth, beauty, justice, goodness and benefit, etc.

In the course of the further development of philosophy and axiology itself, the classification of values began to be carried out according to different criteria. Depending on in which area of human existence the values were derived (in the field of truth, aesthetics, ethics (morality), hedonistic or pragmatic areas), material, logical, aesthetic, ethical values, the values of being, the value of consumption, etc. were distinguished. NS. Currently, regardless of what variety they belong to and what existential and qualitative properties they possess, values are differentiated according to the classical trichotomy: positive, neutral or negative assessment of them.

Aesthetic assessment as "a way to establish the aesthetic value of K.-L. object, the perceived result of aesthetic perception, usually fixed in judgments like "It's beautiful!", "It's ugly!" etc." (Antipiev, 2007, pp. 15-25) is inextricably linked with the sensory-gustatory pleasure received by the individual in the aesthetic perception of the object.

The aesthetic assessment of a person is based on such a value as beauty (Boguslavsky, 1995). The beauty of a person in a philosophical interpretation is the coincidence of an individual's objective and subjective perception of the manifestation of beauty in a person, which is an alloy of such human qualities as beauty, kindness and truthfulness.

Actually, this, in our opinion, justifies the position that E.V. Myakisheva: "The main feature of stereotypical ideas about beauty is the possibility of simultaneous functioning of stereotypes opposite to each other: Being thin is beautiful. - Being thin is ugly; Tall is beautiful. - Tall is ugly; Beauty is a property of youth. "Each age has its own beauty" (Myakisheva, 2009, p. 14.).

T.G. Orlova: "outward appearance is deceiving": "the outward appearance of a person cannot be judged about the inner qualities of a person", "a person is judged not by outward appearance, but by deeds, actions", "beauty is transient", "the value of a person is not in beauty", "Everyone understands beauty in his own way", and, conversely, "by the appearance, one can judge the internal qualities", "the face reflects the inner world of a person", "appearance is a letter of recommendation", "behind an ugly appearance, a beautiful inner world is hidden", "the most perfect creatures have flaws", "fall in love with a person with flaws", "happiness is not in beauty" (Orlova, 2013, pp. 59-60.). In this case, we are talking not so much about the opposite perception of the beauty of a person's appearance by different individuals, but about the representation of its contradictory assessment in the paremias of peoples.

It should be noted that the words beauty, beautiful and beautiful as terms of aesthetics have some semantic differences: the word beautiful is used to describe the appearance of an object, the word beauty, in addition to the aesthetic meaning, absorbs ethical meaning, and the word beautiful is used in describing along with the appearance of an object and its other aspects besides aesthetic assessment includes ethical and utilitarian (Li Hua, 2006.). However, linguistically, all these three words can be present in the assessment of both aesthetic and ethical and utilitarian characteristics of a person, as can be seen from the examples below.

Thus, in the anthropocentric proverbs of the Uzbek and Russian languages, the valeological assessment reflects a positive attitude towards the manifestation of physiological superpowers in a person and a negative, prejudiced attitude towards some body defects. Disapproval of the physiological characteristics of a person is motivated not so much by dislike for them, but by an association with immoral or abnormal behavior of some individuals with similar defects in the body.

References:

1. Hudojberganova Z.N., Mamarazhabov B.B. Til va madaniyat: o'zaro munosabat va o'zaro ta'sir masalasi. – M., 2016. – № 1. – S. 30-34.
2. Malinovich YU.M. K probleme semanticheski sopryazhennyh kategorij tipa «Dobro – Zlo», «Lyubov' – Nenavist'». – Irkutsk, 2002. – S. 97-99
3. Antip'ev N.P. Ob esteticheskoy cennosti proizvedeniya. – Irkutsk, 2007.
4. Boguslavskij V.M. Tipologiya znachenij obraznyh sredstv vyrazheniya ocenki vneshnosti cheloveka. – M., 1995. – 53 s.
5. Myakisheva E.V. Esteticheskaya ocenka cheloveka v sovremennom russkom yazyke: lingvisticheskij i lingvokul'turnyj aspekty. – Omsk, 2009.
6. Orlova T.G. Vnutrennij i vneshnij mir cheloveka v anglijskih i russkih paremiyah. – M., 2013. – № 3. – S. 58-67.
7. Li Hua. Polozhitel'naya esteticheskaya ocenka v russkom yazyke: Krasota s pozicii nositelya kitajskogo yazyka i kul'tury. – M., 2006.

American English and British English peculiarities

Sabirova Nodira Abdalyazovna

English teacher of Specialized Boarding school N8 Xorezm Region, Urgench city

Phone: +99897364-74-55

Annotation: The given article illustrates peculiarities and differences between American English and British English in pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary.

Key words: territorial variants, pronunciation, literary norms, phonemes, dialect speech patterns, pronunciation, source of mystification, subtle differences.

Every language allows different kinds of variations: geographical or territorial, perhaps the most obvious, stylistic, the difference between the written and spoken form of the standard national language and others. It is the national language of England proper the USA, New Zealand, Australia and some provinces of Canada. It is the official language of Wales, Scotland in Gibraltar and on the island Malta Modern linguistics distinguishes territorial variants of a national language and local dialects. Variants of a language are regional varieties of a standard literary language characterized by some peculiarities in the sound system vocabulary, grammar and by their own literary norms. The American variant of the English language differs from British English in pronunciation, some minor features of Grammar. But chiefly in vocabulary and this paragraph will deal with the latter.

The differences between the English language as spoken in British English as spoken in Britain, the USA, Australia and Canada are immediately noticeable in the field of phonetics. However, these distinguish are confused to the articulator acoustic characteristic of some phonemes to some differences in the use of others and to the differences in the rhythm and intonation of speech. The few phonemes characteristic of American pronunciation and alien to British literary norms can as a rule be observed in British dialects.

Comparison of the dialect differences in the British Isles and in the USA reveals that not only are they less numerous and for less market in the USA but that the very nature distinctions is different what is usually known as American dialects is closer in nature to regional variants of the literary language. The problem of discriminating between literary and dialect speech patterns in the

USA is much more complicated than in Britain. Many American linguistics point out that American English differs from British English in having no one locality whose speech patterns have come to be recognized as the model for the rest of the country.

British English	American English
passage	hall
Pillar box	Mail box
studio	Bed sitter
flyover	overpass
pavement	Sidewalk tube
surgery	Doctor's office
underground	subway
flat	apartment
lift	elevator

Differences in Spelling

There are several words in British and American English that share the same pronunciation but are spelled differently.

British English	American English	Differences
savours	savors	Elimination of "u"
tyre	tire	"y" becomes "i"
grey	gray	"e" becomes "a"
sombre	somber	"e" and "r" switch places

The two versions also differ at times on whether one or two words are used: the U.S. version uses terms like "any one" and "some one" instead of "anyone" and "someone," but also "halfway" when the British version reads "half way" and "out onto a rosy-colored porch" instead of "out on to a rosy-coloured porch." Some of these differences could stem from the difference in the times of publication of the two versions (1953 for the U.S. version which was examined, vs. 1994 for the British version), which will be discussed later on in the paper.

British English	American English	Spelling difference	Pronunciation Differences
criticising	criticizing	"s" becomes "z"	The sibilant fricative becomes voiced
aluminium	aluminum	Loss of one "i"	U.S.: e-lu'mi-nem G.B.: al-yu-mi'ni-em

Peculiarities in Translation

Many of the dissimilarities between the two versions were understandable, even expected. Others, however, were a source of mystification. For example, the excerpt

"the man came after it one day when he was out." She looked around to see who was listening. "Oh, is that your suit?" I said. "This is the first I ever heard about it." has been translated as

'the man came after it one day when he was out: "Oh, is that your suit?" I said. "This is the first I ever heard about it."'

The sentence underlined above in the American version is missing completely from the British version.

There were several other instances of additions or omissions of words, as can be seen in the table below. None of these alterations really change the content of the expression, although they might add or detract some information or connotations

Although American and British English are considered one language, there are still some subtle differences in their pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. There are considerable varieties between American and British English in spelling as well. To be candid, these differences occur in the aspect of phonetics. These diverse features can make language learners confused and require being more careful while conversing in English with their counterparts. I would love to continue to work on this issue in my future research works, and to reveal more identification about the differences between American and British English.

References

1. “Key to Pronunciation” Oxford English Dictionary”. Oxford University Press.
2. Katalin(2008), Beginner’s English Dialectology.
3. Kreidler, Charles(2004), The Pronunciation of English, Blackwell
4. Wells, John C.(2008), Longman Pronunciation Dictionary, 3rd Ed, Longman

Comparative analysis of artificial intelligence methods applied in decision-making problems in the field of electric power

Porubay Oksana

Senior Lecturer

Khasanova Madina

Student TUIT Muhammad Al- Khorazmiy Fergana, Uzbekistan

khasanovamadina26@gmail.com

Annotation: Electric power has been and is still playing crucial role in our lives and the importance of it is growing incredibly. Solving a decision making problems in this domain is not of easy type and generally requires very scrupulous investigation of experts. With an evolving and a fairly-new field of Artificial Intelligence there are quite a lot of opportunities appearing for assisting or even automating the solutions for problems in the domain of Electric Power.

Keywords: Electric power industry, artificial intelligence, artificial neural networks, genetic algorithms

Currently, the development of artificial intelligence methods makes it possible to formalize and generalize this experience in the presence of a large number of training samples. To intellectualize decision-making in technical systems, technologies such as artificial neural networks, expert systems, fuzzy logic, genetic algorithms and others are used. The general task of using artificial intelligence is to build a computer intelligent system that would have a level of efficiency in solving non-formalized problems comparable to or exceeding human levels.

Neural networks are distributed systems consisting of input, internal and output layers, each of which has several neurons, between which there are connections called weights. Neural networks are capable of adaptive learning by reacting to positive and negative influences. Artificial neural networks are most often used to solve problems of image classification, clustering, approximation, forecasting, optimization, associative memory, and control of dynamic systems.

In the electric power industry, artificial neural networks are used to predict the load; management of electricity flows in networks; diagnostics]; optimization of sensor placement. Their essential advantage is the ability to solve problems in which the dependencies between input and output data are unknown, which allows generalizing existing experience and repeating the actions of experts. The ability to generalize when learning from a large number of examples also leads to resilience to noisy data. High performance of artificial neural networks is achieved through the use of massive parallelism of information processing. Also, neural networks can be used as part of other artificial intelligence technologies; when solving problems with a nonlinear nature of the predicted processes, a high level of uncertainty, without restrictions and preliminary checks.

Genetic algorithms - stochastic search algorithms optimizations based on the mechanisms of genetics. The construction process is preceded by the selection of initial conditions, criteria, analysis and selection of constraints that take into account the features of objects, systems, and factors affecting their functioning. At this stage, a significant role is played by the person who determines the above parameters. Before modeling with a random set of chromosomes, individuals are created, which then interbreed and mutate. As a result of selection, it is determined how the population of the next generation is built from the old one, and new individuals are added. Then these operations are repeated. The best of the individuals found is taken as a solution to the optimization problem.

An example of using genetic algorithms is: optimization of expert systems for active and reactive power, optimization of modes of expert systems for transformation ratios; solving control problems, reliability of electrical equipment; planning of modes of electric power systems.

Genetic algorithms make it possible to determine fairly quickly the exact solution of complex optimization problems of a multidimensional nature; do not require any information about the behavior of the function; resistant to getting into local optima; take into account technical limitations of any kind, discreteness and integer variables; easy to implement; can be used in conjunction with other calculation methods.

The found solution is estimated by approaching the optimal value, which may turn out to be insufficient, therefore, the disadvantage of genetic algorithms is the long search time for the extremum, which does not allow their use in real time modes and in a large search space.

When designing electrical networks, the experience of the designer, which is of a subjective nature, is often decisive. Formalization of this knowledge is possible when using expert systems in the design - the direction of research on the creation of computer systems that are able to make decisions similar to the decisions of experts in a given subject area, and are intended for consultations of less qualified specialists.

Expert systems allow for a wide range of tasks to obtain a solution that brings a significant economic effect and greatly simplifies the processes associated with them; add new qualities to programs when combining expert systems with traditional programming technologies.

The disadvantages of expert systems are in the creation of an expert knowledge base, which leads to some subjectivity, as well as low adaptability. You can also highlight the disadvantages arising from the features of the problems that do not allow them to be solved by this method or have a more accurate numerical solution.

To overcome the uncertainty in electric power problems of various classes, methods have been developed based on the apparatus of the theory of fuzzy sets. The lack of initial information is overcome by attracting sources of information, both formal and informal in the form of expert assessments. The parameters of the simulated modes of electrical networks, which cannot be specified deterministically or with a certain degree of probability, are represented as fuzzy sets characterized by a membership function.

The advantages of fuzzy systems are the ability to operate with ambiguous variable input data and reflect the total degree of uncertainty in the input data in the output data; in the possibility of increasing the reliability of the description of the object. The theory of fuzzy sets allows you to quickly and not laboriously simulate and analyze complex dynamic systems, it is convenient and qualitative to evaluate alternatives according to individual criteria by linguistic assessment or ranking depending on the value of the membership function.

It is impractical to apply systems based on the theory of fuzzy sets if an adequate and easily investigated mathematical model has already been found for an object or process, for example, the use of a fuzzy approach in comparison with the probabilistic approach does not lead to an increase in the accuracy of calculations.

Based on the requirements for the implementation of the stages of the decision-making process and a comparative analysis of artificial intelligence methods, it can be concluded that the technology of artificial neural networks has the greatest advantages for making decisions on the technical maintenance of electrical networks.

References

1. Hijnikov.Y.U Algorithms of fuzzy, neural and neuro-fuzzy control in real-time systems Пермь: Изд-во ПНИПУ, 2013. – 160 с.
2. Krasnov S.S. Choosing a neural network model for a decision-making system when managing complex technical devices //ВУиТ–2013 – №4

3. Haykin S. Neural networks : полный курс, 2-е изд., испр.:пер. с англ. 2-nd – Moscow: ООО "И.Д. Вильямс", 2006. – 1104 с.

Predictors of complications after surgery of diffuse toxic goiter

Nishanov Murodjon Foziljonovich - DSc, Associate Professor of the Department of Surgery and Urology of the ASMI

Aliboev Muslim Rustamovich - doctoral student of the Department of Surgery and Urology of the ASMI

Nishanova Diloram Fozilovna - Head of the Department of Endocrinology, Clinic ASMI

Andijan state medical institute. Andijan, Uzbekistan.

Abstract: The authors conclude that, depending on the type of operation, a different structure of complications was noted, in particular, if the prevalence of hormonal changes is characteristic of total thyroidectomy - 62.5% and complications against the background of technical aspects of the operation 12.5% (postoperative laryngeal paresis), and after subtotal resections, specific hormonal changes accounted for 23.5% and 2.9% postoperative laryngeal paresis.

Keywords: thyroid gland, diffuse-toxic goiter, strumectomy, thyroidectomy, subtotal resection.

Introduction. The surgical method of treating DTG remains the leading one, [3;5;6;7] due to the absence of a persistent clinical effect after therapy with thyreostatic drugs. With the surgical method of treatment, the elimination of thyrotoxicosis is most quickly achieved. In 40% of patients with DTG, one or another surgical intervention is performed. The main contraindications for surgical treatment of DTG are the acute period of myocardial infarction, oncological and infectious diseases, acute cerebrovascular accident, mental disorders. Subcompensated thyrotoxicosis is a relative contraindication [1;2;4].

Aim. To study the factor analysis of specific complications after surgical treatment.

Materials and methods. In the comparison group, the overall incidence of early postoperative complications was 43.4% (23 of 53 patients) after total thyroidectomy (TTE) and 21.9% (25 of 114) after subtotal subfascial strumectomy (SSS). The next most common one is laryngeal paresis, which occurred in 13.2% (7 out of 53) cases after TTE and 5.3% (6 out of 114) after SSS. At the same time, paresis of both vocal cords was noted in 3.8% (2 out of 53) cases in the TTE group and 0.9% (1 out of 114) in the SSS group. In total, complications from the vocal folds were observed in 18 (34.0%) patients after TTE and 19 (16.7%) patients after SSS.

According to the severity of the course, vocal fold edema was noted in 20.8% (11 of 53) cases after TTE and 11.4% (13 of 114) - after SSS. Unilateral damage arrested in the early p / o period was detected in 1 (1.9%) patient in the TTE group and 2 (1.8%) in the SSS group. Unilateral damage that was not closed in the early p / o period was noted with a higher frequency, both in the TTE group (7.5%; 4 out of 53) and in the SSS group (2.6%; 3 out of 114). There were also fewer cases of bilateral vocal cord injury in the SSS group (0.9%; 1 out of 114) than in the TTE group (3.8%; 2 out of 53).

In the period 6-24 months after the operation, the relapse of the disease was not observed in the TTE group, whereas after SSS, relapses were diagnosed in 13.7% (14 out of 102) cases. At the same time, after TTE, half of the patients (52.1% 25 out of 48) had hypothyroidism, and after SSS - 26.5% (27 out of 102).

Persistent laryngeal paresis persisted with a higher frequency after TTE (12.5%; 8 out of 48) than after SSS (2.9%; 3 out of 102).

Factor analysis showed that in the structure of the main causes of the complicated course of the early and late period after surgical treatment of DTG, the share of technical aspects of the operation with the development of persistent paresis of the larynx accounts for 6.0% of cases (after TTE - 12.5%; SSS - 2.9%), specific hormonal changes after corrective therapy - 11.3% (TTE -

25.0%; SSS - 4.9%) and recurrence of the disease - 9.3% (TTE -0; 13.7% after SSS), with this, in general, an uncomplicated course was noted in 73.3% of patients (TTE - 62.5% and SSS - 78.4%).

Conclusion. Thus, the factor analysis of the main causes of the complicated course of the early and late (up to 24 months of follow-up) period after surgical treatment of DTG showed that, depending on the type of operation, a different structure of complications was noted, in particular, if TTE is characterized by the predominance of hormonal changes - 62.5 % (in 30 out of 48 patients) and complications associated with the technical aspects of the operation (persistent laryngeal paresis - 12.5% - in 6 out of 48), and after subtotal resections these indicators were 23.5% (in 24 out of 102 patients there were specific hormonal changes) and 2.9% (in 3 patients postoperative laryngeal paresis), but at the same time there was a relapse of the disease in 13.7% of patients (in 14 out of 102 patients).

References

1. Kalinin, A.P. Surgical endocrinology // - SPb .: Peter, 2004 .- P. 960.
2. Petunina, H.A. Endocrine ophthalmopathy: modern view // Problems of endocrinology. - 2012. - No. 6. - P. 24–32.
3. Farkhutdinova, L.M. On the prevalence of Graves' disease in Bashkiria // Kazan Medical Journal. - 2010. - T. 91. - No. 1. - P. 114-116.
4. Mertens, L. Handbook of Hyperthyroidism: Etiology, Diagnosis and Treatment // New-York .: Nova Science Publishers, 2010. – P. 384.
5. Tamatea, J.A. Thyroid cancer in Graves 'disease: is surgery the best treatment for Graves' disease? // ANZ J Surg. - 2014. - Vol. 84. - P. 231-234.
6. Tomer, Y. The etiology of autoimmune thyroid disease: a story of genes and environment // J. Autoimmun. - 2009. - Vol. 32. - N. 3-4. - P. 231-239.
7. Zeitlin, A.A. Genetic developments in autoimmune thyroid disease: an evolutionary process // Clin. Endocrinol. (Oxf.). - 2008. - Vol. 68. - N. 5. - P. 678-682.

Ways to improve the results of surgical treatment of diffuse toxic goiter

Nishanov Murodjon Foziljonovich - DSc, Associate Professor of the Department of Surgery and Urology of the ASMI

Aliboev Muslim Rustamovich - doctoral student of the Department of Surgery and Urology of the ASMI

Akhmadbekov Begzod Odilovich - resident magistracy of the Department of Surgery and Urology of the ASMI

Andijan state medical institute. Andijan, Uzbekistan.

Abstract: The authors conclude that the use of the improved method of surgical access to the thyroid gland and the postoperative rehabilitation program made it possible to reduce the incidence of long-term complications, which, in general, provided an increase in the proportion of good and satisfactory results from 84.7% to 97.3% with a decrease in the probability of an unsatisfactory outcome from 15.3% to 2.7%.

Keywords: strumectomy, thyroid gland, hypothyroidism, hypoparathyroidism, diffuse toxic goiter.

Introduction. A topical and leading issue in surgical endocrinology is the treatment of patients with diffuse toxic goiter. To date, a difficult task for this group of patients is considered to be the therapy of postoperative hypothyroidism and recurrence of thyrotoxicosis, which is caused

by the development of pathological metabolic and metabolic syndromes, as well as the complexity of adequate correction of disturbed endocrine regulation of the body [2;7;8].

Despite the high level of development of pharmaceuticals, today there is no clear protocol for the treatment of patients with thyroid disease, in this regard, there is also no treatment method that provides 100% correction of immunological disorders and restoration of normal thyroid function [1,4,8,9]. Surgical treatment is most often recommended for patients with contraindications to other methods of treatment [6]. Currently, many works are devoted to treatment with radioactive iodine [2-5].

Aim. To improve the results of surgical treatment of diffuse toxic goiter by improving the tactical and technical aspects of operations.

Materials and methods.

The analysis made it possible to determine two main directions for improving the results of surgical treatment of DTG:

tactical aspects - optimization of the choice of the method of surgery to reduce the risk of postoperative hormonal disorders and recurrence of the disease;

technical aspects - improving the method of surgical treatment of DTG to reduce the risk of developing specific postoperative complications.

The dissertation research was carried out in the Department of Surgery No. 3 on the basis of the Department of Surgical Diseases of ASMI. The work is based on the results of treatment of diffuse toxic goiter (DTG) in 291 patients operated on for the period from 2011 to 2020.

According to the undertaken tactical and technical aspects, all patients were divided into 2 groups. The main group included 124 patients who underwent improved tactical and technical aspects of the surgical treatment of thyroid disease, treated for the period from 2016 to 2020. The comparison group included 167 patients who underwent standard operations on the thyroid gland (TG) in the volume of subtotal resection or total thyroidectomy in the period from 2011 to 2015.

The distribution of patients by sex and age showed that the overwhelming majority were female patients (82.5%; 240 out of 291), with an approximately equal proportion both in the comparison group (82.0%; 137 out of 167) and in the main group (83.1%; 103 out of 124). Also, most of the patients were in active working age - from 21 to 50 years. The average age of patients in the comparison group was 39.0 ± 11.2 years, and in the main group - 41.27 ± 11.79 years.

Improved access to the thyroid gland. An arcuate incision is made in the skin, subcutaneous fatty tissue with detachment of the upper flap to the thyroid cartilage. The subcutaneous muscles (platysma) of the neck and the saphenous veins do not intersect or ligate, but are diluted longitudinally from the lower edge of the wound to the thyroid cartilage, this makes it possible to avoid postoperative edema in the skin flaps, since this eliminates the violation of lymphatic circulation in the subcutaneous adipose tissue and the occurrence of infiltration in the postoperative wound. Then mobilization is done along the midline of the neck of the prethyroid muscles, dissecting on both sides wedge-shaped upwards and in two directions to the thyroid cartilage duplicate of the fascia of the stern hyoid and sterno-thyroid muscles, after which the free fascia above the thyroid gland is lifted and dissected, and the prethyroid muscles with hooks bred in both directions. In the future, according to the developed method, a stumectomy or subtotal resection is performed. When using the new method, the operation time is reduced by 1.5 times.

Results and its discussion. In total, 28.7% (48 of 167) cases with complications in the comparison group and 11.3% (14 of 124) in the main group were observed in the early postoperative period, which was statistically significantly lower. In this structure, dysphonia was most often noted both in the comparison group (22.2%; 37 out of 167) and in the main group (8.9%; 11 out of 124). Hypocalcemia occurred in 12.6% (21 of 167) and 5.6% (7 of 124) cases in the comparison group and the main group, respectively.

Conclusion. Thus, the improved method of surgical access to the thyroid gland provides adequate visualization of the organ with minimization of the likelihood of trauma to the surrounding

tissues, which made it possible to reduce the incidence of complications associated with the technical aspects of the operation from 11.4% in 19 out of 167 patients in the comparison group to 4.8%. and in 6 of 124 patients in the study group (bleeding, tracheomalacia, dysphonia, wound suppuration). At the same time, the frequency of complications from the vocal folds in the nearest period decreased by 22.2% in 37 out of 167 patients in the comparison group to 8.9% and in 11 of 124 patients in the main group, in whose structure the proportion of folds edema decreased from 14.4% (24) to 6.5% (8), and laryngeal paresis from 7.8% (13) to 2.4% (3). In turn, in the long-term period, persistent damage to the recurrent nerve was noted in 6.0% in 9 out of 150 traced patients, and in the comparison group and 0.9% in 1 out of 112 in the main group.

References.

1. Dedov, I.I. Endocrinology // - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2008. - P. 432.
2. Kochergina, I.I. Diffuse toxic goiter // Therapy. - 2015. - No. 4 (4). - P. 6-11.
3. Solodky, V.A. High-dose radioiodine therapy for Graves' disease // Bulletin of the Russian Scientific Center for X-ray Radiology of the Ministry of Health of Russia. - 2013. - T. 4. - No. 13. - P. 11
4. Troshina, E.A. Principles of thyrostatic therapy for Graves' disease (lecture) // Consilium medicum. - 2012. - T. 12. - No. 12. - P. 64-68.
5. Tsurkan, A.Yu. Assessment of the influence of various factors on the outcome of subtotal resection of the thyroid gland in Graves' disease // Clinical and experimental thyroidology. - 2011. - T. 7. - No. 1. - P. 50-54.
6. Sheremeta, M.S. Clinical course of endocrine ophthalmopathy in Graves' disease depending on the effect of radioiodine therapy // Problems of endocrinology. - 2011. - No. 3. - P. 17-20.
7. Aoki, Y. Serum TSH and total T4 in the United States population and their association with participant characteristics: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey // Thyroid. - 2007. - Vol. 17. - P. 1211-1223.
8. Gullo, D. Levothyroxine monotherapy cannot guarantee euthyroidism in all athyreotic patients // PLoS One. - 2011. - Vol. 6. - Is. 8. - e22552. - P. 1-7.
9. Hovens, G.C.J. A bioluminescence assay for thyrotropin receptor antibodies predicts serum thyroid hormone levels in patients with, de novo Graves disease // Clin. Endocrinol. - 2006. - N. 4. - P. 429-435.

Methods of teaching the English Language Teaching lexicon to the students of the first course Uzbek audience

Allanazarova Mamura Ahmedovna

Specialized Branch of Tashkent State University of Law Department of General Educational
Disciplines

Abstract: In order to create a system of exercises on the teaching lexicon of the English language, first of all, a test on the topic of knowledge was conducted from the students of the Uzbek auditory. The total number of test takers was 24 and the total number of questions was 30. The Test consisted of multiple-choice type questions and included a variety of questions related to students' familiarity with vocabulary, interpersonal situations in the English lexical of the native language, and the ability to correctly select the form and meaning of words. According to the results of the tests conducted in 2 first-stage groups, the errors made by the students were calculated and the level of knowledge on the total Fe was determined.

Keywords: knowledge, vocabulary, interpersonal situations, language, vocabulary, interpersonal situations

To prevent possible interpersonal situations that may arise due to the results of Test assignments and different aspects of the lexical system in the two languages; it was aimed to compile exercises on the teaching lexicon that serves to develop communicative competence of students. As an example of the systematic submission of exercises, 15 exercises and various interactive exercises were developed. Exercise is a kind of activity that is performed regularly, aimed at mastering some kind of speech activity. In the methodological literature, the variety of exercises, their typology was approached differently by different criteria, hence their classification is also different. But the main three exercise groups occupy the most oily place (Djusupov, 1991: 196-198): a) exercises aimed at studying the structure of the language; b) exercises aimed at studying the dynamics of the language; d) exercises aimed at developing speech activity.

In accordance with the state standard of education and the knowledge bays of the students, exercises of difficulty corresponding to the B2 level were given.

In our country, the government is carrying out extensive work to further improve the sphere of teaching foreign languages, to increase the literacy of the population in terms of language, to bring the Uzbek name to the world, to learn a foreign language. Today, scientific work is being created to produce and implement more effective methods of teaching a foreign language, especially English, and the scientific and practical base of foreign language teaching methodology is being replenished. In the same science itself, the attitude to language has changed, instead of the idea of learning, the idea of mastering appeared. This in turn led to the emergence of new methods and approaches in the methodology of teaching foreign languages.

To ensure the success of the lesson and to ensure that learners can access full foreign language communication in the lesson, the importance of the English language learning lexicon is paramount. Lexicon is of great importance as an object of methodology, and its teaching is carried out mainly in three stages:

1. The presentation of the lexicon is a teacher's explanation for acquaintance with the word, the form, meaning and application of the word.
2. Lexical exercises-the period of application of the familiar lexical in the process of speech, that is, the initial reinforcement of the material.
3. Application of lexicon-the word studied is mastered in the order of skills and qualifications in the types of speech activity.

Teaching foreign languages the formation of communicative competence in students is the main goal of today's methodology. And communicative competence, in turn, includes several small compensations, and the first of them is linguistic competence. When it comes to linguistic competence, it is understood that the student has excellent knowledge and skills in English Vocabulary. Mastering the vocabulary of the language is taught in educational institutions on the basis of a traditional system of exercises. These include exercises to listen to lexical units, exercises to see lexical units, exercises to say and write lexical units, prescription (passive) and reproductive (active) lexical exercises, etc. Relatively difficult and the most difficult lexical units make up the content of teaching vocabulary. When we say the meaning of teaching lexicon, because of its difficulty, words that require special exercises and are taught by interpretation, form a certain shortening of the lexical minimum are understood. Difficulty is observed in the form, meaning or application of the word. Consequently, the word can be functional, semantic, formally difficult, or one of them is either two, or even three sides difficult.

As it turned out from the exposition, the level of mastering of the English Language Teaching lexicon of students in the Uzbek audience is not satisfactory (63,4%). In overcoming this issue, it would be worthwhile to give more confidence to the organization of training hours devoted to the English Language Teaching lexicon. In the above-mentioned teaching aids, little importance is attached to the teaching lexicon of the English language. To eliminate this problem, the body needs to create a special system of lexical exercises.

From the practical analysis of the constructive part came the following conclusions:

- The need for systematic sorting of lexical material;
- The need to attach lexical material to the English language teaching process;
- To develop a system of scientifically based exercises for Uzbek students to improve their knowledge of the concepts of the lexical layer on the teaching lexicon of the English language and to prevent interpersonal situations in speech.
- In accordance with the state standard of education and the knowledge base of the students, exercises of difficulty corresponding to the B2 level were given.
- As much as possible, the contexts inherent in the English and Uzbek culture were chosen and introduced into the exercises.

The principle of complex organization of the educational process provides for the organization of speech activities in various forms by linking phonetic, lexical, grammatical material.

In summary, an exercise system should be structured to study every English language learning lexical work. Exercises can be created differently and with different difficulty, based on different styles. However, according to the recommendations in this scientific work, it is worthwhile to create exercises based on a communicative approach, covering the contexts inherent in different mother tongue and foreign language. The main thing is that when solving exercises, students should not suffer from interpersonal situations by comparing lexical units of English and Uzbek languages. This is evidenced by the fact that the system of exercises and textbooks should be rich in assignments, which also include the analysis of the mother tongue and foreign language in the study. The complex organization of the educational process requires the joint implementation of educational goals (practical, educational, educational, developmental). Such exercises are practical exercises aimed at further enriching the vocabulary in the English Language Teaching and learning system of first-year students, forming lexical skills, transferring it from temporary memory to permanent memory. Despite the fact that some of the lessons are relatively complex, they are able to give students the ability to work with dictionaries, to understand them through context.

References:

1. Antrushina G.B., Afanas'eva O.V. Leksikologiya angliyskogo yazika. – M: "Drofa", 1999. - c 109
2. Arakin V.D. Selyanina. Prakticheskiy kurs angliyskogo yazika. 1 kurs. – "Gumanitarniy izdatel'sk sentv Vlados", 1999.
3. Bel'diyan V.M. Lingvodidaktika i yee trebovaniya k postroeniyu sistemi uprajneniy. - V kn.; Problemi russkoy lingvodidaktiki v natsional'nom vuze: Sb. nauchn. tr. Pod red. N.M. Shanskogo i G. G. Gorodilovoy - M., 1981 S. 39-50.
4. Buranov D.J. Sravnitel'naya tipologiya angliyskogo i tyurkskix yazikov. – M: "Visshaya shkola", 1983.
5. Buxbinder V.A. Osnovi obuchenie leksike v sredney shkole (na materiale nemeskogo yazika): Avtoref. dokt. diss. – M., 1972 – s 449 – 462.
6. Vaynrayx U. Yazikovie kontakti. Sostoyanie i problemi issledovaniya. Kiev ,1979, - c 264.
7. Giruskiy A.A. Vvedenie v yazikoznanie: ucheb. posobie. – M: "TetraSistems", 2003. - s 109
8. Golovin B.N. Vvedenie v yazikoznanie. – M: "Visshaya shkola", 1977 - 312 s.
9. Dadadjanova I. B. Sopostavitel'niy analiz demograficheskoy leksiki v angliyskom i tadzhikskom yazikax: Avtoreferat. – Dushanbe – 2011. – s. 22 - 23.
10. Danchinova M. Yu. Znachenie interferensii v izuchenii inostrannogo yazika // Vserossiyskaya nauchno-metodicheskaya konferentsiya 10 noyabrya 2013 - 30 yanvarya 2014 "Pedagogicheskaya texnologiya i masterstvo uchitelya". – 2014.
11. Djusupov M. Zvukovie sistemi russkogo i kazaxskogo yazikov. Slog. Interferentsiya. Obuchenie proiznosheniyu. -T.: Fan, 1991. – c 239.
12. Djusupov M. Lingvodidaktika i metodika v polinauchnoy sisteme yazikovogo obrazovaniya. //Russkiy yazik za rubejom, 2009, № 2. - c. 26-32.

Content

#		Pages
1.	Masharipova Yulduz Otaxanovna The use of the subtypes of lexical transformation in the translation process of Uzbek national great novel “O’tkan kunlar”	3-5
2.	Modern obstetric aspects of prognostication and management tactics of a postpartum pregnancy	6-7
3.	Sidikjanov J.S Study of the properties of fibers used in the manufacture of knitted products	8-12
4.	Nigmatov Azizjon Sayfullo oğlu, Entrepreneurial rights and its principles	13-16
5.	Bazarbaeva Sayora Elgandaevna New technologies to increase chicken productivity	17-20
6.	Liverko I.V., Tashmetova G.T. Evaluation of the level of validization of diagnostic methods in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.	21-22
7.	Tojiev I.M., Khaydarova F.A. Gestational diabetes Mellitus and sex hormone-binding globulin.	23
8.	Ibragimova Z.R. Formation and development of Japanese emigrant literature	24-26
9.	Tursumetov A.A., Sabirmatov A.A., Jafarov Kh.M., Zhambulov A.D., Yusupov D.S. The effectiveness of photodynamic therapy in generalized peritonitis in experiment	27-28
10.	Tursumetov A.A., Sabirmatov A.A., Jafarov Kh.M., Yusupov D.S., Jambulov A.D. The effectiveness of photodynamic therapy in generalized peritonitis	29-30
11.	Petrosyan N.R. Naoki Matayoshi as one of the most notable representatives of the i-novel in modern Japanese literature	31-32
12.	Ibragimova Z.R. The influence of Russian writers on the formation of Yoko Tawada’s career	33-35
13.	Petrosyan N.R. Transformation of the i-novel in modern Japanese literature	36-38
14.	Oltaev SH.S. Creation of new jobs in our country – an important factor in providing employment	39-41
15.	Tashmuradov Sherzod Gulomjonovich Physical exercises as a key tool in increasing the activity of school pupils	42-43
16.	Qudratova Lobar Toshurdi qizi Logistics of the agro-industrial complex scientific and theoretical bases	44-46
17.	Shukhratjon Shakirov, On the organization of the study of foreign languages in educational institutions of law enforcement structures	47-50
18.	Toshtemirova Muazzam Akmaljonova Integral links of activities in the use of nature	51-53
19.	Khakimova Khurshida Bakhtiyarovna Representation of Uzbek toponymic units in English translation	54-55
20.	Nalibaeva R.A. 1, Khidoyatova M.R. 2 Diastolic myocardial dysfunction in patients with metabolic syndrome	56
21.	Azizov B.S. Sidikov A.A. Ayubova N.M. Clinical-morphological, morphofunctional and immunohistochemical characteristics of facial skin in normal conditions and with various forms of actinic keratosis	57
22.	Jalilova G. T. Mamatkulova F. A. Territory zoning according to the main factors of soil degradation	58
23.	Alimova S.A., Iskandarova Sh.F. Determination of the disintegration of suppositories based on the complex of curcumin with copper	59-62
24.	Turaev Bahodir Khatamovich Haydarov Maksud Habibilo oğlu Improvement of	63

	innovative logistics management processes in transport systems	
25.	Tagaev B. A., Abduvokhidov A. A. Measures to develop tourism, attract investment in the sphere, increase human resources	67-68
26.	Alyona G. Ayrapetova The relationship of the sibling position with the probability of the formation of destructive religious attitudes in youth environment (Theses for scientific report)	69-73
27.	Ruzmetov M. I. Erkhinova M. Differences and peculiarities of accounting of agricultural lands in accounting of other land fund categories	74-76
28.	Sapayeva Z Importance of left ventricular remodeling in diabetic nephropathy	77-79
29.	Rakhmanova J The strategy of vaccination against covid-19, depending on the requirements for the temperature regime for the transportation and storage of vaccines against covid-19	80-84
30.	Nasirova S.Z. Effect of anti-inflammatory medicines on the morphometric structure of the Peyer's patches on the small intestine	85-86
31.	Faxriddinov M. F. Drobchenko N.V. The role and content of technology in the education system	87-89
32.	Khodjayorova B. A. The importance of focus on human relations in the socialization of students	90-92
33.	Khoidarova I. A. Socio-pedagogical ideas of central Asian scientists and the views of enlightened poets of the xix-xx centuries in Uzbekistan	93-95
34.	Radjabova Z.I. History of creation of educational phraseological dictionaries	96-98
35.	Xodjayorova B. A. Developing pupils' creativity as a main category of creative pedagogy.	99-101
36.	Seitov A. Work with youth within the framework of the "Mahalla-state" approach	102-105
37.	Anorboev A.U. Problems of cyber security in the criminal legislation of the republic of Uzbekistan	106-108
38.	Murtazaev S. Saydaliev M. Clinical effectiveness of the application of medical-educational programs "Blinding smile for whole life."	109-111
39.	Odilova G. Gaming activities as the main form of teaching	112
40.	Hudayberganov Sh. N., Eshonkhodjaev O.D., Amonov B.B., Ochilov J.U Treatment tactics in patients with thymomas with myasthenic syndrome.	113-114
41.	Bekmurodova I. The principle of separation of powers in the Republic of Uzbekistan	115-117
42.	Obidova I.K., Rizaeva S.M. Microbiocenosis of the oral cavity in patients with implant-supported removable dentures.	118-120
43.	Turobov Sh. A. Azamatova G.I. Ochilova S. The importance of household entrepreneurship in providing employment	121-126
44.	Bekmurodova I. Public administration reforms in Uzbekistan	127-129
45.	Yusupova Sh. Xolmurodova M. Modern innovative teaching technologies in English lessons	130-131
46.	Sidikova Nigora Marifovna To the question of Prevolutionary preparation of patients with hyperandrogenia.	132-134
47.	M.Sh. Khozhimatova Acute viral encephalomyelitis. clinical and immunological aspects	135-
48.	Abdukayumov Abdumannop, Usenov Sarsen Features of the clinical course of rhinosinusitis in children of the Aral Sea region	136
49.	Sardor Kuchkorov, Tang Li Ming, Liu Chun Jiang, Nasritdinov Umid. May-Thurner syndrome complicated by deep vein thrombosis of left lower extremity: clinical study on the	137

Modern views and research – 2021
International scientific and practical Conference
ISBN 978-1-83853-487-5

	optimal timing to perform stenting	
50.	Saydaliyeva Guzal Abdurashidovna Innovative systems focused on the rational and effective use of land resources	145
51.	Allayorova Shakhnoza Formation and development of the demanded direction of tourism in Uzbekistan	148
52.	Tairova Kholida Relief compositions	149
53.	Azimova A. A. Abdukahorova R. N. Musinova N. B. Ochilova F. A. Monitoring and features of the clinic of modern rheumatic fever in children in the republic of Uzbekistan (Samarkand)	150
54.	R.Sh.Rajabova, N.M.Nurillaeva Ischemic heart disease and physical activity	152
55.	Yuldasheva G. G. Assessment of risk factors for the birth of underweight and premature babies	154
56.	Akhmedova F.A. Issues on teaching reading at secondary school	155
57.	Allanazarova Sh. The role of national value in family education	156
58.	Kadirova D. N. Salieva M. Pedagogical creativity as a factor of the professional development of the teacher-teacher.	158
59.	Maxsudov V.G., E.Ya. Ermetov, D.I. Sayfullayeva Technology of organization of modern lecture classes in higher education institutions	160
60.	Abdullaeva R Aesthetic values of the Linguocultural community in the mirror of Uzbek and Russian languages	163
61.	Sabirova N. American English and British English peculiarities	165
62.	Porubay O Khasanova M Comparative analysis of artificial intelligence methods applied in decision-making problems in the field of electric power	167
63.	Nishanov M. Aliboev M. Nishanova D. Predictors of complications after surgery of diffuse toxic goiter	169
64.	Nishanov M. Aliboev M. Akhmadbekov B. Ways to improve the results of surgical treatment of diffuse toxic goiter	170
65.	Allanazarova M. A. Methods of teaching the English Language Teaching lexicon to the students of the first course Uzbek audience	172

Conference Proceedings Egham, England

International scientific and practical Conference

modern views and research



26 OCTOBER



9.30 AM INDIAN



EGHAM, ENGLAND



DR. RAHUL VISHWANATH DANDAGE

Topic: Fundamentals of Quality Research Paper Writing
Designation & Affiliation: Associate Professor and Program Head
MBA-Operations Management
School of Management (PG)
MIT-World Peace University, PUNE
State- Maharashtra, INDIA



Conference proceedings available
at virtualconference.press

2021