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**“RESULTS OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND
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CHANGES IN CLINICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL PARAMETERS DEPENDING ON THE SEVERITY OF COVID-19

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ABSTRACT: Coronavirus infection (COVID-19) is an acute infectious disease caused by a new strain of the SARS CoV-2 coronavirus with an aerosol droplet and contact-household transmission mechanism. Pathogenetically, COVID-19t is characterized by viremia, local and systemic immune-inflammatory processes, endotheliopathy, hyperactivity of the coagulation cascade, which can lead to the development of micro-macrothrombosis and hypoxia.

In this study, we examined 141 patients diagnosed with Covid-19 with moderate and severe course and checked immunological tests and laboratory tests as a coagulogram, a general blood test. The results obtained were processed by a statistical method. And revealed by interleukins and laboratory data correlations in various forms.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, cytokines, immunology, stages of COVID-19

BACKGROUND: The recently emerging COVID-19 continues to challenge health systems around the world and the scenario is still getting worse. COVID-19 is a growing threat to humans, with the death rate currently at 6.4% (2). COVID-19 infection is accompanied by an aggressive inflammatory response with the release of large amounts of pro-inflammatory cytokines in an event known as a cytokine storm. The host's immune response to the SARS-CoV-2 virus is overactive, resulting in an excessive inflammatory response. Several studies analyzing cytokine profiles in COVID-19 patients have shown that cytokine storms are directly correlated with lung damage, multiple organ failure, and poor prognosis for severe COVID-19 (1).

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study included 141 patients, of which 80 patients were with moderate Covid-19, 29 patients with severe Covid-19, and 32 patients were in our control group, who were practically healthy at that time.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Accumulating evidence suggests that some patients with severe COVID-19 are suffering from a cytokine storm. Analysis of plasma cytokine levels of 41 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in China revealed elevated levels of IL-1 β , IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, FGF, G-CSF, GM-CSF, IFN- γ , IP-10, MCP-1, MIP-1A, MIP-1B, PDGF, TNF- α and VEGF in both ICU and non-ICU patients compared to healthy adults. All patients included in the study had pneumonia, 1/3 of patients were admitted to the intensive care unit, and six of these patients died (Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, Hu Y, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet*. (2020) 395: 497-506.doi: 10.1016 / S0140-67362030183-5). A multicenter retrospective study of 150 COVID-19 patients in China assessed predictors of COVID-19 mortality. The study analyzed data from 82 COVID-19 cured cases and 68 COVID-19 deaths, and reported significantly higher IL-6 levels in deaths than in cured cases (Ruan Q, Yang K, Wang W, Jiang L, Song J. Clinical predictors of mortality due to COVID-19 based on an analysis of data of 150 patients from Wuhan, China. *Intensive Care Med*. (2020) 46: 846-8. Doi: 10.1007 / s00134-020-06028-z). Another study, which analyzed data from 21 patients in China, reported elevated levels of IL-10, IL-6 and TNF- α in severe cases (n = 11 patients) compared with moderate cases (n = 10 patients) (Chen G, Wu D, Guo W, Cao Y, Huang D, Wang H, et al. Clinical and immunologic features in severe and moderate Coronavirus Disease 2019. *J Clin Invest*. (2020) 130: 2620-9. Doi: 10.1101 / 2020.02 .16.20023903). A similar study by Gao et al. evaluated 43 patients in China and reported that IL-6 levels were significantly higher in severe cases (n = 15) than in mild cases (n = 28) (Gao Y, Li T, Han M, Li X, Wu D, Xu Y, et al. Diagnostic utility of clinical laboratory data determinations for patients with the severe COVID-19. *J Med Virol*. (2020) 92: 791-6. Doi: 10.1002 / jmv.25770). Likewise, Chen et al. studied a total of 29 COVID-19 patients, divided into three groups according to appropriate diagnostic criteria, and found that IL-6 levels were higher in critical cases (n = 5 patients) than in severe cases (n = 9 patients), and that IL-6 was higher in severe cases than in mild cases (n = 15 cases) (Chen L, Liu H, Liu W, Liu J, Liu K, Shang J, et al. Analysis of clinical features of 29 patients with 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia. *Zhonghua Jie He He Hu Xi Za Zhi*. (2020) 43: 203–8. doi: 10.3760 / cma.j.issn.1001-0939.2020.0005). There is no data yet on severe pediatric patients with COVID-19. In a study that evaluated eight critically ill

Chinese pediatric patients with COVID-19 in intensive care, aged 2 months to 15 years, elevated levels of IL-6, IL-10, and IFN were reported among other laboratory findings. -γ (Sun D, Li H, Lu X, Xiao H, Ren J, Zhang FR, et al. Clinical features of severe pediatric patients with coronavirus disease 2019 in Wuhan: a single center's observational study. *World J Pediatr.* (2020) 19: 1-9 .doi: 10.1007 / s12519-020-00354-4)

From all the listed data, we selected those interleukins that provide significant information during Covid-19. Therefore, based on the literature data, we studied immunological studies (IL-1β, IL-2, IL-6, TNF-α), as well as laboratory instrumental studies (OAC, OAM, Coagulogram, biochemical blood tests, chest X-ray).

According to foreign literature, IL-1 is directly correlated with IL-2, IL-6, TNF-α, as well as with CRP. But the correlation with CRP was greater than the rest of the interleukins. This shows that when the level of IL-1 rises, then the level of CRP rises first of all, based on this, CRP is associated with D-dimer and fibrinogen. In addition, we observed that only platelets are incorrectly correlated with the rest of the laboratory parameters, as well as with interleukins. And it was clear that the more IL-1, CRP, D-dimer was increased, the disease progressed more severely.

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WEB BASED BUSINESS LAWS AND GUIDELINES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT: Web based business has always altered the manner in which business is finished. Retail has now far from the times of actual exchanges that were tedious and inclined to blunders. Online business administrations are about exchanges, and exchanges are generally determined by cash. This draws in programmers, saltines and everybody with the information on taking advantage of escape clauses in a framework. When a crimp in the shield is found, they feed the framework with various pieces of questionable data to remove classified information (phishing). This is especially hazardous as the information separated might be that of charge card numbers, security passwords, exchange subtleties and so forth Likewise, Payment doors are helpless against capture by unscrupulous clients. Keenly created methodologies can move a section or the whole sum being moved from the client to the web-based merchant. Programmers frequently get close enough to touchy data like client accounts, client subtleties, addresses, classified individual data and so on It is a critical danger taking into account the advantages one can profit with a bogus character. Infections, worms, Trojans are extremely tricky techniques for taking data. Except if a sound infection insurance methodology is utilized by the online business Solutions firm, these malevolent specialists can think twice about believability of all internet business web arrangement administrations. Regularly planted by people for reasons known best to them alone, infections breed inside the frameworks and duplicate at surprising rates. Unchecked, they might conceivably disable the whole framework

KEYWORDS: E Commerce law, infections, rules and guidelines, Cyber Law, Security, Cash on Delivery, Jurisdiction, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA),

INTRODUCTION

As really said nothing comes without an expense in business, on-line shopping isn't an exemption for this. As client has limitless decision, he/she can fall a casualty to over decision. Client might invest a lot of energy without taking any official conclusion. One of the significant choices to buy from Internet is through Master cards. It is very conceivable that clients might succumb because of safety and security issues on the Internet. Be that as it may, with the development of COD (Cash on Delivery) choice the issue of safety and protection has been settled generally as the clients picking COD choice are not needed to uncover any close to home subtleties. Still there are numerous dangers implied in an internet based buy exchange. As of late web has arisen as the part of fast and quick buy upheaval making advances in the bustling existence of the buyers. Be it for correspondence or investigations, associating with individuals or for any authority reasons. 'Web' has turned into the focal center point for all. Resultantly, web development has prompted a large group of new turns of events, for example, customers turning increasingly more to the web for purchasing merchandise at a reasonable estimating. Web has really been an impetus in changing the essential things of working together over the web. Net-insightful clients are going web-based more than ever to purchase labor and products. Up to this point, it was to hold lodgings and purchase air, rail or film tickets, books and contraptions and thingamabobs, however presently garments - saris, kurtis, T-shirts - shoes, and originator undergarments also. This is because of individuals understanding the accommodation and all the more significantly the efficient component and the arrangements accessible at online retail locations. More individuals are currently moving from conventional 'blocks and concrete' stores to shopping at online retailers. There are in a real sense a large number of things accessible on the web. Today clothing, innovation, magnificence items, furniture even staple goods can be bought through web. The possibility of not holding up in long serpentine lines or in rush hour gridlock, shift through racks of attire searching for the thing you really want or having the option to shop whenever with specialized determinations which are not misdirecting essentially has made more individuals turn online for all their shopping needs. Many individuals are deciding to skirt the excursion down the path and buy their couches and other home outfitting things from the solace of their home.

In some occasion, requirement directorate (ED) has additionally started examination against huge web-based retail administrators like Myntra, Flipkart and a lot more internet business sites working in India. Numerous partners have additionally challenged the quality, immaculateness, intensity, cost, uncalled for exchange rehearses and savage evaluating strategies of Indian online business sites. Anyway the Consumer Protection Act gives customer the option to be secured against deceitful double-dealing of purchasers. As of late a progression of dharna were held under the umbrella of the Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT) requesting examination concerning business modules of on-line retail stages and their estimating instrument and development of an administrative position to direct and screen a wide range of retail exchange India. Talking on the event, B C Bhartia, National President of Confederation of All India Trader said, "We are neither against on-line retail organization of exchange nor against any on-line retailer yet the strategic approaches of on – line retailers are uncertain having no Government check, out of line, unfortunate and against all business standards in this way making a lopsided level battleground which is severely influencing the disconnected exchange and that is the reason they are requesting Rules and guidelines for whole retail range of the country.

"Physical stores need to make good on various assessments and attempt huge scope paper work, while e-retailers are enlisted in one state and making conveyances the nation over, making incomes misfortunes states, where they are not enrolled," he said. Under the current design, the business executed through on-line retail stays unchecked. "No assessment authority of any state could solidly say up how much the products are being devoured in their individual state through web-based retail. Thusly, a check of tax collection specialists is more vital like disconnected exchange." The on-line retail business ought not be permitted to flourish at the expense of disconnected business. The matter has reached to the degree of Indian government that has additionally vowed to investigate the matter and draft reasonable online business law of India, whenever required. The items are to elevate and to ensure Consumer Protection Councils set up at the Center and State level. Semi Judicial Machinery has been set up at region level state and focus levels. The elective methodology that can be embraced by Indian government is to revise the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act 2000) to oblige online business related issues. I immovably trust that a committed internet business law of India is the need of great importance and Indian sites should be reasonably checked and directed. Indian

government should likewise plan a techno legitimate system to deal with confounded innovation related lawful issues in India.

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TORT LIABILITY ISSUES FOR HARM CAUSED BY THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES

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ABSTRACT: Formation of legal norms for compensation for harm caused by state authorities, the participation of internal affairs bodies in tort relations as a state and legal entity, and its important aspects are covered in the article. The article also approves that the internal affairs bodies should act as a state body and as a legal entity, respectively, the state should be liable for harm caused by its activities as a state body, and that the internal affairs bodies should be responsible for harm caused by unrelated activities.

KEYWORDS: Obligations due to harm, tort liability, harm, compensation for harm, delinquent, victim.

INTRODUCTION

According to Article 44 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Everyone shall be entitled to legally defend his rights and freedoms, and shall have the right to appeal any unlawful action of state bodies, officials and public associations”. [1].

The legislation regulating certain areas of the state’s activity represented by state bodies (officials of these bodies) contains provisions on property liability arising from the activities of these bodies. In this sense, the activities of the state represented by the internal affairs bodies

of the Republic of Uzbekistan did not go unnoticed. According to Part 2 of Article 46 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of September 16, 2016, No. LRU-407 “On Internal Affairs Bodies”, harm caused to individuals and legal entities by unlawful actions or inaction of an employee of the internal affairs body is subject to compensation by the internal affairs bodies at the expense of the extra-budgetary fund with the subsequent collection of this the amount from the guilty person [3].

In our national legislation, the tendency for the development of the institution of compensation for harm caused by state bodies, including the internal affairs bodies and their officials, coincides with the period when the country was part of the former Soviet Union. In particular, Article 56 of the Constitution of the former Uzbek SSR, adopted on April 19, 1978, states that “citizens of the Uzbek SSR have the right to compensation for harm caused by illegal actions of state and public organizations, as well as officials in the performance of their official duties” [4, P.18]. Academician Kh. Rakhmonkulov notes: “Article 481 of the Civil Code of the Uzbek SSR of 1963 has a provision on compensation for harm caused to citizens as a result of illegal actions of state governing bodies, public organizations and their officials in the performance of their official duties, but in practice, this norm is not applied, since the procedure (mechanism-) of compensation for damages is not clearly defined by law” [5, p. 100]. Of course, it should be noted that the Constitution of the former USSR, the Constitution of the former Uzbek SSR and the Civil Code provide for a formal form of compensation for property or material damage caused by state bodies and officials, but compensation for moral damage is not provided for by any legislation of that time. B. Khamrokulov, who expressed his attitude to the problem, argued that “... although the previous legislation of the USSR does not provide for moral damage as a type of liability, in the European Union this legal institution emerged at the

beginning of the twentieth century. The reason is that the law of the former USSR did not provide for compensation for moral damage” [6, p. 29].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As is known, the activities of the internal affairs bodies are expressed in actions related to the implementation of official tasks of employees. During the implementation of the tasks and functions specified in the laws, employees of the internal affairs bodies enter into the relationship with individuals and legal entities. Such relations can arise in various branches of law such as civil, administrative, criminal law. Especially, in the activities of the internal affairs bodies for the protection of public order and the fight against offenses, it becomes necessary to apply, in the manner prescribed by law, by the employees of the internal affairs bodies such measures as restricting the rights and freedoms of a person, the use of physical force, special means and firearms. Even if these measures are lawfully carried out by employees of the internal affairs bodies, sometimes there is a danger of causing harm to the tangible and intangible interests of citizens and legal entities. However, each state, giving its authorities powers of authority, must always guarantee the implementation of these powers in the prescribed manner and to the extent necessary. In addition, it should assume the elimination of the negative consequences arising as a result of these circumstances and the obligation to compensate for losses.

From this point of view, Articles 15, 990, 991 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan provide for the procedure for compensation for harm caused to individuals and legal entities as a result of illegal actions (inaction) of state bodies or officials of these bodies and the publication of an act of a state body that does not comply with the legislation, including as a result of illegal administrative and criminal procedure. In addition, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative

Responsibility also define criminal and administrative-legal methods of compensation for losses caused by state bodies and their officials.

So, even though the responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the actions (inaction) of employees of the internal affairs bodies comes as a result of violation by state bodies (and their officials) of the norms of public legislation (legislation on internal affairs bodies), which provide for the rights and obligations of state bodies and officials, it is of a civil nature.

In the legislation of many countries of the world, the institution of civil law “Obligations as a result of harm” is defined as universal rules for the protection of violated rights and legitimate interests of citizens.

Thus, one of the most important means of protecting the rights and interests of participants in civil turnover, aimed at ensuring the restoration of the property status of victims, including as a result of causing harm to property by arson, are obligations arising from the infliction of harm, which in turn form the institution of compensation for harm.

Obligations arising from harm are one of the oldest types of obligations: since the time of Roman law, they have been called tort obligations (from the Latin term *delictum* – misdemeanor, offense). In the legal literature, this institution is called differently: for example, the institution of compensation for harm, the institution of tort liability, the institution of civil liability, the institution of obligations arising from harm, etc.

Accordingly, the consistent result of a tort is a legal responsibility for its commission. The responsibility in civil law means the application to the offender coercive measures – sanctions that have a property content (compensation for harm, compensation for moral damage, etc.). However, civil liability can arise based on a violation of the contract, and therefore its

parameters are determined by the content of this private act of the parties, as well as based on an action violating the property and personal non-property of the victim.

Non-contractual obligations mediate relationships that are not characteristic of the normal course of life, i.e. abnormal property relations (for example, relations associated with damage or destruction of someone else's property by a person with whom the owner of this property did not agree on anything) [7, p. 182].

An entire chapter is devoted to compensation for harm in national legislation. The institution of obligations was formed as a result of compensation for harm under the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan ch. 57 [2].

Obligations due to the infliction of harm with the participation of the internal affairs bodies are a special type of tort. The Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan does not explicitly state that the internal affairs bodies are the subject of a tort, but in Articles 15 and 990 of the Code as a state body and in Article 991 it can be understood that as a law enforcement body (bodies carrying out pre-investigation checks, bodies of inquiry, preliminary investigation in internal affairs bodies' system) are a responsible subject (delinquent). The internal affairs bodies also participate in tort relations as a legal entity (institution) (for example, as the owner of a source of increased danger, as an employer, etc.).

CONCLUSION

From the above, we can conclude that each country should have a system of full guarantees of the rights and interests of citizens, their personal and property rights. It is also necessary to unify the legal norms governing tort relations with the participation of the internal affairs bodies. The system of internal affairs bodies should have a rule that clearly defines the procedure for compensation by the state for damage caused by unlawful actions, pre-investigation, inquiry, preliminary investigation, as well as a clear mechanism for compensation

by the state for harm. The creation of a special state fund for compensation for damage caused by state bodies, including internal affairs bodies and officials, serves as a guarantee of timely and full compensation for damage.

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UTILIZATION OF SHARIAH IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT: Formation of legal norms for compensation for harm caused by state authorities, the participation of internal affairs bodies in tort relations as a state and legal entity, and its important aspects are covered in the article. The article also approves that the internal affairs bodies should act as a state body and as a legal entity, respectively, the state should be liable for harm caused by its activities as a state body, and that the internal affairs bodies should be responsible for harm caused by unrelated activities.

KEYWORDS: Shariah, prophet muhammad, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

Shariah was the principal general set of laws applied in Nigeria. It was set up and authorized in the Northern piece of nation and in the piece of Yoruba land before the British colonized the entire country. Shariah has been an integral part of Muslim life in the North. In any case, the utilization of Shariah in Nigeria isn't new to the Nigerian most particularly Muslims in the North. The authorization of Shariah in this piece of the nation made existence of individuals simple, quiet, to the degree that when British bosses came they most definitely observed that there is super arrangement of Government dependent on the Qur'anic law. This paper features the significance, nature and utilization of shariah in Nigeria.

Shariah shapes the Islamic culture in a manner conducive to the unfiltered development of good uprightness and truth in each circle of human action it gives full play to the powers of good every which way and simultaneously it eliminates all obstacles in the way of goodness, alongside it, this endeavor to kill from its social plan by restricting bad habit and deterring the reasons for its appearance and development which through shutting the deltas through which it drags to the general public and by taking on measure to check it event [13] . Besides, shariah targets giving total direction to individual leave their lives as indicated by the will and plan of Allah, directly from the start, Allah sent his Prophet three present which targets guaranteeing equity and direction fir the entire human culture to the way of harmony. They are the book of Allah, the equilibrium and iron which represent three things which help the whole human culture, viz connection which order great and deny evil, equity which gives every individual his due and solid arm of the law which keeps up with sanctions for wrongdoers.

Islamic law plans to restrict drinking of wine to ensure human insight, since whatever can inebriate man; there is inclination of it to release the human cerebrum. Hence, man needs to keep away from such thing in light of the fact that the cerebrum is the motor to the human body, the second it is undermined and annihilated, the entire group of individual would be naturally ruined and become futile. Accordingly, shariah to secure such organ of the human body i.e the cerebrum, which without it, a man can't work as a sound individual. Shariah additionally focutilizations on insurance of human pride by securing character and notoriety of individual against slander. Allah the Most High makes slander as a wrongdoing in Islamic law and the people who carry out it are called evil offenders as brought up in the Glorious Qur'an. Allah says: And the people who dispatch a charge against virtuous ladies, and produce not four observers (to help their claim). Beat them with eighty stripes; and reject their proof ever after,

for such men are underhanded offenders [22] . This is to watch the respect and ensure human poise just as filter to some extent our posterity for being ill-conceived kids.

CONCLUSION

This is the idea of shariah overall set of laws and any law that doesn't secure the over five referenced is definitely not a decent law. From the above clarification, one can unmistakably recognize customary law and Islamic law. Since, our quality circumstance in the nation shows that the tradition that must be adhered to neglects to be careful and secure life and properties of the residents. Our security offices in the nation currently are in the condition of predicament, they don't have a clue where to begin, in light of the fact that the law is at fluty so the outcome is equivalent to be negative rather than positive.

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EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF PARATHYROIDECTOMY IN CHILDREN WITH PRIMARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM IN THE LONG TERM AFTER SURGERY

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ABSTRACT: Primary hyperparathyroidism (PHPT) is a chronic endocrine disease characterized by excessive secretion of parathyroid hormone (PTH). Excessive secretion of PTH can be caused by adenoma, hyperplasia, or carcinoma of the parathyroid glands (PTG). The prevalence of PHPT increases with age, but the disease can affect people of all ages, including children. According to medical statistics, in families where there are patients with hyperparathyroidism, in 30% of cases, the disease manifests itself in children. It is generally accepted that surgery is the treatment of choice for the treatment of PHPT, which allows recovery in 92% of cases. Despite the undoubted successes of domestic and foreign scientists in the surgery of PHPT, associated with the study of the pathogenesis of this disease, the use of modern diagnostic methods and the improvement of surgical techniques, the results of surgical treatment are often unsatisfactory. In particular, in operated children there is no reliable information about the condition of patients in the long term after the intervention, the criteria for the effectiveness of surgical treatment of PHPT are still not clearly defined, as well as the relapse of primary hyperparathyroidism are quite formidable and can cause suffering to the child.

KEYWORDS: primary hyperparathyroidism; children; surgery; long-term results; parathyroidectomy;

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the long-term results of parathyroidectomy in children with primary hyperparathyroidism.

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS. In order to study the long-term results of surgical treatment of children with PHPT, 92 patients were examined who were operated on for PHPT in the Department of Endocrine Surgery of the Center of Endocrinology in the period from 2000 to

2020. By the time of the examination, the terms of the postoperative period varied from 5 to 20 years. The patient group included 52 boys and 40 girls diagnosed with PHPT. Of these: bone form PHPT - 31 people, renal form - 38 people, mixed form - 23 people. The study consisted of the study of case histories, results of examination methods, protocols of operations, histological reports of 92 patients. The age of the operated patients is from 4 to 15 years. Evaluation of the results was carried out on the basis of a set of data from clinical, laboratory, and X-ray studies.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY: Dynamic observation of patients with PGPT (for 5-20 years) showed that after surgery the level of Ca and P in the blood corresponds to the control values. There was a tendency to an increase in the average daily urinary excretion of inorganic phosphorus and ALP activity. The frequency of recurrence of stone formation in the kidneys decreased by more than two times, and the frequency of attacks of renal colic - two times. Chronic renal failure did not progress. Relapse of stone formation after parathyroidectomy was recorded in 2 children in the long-term (5-10 years) follow-up period. In addition, a significant increase in the mineral density of the compact and cancellous bone was observed. After 10 years, complete restoration of the structure of the tibia, clavicle, ulna and lower jaw was noted. The frequency of almost all leading symptoms decreased significantly: pain in bones and joints, muscle weakness, stiffness. In the group of patients with a mixed form of hyperparathyroidism, the concentration of parathyroid hormone decreased to normal values 5 years after surgery.

CONCLUSIONS: Based on a thorough study of the long-term results of parathyroidectomy in children, it has been established that the overwhelming majority of patients have a positive dynamics of clinical manifestations and normalization of biochemical parameters.

The criteria for the effectiveness of surgical treatment are: a decrease in the levels of calcium and PTH in the blood.

The data obtained indicate the restoration of calcium-phosphorus metabolism and bone tissue in the majority of operated children with primary hyperparathyroidism in the long term after parathyroidectomy. In almost all patients, the results of the operation were good and stable over the years.

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INTERLACING RELIABILITY, SITE AND NETWORK

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ABSTRACT: These days, the interlacing administration has turned into the arising correspondence innovation where the cooperation of every client is performed through the World Wide Interlacing. Nonetheless, the exhibition of the interlacing administration instrument is debased because of safety blemishes that happen all through the Internet. The client or administration requester may not achieve the significant interlacing administration for their necessity. Sites are sadly inclined to reliability hazards. As are any organizations to which interlacing servers are associated. Saving dangers made by worker use or abuse of organization assets, your interlacing server and the interlacingpage it has present your most genuine wellsprings of safety hazard. Interlacing servers by configuration open a window between your organization and the world. The consideration taken with server support, interlacing application refreshes and your site coding will characterize the size of that window, limit the sort of data that can go through it and accordingly build up the level of interlacing reliability you will have.

KEYWORDS: Organization, interlacing reliability, reliability examination.

INTRODUCTION

Reliability investigation permits one to delimit the reliability border of a PC framework. In help arranged models, such undertaking is characteristically mind boggling, because of the numerous compositional layers, advances and correspondence conventions included. The reliability investigation should likewise consider the specific execution for a given SOA. In this deliverable we initially present diverse sort of assaults that are identified with interlacing benefits and implanted gadgets, to then cover dangers that show up in presence of administration creation. SOA settings, which permit an investigation of explicit classes identified with SOA with the reliability examination. Sites are tragically inclined to reliability hazards. As are any organizations to which interlacing servers are associated. Saving dangers made by representative use or abuse of organization assets, your interlacing server and the interlacingsite it has present your most genuine wellsprings of safety hazard. Interlacing servers by configuration open a window

between your organization and the world. The consideration taken with server upkeep, interlacing application refreshes and your site coding will characterize the size of that window, limit the sort of data that can go through it and in this way build up the level of interlacing reliability you will have.

Interlacing Reliability Significance Hacked sites, reliability break, spilled information, loss of client's trust and ultimately loss of business, these terms are positively bad dream for any entrepreneur who is running interlacing-based business. Very much like any innovation, interlacing reliability is additionally comprised of many layers. Thus just saving a secret phrase for your administrator page isn't sufficient. The following is the rundown of various reliability layers –

- ✓ Password ensured client accounts
- ✓ Secure record area
- ✓ Appropriately set authorizations for client accounts
- ✓ Protected application structures
- ✓ Encryption for traffic to and from the site
- ✓ Securely composed site code
- ✓ A got area for your server
- ✓ Upgraded site code

- ✓ Upgraded server applications
- ✓ Upgraded server working framework

Programmers don't pick sites that they assault

Regardless of how large your business is, it is ideal to protect it. The normal misguided judgment of some site proprietors is that they feel less compromised as their sites are little and can't be handily seen by these programmers. Truly these programmers can get into your framework and can without much of a stretch view your site as defenseless against assault. To be protected, contribute on getting your site by continually refreshing your reliability program with the assistance of your interlacing designer.

Associations with customers can be at serious risk

Programmers can get into your framework and take data of your customers like their names, messages and surprisingly their charge card subtleties. Without getting your site, you are placing your customers' very own data in grave peril. Customers lose their trust if their data is hacked. Losing customers' trust is an extraordinary hit to your business

Programmers can crash your site

When your site isn't working, you will lose clients each and every moment that passes. For business sites, deals each day will be enormously impacted. The arrival of venture makes certain to diminish and it may require some investment before you thoroughly recuperate every one of the information lost due to the helpless reliability on your site.

CONCLUSION

When you think you have done everything you can then it's an ideal opportunity to test your site reliability. The best method of doing this is through the utilization of some site reliability devices, frequently alluded to as entrance testing or pen testing for short. There are numerous business and free items to help you with this. They work on a comparative premise to scripts programmers will use in that they test all know exploits and endeavor to think twice about site utilizing a portion of the past referenced techniques like SQL infusion.

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EPONYMIZATION AND DEONYMIZATION IN THE LINGUISTIC NATURE OF MYTHOLOGICAL COMPONENT EXPRESSIONS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT: This article reflects the importance of eponimization and deonimization phenomena in the linguistic nature of mythological component expressions in English and Uzbek languages.

KEYWORDS: eponimization, deonimization, transonimization, animation.

INTRODUCTION

From the linguistic point of view, eponimization occurs in two ways, consisting of transonimization and deonimization. In addition, there is a kind of animation of the appearance of the derivative name, it is the formation of a diminutive name based on the name of the genus horse (Star, Setora, Roses, cloves, Tulip, Almakhon, Anora, Anora, agriculture, Sky, Faiz, Niso, might, Iron, Egypt, Hello, Diamond, Sword, Tesha, Toji, Wolf, Ram (anthroponyms), Scorpion, Sagittarius, Bracket, Crab, Sheep, Scales (astronomers), Artel (Ergonim) and B.).

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Transonimization means the transfer of a diminutive name in one onomastic group to an object belonging to another onomastic group as a new name (eg., Garpia-in ancient Greek mythology, a winged woman is a creature, a goddess of swarms. From its name 1) garpia- the name of the wild birds that belong to the family of karchigaisimons, 2) garpia- the name of the bat that lives in the northeast of Asia; Cassandra-on behalf of the daughter of the King of Troy in the ancient Greek epic formed the name of the Bush belonging to the Cassandra – erikdashlar (vereskdashlar). Victoria — in Roman legends, The Goddess of victory, the nickname of the Greeks, on behalf of which appeared the name Victoria(Victoria) – perennial grass belonging to the lily — of-the-valley; also Adonis-on behalf of the temple of the dying and dying plants Adonis (Adonis) - the name of the series of herbs belonging to the family of bears. Argus- in ancient Greek mythology, on behalf of the multi-eyed Pahlavon guard, the name of the bird, which

belongs to the family of pheasants of The Argus-series of chickens, was formed. The Argonauts are heroes in Greek mythology. From this name came the name of the family of Argonauts-head-legged mollusks, etc.). In contrast, deonimization means that the patronymic becomes a new name for the object that represents the genus horse. Consequently, in the phraseology of the Uzbek language, transonymal component compounds are practically non-existent, although in English there are few stable compounds of this category, but threeeraydi. In this situation, it makes no sense to draw two language material into the analysis. The participation of mythic phraseological phraseology formed in the deonimization evazi in both languages, however, showed relatively common signs (about which it is pouring).

In the formation of myths in English and Uzbek, we dwell on the type of deonimization of eponimilation, in this place the American linguist R. It is permissible to dwell on Barnhart's views on the distinction of eponymic and eponymic terms. According to his observations, eponymous (eponymic), (Yun. epónymos-in the place of the name given to something (epi – on, -E + onyma (ónoma – the dialectical form of the name))), as well as 2) eponym (eponym) terms are formed from the name (name) of 1846 person Nation, people, place, institution, etc. means names. So eponymalization means the emergence of the derivative name on the basis of the name of real people and mythological heroes.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

As it was said, the eponym, the eponym phenomenon is the phenomenon of the transfer of the patronymic to the genus horse. Eponymization phenomenon in English and Uzbek languages is mainly reflected in terms related to science, medicine and history. Eponym is understood in two meanings. 1. A real or mythological person's name is a process of emigration in relation to a city, country, a certain period and the like. Romulus-the eponym for the word Rome; 2. The name of a Real or imaginary person is the formation of meaning in words of a certain period, Event, body and the like. I.V. Trexlebova under the eponym understands the words with an anthroponym and toponym in the composition. In particular, 1) Parkinsonism – made on behalf of the English doctor James Parkinson. The Researcher P.N. Svichkareva refers to this category of terms formed from anthroponymy as medikonim.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the role of the phenomena of deonimization and transonimization in the process of eponimilation in the linguistic nature of mifonim component expressions in English

and Uzbek languages is significantly important, and they serve as the basis for the emergence of mifonim component phraseologisms today.

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VERSATILE WELLBEING CAN BE A LEAP FORWARD: PATIENT VIEWPOINT

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ABSTRACT: Medical services Management at recipients' level has incredible opportunity for improvement and its advancement compared to different areas of India is restricted. The unprejudiced of this review is to comprehend the need of m-wellbeing and its foundation difficulties and blockages in India. I had reviewed Patient to see the value in their view, need, acknowledgment and preparation for m-wellbeing through a various organized survey including

- 1) need of m-wellbeing towards patients,
- 2) support by Government for m-wellbeing,
- 3) Readiness of speculation from patient towards the expense in the field,
- 4) issues related instructive issues for the execution of mHealth,
- 5) Policies in jargon and accessibility and comprehension of foundation alongside extent of development.

The charged addressed emphatically in these extensions where 100 % settled on the reality the m-wellbeing is the need of great importance. The overview has additionally featured the functional issues of m-wellbeing work in India because of its wide assortment of segment, social and informational, financial properties, long haul approaches around that.

KEYWORDS: Medical care, m-wellbeing, general wellbeing, preventive medical services

INTRODUCTION

The foundation and framework for conveying medical care are changing extremely quick in the advanced world. A contraction for versatile wellbeing, m-wellbeing is an expanding and extending peculiarity in India's wellbeing area. In the time of man-made reasoning, m wellbeing has arisen as a sub-area of e wellbeing, which is utilized for the act of medication and general wellbeing upheld by portable specialized gadgets. By and large, mhealth is utilized for indicating the utilization of cell phones, tablets, PCs, savvy watches and other wearable gadgets for wellbeing administrations. India has moved a long ways ahead in wellbeing area following the

Millennium Development Goals. The space of mHealth is widespread in nature for conveying medical services from the most created to the most un-created economies of the world. The utilization of portable innovation in wellbeing area in the creating scene is quickly growing to incorporate ongoing, and transferable illnesses. Innovation like m-wellbeing can be helpful to address the difficulties of wellbeing area in the emerging nations like India. "M-wellbeing is an assistance or application that includes voice or information correspondence for wellbeing purposes between an essential issue and distant areas. M-Health is shopper centered in light of the fact that practically all client utilizes versatile and they can deal with their wellbeing through this. One of the key partner is Doctor who is diagnosing the patient on everyday premise and I met these specialists and merged their viewpoint and their mindfulness, worthiness, productivity and adequacy of the m-wellbeing based frameworks in wellbeing administrations. The paper endeavors to investigate the job of various partners and make an idea for the improvement of wellbeing administration conveyance.

The quantity of versatile client is expanding step by step in everywhere. On the opposite side, a large portion of the versatile clients don't know about its wellbeing applications. The current circumstance is more terrible in the creating and the lacking nations in view of the absence of legitimate training. The opposite side of coin is positive in the agricultural nations. The versatile use in wellbeing area in the creating scene is quickly extending to incorporate serious and infectious illnesses. M Health and different innovations, for example, remote framework can be valuable to address the difficulties of wellbeing area. As per Ian Leslie Freng, Simon Sherrington and Danny Dicks (2011) "mHealth is an application that includes voice or information correspondence for wellbeing purposes between a main issue and distant areas, which incorporates eHealth applications (if conveyance over a portable organization adds utility to the application), the utilization of cell phones and different gadgets as stages for neighborhood wellbeing related purposes as long as there is some utilization of an organization." India positions second among non-industrial nations in the reception of m Health. Expanded reception of versatile innovation or m Health should be fundamental by the greater part of specialists and medical care suppliers in created and developing business sectors all throughout the planet incorporating 60% in India. Right now, m Health applications in the maternal and infant wellbeing field are in the developmental stage, yet quickly advancing. The United Nations

Foundation in its investigations named "m Health for Development: The Opportunity of Mobile Technology for Healthcare in the Developing" has shown the enormous capability of portable innovation in the non-industrial nations like India. William C. Philbrick has distributed his report named "m Health and MNCH: State of the Evidence Trends, Gaps, Stakeholder Needs, and Opportunities for Future Research on the Use of Mobile Technology to Improve Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health" in 2013 appearance issue in mission and procedure of the ebb and flow mHealth projects.

Exploration philosophy

An itemized review polls was utilized to gather information Data was gathered on different information factors, for example, Mobile Health utilizes, missed does and remedy, key difficulties, arrangements and Geographic Location. Information assortment was finished utilizing mechanized information catch programming on PDA

Information assortment

Information was gathered on Coolpad Android utilizing Comm Care portable application programming, which works with online information assortment through an internet based programming comm Care. The study apparatus was transferred on programming and downloaded on telephone. Information was shipped off the web-based data set server by cell, Wi Fi, or digital web association from the cell phone.

Manual for information assortment

Field guide/manual was ready before the field start and continue refreshing the manuals on the taking in acquired from field.

Setting up field

Gujarat a Western Indian state covering 75,685 sq mi and its populace is 60 million. The State includes of 33 areas and the State is doing admirably in Health boundaries. A relative report show that the State has twelfth positioning on wellbeing marker execution and falling behind from many states including Kerala, Goa, Himachal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Haryana.

CONCLUSION

To execute the versatile wellbeing innovation in general medical services program have a particular arrangement/administrative rule, cycles and approaches for the program. Drawing in the Government will guarantee the essential plans and alterations in the arrangement and the ear mark store assigned for the execution of the program. Additionally, the commitment of specialist co-op eco framework to decide the different expense structure during the executing of the program. Here comprehend the need and training prerequisite of the critical recipients of the program who is the patient for this situation.

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THE MECHANISM FOR PROMOTING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TO THE EXTERNAL MARKET

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ABSTRACT: the thesis highlights the initial plan of action. In modern conditions, each enterprise plans to bring its product to the foreign market, that is, to engage in export. But desire alone is not enough for this, because export is a labor-intensive process that requires high costs. It is important to have a clear plan of action and regularly study new strategy methods for entering foreign markets and, of course, take into account what problems the company will face when entering foreign markets.

KEYWORDS: mechanism, export, small business, foreign economic activity, strategy, foreign market, distribution costs,

INTRODUCTION

To increase profits, enterprises need to organize effective work to promote goods and services to foreign markets, which requires maximum efforts to develop a clear action plan. Regular study of new methods and development of a strategy for entering the foreign market with their use of scientifically grounded promotion mechanisms will allow the company to increase profits and recommend the company at the world level.

A mechanism in economics should be understood as the characteristics of a process: methods, methods, norms, means, forms of functioning of something or impact on something.

According to Harvard professors Michael Beer and Russell A. Aizenshtat, there are six “killers” of implementing the strategy of international activity [1]:

1. Overconfident senior management
2. Unclear strategy and conflicting priorities
3. Ineffective top management team

4. Poor vertical of interaction
5. Poor coordination of work in the enterprise
6. Inadequate level of knowledge and skills of middle and top management

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

According to the definition of economist Joe Bane, there are several concepts that divide the barriers to market entry [2]. Problems are divided into subjective and objective. Objective problems are various factors that affect the general conditions for doing business in foreign markets. For example, financial, economic, legislative, technological and organizational issues

Subjective problems are problems arising as a result of the behavior of the business owners themselves, how competent they are and comply with the law, business ethics, pricing policy, product quality, etc. That is, everything that depends on the manufacturer of a particular product. It is also worth giving the concept of definition by the nature of the impact on the organization of doing business. They can be divided into structural and behavioral. Structural barriers are due to the characteristics of a particular external market. Of particular importance here is the state policy in the field of foreign economic activity - it is tariff and non-tariff regulation, licensing, taxes, price fixing, etc. Behavioral barriers are the state of the industry infrastructure, lack of awareness, cultural differences, etc.

It should be clearly understood that the organization of export is a complex and costly process that will require tremendous efforts, significant financial and time resources from the leaders and employees of the company. It is necessary to develop step-by-step instructions. A step-by-step instruction, includes all aspects, criteria and nuances for bringing products and services to the external market. This aspect includes the legislation of the importing and exporting countries, tax system, marketing research, financial literacy, quality standards.

The main reason that pushes entrepreneurs to carry out export activities is that developing enterprises need new markets for their products and services, and when the potential of the domestic market runs out, they have to think about entering foreign markets.

The limited market gives rise to small semi-handicraft industries producing products of average quality and with a weak product line. The small scale of production of a particular type

of product is often compensated by attempts to master many additional areas that allow loading equipment and occupying the workers of the enterprise. But the scale of production in these areas is also not large, and, consequently, their competitiveness is low. Thus, in order to bring your products to the foreign market and become an exporter, you need to step by step determine the mechanism that will lead the enterprise to export in the future.

CONCLUSION

The first is to assess the readiness of the enterprise for export. The readiness of an enterprise for export includes many aspects, including financial. That is, the enterprise must be ready, first of all, from the financial side for export.

Second, identify foreign markets and study those markets accordingly.

Third: the development of an export plan, which includes the determination of the quantity of products, the terms of export.

Fourth: preparation of products for entering foreign markets, with the definition of quality, cost, packaging, assortment, service, delivery, marketing.

Fifth: identification and study of the target audience, potential buyer of the product, search for partners

Sixth: the definition of the first deliveries, the organization of sales channels.

Only by defining the right strategy can a company achieve certain success.

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WRITING AUDIT ON PUTREFY IN FRIENDLY ORGANIZATION AND PRIMARY DRIVER

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ABSTRACT: The worldwide development towards social and financial arrangement changes has not generally created the outcomes that were required from it. Not rarely, strategy changes have prompted financial downturn, political mayhem and social deterioration. Accepting Sri Lanka as a contextual analysis, we have inspected the course of monetary changes and its communication with socio-political organizations, asking how liberal financial changes produce the outcomes they did in this particular setting. The voluminous writing that exists on Sri Lankan monetary arrangement accepts, nearly as per normal procedure, that resulting socio-political rot has had nothing anything that to do with its financial changes. It has kept down its helpful impacts.

KEYWORDS: Development, worldwide, financial, social

INTRODUCTION

While there is no question that much has been accomplished as far as opening up the economy, animating innovative movement and advancing product development, we have contended that advancement itself was a significant informative variable in the socio-political slump, reflecting not just the specific manner by which changes were carried out however explicit attributes of the Sri Lankan social, institutional and political setting. We observe the last option was formed by a long history of support, and by a solid strict ethnic and class partition as getting sorted out standards. Over a time of somewhere in the range of twenty years, the bundle of approaches that included monetary arrangement advancement prompted changes in financial construction and social organizations that set the country on a way of socio-political rot. Once on this way, financial changes regularly created results that were unforeseen and unfortunate, and which

simply served to build up the socio-political descending twisting. North deduced in his Nobel address that: "...moving the formal political and monetary principles of fruitful Western economies to Third World or Eastern European economies is certifiably not an adequate condition for great financial execution. Privatization isn't a panacea for poor monetary execution". We would go further in the light of Sri Lankan experience: in addition to the fact that they are lacking to guarantee great monetary execution they can be carried out such that prompts social and financial fiasco in explicit settings. The Sri Lankan experience affirms that more is required than arrangements and projects dependent on simply technocratic contemplations. Change programs must be custom-made to 'fit' explicit institutional settings, assessing the anticipated reactions of monetary and political specialists to huge lease extraction openings.

In posing this case, we don't acknowledge the romanticized image of pre-change Sri Lanka as a shelter of harmony, solidness and balance. For sure, we see the foundations of post change issues in prior, generally developed socio political, socio-social and institutional designs, and we underline hidden components of coherence. During the 1970s, the Sri Lankan economy had arrived at a stalemate and major changes in approach were basic.

The 1971 endeavor by the left-revolutionary JVP to grab power through a provincial youth based revolt, which was then heartlessly squashed was the summit of many years of stewing social pressures. The image of shared congruity was additionally truly imperfect: one of the main demonstrations of autonomous Sri Lanka was to disappoint and eliminate the citizenship privileges of 'Indian Tamil' estate workers. And this was trailed by a progression of measures expressly intended to minimize Tamils strategically. The conventional banner of the Sinhalese was pronounced the public banner in 1948, and Sinhala was made the main authority language in 1956 in the teeth of solid Tamil resistance. There were brutal enemy of Tamil uproars in 1957 and 1958 with extensive harm to both life and property. The UNP and the SLFP contended with one another to extend themselves as advocates of Sinhalese-Buddhist predominance, and sabotaged any endeavors to accomplish a trade off that could, even to some extent, address Tamil complaints.

They can likewise set out new open doors for lease extraction through admittance to political power and administrative foundations and they can change the size of the potential gains

drastically. The degree to which such leases can be appropriated then relies upon specificities of the political and social climate. Note that the change plan itself has gone through huge changes since the 1970s, and that it has been widened in a manner that amplifies these conceivable outcomes. In the last part of the 1970s, accentuation was put on the execution of explicit favorable to advertise strategies specifically exchange progression and corresponding changes to the conversion scale system. Besides, the underlying reformers were a lot of trailblazers, examples of the Thatcher and Reagan years were on the way, neo-progressivism and financial change were new and they were likewise politically argumentative. Except if an administration had squashed the resistance, it could sick stand to run in front of its political voting public and it had regularly to convey speedy and unmistakable advantages to keep up with famous help. However, as time continued, and all the more especially after the death of the USSR in 1991, the change program changed uniquely to mean a crucial change and liberation of the entire economy.

The particular application and control of exchange and venture advancement is an incredible weapon that can be utilized to political and individual benefit. Likewise with privatization, the channel job of the state doesn't vanish. Most FDI must be officially supported, assigned areas can get additional help, while others can wind up confronted with different administrative obstructions.

When there were boundless enemy of Tamil massacres in 1983 – purportedly with the complicity of certain areas of the military – the underlying reaction of the public authority was graceless and unsympathetic, preparing for a significant change in Tamil mentalities towards dissident developments and acceleration of the contention. Furthermore, as the system turned out to be progressively buried in a somewhat long military struggle in the north and east, the speed of financial changes loosened as did monetary development. The idea of the arising system turned out to be more noticeable. It was profoundly disagreeable and, as per Moore, it was kept in power by a military-cum political knowledge mechanical assembly and by furnishing its frameworks the last a pattern that should have been sustained. The dictator character of the system was progressively loathed, thus requiring a firmer hand to hold control. Well known disappointment filled in the remainder of the nation and created another brutal youth rebellion that deadened a lot of financial action in many pieces of the country in the last part of the 1980s.

Yet, the checked reinforcing of political control and the feeling that the public authority was transcendent 54 were not simply a declaration of the undoubted shortcoming of the resistance, of Jayawardene's astuteness and of his political persona. They were between connected with the monetary approaches that were being executed. Continuously a rival of the left, he was immovably dedicated to switching what, as far as he might be concerned, had been fifty squandered long stretches of welfarism and left liberal arrangements. He predicted that change would induce, not just grinding yet hard political clash and not set in stone to set up an arrangement of political faithfulness and concentrated power that would make his vision reality. Jayawardene was focused on reshaping political foundations to guarantee that the monetary strategies he was executing couldn't be tested or wrecked in our general public

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THE ROLE OF DERIVATIVE WORDS IN THE TEACHING OF GERMAN AS A SECOND FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT: This article is dedicated to a problem of German learning with derivation of words and word combinations.. It uses new teaching methods using lexical derivations in teaching German as a second foreign language.

KEYWORDS: word, word combination, lexical unit, vocabulary, word derivation, affixal morpheme , logical mentality, method of conscious comparing

INTRODUCTION

Students can be divided into small groups to reinforce a derivation material during the lesson, and each group can be given the task of creating a speech situation based on one of the derivative expressions. After completing this task, students take turns to study the speech situations created by their classmates and compare them with their own. With this exercise, students will have the opportunity to both interact interactively and think logically.

INTRODUCTION

Dominoes can also be used to determine how well students have learned German affixes. This game is started by any student, or the teacher, by saying a certain affixal morpheme or writing it on the board. The next student is required to cite the first letter of this morpheme or another affix corresponding to the last letter. According to the domino rule, the first student will have to say a new affix that matches the letters to the right and left of the domino line. It is also important to note that the affix morpheme on the left is inversely related to the word before it. The game goes on like this. The student who can say the last affix in this game is the winner. The gameplay is roughly as follows:

Teacher: + ab +

1-student : + ab + bar +

2-student: + sua (aus) + ab + bar +

3-student: + bus (sub) + sua (aus) + ab + bar +

4-student: + bus (sub) + sua (aus) + ab + bar + re +

5-student: + bus (sub) + sua (aus) + ab + bar + re + en +

The advantage of this game is that it can be organized both in writing and orally. The game can also be played between two students (das Partnerspiel) or in a small group of more than two students (das Dominospiel in kleinen Gruppen). It is also advisable for first-year students to use German affixes in this game, which in turn complicates the game for second-year students, who are given the task of using artificial words instead of affixes. possible. For example:

Teacher: + abfahren +

1-student: + abfahren + nonverbal +

2-student: + nehegsua (ausgehen) + abfahren + nonverbal +

3-student: + nehegsua (ausgehen) + abfahren + nonverbal + lebendig +

4-student: + nehegsua (ausgehen) + abfahren + nonverbal + lebendig + Gebäude +

Our research supervisor P.J. Nazarov used the use of quick memory exercises in the German language "Zählwörter", including asking children for their parents' phone numbers in German or showing the order of different numbers on the monitor once and then recommends that students perform a memory exercise such as asking them to say the sequence of these numbers correctly [11.35]. In order to implement the method of working in small groups using arithmetic operations, P. Nazarov allocated four separate tables in preparation for the lesson, each table was divided into four arithmetic operations: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. after a little gluing and at the beginning of the lesson, students are divided into four small groups and gathered around the four tables to produce the appropriate number from the

natural numbers 0 to 9 using the arithmetic sign marked on the tables, and this explaining the solution of an arithmetic example in German is also an effective method.

Here, the German teacher says a two- or three-digit number aloud or conveys the number to the students through a listening comprehension exercise (“Hörverstehen”). As soon as students hear this number, they begin to perform their own arithmetic operation, which means that each group tries to find the number heard faster using the arithmetic symbol shown to them. According to P. Nazarov, to increase the complexity of this exercise, the teacher will increase the number of arithmetic symbols. For example, a teacher tells students to use the appropriate arithmetic sign twice. In this case, the following mathematical examples can be generated in small groups.

In order to further increase the effectiveness of teaching in this interactive method, the teacher is required to periodically change the position of small groups and the number of arithmetic symbols used in mathematical practice. To increase students' interest in this exercise, each group can also determine the number of arithmetic symbols used in mathematical operations by throwing dice. Through this exercise, students will develop quick logical thinking and a creative approach to learning numbers in a foreign language.

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, it is advisable to use as many numerical derivations as possible when doing math exercises and assignments in the classroom, because this type of exercise allows students to effectively use derivative units in the speech situations in the foreign language they are learning. may be able to. This article provides recommendations for strengthening the interest of students in the teaching of German as a second foreign language, to increase their internal inclination (motivation) to German. This chapter also provides guidelines for the effective use of word formation in German lessons.

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PRODUCT PROMOTE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT: Item promote is a significant piece of monetary promote in a country. Ware promote is an elective speculation road to the people who need to contribute past shares, securities, land and so on India being a country wherein agribusiness involves an indispensable situation in generally speaking economy, vacillation in costs during the gathering time frame has consistently been a main issue for the cultivating local area. Item future exchanging has arisen as a practical choice to fence the danger of value instability. Presently with the consolidation of two controllers Securities Exchanges Board of India (SEBI) and Future Promote Corporation (FMC) the promote is relied upon to become further with the increment in the certainty of financial backers. The consolidation is pointed toward smoothing out the guidelines and check wild hypotheses in product promote, while working with future development. This paper endeavors to illuminate product promote in India and to discover the effect of the SEBI-FMC consolidation and furthermore to investigate future development prospects and difficulties of ware promote.

KEYWORDS: Product Promote, shares, land, horticulture possess.

INTRODUCTION

Ware promote is a promote that works with exchanging different items. It very well might be a spot promote or a subsidiaries promote. In spot promote products are purchased and sold for guaranteed conveyance, where as in subordinates promote different monetary instruments dependent on wares are exchanged. Item prospects promote was particularly there in before times in India. Truth be told it was one the most dynamic business sectors till the mid 70s. However, because of various limitations the promote couldn't grow further. Presently that the vast majority of these limitations have been eliminated, there is huge extension for the turn of

events and development of the ware fates promote in the country. The Forward Promotes Commission (FMC) is the main controller of item fates promotes in India. As of July 2014, it controlled Rs 17 trillion worth of ware exchanges India. It is settled in Mumbai and this monetary administrative office is supervised by the Ministry of Finance. (Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forward_Promotes_Commission_\(India\)\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forward_Promotes_Commission_(India)))

Exploration Methodology

The current review depends on auxiliary information gathered from the sites of various Product Exchanges, Forward Promotes Commission, SEBI, related diaries, Government of India reports, and related sites. The time frame canvassed in the review is 2011-12 to 2013-14. Straightforward rates are utilized as measurable instrument in the current review

Future Growth Opportunities and Challenges to Product Promote

The association financial plan for 2015-16 saw the declaration of the consolidation of the two controllers Forward Promotes Commission (FMC), controller of wares promote with Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), controller of capital promote. The consolidation cycle will happen between September 2015 and mid 2016. The consolidation will create numerous chances for the product promote to develop. There will be better promote respectability as SEBI has the ability to assault, search, force fine and make a move on abnormalities. Items like choices, trade exchanged assets, climate subordinates, cargo subsidiaries will be presented, which will additionally speed up the development of product promote. With consolidation, it is additionally anticipated that there will be new members, who will go into product promote viz; Banks, FPI and Mutual assets. More around there will be infiltration of trades and delegates into one another's promote portion.

A great deal of difficulties additionally emerge with the consolidation. Observing extra labor and assets to screen the item promote is one thing that SEBI should investigate. Adjusting the protections and wares representatives to uniform guidelines is additionally a test. Another significant region where SEBI should investigate is that of actual settlements, as the conveyance and settlement process in ware and stock trades contrast essentially. Decision Product promote has an incredible potential to turn into a different resource class for promote insightful financial backers, arbitrageurs and examiners. Items are straightforward not normal for value promote. The retail financial backers ought to comprehend the danger and benefits prior to going into product promote. By investigating the earlier year's information, evaluating in item fates are less unstable contrasted and value and bonds, in this manner giving an effective portfolio broadening choice.

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OXIDATION POLYMERIZATION OF ANYLINE

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ABSTRACT: In the study, polyaniline (PANI) was synthesized using the chemical oxidation method of aniline. Identification of the obtained polymer was carried out by analyzing its IR spectra. The effect of various factors on the yield of PANI formation, including reagent concentration, oxidizing type, solution pH environment, temperature was studied.

KEYWORDS: aniline, oxidizing, polymerization, reaction rate, polymerization product, polyaniline, protonating agent.

INTRODUCTION

Polyaniline (PANI) is a type of electrically conductive polymer that exhibits ionic conductivity and electronic conductivity in the range of 10^{-10} - 10^1 Siemens cm^{-1} . PANI is also a unique polymer that exhibits redox activity, electro- and solvatochromic, nonlinear optics, paramagnetism, and other unique properties [1, 2]. In addition, this polymer has no harmful effects on the environment and biological organisms, is resistant to chemicals, has high thermal stability, and has a relatively low cost. Due to all the above properties, PANI was one of the first among the conductive polymers to be used in practice[3]. Today, the development of electronic technology around the world is leading to an increase in the relevance of scientific research in the field of studying the properties of conductive materials, including PANI-based materials. The consistency of

monomer links of polyaniline contains of reduced (y) and oxidized ($y-1$) molecules of N-phenylene-p-phenylenediamine[6]. The PANI structure has several different oxidation states, respectively, as follows: leucoemeraldine ($y = 1$) - a colorless substance, slowly oxidized, another form of emeraldine ($y = 0.5$) - the substance in this form is blue-purple, Emeraldine salt, formed as a result of its interaction with acid, is dark green; pernigraniline ($y = 0$) is a purple substance and its salt is light blue [6]. (Fig. 1)

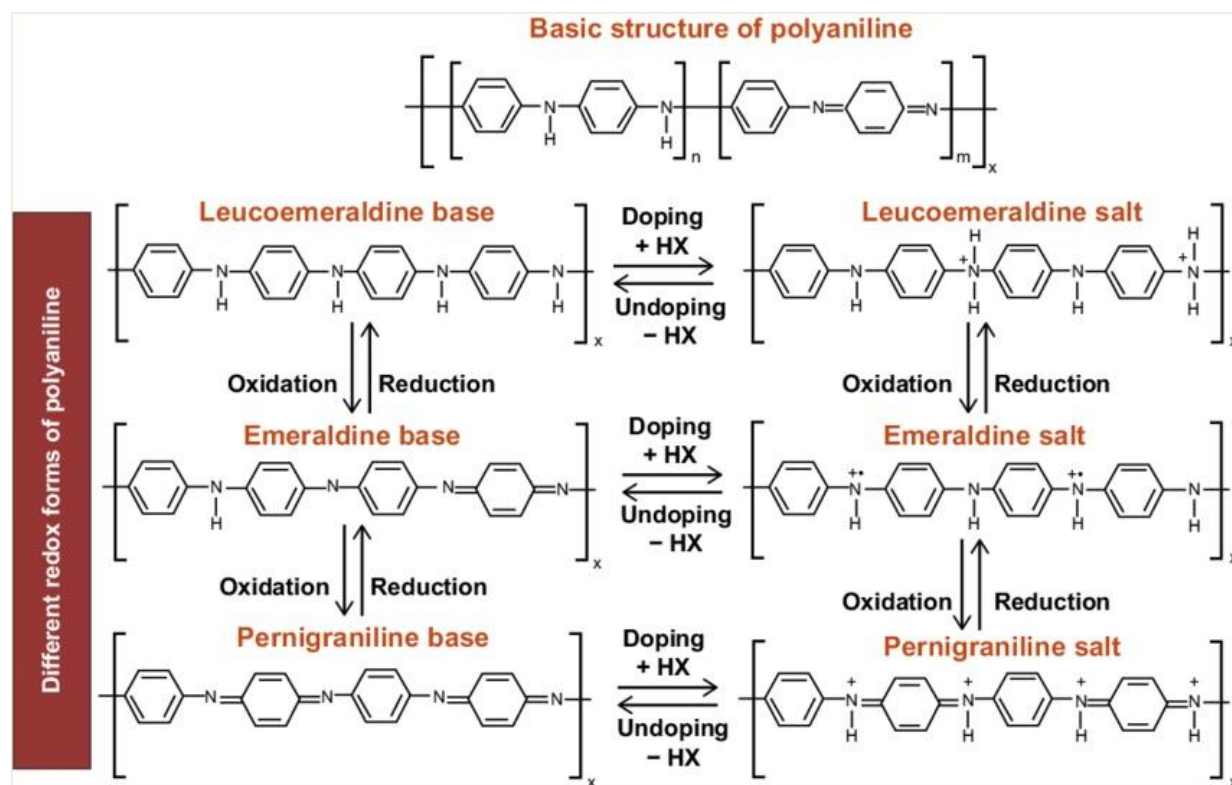


Fig 1. Different redox form of polyaniline.

In the production of PANI are mainly used methods of polymerization of aniline by electrochemical and chemical oxidation.

In this study, the polymerization method of aniline in the presence of oxidants was used for PANI synthesis. The aim was studied to the effect of the oxidizing type, their concentration, solution environment, and other factors on the synthesis of polymer formation, process kinetics in PANI synthesis.

PANI was synthesized by the oxidation method of the hydrogen chloride salt of aniline in an aqueous solution. The polymerization of aniline was carried out at 48° C for 48 h. The resulting PANI forms a precipitate in powder form. The PANI was separated from the solution by

centrifugation, washed several times with distilled water, and dried until the mass remained unchanged. The reaction equation of PANI synthesis is given below (Figure 2).

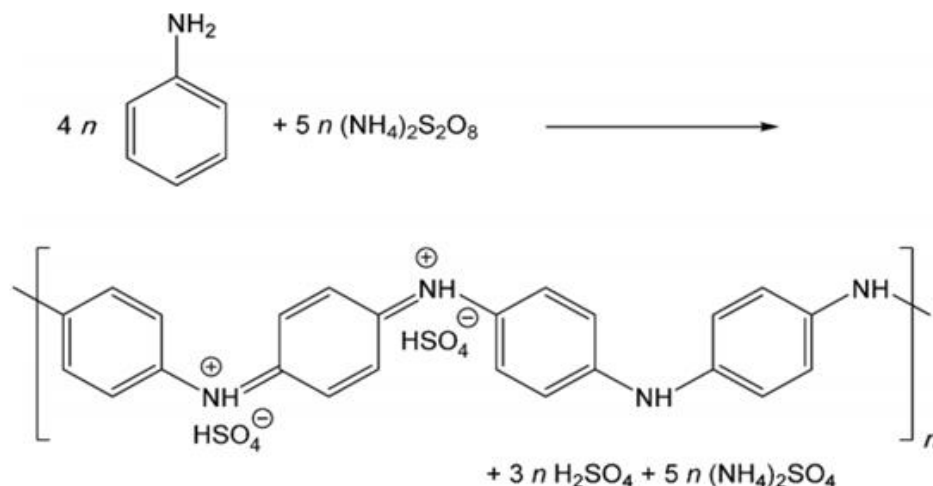


Figure 2. The reaction scheme of PANI synthesis.

The structure of the synthesized PANI was identified by analysis of IR spectra (Figure 3).

To determine the structural changes of PANI the absorption lines of the samples were taken on an FTIR spectrometer. The spectral region was adjusted to (400 to 4000) cm^{-1} .

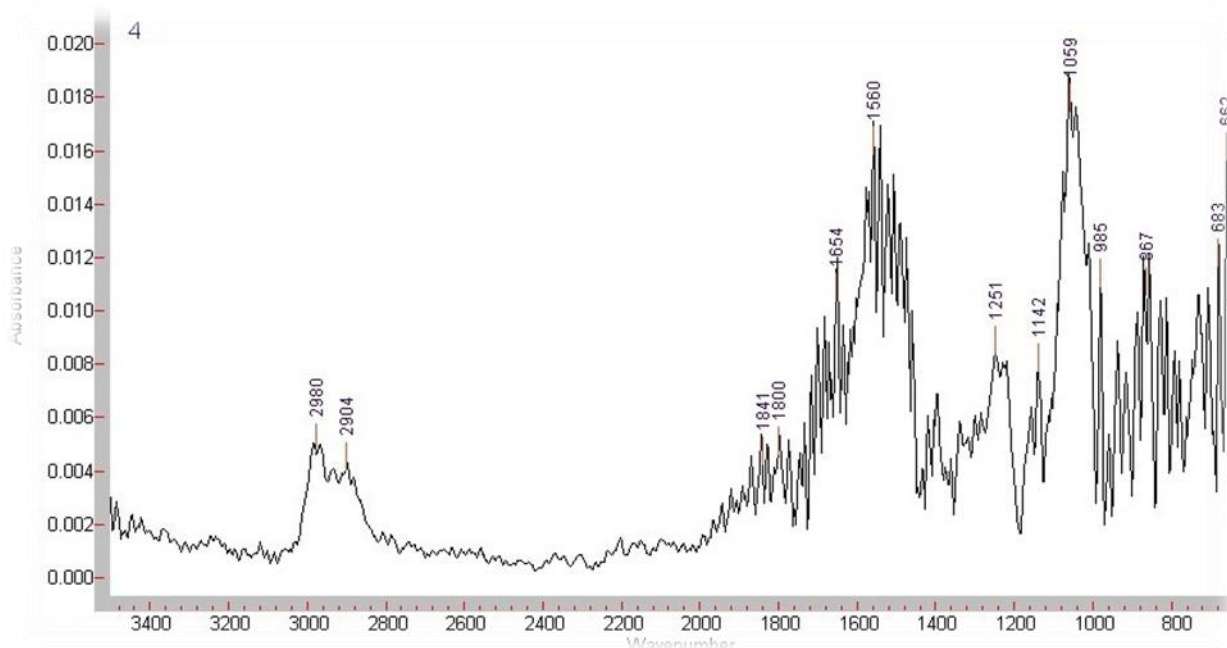


Figure 3. FTIR spectrum PANI-HCl

Functional groups containing nitrogen in the absorption lines in the 3400-2800 cm^{-1} range show, for example, stretching specific to the chemical bonds to the secondary amine -NH- protonated imine $\text{-NH}^+=$ and the C-H bond in the aromatic ring. Spectral results show

that the amine and imine groups form polyaniline bonds and that these groups are bonded to each other using hydrogen bonds[4]. 2000 cm^{-1} is a wide absorption range characteristic of the conductive form of polyaniline [1,6].

The $C \sim N^{+*}$ present in the long stretching vibration in the polaron structure of the polymer in the 1245 cm^{-1} field occurs due to the bond (\sim double bond or simple bond). 1147 cm^{-1} shows $-NH^{+}=$ specific stretching vibration from the most important groups formed as a result of protonation in PANI. The absorption of the $700\text{--}900\text{ cm}^{-1}$ H spectrum is specific to the C-H in the ring, which indicates the

bending vibrations of the para-C-H group, while the 808 cm^{-1} shows that deformation vibrations outside the ring.

CONCLUSION

In the study, PANI was synthesized by oxidative polymerization in the presence of a strong oxidizing agent ammonium persulfate. The synthesized PANI structure was realized by analyzing its IR spectra.

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AT NON-ESSENTIAL ACADEMY THE UTILIZATION OF ICT AT ANALYSIS SESSION

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ABSTRACT: The article manages the advanced techniques, ICT, intelligent training, the utilization of various frameworks which apply to the showing system of science. Arrangement of on-line tests and other sort of materials for control, the job of on-line issues and web is permanent in actually looking at the understudy's information in a brief time frame by an instructor on any topic and checking control works, altering, individual working of the students on any segment for the missing illustration, and in getting distinctive new data regarding that matter. The productivity of new techniques was likewise thought to be in this article.

KEYWORDS: Science illustrations, on-line tests, control works, current examples, self-tution, self-training

INTRODUCTION

At optional academy the utilization of PC innovation at Analysis illustrations concurs with the idea "it is smarter to see once than to hear multiple times". The utilization of data advancements in instructing of Biology assumes a critical part in changes acknowledged in schooling and furthermore in the gathering, adjusting of instructive projects. Completed examinations, perceptions and correlations by us show that to interest the crowd inspiration, improvement is exceptionally required. At the point when we show any sort of subject in trial and control class with various strategies apparently until we haven't made the crowd members, their discernment level will be least. As indicated by our perceptions, in the class or in the auditorium the most vulnerable understudy or understudy can be brought to the center or phenomenal level in the aftereffect of inspiration and improvement. Also, we have supported it in our training more than once. Making of sight and sound projects and PC course books are of the accomplishments of the cutting edge innovation. Such projects not limiting itself to help learning of natural information, verifiable occasions more visual and exhaustively, they might show various phases

of action, animal, presence of any breather starting from infections to the monster breathers. The upsides of mixed media show in correlation with conventional techniques are differed: visual show of the material, potential outcomes of sensible control of information, etc. For instance, when showing understudies the material on any article outwardly and relatively by ICT, the thinking capacity of the students creates, the showed information are profound and stable. While utilizing relative strategy, at first it is important to prepare students to the perception. In the mean time, their capacity of autonomous innovation use ought to be created.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Contrasting ordinary test illustration and the one led with ICT, without a doubt, we will lean toward the subsequent technique. Since capacities and benefits of ICT corresponding to regular strategy is noncomparable. In any case, there are no capacities and means in regular strategy like in ICT. It is difficult to accomplish such a sanity with simply just board and outline. In such manner "while showing new information without creating prepared examples to the student who are working over the assignments given by the instructor, the individual in question exhibits freedom in looking through some new way, mode the person "found" himself, or a technique". What's more, this is acknowledged by educators, understudies and students without a doubt and they attempt to benefit from the chances accomplished from the educated society probably. Since the cutting edge society put in claims the educators not exclusively to give information, additionally to put forth most extreme and productive utilization of all attempts for creating of critical individual characteristics of the understudies. Giving information on the school mustn't be a point, however it needs to play a method job in the advancement of the character. In transit data correspondence innovations open up colossal conceivable outcomes.

EXPERIENCE

We arranged a talk comprising of certain tables and charts utilizing web for Analysis showing technique subject for III course understudies on ""Analysis" strength. In equal gatherings these subjects were educated by characterizing control and exploratory class. That is in charge class by ordinary technique, and in test class with table and outline in slides. Educating of "Highlights

of high nerve movement. Discourse, cognizance, memory, mindset" topic by intelligent strategy with table, graph.

RESULT AND COMPARISON

In the educating of Analysis to check the proficiency of the utilization of ICT we coordinated free work of understudies utilizing PC, web, various CDs, media introductions during test at Nakhchevan city thorough academy. During the examination we recorded diverse photographs, graphs, photographs characterizing substance and actual cycles, intriguing depictions of plant, creature and human organs from web to CD and took them to school. We recommended with educators of Analysis about the analysis examples directing and did illustrations in equal classes. At autonomous works the utilization of PC advances is done in various ways. One of them is to use on-line reading material and media reference books for infotainment to the subjects. At these illustrations as per the subjects, in the on-line course books educational cards made by the instructor are conveyed to the understudies. On these cards they reply to the inquiries in the on line reading material, attract pictures understanding with the subject of the example and compose the information in the tables.

The examination of did tests show that in instructing of Analysis the utilization of data advances empower the classes to become individualized, which are one of proficient conditions in trim autonomous working capacities and propensities for the understudies, fostering their scholarly level, yet expanding the extent of the showed materials and nature of the schooling. During the examinations was discovered that watching to the photographs, charts on the topic by PC stimulates more interest in understudies. Since being a normal course reading a book can't give any extra data. Be that as it may, in PC it is feasible to get significantly more significant and interesting news from sites, utilization of CD, utilize distinctive program bundle and schooling process. For, in on-line reading material along with data, broad utilization of portrayals expands the perception. At the illustrations we led, we were observers that the students have more possibilities at the examples with new technique for insight, task, correlation, and survey. Furthermore, the students were energetic the illustrations to be directed by utilizing these new strategies all the more frequently. Having such sort of illustrations foster independency tendency of the students, and empowers them to propel confident thought autonomously. The

correlation of the task percent and effectiveness paces of control and test classes demonstrates our perspectives.

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DISTRIBUTION COORDINATES OF THE DIASPIDIDAE FAMILY IN SEED GARDENS

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ABSTRACT: In order to identify representatives of the Diaspididae family in the orchards of Tashkent region, 1 family and 3 species of pests belonging to the genus Hemiptera were recorded in the orchards of apple, quince and pear orchards on farms of Tashkent region. Three species of *Lepidosaphes ulmi* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Diaspidiotus perniciosus* (Comstock, 1881) and *Parlatoria oleae* (Colvée, 1880) from the family Diaspididae were found to be widespread, and 2 were recorded as dominant species. In order to create a species composition and GIS map of Diaspididae family in orchards in Tashkent region, 15 coordinates of pests in apple, quince and pear orchards were determined and a GIS map was created.

KEYWORDS: Orchard, GIS, area, generation, apple, pear, quince, coordinates.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan is carrying out large-scale reforms to increase horticultural production and create new local and intensive orchards. In recent years, the republic's horticulture is facing serious difficulties in the system of protection of fruit crops from pests. Many species of pests and pathogens that were previously of no economic importance are now beginning to cause serious damage to gardens. *Lepidosaphes ulmi*, *Diaspidiotus perniciosus*, *Parlatoria oleae*, and other pests cause serious damage. The technologies used to control pests of fruit crops in Uzbekistan have significant shortcomings and need to be reconsidered. The main pests of the gardens were not monitored. In view of the above, it is important to identify currently harmful

species in tax orchards and their taxonomy, as well as entomophagous mass pest species, the next step is to map the distribution of the republic - GIS and the use of new generation insecticides.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was conducted in Tashkent region, the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laboratory of Theoretical Foundations of Entomophagous Ecology and Biosteres, as well as the Agency for Plant Quarantine and Protection of Uzbekistan, Research Institute of Plant Quarantine and Protection. A total of 1 family and 3 species of pests belonging to the genus Hemiptera were recorded in seed orchards from different stages of development of the identified species and samples were collected.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The taxonomic analysis of representatives of the Diaspididae family in the Tashkent region was studied. As a result of research and observations, the following are the results of taxonomic analysis of representatives of the family Diaspididae in the seed of Tashkent region (Table 1).

Table 1

Taxonomy of representatives of the family Diaspididae, relatively common in seed orchards in Tashkent region (2020-2021)

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species
Insecta	Hemiptera	Diaspididae	Lepidosaphes	Lepidosaphes ulmi
			Diaspidiotus	Diaspidiotus perniciosus
			Parlatoria	Parlatoria oleae

As can be seen from the table, according to the taxonomic composition of the fauna of the family Diaspididae, which occurs in the fruit of the Tashkent region, 1 family and 3 species of pests belonging to the genus Hemiptera were recorded. Three species of *Lepidosaphes ulmi* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Diaspidiotus perniciosus* (Comstock, 1881) and *Parlatoria oleae* (Colvée, 1880) were found to be distributed from the Diaspididae family. In order to compile a species composition and GAT map of the main Diaspididae family of seed orchards in Tashkent region, 15 coordinates of pests in apple, quince and pear orchards were determined and a GIS map was drawn (Figure 1).

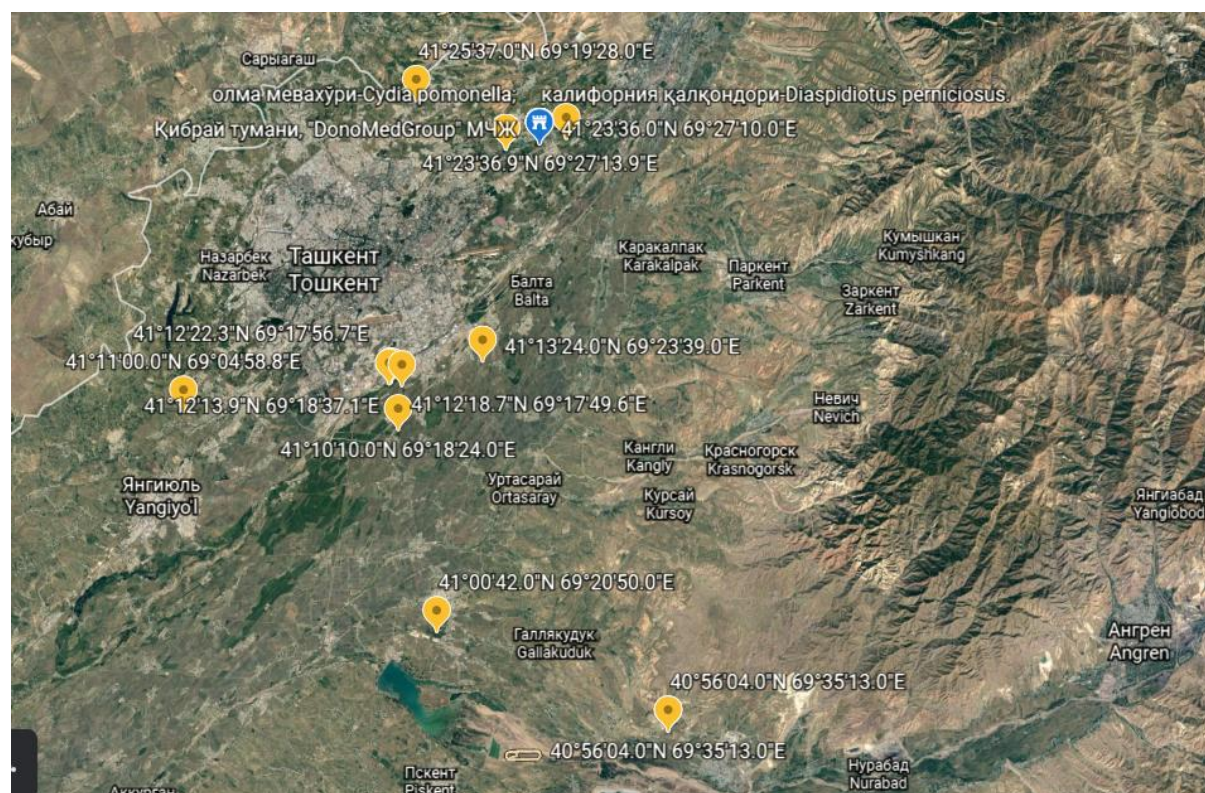


Figure 1. Coordinates of distribution of Diaspididae family in Tashkent region.

Class:Insecta; Order:Hemiptera; Family:Diaspididae; Genus:Lepidosaphes;

Species:Lepidosaphes ulmi.

Infection with *Lepidosaphes ulmi* in Qibray district of Tashkent region (41° 25'13 "N 69° 25'56" E), (41° 23'19.8 "N 69° 25'05.2" E); In Urtachirchik district (41° 10'10 "N 69° 18'24" E); Recorded in the coordinates of Akhangaron district (40° 56'04 "N 69° 35'13" E).

Class:Insecta; Order:Hemiptera; Family:Diaspididae; Genus:Diaspidiotus;

Species:Diaspidiotus perniciosus.

Diaspidiotus perniciosus infestation of fruit trees in Qibray district of Tashkent region (41° 25'13 "N 69° 25'56" E), (41° 23'50 "N 69° 28'51" E), (41° 23'36 "N 69° 27'10" E), (41° 23'36.9 "N 69° 27'13.9" E); It was recorded in the coordinates of Pskent district (41° 00'42 "N 69° 20'50" E).

Class:Insecta; Order:Hemiptera; Family:Diaspididae; Genus:Parlatoria; Species:Parlatoria

oleae.

Infection with *Parlatoria oleae* in Qibray district of Tashkent region (41° 23'19.8 "N 69° 25'05.2" E), (41° 23'36.9 "N 69° 27'13.9" E); In Urtachirchik district (41° 10'10 "N 69° 18'24" E); In

Yangiyul district (41° 11'00.0 "N 69° 04'58.8" E); In Akhangaron district (40° 56'04 "N 69° 35'13" E); It was recorded in the coordinates of Pskent district (41° 00'42 "N 69° 20'50" E).

CONCLUSION

A total of 1 family and 3 species of pests belonging to the genus Hemiptera were recorded in seed orchards from different developmental stages of the identified species. They were identified as 3 species of *Lepidosaphes ulmi* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Diaspidiotus perniciosus* (Comstock, 1881) and *Parlatoria oleae* (Colvée, 1880) from the family Diaspididae, and samples were collected. In order to create a map of the species composition and GIS of members of the family Diaspididae in seed orchards in Tashkent region, 15 coordinates of pests in apple, quince and pear orchards were identified and a GIS map was created.

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USE OF PALATABLE COVERING FOR ACEROLA SAFEGUARDING

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ABSTRACT: Acerola natural product is live tissue having high dampness content and which lose water and proceed with breath along these lines creating hotness and water to the detriment of food holds. New organic product can't keep recharging starches or water subsequent to gathering. Bundling assumes a definitive part in the improvement of acerola's shelf life and new bundling materials are being grown, the vast majority of them are gotten from sustainable assets. Consumable covering is helpful to the time span of usability of postharvest foods grown from the ground. Gelatin-based covering was worried lately attributable to its non-harmful, biodegradable, and biocompatible properties. We have effectively taken advantage of gelatin-based covering to expand timeframe of realistic usability of acerola natural product to roughly 30 days contrasted with 10 days as typical protection technique.

KEYWORDS: Acerola, gelatin-based covering, timeframe of realistic usability, postharvest, safeguarding

INTRODUCTION

Malpighia emarginata is a tropical natural product bearing bush or little tree in the family Malpighiaceae. The organic product is eatable and broadly burned-through in neighborhood market. The organic product can be utilized to make squeezes and pulps, nutrient C concentrate, and child food, in addition to other things. Nonetheless, customers like to the new natural product utilization. Their characters like sustenance, favor, and appearance weakened during the course of capacity and transportation inferable from water misfortune, searing, rot, etc. Rot is essentially brought about by weight reduction, through direct quantitative misfortune as well as through the weakening of appearance, textural quality, and wholesome quality. Happening rate is impacted by interior or inborn variables. Consequently, the business esteem additionally diminishes and many harms are caused to maker. To expand the time span

of usability of postharvest natural product, some viable measures including low temperature, changed environment bundling, illumination and covering, have been applied. Bundling is generally utilized for safeguarding, circulating and showcasing leafy foods and is frequently utilized in blend with other protection techniques. Nonetheless, the removal of bundling materials prompts biological issues and extra reusing costs. Consumable coatings are one of the most creative procedures for expanding leafy foods timeframe of realistic usability life; such coatings go about as boundaries to gas transport and produce comparative outcomes to capacity in a controlled climate. Eatable coatings and palatable movies are terms which are every now and again conversely with respect to food bundling. A covering is a suspension or an emulsion which is applied straightforwardly to the food surface, and later becomes changed into a film. Eatable coatings are typically produced using materials like proteins, lipids and polysaccharides; the primary polysaccharides utilized in this are starches and adjusted starches, cellulose subsidiaries, chitosan, gelatin, alginate and different gums. Meager eatable movies go about as obstructions to outer components and work on mechanical properties during taking care of, transportation and may likewise fill in as food added substance transporter. Movies additionally forestall the deficiency of and even increment unstable character creation, along these lines expanding item postharvest time span of usability.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Acerola natural products were bought from a neighborhood store of Mekong waterway delta, Vietnam. All natural products were kept up with at 8–10 oC until additional utilization. The natural products were chosen for their consistency, size, shading and the shortfall of harm and contagious contamination. Prior to testing, the natural products were left at room temperature (20 oC) and their surface was cleaned with refined water. Slender bits of the external surface of the natural products were cut with a blade and set on a glass plate for contact point estimations.

CONCLUSION

Acerola, when reaped has high dampness content and higher water action that gives reasonable ground to the development of microorganisms. Also, the biochemical and metabolic cycles don't stop; however the natural product have left their parent plants. The cycles like breath,

senescence, and transformation of starch and so forth add to the debasement interaction. In this way, protection of these new organic products turns into the top most need for the makers, sellers and merchants. Eatable coatings act by making a changed environment encompassing the ware, like that accomplished by controlled or adjusted air stockpiling conditions. The changed climate made by palatable coatings shields the food from the second it is applied until it arrives at the last shopper. To viably expand the timeframe of realistic usability of postharvest acerola natural product, gelatin-based covering as a generally advantageous and safe measure, is increasingly more worried in food industry lately.

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STABLE COMPARISONS IN THE KARAKALPAK PEOPLE'S DASTAN

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ABSTRACT: Linguistic research is increasingly turning to linguistic units as a subject of research, which make it possible to reveal the peculiarities of the worldview of a particular nation. Stable comparisons also belong to this kind of units, since they are the result of a long observation of objects of reality, as well as a centuries-old collection of information about the world around us.

KEYWORDS: similarity, folklore of the Karakalpak people, linguistic community,

INTRODUCTION

Comparison as a logical device defines the relationship between objects; to denote such relationships in linguistics, there is the term “similarity”.

In the process of active development of the surrounding world, a person constantly compares some objects and phenomena with others, draws parallels and highlights the main and secondary signs. According to V.M. Ogoltsov, stable comparisons are ready-made language units. (1: 159)

Comparisons can convey the attitude of their carriers: attitudes and morals, aspirations and inclinations. Apparently, it is no coincidence that comparisons, along with phraseological units, are given in the aspect of identifying cultural constants - components of the national picture of the world. The cultural specificity of comparisons is associated with cultural information stored in their internal form.

There are two categories of figurative comparisons:

1. Comparisons are individually creative or free,
2. Comparisons nationwide or stable

Stable comparisons rather capaciously reflect the speaker's worldview, his national culture, convictions and beliefs.

Professor Rosenb. believes that comparing something with something on the basis of some attribute, a person masters the surrounding reality, makes a certain labeling of realities, gives a characteristic. (2: 127)

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

So it is easier for a person to understand and comprehend what is happening around. You can compare everything: a person, human activity, his behavior, the world of animals, fish, birds, objects, phenomena, thoughts, feelings, emotions, etc. people. Comparisons, of course, are among the linguistic units that contribute to a more detailed study of the national picture of the world of a particular people. Being stable structures with a special internal form, signs and ways of expression, they are a figurative means that allows you to enter the national linguistic sphere. Stable comparisons are lexical units of the language. Comparison is called “the first step in understanding the world.” One of the main functions of any national language is considered to be the fixation and storage of the entire complex of knowledge and ideas of a given linguistic community about the world. Such knowledge is the result of the work of collective consciousness and is fixed in the language, primarily in its lexical and phraseological composition. Stable comparisons are recognized as one of the most numerous categories of phraseological units, which, due to their stable nature, allow the transmission of value and cultural information from generation to generation, ensuring the continuity of ethnic ideas. The value picture of the world is especially vividly manifested in comparisons, the subject of which is a person.

A stable comparison, especially in the works of oral folk art, is one of the main means in depicting the external world, the inner state and character of the main characters. The assimilation of heroes to strong, beautiful wild animals and birds is characteristic of the folklore of the Karakalpak people.

For example: Батыр деп мақтап өзиңди,
Аш бүркиттей талпынып,
Шығалмас таўға өрлейсең,
Алатуғын арысландай,
Ыңыранарсаң өрлейсең. (256-с.).

The bird burkit (eagle) and arislan (lion) are the standard of strength, physical ability, vigilance and vigilance.

The main figurative means of comparison are the world of plants.

For example:

Гулнәхәр атқан ақ масақ,

Гөзлеген жерден шығады,

Түбин тескен теректей,

Теңселип жерге қулады. (249-с.).

Түбин кескен ағаштай ,

Мәткәрим жерге қулады (249-с.).

The plant terектей, aғash (tree) is the standard of physical condition.

Figurative stable comparisons occupy a special place in the Karakalpak language and are the main linguistic means.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the stable comparisons in the dastans of the Karakalpak people have stylistic features and serve for the linguistic expressiveness of the work of folk art.

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MEANING OF ESTIMATION VULNERABILITY ON COMPUTERIZED MULTI-METERS

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ABSTRACT: This paper presents the alignment results with vulnerabilities of three computerized multi-meters to be specific A, B and C that are utilized in different confined conditions to comprehend the adjustment execution of the meters in both in ac and dc possibilities. The vulnerability (U_e) values are determined for both ac and dc possibilities at characterized resistance at set focuses 3.8, 38 and 380V individually. The adjustment execution of the meters A, B and C are viewed as in the request for $A > B > C$. The meaning of vulnerability esteems are associated by bookkeeping the adjustment history, use design and the restricted conditions.

KEYWORDS: Adjustment, possibilities, vulnerability esteem, resistance, advanced multi-meters, confined conditions.

INTRODUCTION

Metrology is the science that incorporates both hypothetical and commonsense parts of estimation which are made to comprehend the item quality from assembling gear and item testing gadgets [1-3]. In all estimations, deviations are unavoidable which might happen because of different factors like goal, wear factor, confined condition, use design and so on. Consequently, all estimating instruments must be aligned with realized standard reference source. A large portion of the estimating instruments are aligned at a characterized recurrence stretch in order to guarantee that the instruments are inside as far as possible prompting better precision of the estimating boundaries guaranteeing item quality. Hence, the adjustment of the estimating gadgets has become progressively significant in every single assembling field to meet item quality and consumer loyalty's. Subsequently, adjustment is a fundamental piece of the quality framework.

To register such estimations; the Ue worth ought to be limited however much as could be expected by spreading essential revisions to invalidate explicit blunders in the estimation of the test gadget exposed to recalibration after change. Accordingly, higher priority is given to estimations and its recognizability to the National Standards like National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration research facilities (NABL).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this paper, an endeavor has been made to comprehend the adjustment execution of computerized multimeter dependent on three years alignment execution history. The alignment information were broke down by bookkeeping the exactnesses, vulnerability of the Calibrator and the goal of the DUT to gauge Ue esteems for both ac and dc possibilities. The adjustment of the Ue esteems w.r.t. to the set upsides of each multimeter were clarified by associating the adjustment results with alignment records of the maker. The alignment execution of the computerized multi-meters and their impact on the nature of estimating boundaries were introduced by corresponding consequences of Ue and talked about.

On Comparing the air conditioner and dc voltages; the adjustment aftereffects of d.c voltage are precise than ac voltage. The vulnerability aftereffects of three meters contemplated in the reach 3.8V and 38V are viewed as solid, stable despite the fact that the meters are worked at various conditions. The floats in a. voltages are critical; as the vast majority of the estimating meters are intended to work at all conditions. The ordinary and rectangular disseminations have added to meter A's vulnerability thus it is truly dependable and results have linearity contrasted with meters B&C. Looking at the exhibition of meters; the variables adding to float in ac and dc estimations in the concentrated on potential reaches are: Frequency of the working multimeters fluctuates with the vulnerability of the each multimeter when worked a few cycles in a day, and afterward there is plausible of event of deviation in the estimations.

- The deviation might happen either due to misusing or activity of the appraiser or because of capacity in various conditions.

The vulnerability aftereffects of different meters are viewed as less exact contrasted with A which might be because of the impacts of temperature where temperature influences the exhibition of every single part in the instrument – from the least complex resistor to the most exquisite coordinated circuit[10]. The air conditioner and dc potential computations are addressed in ppm to improve perceivability of the estimation results for A,B and C separately and the variety is viewed as same for both ac and dc possibilities in Volts and ppm.

CONCLUSION

The adjustment execution of three advanced multimeters in a.c and d.c possibilities worked at various conditions is examined. The vulnerability is determined dependent on the alignment execution aftereffects of most recent three years. The outcomes are viewed as inside as far as possible however the Ue esteems differ imperceptibly with multimeter to multimeter. Contrasting the alignment execution of multimeters the Ue worth of An is viewed as lower when contrasted with B and C meters in both ac and dc possibilities. The variety in the vulnerability esteem in the concentrated on potential territory might be expected the power of utilization and limited conditions too.

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THE THEME OF WORLD WAR II ON DISPLAY ON THE SCREEN

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ABSTRACT: The article discusses the Uzbek feature films created in recent years on the theme of the World War II, examines the trends in its coverage during the period of independence. Uzbek feature films “Berlin-Akkurgan”, “Ilhaq” and “101” were selected as the subject of analysis.

KEYWORDS: the theme of the Second World War, the hero, the feature film, the period of independence, the national cinema, the idea.

INTRODUCTION

During World War II, the total population of Uzbekistan was 6 million 551 thousand people, about 1 million 951 thousand people were mobilized from our country, more than 538 thousand of them died in battles, more than 158 thousand were lost. How bravely they fought in the flames of war, how much courage they showed in the battles of victory and fascism, more than 200,000 of our soldiers and officers were awarded state combat awards, this is confirmed by the fact that 301 Uzbek boys were recognized as Heroes of the Soviet Union, as well as 70 of our compatriots were awarded the Order of Glory at three levels [2]. One of the significant tasks of our national cinema is to restore the memory of our brave ancestors, pass on to future generations the heroes of ordinary Uzbek families and, most importantly, reveal the terrible consequences of war and the importance of a peaceful life.

The theme of the Second World War occupies a significant place in Uzbek cinema. Moreover, in the last 4-5 years, when the task of the Uzbek cinema was to restore historical memory [1], to continue researching our history during the Second World War [2], the topic of World War II is again relevant. of the topical issues of national cinema. If between 1991 and 2018, only “Vatan” (2006) brought the war theme to the forefront, in the last four years alone, three films – “Berlin-Akkurgan”, “Ilhaq”, and “101” - have focused on the war from different angles.

How should the theme of the Second World War be understood during the period of independence, when in today’s period of socio-political changes special attention is paid to the

coverage of the theme of war !? For example, Soviet-era war films “adhere to a single ideology, have an educational function, the role of the Communist Party in defeating the enemy, the unity of the Soviet people and the Communist Party, the leadership of the patriotic spirit, heroism and humanity in the image of the Soviet man” [3; 160] prevailed. Now, from today’s point of view, which aspects of World War II are worth exploring?

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

For the first time in the history of war-themed Uzbek feature films, Berlin-Akkurgan (directed by Z. Musakov, 2018) is a war, and an attempt is made to observe the political and ideological views of the war years and their impact on society from an independent position. State and public figures, who are important political figures, were chosen as a means of identifying this.

In particular, portraying two great figures in world history - Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin - as participants in the events was one of the boldest steps in Uzbek cinema since independence. Because in their person there is an attempt to inspect the huge processes that took place in the field of pre-war world politics.

Interestingly, the film reveals through episodes that the war took place and that the tragedies of the war years were not only a one-sided reaction to the fascist ideology, but also the harsh policies of the USSR. At the same time, it is up to the viewer to draw conclusions about the actions of both positions.

If in Soviet-era Uzbek feature films about the war, the Nazi movement was understood only against the background of the Soviet man’s attitude to them, what he said and described about them, the “Berlin-Akkurgan” film put an end to this stereotype. was taken out as a separate hero. The audience was told what the Hitlerites were thinking, dreaming and planning in their own language.

In the feature film “Ilhaq” (directed by J. Ahmedov, 2020) the process of the war in thousands of Uzbek homes - the loss, deprivation, constant mental anguish - is revealed in the example of the family of Zulfiya Aya, who sent her five young sons to the front. This picture also shows the tragic traces of the politics of that time in the lives of ordinary people, the fate of those who lost their humanity under the influence of war and tried to preserve it, in general, various aspects of border life. covered in the old form, but in a new context. The novelty of the content lies in the fact that the film boldly shows what the ideology of wartime really was and what tragic consequences the cult of personality would lead to.

One such relationship can be seen in the conversation between the captive Ishaqjon and the Nazi commander. In this episode, on the one hand, the Soviet government, including Stalin, describes the tragedy of the Uzbeks in real enemy language, and on the other hand, Ishaqjon's statement that he came to the war not for Stalin, but for his mother and family reveals the truth of our national position. In particular, under the words of the protagonists of previous Uzbek films, such as "for the motherland, for freedom", the expression of devotion to the motherland, and in the background - devotion to the government and the party, led the way. Now, the fact that the heroes declare that their families have entered the war for peace means that the homeland starts from the threshold, the family, loyalty and devotion to the family is true patriotism.

The task of showing the spiritual victory of 101 young Uzbeks in the feature film "101", created on the theme of World War II, was to restore historical memory, to turn it into an experimental weapon in a special concentration camp. About the fate of captive soldiers in our national cinema in the films "Vatan o'g'lonlari" "Sons of the Motherland" (directed by L. Fayziev, 1968), "Vatan" "Motherland" (directed by Z. Musakov, 2005) and partly "Unutilmagan qo'shiq" "Unforgettable Song" (directed by R. Botirov, 1974), "Ikki soldat haqida qissa" "A Tale of Two Soldiers" (directed by Z. Sobitov, 1976). Accordingly, while 101 does not bring a new direction to the war theme, the problem it focuses on has a distinct approach. In particular, in previous films, the life of the concentration camps was mainly focused on the torture of soldiers and, therefore, the atrocities of the Nazis, while the events of "101" with Uzbek prisoners of war were aimed at interpreting them as great heroes.

CONCLUSION

Currently in the world film industry "war is one of the most popular topics for feature films" [4; 7]. It is important to note that in recent years, significant research has been carried out in Uzbek cinematography in this regard. The main thing is that these studies should realistically look at the realities of the past and try to convey the realities of history to today's audience.

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LAKE IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN CRAFTSMANSHIP

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ABSTRACT: Along with being the main wellspring of life on the planet, Lake has likewise assumed a significant part in man's imaginative excursion. Specialists have over and over addressed Lake in their works and even today Lake surfaces in fine arts all throughout the planet. The contemporary specialists of India have utilized Lake and its picture in their compositions models and furthermore establishments. My point recorded as a hard copy this paper is to recognize crafted by a portion of the main contemporary craftsman of India where Lake has been utilized as a significant piece of the establishment. I will likewise be dissecting these works as indicated by the utilization of Lake in them, attempting to comprehend the flexibility of its creative use.

KEYWORDS: Contemporary Indian Art, Lake.

INTRODUCTION

Lake is fundamental forever, on earth it is and this need since pre-memorable occasions has leaked in our craft also. At first in craftsmanship, as a large portion of different things Lake also was displayed in emblematic and adapted structure, yet with the developing prominence of practical portrayal in the fifteenth century Europe, specialists of the Renaissance time frame painted Lake from their perspective. The specialists over the course of the hundreds of years have utilized Lake in craftsmanship to describe stories, showing it in various states of mind and furthermore as image of force, particularly in folklore. In Indian folklore streams like Ganges appeared as a goddess and achieved hallowed space in the Hindu religion. Similarly in different areas of the planet also Lake bodies were considered consecrated. In the Greek folklore Neptune is the master of ocean where as the Ancient Egyptians considered Hapi the lord of flooding related with the yearly flooding of the Lakeway Nile. This large number of fanciful convictions are addressed in craftsmanship either by embodying the Lake bodies or portraying

them as emblematic wavy lines. Roman paintings with artworks of ladies partaking in the shower are one more illustration of Lake's quality in craftsmanship. In Asian craftsmanship also Lake has been important for some schools of painting, as in Pahari canvases downpour drops are now and then displayed as slanting lines tumbling from the dull cloudy sky and in conventional Chinese works of art the specialists some of the time show the quietness of Lake by painting a quiet ocean. Lake in its various structures has been a wellspring of motivation in canvases for the craftsmen throughout the long term. In compositional plans also Lake has assumed a significant part. Drinking fountains have embellished the metropolitan scene since the Roman draftsman's introduction to fabricate extraordinary reservoir conduits, to move Lake starting with one spot then onto the next, and the Romans are additionally notable for building immense public showers. The artists considered this to be a chance to show their ability and lovely wellsprings were made which turned into the establishment for future craftsmen to chip away at who were allotted with such an undertaking. Likewise counterfeit Lake bodies were made in gardens, town squares and castles in numerous different areas of the planet. The Mogul plants by and large have a trench partitioning the nursery region into four sections adding to the excellence of the scene. In 1892, the incredible impressionist painter Claude Monet, having gotten some land close to his home in Giverny, a town in Northern France, had redirected the Epte, a feeder of the Seine River to make a stream called Ru in the nursery. This spot turned into the focal point of his human and creative experience for a decent a quarter century.

There are contemporary craftsmen who have taken Lake in craftsmanship to an out and out new level by utilizing Lake as workmanship itself. Some contemporary craftsmen are chiseling the frozen type of Lake to make craftsmanship, while numerous specialists in Japan are caught up with composing and making pictures on fluid Lake. Here we see science's mediation in workmanship. At many spots in Osaka, public craftsmanship is made by utilizing this most recent innovation bringing about establishments like vertical pounds. Contemporary Indian specialists have additionally tracked down muse in Lake and large numbers of them are utilizing Lake or portrayal of Lake in their works. In this paper I will examine a few works of the main contemporary specialists of India and of Indian beginning who have joined Lake in their fills in as a significant component. The conversation will likewise bring to front the expectation of the craftsman while utilizing this fundamental wellspring of life as a component of their imagination.

CONCLUSION

Ice, snow, seas, downpour, streams, lakes and lakes all have been innovatively investigated by specialists all throughout the planet and over the millenniums to serve workmanship and they keep on doing as such even today. The portrayal might have changed over years because of progression of human reasoning and innovation yet the draw of controlling this normal asset which holds the help on earth interests specialists to try more. They keep on astounding us with their new methodologies but alluding to limitless potential outcomes that should be investigated. Indian specialists by and large have been fruitful in enjoying this interest. A dissident craftsman like Subodh Kerkar utilizes Lake to consider on some friendly message, spreading mindfulness with his specialty. Anish Kapoor then again is keen on its theoretical structure and auto created movement. Vivan Sundaram's anxiety while utilizing Lake in his specialty is to reproduce history with his work. Every one of the three of the craftsmen have utilized Lake in various ways to suite their motivation, each making amazing however by and large various show-stoppers from one another. This shows at boundless utilization of Lake in workmanship and furthermore at the readiness of Indian contemporary craftsmen to track down additional opportunities in doing as such.

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THEORETICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES IN PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS

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ABSTRACT: In this article, theoretical and legal issues in the protection of the rights of health workers are widely covered. At the same time, the article also touched upon the issues of protection of the rights of medical workers in the Republic of Uzbekistan and other foreign countries, social support and analysis were carried out.

KEYWORDS: the rights of health workers, protection of the rights of medical workers, social support, investment for health workers.

INTRODUCTION

It is evident that at a time when the Coronavirus pandemic is rampant around the world, the need for medical personnel has increased more than ever. Accordingly, not only the need, but also the responsibility of the medical staff, the risk of harm to them, has increased. The World Health Organization has declared 2021 the "International Year of Health and Care Workers" [18] in recognition of and respect for the dedicated commitment of healthcare workers in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. This year, the World Health Organization (WHO) launched a separate campaign under the slogan "Protect. Invest. Together". The reason for this decision was the urgency of the issue for healthcare professionals to invest in overall health, jobs, economic opportunity and equity.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the past 2020 and the current year, that has begun, healthcare workers have performed feats and shown courage anywhere in the world. Consequently, targeted measures have been launched to respond with dignity to their selfless services, to strengthen their sense

of satisfaction with their profession, and support them in any conditions and under all circumstances. In particular,

First of all, within the first 100 days of 2021, to supply medical workers with the vaccine against COVID-19, to ensure their good health;

Secondly, to honor the memory of all health workers who died during the pandemic, and to help their relatives;

Third, to mobilize WHO Member States, international financial institutions, and bilateral and charitable partners to commit to protection and investment for health workers, with the goal of freeing the world from COVID-19 and creating a temperate environment;

Fourth, to engage WHO Member States and all interested parties in a dialogue on the agreement on health and the protection of health workers' rights, decent work and practical conditions;

Fifthly, the implementation of measures by socially active segments of the world's population to widely promote the activities of health workers.

The campaign aims to further expose the relevance of investing in healthcare professionals to ensure overall dividends, jobs, economic opportunity, and health equity, which means ensuring adequate protection and working conditions. This requires additional investment in the training and employment of health workers, and it represents a general view of investing in the world's population as the basis for maintaining the health of each individual.

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While targeted reforms in the field of economic, social and legal protection of healthcare workers have been initiated at a special level in the world, special attention will be paid to what measures for the legal protection of medical workers are being implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan, what changes are being made in the field of their social protection, economic security, and working conditions.

As in other countries, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the current difficult conditions of the pandemic, medical workers have become real health defenders, have made a huge

contribution to the recovery and return to their native families of thousands of our compatriots suffering from this dangerous disease. What rights are granted to medical workers in accordance with our legislation, how is their socio-political protection carried out?

Over the past four years, a number of reforms have been carried out in the health sector. It should be noted that about 200 [20] legal acts have been adopted, including the Concept of the development of the health system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, it should be noted that the protection of the rights of medical workers working in the field of healthcare is one of the areas that is given special attention. From this point of view, it is advisable to consider the issue of the rights of medical professionals on a number of grounds. They are as follows:

1. Constitutional framework;
2. Rights stipulated by the labor legislation;
3. Rights defined by separate regulations;
4. Rights established by international legal norms.

First of all, every medical worker, as a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, enjoys all the rights and fulfills the obligations established by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, as an example, we can cite such constitutional norms as the fact that according to Article 27 of our Constitution " Everyone shall be entitled to protection against encroachments on his honour, dignity, and interference in his private life, and shall be guaranteed inviolability of the home", or as stated in Article 35 " Everyone shall have the right, both individually and collectively, to submit applications and proposals, and to lodge complaints with competent state bodies, institutions and public representatives", and also in Article 37 it is defined " Every citizen shall be entitled to fair conditions of labour and protection against unemployment in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law "and as stated in article-39 " Everyone shall have the right to social security in old age, in the event of disability and loss of the bread-winner as well as in some other cases specified by law". [21] The effective activity of state administration bodies and special management bodies aimed at regulating the industry is of great importance in the implementation of such rights enshrined in the Constitution, their application in the activities of medical workers, and the creation of favorable conditions for them.

As noted above, the rights of medical workers are also regulated and guaranteed by labor legislation. In accordance with article-16 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, medical workers have the following rights under labor legislation:

- ✓ for remuneration for work not lower than the amount established by law in the first category of the Unified Tariff Network for Remuneration of labor;

Categories of remuneration	Tariff coefficients
1	1,526 * Note. "To determine the size of the tariff rate (salary), the tariff coefficient is multiplied by the minimum wage established by law»;

- ✓ for rest provided by the establishment of a maximum working time (the normal working time should not exceed forty hours), a reduced working day for a number of professions and jobs, the provision of weekly days off, holidays, as well as annual paid leave (annual basic leave is provided for a period of not fifteen days);
- ✓ for working conditions that meet the requirements of safety and hygiene;
- ✓ for professional training, retraining and advanced training;
- ✓ for compensation for damage caused to their health or property in connection with their work (for example, payments made to medical workers during the COVID-19 pandemic);
- ✓ for the right to form trade unions and other organizations representing the interests of employees and labor collectives;
- ✓ for the right to social security by age, in the event of disability, loss of the breadwinner, and in other cases established by law;
- ✓ for protection, including judicial, labor rights and qualified legal assistance;
- ✓ defend their interests in collective labor disputes.

2020 is an unprecedented examination for the health care system of Uzbekistan, at the same time, a year of consistent development, acquisition of new experience, as well as large-scale reforms in the field of protecting the rights of doctors. That is, it is advisable to provide for measures to prevent doctors from contracting the virus during quarantine, and to exercise their labor rights by paying material allowances for infected doctors. The state budget allocated 14.8

trillion UZS for the development of the sphere, or 1.2 times more than in 2019, which is mainly mobilized for measures aimed at protecting the health of the population and ensuring the safety of health workers in the context of a pandemic.

Considering certain regulations that guarantee the rights of medical workers, it is advisable, first of all, to provide for the norms of legislation related to guaranteeing their rights in quarantine. In this regard, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to support employees of medical and sanitary-epidemiological services involved in the fight against the spread of coronavirus infection" was adopted [22], in accordance with which the rights associated with the payment of material guarantees to our doctors who risk their lives in quarantine and maintain the stability of public health are defined. It should be noted that according to this document, medical, sanitary-epidemiological and other employees who come into contact with patients with coronavirus infection, who carry out activities at facilities where infected patients are located, as well as in laboratories for the detection of coronavirus infection, for each 14-day period of activity, additional bonuses are provided in the following amounts:

- medical staff, laboratory doctors — 25 million UZS;
- average medical personnel, nurses-laboratory assistants — 15 million UZS;
- junior medical workers — 10 million UZS;
- other employees — 5 million UZS.

In addition, we can see that there are also separate amounts of one-time additional payments to medical workers, employees of the sanitary and epidemiological service and other employees in the event of harm to their health or deterioration of the condition of employees with irreparable consequences.

Two aspects are taken into account here:

1. employees infected with coronavirus infection in the framework of countering the spread of coronavirus infection – in the amount of 100 million UZS;
2. employees, in case of deterioration of their health or with irreparable consequences in the framework of countering the spread of coronavirus infection- in the amount of 250 million UZS.

At the same time, measures to protect the personal integrity and safety of medical workers are also being implemented on a large scale. Therefore, any encroachment on the free

activity of the doctor will negatively affect the quality and results of the medical procedure performed by him. Thus, in order to prevent such negative phenomena as encroachment on the life of a doctor, causing bodily harm, measures are taken to improve the "medical culture" of the population, providing for the implementation of an effective mechanism for protecting the rights of health care workers constantly and under any circumstances.

In accordance with the "declaration on the protection of health workers in a state of violence" of the World Health Organization, it is established that medical workers have the right to protection from injuries, protection from various attacks, threats from officials, employees of State or other bodies; to personal and property integrity.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, we can say that doctors, as a member of society and an ordinary citizen, have personal rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution and other legislative norms. At the same time, it is established that by virtue of their professional activity, they also have other rights guaranteed by special regulatory legal acts. As an example, we can cite material, social, and political rights.

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THE DIFFICULTIES IN SHOWING STUDENTS WITH PERCEPTIBLE WEAKNESS IN ZAMBIA

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ABSTRACT: This composition is a concentrate of one of the third exploration inquiries from a PhD an on-going review on showing students with perceptible debilitation. Still up in the air the difficulties in showing students with perceptible impedance in Zambia. The work was an endeavor to resolve the issue of helpless scholastic execution of students with perceptible debilitation in Zambia through deciding the difficulties educators face while showing students with perceptible hindrance. Among the variables that can be ascribed to the horrible showing of these students are the difficulties in instructing them. It was found that, educators confronted difficulties in showing students with perceptible debilitation in Zambia. Instructors experienced difficulties when showing utilizing responsive technique, descriptive strategy, bunch conversation strategy, exhibition strategy and request technique. The difficulties experienced added to the students' helpless scholarly presentation and homeroom cooperation.

KEYWORDS: Challenges, educators, perceptible debilitation, conventional showing strategies, Q & A, informative, request, bunch conversation and exhibition

INTRODUCTION

Educating is a course of affecting of information and abilities into the students. There is an issue of showing students with perceptible disability in the educating society. The issue is absence of utilizing suitable instructing technique to students with perceptible disability. As Sight Saver International, clarified that, low scholarly exhibition of students with perceptible debilitation came about because of utilizing the showing technique for students with sight. This issue has caused helpless study hall support and execution among students with perceptible hindrance

who end up with low training levels. It is stressing as in notwithstanding exertion by the public authority to give showing materials, train educators, send instructors and standard officials, few students with perceptible hindrance can finish their schooling. For example, the Central Statistics Office reports that from the age of five onwards, there were 12,754 perceptibly impaired people. Of this number, 57% had no instruction, 29% had essential degree of training, 11% had optional school level of schooling, 0.8% had A levels and 1.3% more significant level of instruction. The reasons for exiting school included social – financial variables, helpless study hall support and scholastic execution coming about because of utilization of conventional showing strategy and ecological risks. Essentially, Ndhlovu and Mtonga tracked down that absence of patrons, inability to fit the bill to grade 8, early relationships, pregnancy, being too large to even consider learning with youthful students, negative mentalities of the two guardians and understudies and disappointment by guardians to pay boarding and different charges for the benefit of their kids added to exiting schools.

The issue of neglecting to meet all requirements to grade eight actually gets over here and is a consequence of helpless showing strategy which prompted helpless homeroom interest and scholarly execution. It can likewise be suggested that, notwithstanding having different variables influencing movement of students the exceptional element is that of absence of successful showing strategy which influences scholarly study hall interest and execution of these understudies added to negative demeanor towards school by the actual students and their folks bringing about disappointment by guardians to pay school charges for them.

There is need along these lines, to get worried about such helpless homeroom support and scholarly execution of students with handicaps who are as of now burdened by prudence of having an inability in case they are to secure scholastic ideas, abilities and information and progress in schooling. To comprehend and resolve the issue of showing students with perceptible impedance, It became important to decide difficulties in showing students with perceptible weakness in Zambia.

DISCUSSION

The conversation depends on the difficulties educators confronted while showing utilizing customary instructing techniques. The discoveries of this review was that instructors confronted

difficulties when showing students with perceptible utilizing custom educating techniques. This was a result of the accompanying hardships examined beneath which they encountered coming about into terrible showing and absence of homeroom support of students with perceptible debilitation.

Informative Method

The difficulties instructors were confronted with when they utilized informative strategy were as per the following: Teachers had troublesome on the most proficient method to assist students with perceptible debilitation perform well and not fall behind scholastically and the hard to clarify drawings on the board and pictures. Kauffman et al (2003) hypothesized that, when showing students with perceptible hindrance the educator should utilize raised materials, for example, material drawings and pictures since un-raised materials, for example, graphical pictures is of no worth and help to these kind of students. The scientists were on the side of Kauffman and others' discoveries on the grounds that raised materials assist students with procuring the necessary data and perform well scholastically. Besides, educators thought that it is difficult to cause the students with perceptible impedance to become dynamic members during the illustration. It was contended by specialists that, students with perceptible debilitation should be given possibility by instructors to take an interest with the end goal for them to partake in the example. This was in accordance with the discoveries of Kennedy (2003) who observed that students with perceptible hindrance can take an interest effectively in the example if instructors include and train them to utilize their minds and thoughts inventively.

CONCLUSION

In light of the conversation of discoveries the paper infers that instructors confronted difficulties when showing students with perceptible debilitation utilizing conventional educating strategies. For example these difficulties looked by educators were as per the following; for Q & A technique there was an issue of correspondence, expressing of inquiries, no appropriate showing strategy, students neglecting to get what they were instructing. For descriptive technique challenges were neglect, helpless scholastic execution and resignation among students, educators felt tired and issue of imparting utilizing motions to students who couldn't see them. For bunch conversation strategy moves were challenges because of absence of braille

abilities, hardships of putting students in bunches where they could benefit, hard to screen students with perceptible impedance and assisting students with sight not to fear students with perceptible hindrance. For exhibit technique, educators had troublesome of showing students with perceptible impedance at coordinated level, cause them to get showings and check results, adjusting showing helps and adjusting of consideration given to students with sight and those with perceptible weakness. Difficulties instructors confronted when utilizing request strategy were the difficulty of concocting research theme, a few points being too hazard, reasonable aide for students with perceptible impedance, absence of time to be with understudies constantly of exploration, students introducing incorrectly results.

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**THE OBLIGATION TO PROVE IN ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS IS UNDER THE
RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BODY AND THE OFFICIAL WHO
ACCEPTED IT**

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ABSTRACT: In this thesis, it is stated that the duty to protect and prove the rights and legitimate interests of interested persons in the sphere of administrative law in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the responsibility of the administrative body and the official of the administrative body adopted by the committee.

KEYWORDS: Democratic Party, building, proving, citizen, administrative body, official.

INTRODUCTION

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev, in his speech at the congress of the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan on September 9, 2021, particularly focused on the administrative sphere, the reforms being implemented and being implemented in the administrative sphere, strictly noting that along with the procedure for filing an application to the courts, in administrative courts "now the duty to prove in the administrative court that the decision is not illegal is assigned not to the citizen, but to the official who accepted it."

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

So what does our legislation say about this. As for article 67 of the Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on administrative proceedings, if the first part of the article says that each person participating in the case must prove the circumstances on which his claims and objections are based, then in the second part the obligation to prove the legality of the disputed documents of administrative bodies, decisions of citizens' self-government bodies, actions (inaction) of their officials is assigned to the relevant bodies and officials. It is indicated that these bodies and

officials are also obliged to confirm the facts they cite in support of their objections, hence it follows that the duty of proof in administrative courts is assigned to the administrative body and their officials.

CONCLUSION

As for the first part of the article, it emphasizes that each person participating in the case, say the applicant, must prove the circumstances on the basis of which he puts forward his claims and objections, that is, evidence from which it follows that the burden of proof lies with the administrative body and its official, and not on the applicant. The applicant, a third person or a State body, its official is obliged to prove these grounds only if they provide substantiating circumstances or evidence. The duty of proof remains with the administrative body and its official. The speeches of the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the congress of the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan strengthen and ensure the implementation of this norm

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LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INVALIDATION OF DEPARTMENTAL NORMATIVE LEGAL ACTS BY THE COURT

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ABSTRACT: The article analyzes the departmental normative legal document, including from the point of view of its specifics. On the basis of scientific and legal sources, the concept and types of review of the legality of departmental normative legal acts of the judicial administration are analyzed.

KEYWORDS: departmental normative legal act, judicial review of the legality of the departmental normative legal act, judicial review, administrative court, court decision

INTRODUCTION

Today, the adoption of departmental regulatory legal acts in our country is being improved. In particular, these procedures have also been translated into electronic format. However, no matter how perfect departmental regulatory legal acts are, it is very important that it is possible to verify the legality of departmental regulatory legal acts in the procedural order established by the court on the initiative of individuals and legal entities. Thanks to this, a balance is achieved between state authorities and the protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals and legal entities.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In fact, article 44 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes a guarantee to every person of the right to defend their rights and freedoms through the court, to appeal to the court about illegal actions of state bodies, officials, public associations [1].

From the content of this norm, it can be understood that individuals and legal entities have the opportunity to defend their rights and legitimate interests through the court, which are violated by state bodies and their officials.

It is also clear that according to article 2 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan [2], the tasks of administrative proceedings also include the task of strengthening the rule of law in the field of administrative and other public legal relations. And strengthening the rule of law, in our opinion, is primarily connected with judicial control. But the peculiarity of judicial control in the case of an Administrative Court is that it can be carried out only on the initiative of the relevant interested person, including an individual and a legal entity.

In the scientific literature, it can be seen that the concept of recognition of departmental normative legal acts as invalid by the court is also connected and analyzed by the court with the concept of verifying the legality of a normative legal document. But the concept of "checking the legality of a regulatory legal document by a court" is considered a relatively broad concept, and this concept includes judicial control over the conduct of constitutional proceedings and examination of the legality of a regulatory legal document within the framework of administrative proceedings. Below we will touch upon the aspects of this concept that cause controversy.

Until now, the concept of "verification by the court of the legality of a regulatory legal act" has not been analyzed within the framework of our national legislation.

However, in the foreign scientific literature it can be seen that this concept has been studied in cooperation with judicial control and other manifestations of judicial activity. Accordingly, in some scientific views, it is also possible to find opinions that the concept of verification by a court of the legality of a normative legal act should not be separated from the concept of judicial control as a separate category.

In our opinion, the concept of verification by the court of the legality of a regulatory legal act is a category with special characteristics, although it concerns judicial control. Because during judicial control, the legality of documents is checked not only of a regulatory nature, but mainly of an individual nature.

Some researchers note that the concept of checking the legality of a normative legal act by a court is analyzed only on the basis of the control of the Constitutional Court. That is, in the understanding of checking the legality of a regulatory legal act, the main attention will be paid

to checking the compliance of a regulatory legal act with a regulatory legal act. In this regard, N.V.Vitruk stated that the supervision of the Constitutional Court is a check of the constitutionality of the actions, decisions and inaction of these officials [3].

We can partially agree with this idea. However, the court's verification of the legality of a normative legal act should be studied not only within the framework of the Constitutional Court case, but also within the framework of the administrative court case. Consequently, the verification of the legality of a normative legal act by the court is carried out not only by the Constitutional Court, this issue can also be considered within the framework of the Proceedings of the Administrative Court.

Based on the legislation of Uzbekistan, the following features of the court's verification of the legality of the departmental regulatory document can be distinguished.

Firstly, by checking the legality of the departmental regulatory legal act by the court, one can see the dependence on the creativity of the norm, which is expressed in the loss of its force by the current legislative act. The invalidation of a departmental regulatory legal act means its invalidation and, accordingly, its complete legal disqualification and removal from the regulatory system [4].

Secondly, the court's verification of the legality of a departmental regulatory legal act is a manifestation of the action of these courts to verify regulatory legal acts. Judicial control over departmental regulatory legal acts is carried out by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The regulatory and legal review of khujatni by the court is carried out in order to determine its legality. The Court checks the compliance of departmental normative legal acts with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and legislation having high legal force. The departmental regulatory legal act as a result of the audit, the court either confirms its legality or recognizes it as illegal. In particular, according to the Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Conduct of Administrative Court cases, a judicial departmental regulatory legal document may be considered as a violation of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and this departmental regulatory legal document may be invalidated in whole or in part.

Thirdly, the verification of the legality of the departmental regulatory legal act by the court is the activity of this administrative justice. Verification of the legality of the departmental

regulatory document is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the Code of Administrative Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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LEGAL BASIS FOR EVALUATING AND CERTIFYING THE ACTIVITIES OF A CIVIL SERVANT

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ABSTRACT: This article analyzes the legal basis for the certification of civil servants, the goals, principles, stages, the procedure for conducting certification, the activities of the certification commission, the conclusion of the commission, the decision-making process based on the conclusion of the certification commission, as well as the legal consequences of certification. The article examines the experience of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries in the field of certification of civil servants.

KEYWORDS: civil servant, certification, evaluation, the purpose of certification, principles, certification commission, conclusion.

INTRODUCTION

At present, large-scale reforms aimed at improving the system of public administration and Public service are being implemented in our country. The main goal of the reforms is to improve the quality of personnel, fill the civil service with highly qualified personnel, as well as increase the efficiency of the civil service system. The strategy of action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, adopted on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No. UP-4947, also defines the construction of the state and society as the first priority area of one of the main tasks. Particular attention was paid to further strengthening the role of parliament and political parties in deepening democratic reforms and modernization of the country aimed at improving state and public construction, reforming the public administration system, developing the organizational and legal foundations of public service, improving the "Electronic Government"

system, improving the quality and efficiency of public services, practical implementation of public control mechanisms, strengthening the role of civil society institutions and the media. As noted above, as the first of the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to reforming the public administration system, developing the organizational and legal foundations of the civil service, increasing the role of parliament and parties, further developing e-government and improving the quality and efficiency of public services. From this it can be seen that one of the priority areas for improving state and public construction is the reform of the system of public administration and public service by decentralizing public administration, increasing the level of professional training, material and social security of civil servants and gradually reducing the participation of the state in regulating the economy [1]. In addition, the sixth direction of the concept of administrative reform, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 8, 2017 No. UP - 5185, provides for the formation of an effective system of professional public service, the introduction of effective anti-corruption mechanisms in the system of executive authorities [2]. An important role in the implementation of the above measures, as well as in improving the efficiency of the civil service, is the assessment of the activities of civil servants, as well as their certification. By evaluating the effectiveness of the activities of civil servants, the formation of the most worthy, capable and professional persons in the civil service and the formation of an effective system of public service is achieved.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 3, 2019 No. UP-5843 "on measures to radically improve the personnel policy and the system of public civil service in the Republic of Uzbekistan", one of the main tasks of the Agency for the Development of Public Service is the introduction of a system of measurable indicators (the most important indicators) for evaluating the effectiveness of public civil servants and analyzing their results, the study of public opinion and the formation of an open rating of heads of state bodies and organizations [3]. The role of civil servants in achieving the efficiency and effectiveness of the activities of state bodies is great. Because the higher the efficiency of the activities of civil servants working in a state body is evaluated, the higher the efficiency and effectiveness of the activities of the state bodies in which they work will be. Or it could be the other way around.

In addition, the evaluation system of civil servants also serves as a factor of their material

motivation. For example, in accordance with the changes made by South Korean President Kim Dae-Jung to the wage system in 1999, additional bonuses were introduced to the salaries of civil servants. In accordance with these bonuses, employees who have achieved high efficiency have been introduced surcharges to the basic tariff. At the same time, it was found that 10% of employees who have achieved the highest efficiency receive 150%, 10-30% of employees in the range of 100% and 50% of employees in the range of 30-70% with a bonus. This will contribute to further improving the efficiency of the staff, especially the personnel functioning at the expense of the state budget.

In recent years, our State has taken a number of measures to assess the main performance indicators of executive authorities, in particular on the ground. Based on the instructions of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev which was given by during his visit to the Khorezm region on March 12-13, 2020, since April 2020, the practice of regularly evaluating the activities of the heads of the khokimiyats of the city of Urgench, Khazar, Yangibazar and Yangiariq districts based on the most important performance indicators has been introduced as an experiment.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

On this basis, the most important performance indicators – evaluation indicators - have been determined separately for the deputy khokims of these districts. When developing performance indicators, the authorized body has identified the Agency for the Development of Public Service under the President. Another important aspect of this practice is that, based on the above Korean experience, in contrast to the current norms related to the organization of public authorities in the field, the issues of material support for managers of these areas have become determined by the state of their performance indicators. This, of course, is one of the important factors of effective management [4].

The introduction of a system of measurable indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of civil servants, in turn, will serve as the main indicator for the certification of a civil servant. In this regard, the evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities of civil servants should be directly related to their certification.

The concept of attestation is used in explanatory dictionaries to give someone a characteristic, recommendation, assign a title and evaluate someone's knowledge.

In many encyclopedias, certification is the definition of qualifications, the level of

knowledge of an employee or student; a characteristic of his abilities, business and other qualities. .

As the analytical dictionary-reference book shows, certification (from Lat. attestation - certificate) is usually understood in two meanings:

- 1) Determining the qualifications of an employee or student, the level of knowledge, the quality of products, jobs, the level of activity of the institution;
- 2) characteristics of abilities, knowledge, business and other qualities of any person.

In Russia, the certification of a civil servant is carried out directly to determine the level of his professional training and compliance of a civil servant with public service, as well as to resolve the issue of assigning qualifications to a civil servant [5].

The legal institute of certification of civil servants, in turn, is of great importance in the course of public service. This legal institution is regulated by various legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Before talking about the certification of civil servants, it should be particularly noted that there is no single definition of this concept in legislative acts. In the legal literature, it is defined as the legal institution of certification of civil servants - a set of legal norms regulating public relations arising in the process of organizing public service, performing tasks and duties to exercise and ensure the powers of various state bodies [6].

Certification in a narrow sense is carried out in order to assess the professional, business and personal qualities of an employee, to verify his compliance with official requirements.

Legal scientist Y.N.Starilov believes that the certification of civil servants is carried out in order to check the level of professional training of a civil servant and his compliance with the requirements of a public official, as well as to resolve the issue of assigning a qualification category to a civil servant. Thus, the legislator defined two main tasks of certification: firstly, to determine whether an employee is worthy of the position (i.e., to determine the level of professional training); secondly, to assign a qualification category [7]

According to some other legal scholars, attestation is the activity of higher state bodies carried out in accordance with the procedure established by law in order to improve the recruitment of personnel for the civil service, professional development of employees, their placement, determination of the level of professional training of employees, their compliance with the position, as well as the assignment of the next qualification level [8].

Certification is an assessment of the professional qualities of civil servants. In some cases, certification can also be carried out in order to achieve specific goals and solve clearly defined tasks.

When studying the experience of foreign countries, it is believed that this institution exists in almost all developed countries, it is used to determine whether civil servants are worthy of the system or not, as well as to give certain degrees to employees through attestation. In particular, the lawyer scientist A.S.Adamovich writes in his work "gosudarstvennaya slujba": the primary goal from the introduction of attestation is to determine the level of knowledge and qualifications of the servant, which are considered one of the main conditions in determining any rank or category and levels for the servant. [9]. We can also see that having a career level of a civil servant, as well as an increase in the career level, depends on the work experience of the civil servant, as well as on the result of his attestation. In particular, in Frantism, every official is given a career. A career is a title that gives the right to engage in certain positions to a person who has it. Each corps consists of many careers, which in turn are divided into stages. Although careers and positions are generally interrelated, there may also be a complete mismatch between them. The rise in rank certainly does not lead to a rise in the rank either (just as in the army the rise of the rank and rank does not correspond to each other). Having a career is determined depending on the results of the selection examinations and the passage of the qualification upgrade. Career growth ishlangan depends on years of Service and attestation. Attestation is also a condition for a rise in position. In order to move to a higher position category, either the decision of the leadership, or the choice will have to be passed. Even when moving to another body, it is usually necessary to pass a selection

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing, we can conclude that I believe that the procedure for attestation of civil servants should be brought to one system. In addition, according to the results of the attestation, in addition to the above-mentioned assessments, again, the issue of bringing the civil servant to responsibility must be resolved. This will serve to increase the responsibilities of civil servants in the performance of their duties as well as their service disciplines.

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**SOME ISSUES OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OVER THE STATE BUDGET IN THE
CONSTITUTION LEGAL ORDER**

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ABSTRACT: This report provides scientifically based information on the fact that the relations of parliamentary control over the state budget are regulated at the constitutional level, as well as the emergence of the constitutional basis of parliamentary control over the state budget in foreign countries.

KEYWORDS: Constitutional law, scientific debate, state, public finance, parliamentary control, constitutional regime, rule of law, judicial control. Relations on parliamentary control over the state budget are regulated by the constitution.

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of the constitution basis for parliamentary control over the state budget in foreign countries has gone through a long historical stage and developed on the basis of many approaches. In the UK, for example, the emergence of a relationship of parliamentary oversight of the state budget initially emerged in the form of public oversight of the budget. This view is called the Disey System. Unlike other constitution lawyers, Disey puts forward his initial views on a system of full control over public finances in parliament. One of Disey's most important achievement was the incorporation of the principles of "parliamentary independence" and "the rule of law" into the parliamentary system of financial control [1].

While there is a wide range of scholarly debates on constitutional law around the world, there is very little debate on public finance and parliamentary oversight. In the implementation of the rule of law in modern constitutional regimes, the main focus is on judicial control. Discussions on parliamentary sovereignty focus on the relationship between the legal sovereignty of parliament and the functions of the judiciary and the prosecutor's office. This discussion partially emphasizes what kind of financial or other relationship there will be between the parliament and the executive [2].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In T. Prosser's research, he analyzed the financial position in the "economic constitution" through the concept of "regulation as a subject of academic discipline and practical policy" and adopted parliamentary control as the main constitutional principle of accepting and spending public control [3].

The Parliamentary Act is an example of their English-language constitution on the rule of law and parliamentary sovereignty. Wade and Philip compiled their financial analysis through "parliamentary oversight of expenditures and taxation". Jennings' focus on public finance was largely focused on the legislative and administrative aspects of government, but he still understood financial control exercised by the public as a fundamental constitutional principle. Thus, Jennings continued to constitutionalize Disney's public finances.

One of the most important issues in the relationship of parliamentary control over the state budget is the extent to which this procedure is regulated by the constitution. According to Article 78 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the joint powers of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan are defined as the adoption of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and control over its implementation. Thus, the basic law of the country directly stipulates parliamentary control over the state budget. However, the procedure for exercising parliamentary control over the state budget is not enshrined in the Basic Law.

The Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany has an independent "Finance" section, which regulates the main issues of budget formation and adoption. This section consists of 11 articles.

According to Article 114 of the Basic Law, the highest control over budget execution is exercised by the Federal Audit Office, which according to Article 114 of the German Constitution, is obliged to submit its conclusions on the profitability and correctness of budget management to the chambers of parliament and the Federal Chambers. The federal finance minister is required to report to parliament on all government revenues and expenditures, public debt. It should be noted that the budget legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany focuses on the integral connection of control with the organization of the budget process at all its stages. This was achieved, first of all, through a balanced distribution of powers, rights and responsibilities of all branches of government at different stages of the budget process. This ensures constant interaction for common purposes [3].

The Bundestag constantly monitors the quality of execution of the state budget and assumes responsibility for obligations that may lead to an increase in budget expenditures. Such budget legislation mainly helps to resolve conflicts between the legislature and the executive [4].

Section 7 of the Constitution of Japan is devoted to finance and contain 8 articles. According to the constitution, the government prepares a budget for each fiscal year and submits it to parliament for consideration and decision. A reserve fund may be allowed by parliament to cover unexpected budget shortfalls. All payments from the reserve fund must be approved by parliament [5].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that each state, based on the characteristics of its historical development, has addressed the issue of legal regulation of parliamentary control over the state budget. The basic laws have played an important role in this regard.

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THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF STATE-LEGAL REGULATION OF LEGAL RELATIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

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ABSTRACT: The article analyzes the content of the right to an environmentally safe life, which is part of the natural human rights to environmental protection and environmental safety, analyzes the views of scientists from foreign countries and its features. In addition, Uzbekistan pays great attention to human rights and their guarantees, the growing importance of law and legislation in society, as well as the establishment of human rights guarantees by the State, which not only develop relations between a person and the state, but also expand individual freedom.

KEYWORDS: State control, environmental control, state mechanism, environmental safety.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the state mechanism consists of state bodies, organizations and institutions, as well as a system of state enterprises through which state power is exercised and the leadership of the state over society is ensured. Within the framework of this structure, tasks related to the regulation of legal relations on environmental safety, including state functions, will be performed. A.K.Golichenkov and G.A.Volkov describe state mechanism as a legal system on issues of nature management and environmental protection, emphasizing that the basis of which are the means and methods (methods) of state influence (in the embodiment of its authorized bodies).

The state mechanism is not only an instrument of implementation of the function of ensuring environmental security of the state, but is also responsible before citizens and society in this area. Speaking about the responsibility of the state at the stages of development of independent Uzbekistan, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov said: “the most

important essence of our new Constitution is that it says that state bodies and officials are responsible before society and citizens, that is, the priority of the citizens' interests is legally strengthened and guaranteed" [1].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The implementation of tasks such as studying the activities of state bodies that implement the function of ensuring the environmental safety of the state, proposing ways to improve them and increasing the role of law in this is of paramount importance today.

It is known that in most legal relations, if the state participates as an equal participant, then in some cases it is represented as a special participant who has power over other participants in legal relations. The State may be a participant in legal situations that are not necessarily similar to each other, performing various functions. This situation encourages the State to put into effect the whole range of powers as a subject of law.

Charters, as a rule, are dictated by the process of state regulation of a particular network of rights. The process of ensuring the right will be associated with the individual functional activity of a particular power structure. Here we are talking about creating certain conditions for the maximum realization of the right provided for by the competent entity. In addition, the regulation of a particular process refers to one "regulatory" entity (all other entities are "regulatory"). In contrast to regulation, it can be seen that when granting the right, several subjects simultaneously, that is, each of the parts of the state apparatus, complement and participate in each other within their powers.

It is noted in the literature that various state bodies, within their competence, can not only adopt regulatory legal acts, but also apply measures of education, encouragement and coercion. State bodies carry out constant monitoring of the exact observance of the acts adopted by them and other relevant regulations. And in necessary cases, state coercion is used.

The State mechanism for ensuring environmental safety is the system of existing state bodies that carry out activities in this area. "The environmental safety system is an organizational and functional association of entities that ensures safety by finding and combining them into a single goal. In order to ensure the environmental safety of the facility (population, territory) to the extent necessary, taking into account local goals, of course, and to

achieve these goals, it is carried out within the framework of generally accepted legal, organizational, economic, material and other restrictions".

The structure of the environmental safety system is organized by legislative and executive bodies, self-government bodies, state and public associations and citizens within their respective powers.

The principles governing environmental safety include:

- 1) Organization of environmental safety, along with the system of functional and information communications, creation of a system of protection of the population and territories from emergency situations and other security measures (organizational principle);
- 2) Coordination of the activities of enterprises and organizations existing in a separate territory within the framework of an organized system (territorial principle);
- 3) aggregation (territorial-sectoral principle), taking into account the belonging of enterprises and objects concentrated in a certain territory to one sphere;
- 4) Organization of territorial associations of environmental safety.

The role of the legislative body in the state system of ensuring environmental safety is important. In the legal literature, taking into account the role of the legislative body in regulating legal relations, its priority in relation to the executive and judicial authorities is noted.

In fact, the section of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the establishment of State power also begins with the norms on the legislative body. When researchers talked about the priority of the legislature, DJ. They come to the following idea of Locke: "the body that creates laws for others should stand above others. The legislative power, according to which all members and other parts of society have the right to adopt laws defining the rules of conduct and capable of punishing their violation, should be higher, and the other authorities should "push off" from it and obey it.

Currently, when expressing an opinion on the activities of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan on the issues of human-nature-society relations, comments are made from the point of view of its implementation of the ecological function of the state. Indeed, speaking about the ecological function of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it should be understood that it is necessary to understand the state environmental policy aimed at environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, ensuring environmental safety of the population, the adoption

of environmental legislation, amendments to it and the implementation of parliamentary control over the implementation of these laws.

It should be noted that our scientific sources do not specify the activities of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of environmental safety. However, article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" provides for the powers of the Oliy Majlis on issues of nature protection and rational use of its riches, as well as on cases and events characterizing environmental safety. These include the exercise of such powers as "an environmental emergency, declaring regions an ecological disaster and an ecological disaster," "determining the legal regime of such regions and the status of those who suffer".

It is worth noting that when it comes to environmental safety issues, the powers of Parliament are somewhat broader than the scope recognized in the relevant literature (adoption of laws and control of parliament over their implementation). When it comes to environmental safety issues of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it also exercises powers that are not inherent in its nature, that is, do not fall under the task of "exercising legislative power" defined in article 76 of the Constitution. However, the powers of the Oliy Majlis are somewhat broader than those specified in article 76 of the Constitution. In addition to laws and decisions, it carries out, as stated in article 78 of the Constitution, "the definition of the main directions of domestic and foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the adoption of state strategic programs" (paragraph 5), "the adoption of the state budget and control over its execution" (paragraph 8), hearing reports of state bodies specified in the Constitution (paragraph 8). However, the study of the norms on the constitutional powers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shows that they do not specify the exercise of powers to ensure environmental safety, provided for by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection". This means that the Oliy Majlis should not come to the conclusion that, although it does not fulfill the powers specified in laws other than the Constitution.

Paragraph 21 of article 78 of the Constitution states that the Legislative chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan may jointly exercise other powers provided for by the Constitution. Based on this rule, it should be said that the chambers of the Oliy Majlis must fulfill the powers provided not only by the Constitution, but also by other laws.

A special place in the system of state security is occupied by management bodies engaged in ensuring environmental safety. They are considered "performers" in the implementation of the function of ensuring the environmental safety of the state. Such activity of these bodies is manifested in the practical application of the convention on environmental safety.

As you know, public administration is understood as a certain activity within the society, the main purpose of which is to create and strengthen the regulatory framework for effective activities in various spheres of public life, as well as its practical support and guarantee.

The State administration for ensuring environmental safety is understood as the organization and activity of state bodies for the implementation of environmental policy, that is, the development and implementation of measures aimed at ensuring the environmental safety of society and creating optimal living conditions.

M.K.Najimov believes that "the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is the highest executive body, adopts regulations (resolutions, regulations, rules and procedures) on the protection and use of natural resources; conducts a unified state policy; develops measures to prevent environmentally critical situations, natural disasters and catastrophes; implements measures to eliminate the consequences of natural disasters and major accidents; carries out international relations in the field of ecology".

In this regard, it should be noted that in the recent past, management in the field of nature protection and environmental safety was organized mainly in the form of rational use of natural resources. By the 80s of the last century in the former Soviet Union, activities related to the protection and rational use of the environment were carried out by close ministries and departments of the detachment. A number of natural objects (water, air) are regulated not by one, but by several departments. Ministries and departments, whose activities are usually aimed at managing economic spheres, simultaneously monitored the safety of the natural object under their jurisdiction. There is no single coordinating body that would unite all environmental measures into a single whole. All this in its essence led to a criminal attitude towards nature, and the saddest thing is that this attitude was carried out by the same ministries and departments.

The relevant activities of legislative and regulatory bodies in the field of environmental safety cover a number of processes of this safety. The study of legal relations in this area based

on the experience of the countries of Russia, Germany, the USA, Canada allows us to identify the following main stages:

- 1) identify the types of sources that can cause disaster and risk;
- 2) definition of the risk allowed by certain entities as an integral description of the risk;
- 3) to ensure the sustainable development of the state on the basis and based on the general principles of environmental development, etc.

When ensuring environmental safety, public authorities are guided by a number of principles in their activities. Among them are the principles of legality, the priority of ensuring the quality of an environmentally safe environment, the priority of an environmentally safe residence permit for a person, subordination of state activities to the interests of the people and society.

CONCLUSION

If we talk about the legal form of state participation in the provision of environmental security, we can conditionally say that they are in the following three forms: the creativity of the right, the implementation of the right and the protection of the right. Therefore, in ensuring environmental security, the state must simultaneously adopt the necessary legal framework and apply it in relation to the existing situation and, finally, ensure the necessary protection of the newly created legal relationship.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN CUSTOMS

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses the legal issues of using digital methods and technologies in the customs sphere, their importance in the activities of customs authorities and participants in foreign economic activity, the importance of control, its implementation, the experience of foreign countries in the role of information and communication technologies in the activities of customs authorities and participants in foreign economic activity, the role of ICT in customs, their implementation, protection of the rights of participants in foreign economic activity, the experience of foreign countries.

KEYWORDS: customs authorities, customs control, subjects of foreign economic activity, information and communication technologies, digital customs, remote payment of customs payments, digital customs, personal account of a participant in foreign economic activity; electronic customs.

INTRODUCTION

Today it is difficult to imagine an area that has not included information technology. What should not be perceived in the industry with ease, transparency and speed is becoming an important factor in updating modern information technologies.

In fact, in the modern process of globalization, neither the economic nor the social sector will develop without modern information technologies.

It is known that the role of the customs service in the development of the national economy cannot be overestimated. The use of information technologies and information systems in the

activities of customs authorities makes it possible to solve many problems related to the effective implementation of customs administration.

In this regard, the President of our country has carried out a number of works to ensure transparency and efficiency of customs authorities through the reform of customs administration, the introduction of modern and advanced information and communication technologies in the field of customs within the digital economy, the formation of a "digital customs", which is a logical continuation

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In 2020-2023, the concept of reforming customs administration and improving the efficiency of the state customs service of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as a roadmap for the implementation of this concept, was approved.

Particular importance is attached to the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies in all spheres in order to ensure economic security and stability, social well-being, and further improve the standard of living of the population of our country. In particular, a number of decisions and decrees were adopted.

In accordance with the requirements of these decisions, customs authorities receive documents and certificates having the characteristics of issuing permits from business entities engaged in export-import operations through the customs information system "Single Window" ("Single Window" BAT).

Border, customs, sanitary-quarantine, phytosanitary and veterinary control procedures for drivers, goods and vehicles are carried out by state control bodies on the basis of the Customs Information System "Single Window". As a result of electronic data exchange, drivers primarily save time.

It should be said that it is established that legal entities apply for the use of public services only through Public Service Centers or through a single interactive portal of public services.

"The strategy of digital Uzbekistan-2030 plays an important role in the formation of "digital customs", the logical continuation and development of "paperless and electronic customs".

After all, as the President noted, "it is important to actively involve advanced technologies and information and communication systems in the entire sphere in order to increase the gross domestic product of our country more than twice compared to 2030."

As a logical continuation of the above words, 2020 in our country was named the year of development of science and education and the digital economy.

Thanks to the introduction of modern and advanced information and communication technologies in the field of customs within the digital economy, the human factor is reduced, ensuring transparency and efficiency of customs authorities. In addition, time and financial costs will be reduced when processing goods and vehicles imported into the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan by road, rail and air transport.

Thanks to information and communication technologies, it was possible to quickly and efficiently carry out customs control of export and import goods. In particular, this makes it possible to identify cases of illegal trafficking of goods and material values imported and exported across the customs border.

Digital customs is a customs system formed on the basis of innovative digital technologies used in the customs sphere for the rapid and safe collection of customs duties, control over the turnover of goods, postal and money transfers by individuals and illegal trafficking.

Through a personal taxi installed in the system:

Creates an opportunity for TIF participants to receive real-time information related to the registration of all customs regimes across the customs border;

Reduction of direct communication of TIF participants with customs officers;

This system provides an opportunity to remotely receive relevant information in electronic form and submit it to customs authorities.

Today, in order to simplify and facilitate customs administration, important steps have been taken to further improve customs administration and simplify customs procedures only in 2020.

Within the framework of the "digital customs" principle, information systems in the customs authorities were supplied to 63 units, and interactive services were provided to 30 units.

The Customs information System "single window", which was introduced at border customs posts last year, currently has an electronic procedure for issuing 21 permits from 6 authorities. As a result, more than 29 thousand participants in foreign economic activity were registered, more than 500 thousand permits were issued to them.

Thanks to the risk management system, 82.9% of exports and 62.4% of imports were processed in a simplified manner. The number of examinations decreased by 1.7 times, and their effectiveness increased by 2 times. The time spent was reduced by 4.5 times when exporting and by 2 times when importing.

If earlier it took 2-3 hours to process customs cargo declarations, then as a result of automation, the process is carried out in 5 minutes.

Recently, the customs authorities have implemented comprehensive measures to introduce new automated information systems, including the "risk management system", "automatic registration of customs cargo declarations and the taqsimlash system", "customs value control system" and others. In addition, work continues on equipping border posts with modern large-scale scanning equipment.

It was pointed out that it is necessary to take the necessary measures to ensure cybersecurity and information security in electronic data exchange, to increase the level of protection of information and communication resources of customs authorities.

The structure of the customs information system refers to the enterprise that processes and outputs data. As in any production process in the Customs Information System, there is a technology for converting the source data into the resulting data.

The person receiving the customs data will evaluate them by reviewing and using this information to solve any problem. When evaluating information, its various aspects can be distinguished.

CONCLUSION

According to legal scholars, in the field of customs informatization involves the use of necessary technical means (technical means of customs control); information systems (for example, the

resource "personal account of a participant in foreign economic activity"); information technologies (for example, remote payment of customs duties).

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DEMOCRATIZATION OF STATE POWER AND GOVERNANCE IS AN IMPORTANT CONDITION FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION OF POWERS

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ABSTRACT: This article presents a scientific study of the principle of separation of state power and democratization of state power. Based on the scientific views of scientists, the emergence of the principle of separation of state power, the powers of state power, its relationship with the people is systematically analyzed. At the same time, the scientific views of thinkers who are mature scientists in their field have been studied from the point of view of time.

KEYWORDS: State, democratization, parliamentarism, separation of state power, presidency.

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that, over the years of independence, Uzbekistan has undergone major changes in the system of state power, the institution of the presidency, parliamentarism has appeared, independent judicial and executive authorities have begun to form.

The political and legal reforms were conducted in our country are aimed at democratization and adaptation of socio-economic relations to the requirements of modernity and the formation of a new type of public administration that meets modern requirements and priorities.

After all, “we must clearly understand that the process of democratization and radical reforms in all spheres of our life is a long and continuous process. We must step by step reach new heights, set new tasks and mobilize all the forces and capabilities to solve them^[1]”. Of course, when democratizing public administration, it is necessary, first of all, to formulate the principle of determining and restraining the mutual balance between authorities.

The principle of separation of powers was completely alien to him in the history of Uzbek statehood. Before Uzbekistan gained independence in the former Soviet Union, this principle was completely rejected as a bourgeois theory in terms of class. In the state administration of the former Soviet Union, the theory of separation of powers was completely refuted, all power was subordinated to communist ideology, and the whole principle of power became Soviet.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The democratic transformations that took place in young Uzbekistan after the collapse of the former Soviet Union showed the need to abandon the old despotic system and develop a new model of the organization of state power. The most important of these ideas are “a deeper introduction of democratic patterns and principles into public administration and the construction of society, ensuring balance and proportionality of power, that is, the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government, and at the same time their independence from each other, the organization of practical mechanisms for each branch to fulfill its tasks and responsibilities in life” [2].

The principle of dividing the powers of authorities into three parts, generally recognized in the countries of the world (since power is indivisible, therefore, its powers are distributed among the governing bodies), the norm providing for the introduction of three branches of state power in our country, the basic law of our independent country in article 11 of the Constitution establishes the division of the system of state power into legislative, executive and judicial.

Recognition of the existence of three branches of government means recognition of the need for specialization of power in application to the leading branches of state construction, at the same time, the theory of the division of the system of state power into branches presupposes full independence of the branches of government, and not their autonomy.

“The constitutional principle of separation of powers into branches is based on the goal of creating a system of checks and balances in the state mechanism, ensuring that each of the branches of government, having relative independence, has the opportunity to control and influence the activities of other branches of government ” [3].

It should be noted that "the importance of the theory of division of the system of state power into sectoral authorities in the current state development has been sufficiently, broadly analyzed and still analyzed in the literature" .

Since the principle of distribution of powers of government is applied to the socio-political life of our country, it is important to determine the origin of this doctrine, its primary source.

As the basis of the idea of separation of powers in the classical way, ancient Greece and ancient Rome are noted. The division of state power the printsip has a long history of its formation as an important method of legal and moderate organization of power and ensuring its functioning.

In particular, the first ideas aimed at the implementation of the functions of state power as a whole, the introduction of a rational division of labor between state bodies, the restriction of power from the point of view of human freedom were given by thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, Polybius, Tsitseron and Paduansky [4].

In his work "laws", the ancient Greek thinker Plato spoke about the construction of a state, each of which in a certain sense divides three categories of state institutions with autonomous powers – the supreme body that executes laws, the council that helps this body, as well as courts that deal with issues related to civil, criminal and death sentences. Aristotle points out that in the work "politics" any state system includes three elements – the first, the legislator who improved state affairs, the second, magistrates, the third, judicial authorities [5].

The views of Polibiy on the division of state power are also of particular attention. According to polibiy, state power is divided between the consul, the Senate and the people's Assembly, and the land and welfare of the citizens is ensured when these bodies are formed in proportion to each other "twirling", supporting and controlling each other. He considers such a form of management to be the most perfect and calls it a mixed form. Because it is the best unsurlari embodiment of any form of government, that is, single authority – in the consul, nobility – in the Senate, and democracy – in the people's Assembly [6]. The ancient Roman thinker Cicero also advocates the development of Polybius' idea of a mixed form of government, divided between the people, the senate and the magistrates, as an excellent form of government [6].

Centuries later, the ideas of the ancient thinkers about the division of state power are increasingly becoming bleak. Views on this in the Middle Ages N.Enriched also by Makiavelli.

In particular, he tried to show that in his works "the ruler", "the reasoning about the first decade of Tit Libya", "the history of Florence", a parliament was established in France in order to limit power, officials and ensure freedom, while in Florence there was a certain division of labor between government agencies and the advantage of such management [7].

At the same time, the idea of separation of powers in the scientific literature was put forward about the existence in the Bible, the Torah, also in the doctrine of the Confucius. Peter Barenboym's "3000 let doctrine razdelenia vlastey. Milk Cyotera" (M. In his work titled: 1966), he explained that the print of the independence of the court is expressed in the Bible; it is also based on the idea of the separation of powers in the famous work of the Confucius "Lun Yuya" (reasoning and dialogues) and the existence of a mechanism for the system of "intertwining" [8].

The founders of the bourgeoisie, formed several centuries ago, in their teachings, determined the need for a new approach to the nature of state power from a new point of view and a clear limitation of the main directions of state activity. The new political doctrine was also formed during this period of the theory of division of powers.

According to Professor S.S.Alekseev: "not only regulated power, but also an authority with strict boundaries, forms and forms were necessary, power was required to be moderate, not to oppress a person by his own nature, to ensure his subordination to the right in a society in which he ruled himself, in which the personal interests of each person, private property, high moral criteria prevailed" [9].

And the creation of a holistic doctrine in this regard coincides with the period of struggle of businessmen for their political rights [10], which is becoming increasingly important in the economic life of medieval European countries, as well as the development of the parliament as a state institution. English philosopher J.Locke (1632-1704) and French enlightener Sh.Monteskelar (1689-1755) are the founders of this doctrine, who created specific conceptions of both the division of state power and its independent implementation.

According to the philosophical and political views of the Locke, the peculiarity of his views on the division of powers is characterized by the fact that he gives priority to legislative power. Because in its interpretation, the relevant types of mass - governor activity are located in the order of paganal subordination, the first place in them is assigned to the legislative power. Legislative power is a high authority in the country, but it is not an absolute power, of course.

Monteske believes that the main purpose of the separation of powers is to prevent the abuse of power. If the body, the Legislature and the executive power are concentrated in the hands of any person or any office, then in this case there is no place for freedom in society, because there is a risk that the same monarch or Senate can adopt laws of a tyrannical nature and begin to apply them in a tyrannical style. If the judicial power is not separated from the legislative and executive power, then in this case, too, freedom will not find a decision. In the case, if the judicial power is combined with the legislative power, then in this case the life and freedoms of citizens will remain under arbitrary power, since the judge will be the legislator. If the judicial power is combined with the executive power, then in this case the judge will be able to be oppressive. If in one person or in one office there are three authorities: the authority to create laws, the authority to execute decisions of a general nature, and the authority to settle disputes between crimes and private persons, then in this case all will be complete [11].

Here it is precisely these branches of power that are not determined by the specific purpose for which the management of society is facilitated. This is an indicator of the legal nature of the whole statehood, the natural differences between the three directions of activity of people's power and the legal forms.

In the system of fixing one another and keeping one another in balance, the balance between the legislative, executive and judicial authorities is determined by a system of special legal measures, thereby ensuring not only the mutual movement of the branches of power, but also the restriction of each other in the framework established by law.

The Legislative network of State Power officially establishes the norms of law and general rules that determine the measure of human land in society and the state.

The executive power carries out the majoring power of the state. This is a system of organs capable of carrying out an organized complexion, up to the use of force. But in order to ensure that these powers are legal, they must be established by law.

The judicial authority decides disputes, determines the right of the subjects in certain cases, and the main thing is to guarantee human rights and freedoms in the case established by law.

The division of governorates means that the bodies of Parliament, executive and judicial power are independent within their competence and can not interfere in each other's

competence. At present, these bodies are given such powers that they can not operate without a fork from each other, and the powers of state power are carried out in harmony with the three independent sectors.

US President J. Madison commented on the division of powers as follows: "career powers of officials must be timed, the deputy can not hold a responsible position in the administration office during the period of execution of his powers, the right to impose a ban (veto) without voting on the bills, the right to dissolve the Parliament must be established, the people during the conduct of the, it is necessary to ensure the independence of the judicial Corps" [12].

Although the print of the division of powers is determined in each state by its own traditions, but the basis is of course determined in the classical way by the principle of division of powers of power. In it, a natural question may arise why the principle of division of khokimats was necessary, How between them it would seem that one could croak and keep one another in balance.

Of course, the division of powers of the governorship was explained by the following words of A. Hamilton. "Give power to the multiplicity they are beginning to give power to the minority, give power to the minority they are beginning to give power to the majority, so that the power between them should be so that they are mutually ticking one another." Obviously why it is clear that the powers of the authorities should not be allowed to accumulate in the hands of an organ or an official [13].

Therefore, the absolutization of the idea of a unity of state power is naughty. This inevitably leads to the accumulation of state power in the hands of one person, the individual power of one person or group, and ultimately to authoritarianism and social crisis.

Therefore, in order to limit state power in the course of its social development, to establish rectorate in the state system, to replace state interests with narrow personal or group interests, and thus to prevent and eliminate negative ills, such as restriction and violation of human freedom, humanity has put forward the principle of separation of state power.

CONCLUSION

In connection with the fact that the organization of state power is based on the division of powers, it can be said that in the issue of the classification of state bodies, in particular on the

"placement" of state bodies in the three branches of power, in the scientific literature, it is possible to say that an artificial attempt to "place" all state bodies [14].

"The branches of government are inextricably linked with each other and need each other and form a complete unity, acting as a state power. For this reason, they talk more about achieving a balance between the sectors of power when it comes to the current state of affairs [15]"

Undoubtedly, the doctrine of the distribution of powers can be included among the masterpieces of the treasury of socio-political thought of mankind. After all, both history and the present confirm the viability of this idea and the fact that it is eaten with social dignity.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEK ECONOMY BY DIVERSIFYING THE STRUCTURE OF EXPORTS

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ABSTRACT: The thesis describes the economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in recent years to diversify the structure of exports. Changes in the structure of exports in foreign trade have been reported over the years. Practical recommendations are given for the implementation of export diversification.

KEYWORDS: export structure, diversification, foreign trade, cotton fiber, food products, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, oil and energy sources, machinery and equipment, services, export volume.

INTRODUCTION

For the past five years, the Government of Uzbekistan has been pursuing an economic policy aimed at diversifying the structure of exports in order to develop the national economy. In particular, this policy has intensified the focus on exports in order to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in 2020. It was the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's Resolution No. PD-4069 of December 20, 2018 "On measures to strengthen and promote exports" radically increase the volume of exports of goods and services, expand the range of export-oriented products, balance the foreign trade. A number of measures have been developed to ensure and increase foreign exchange earnings.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

To date, the policy of diversification in our country is implemented mainly in three areas: diversification of the composition and geography of exports, diversification of industry and modernization of leading sectors of the economy and diversification of production.

The need to diversify the structure of exports in our country depends on the fact that the products that form the basis of exports (gold, copper, energy sources) belong to the group of non-renewable resources and cotton fiber plays a significant role in exports. the high level of

volatility in commodity prices is associated with the solution of problems such as the instability of revenues from its exports).

Diversification of the structure of foreign trade is carried out in two directions: first, to diversify the geographical structure of foreign trade, and secondly, to improve the composition of its goods. At the initiative of President Sh. Mirziyoyev, the export earnings of raw cotton are declining from year to year. For example, in 2015, 736.1 million exports of raw cotton in 2017 amounted to 477.1 million US dollars, in 2018 222, 1 million US dollars, and in 2019 it will be 281.6 million US dollars worth of raw cotton was exported.

From year to year, the number of finished products instead of raw materials in the structure of exports is growing. The share of food products, machinery and equipment, chemicals and chemical products and services is growing. First table below shows the dynamics of changes in the structure of exports of Uzbekistan in recent years. According to V. Popov, a professor at the International Business School under the President of the Russian Federation, the achievements in exports so far have been due to the diversification of export products and increasing the share of high value-added goods in exports.

Table 1

Dynamics of changes in the structure of exports of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2015-2020 y.)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Export volume (million US dollars)	12507,6	12094,6	12553,7	13990,7	17458,7	15102,3
Including						
Cotton fiber	736,1	637,3	477,1	222,1	281,6	146,9
Food products	1316,4	694,5	875,9	1097,8	1529,9	1443,8
Chemistry and chemical products	613	841,1	883,7	905,3	878,1	873,2
Oil and energy sources	2685,2	1713,8	1607,6	2666,8	2528,9	659
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals	824,2	708,6	914,7	1171,8	1254	1241,9
Machinery and equipment	159,3	220,7	354,8	212,8	427,1	442
Services	3061,3	3120,6	2474,5	3070	3434,8	2005

Others	1191,5	1350,4	1705,3	1734,5	2206	2486,1
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Source: Compiled by the author on the basis of data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It should be noted that in recent years, Uzbekistan has adopted a number of regulations on the production of competitive and export-oriented products. For example, a number of measures are being taken in our country to support exporting enterprises.

In particular, in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev dated May 7, 2020 No PD-4707 "On measures to further support export activities" in the amount of up to 50% of the cost of transportation of products for export The mechanism of providing subsidies for compensation will also be applied to the export of products by road and air.

CONCLUSION

Diversification of the export structure is important in overcoming the country's vulnerability to external economic risks, and in order to achieve this, all efforts and resources should be directed to the following areas:

- to prevent the national economy from becoming dependent on important areas of foreign economic conditions in the context of integration into the global financial and economic system. To do this, it is necessary to diversify the structure of exports, including increasing the share of ready-made, high-quality and marketable products for entering foreign markets;
- to study the demand for products manufactured in our country in foreign countries or to start production, to develop a strategy for entering and competing in the markets of such products, which, in turn, are exported. has a positive impact on the expansion of the number of products and the geography of countries;
- assisting exporters in reducing the cost of production and sales to ensure the competitiveness of our products in world markets, acquainting them with changes in foreign market conditions, prospective markets, the results of research on competitors, transport It is important to develop communication systems, implement measures to reduce transport costs by opening new transport corridors.

Increasing the diversity and volume of exports, diversification of foreign trade partners will play a key role in eliminating external economic risks, achieving qualitative changes in its structure, increasing competitiveness, and as a result, economic growth will improve the living standards of the population. serves the purpose.

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IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AND TRANSPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses the impact of industrial enterprises and vehicles on the environment, especially human health, the atmosphere, fauna and flora, soil, inland and ocean waters, and other issues, the negative impact of the scientific and technological revolution on nature and solutions. referred to.

KEYWORDS: greenhouse effect, factories, scientific and technological revolution, pollution, carbon monoxide, heart disease, lung cancer, climate change, animals, plants, vehicles, soil pollution, natural disasters, oil.

INTRODUCTION

At present, industry and transport, which are the most important components of the national and regional economy, combining the development of science and technology, are a key factor in the development of any region.

Irrational placement and development of productive forces have a negative impact on the environment, especially on the health of the population. Of course, there is no doubt that industrial enterprises and factories are seriously damaging the environment. In fact, two-thirds of the pollution caused by climate change is attributed to factories. Pollution from toxic and hazardous materials poses a serious threat not only to the planet's ecosystem, but also to our health. Industrial enterprises and factories cover a large part of the planet, although it is not the only factor causing man-made damage. Despite the efforts of governments around the world to reduce pollution of factories and enterprises, our planet is changing dramatically. Emissions from industrial enterprises and vehicles have an impact on the following processes: much of

global warming and climate change can be attributed to the rapid development of industry in recent years.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

When toxic substances and gases are burned, gases such as carbon dioxide and methane are released into the atmosphere. Because these gases can absorb solar radiation, they have a direct effect on the temperature of the planet. Global warming can lead to the following events: rising sea levels, rising temperatures, the threat of extinction of animal species, an increase in floods, tsunamis, typhoons, storms and other natural disasters, not to mention the risk of melting glaciers and contracting diseases such as plague, malaria, coronavirus, which can affect our human existence and contribute to the development of chronic respiratory diseases, lung cancer, heart and other diseases. Air pollution also affects our wildlife, leading to the extinction of plant and animal species. Manufacturing plants and factories are a major cause of water pollution around the world. Illegal dumping of polluted water, gases, chemicals, heavy metals and radioactive substances on major waterways harms all marine life and the environment. Of course, this is not the case in all plants, but plants in unregulated parts of the planet dump their toxic waste into the oceans or rivers and get rid of it much cheaper. Soil pollution is often caused by industrial waste dumping.

These chemicals disrupt soil fertility, reduce crop yields, and even lead to contamination of the foods we consume. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 5% of patients diagnosed with lung cancer are associated with the above lesions. In addition, chest infections are a cause of damage to a small part of heart disease.

Due to our strong demand for wood, coal and oil, many problems related to nature arise. Our prospecting and development poses a threat to the natural landscape. Deforestation is leading to the destruction of native animals and other wildlife. Mining also forces animals to look for a place to live, in the hope of survival. Oil spills, accidental spills, are a nuisance to wildlife. For all of the above reasons, many species are on the verge of extinction, and if we do not reduce the amount of damage to the planet, many more species will face the same fate.

Another major indicator of damage is vehicles. But even so, people can change a lot. In the second half of the eighteenth century, manual labor began to be replaced by mechanical inventions, which in turn increased the use of coal and petroleum fuels. Naturally, cars, steam trains, boats, planes run on fossil fuels. When they are lit, they emit large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, which causes the planet to heat up much faster and at higher temperatures than before the industrial revolution, leading to climate change and the "greenhouse effect" observed in the twenty-first century. In 2017, the U.S. transportation sector accounted for the largest 29 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in the country. Globally, transport accounts for 15-20% of annual emissions. Concerns about climate change are taking steps to mitigate the impact of transport on the earth's atmosphere. While automakers are developing and promoting electric vehicles, scientists are studying alternative energy sources.

Created from renewable energy sources, these fuel cells help eliminate dependence on fossil fuels. Electric railways and high-speed trains emit less carbon dioxide than traditional diesel trains. Some countries, such as the United Kingdom, are considering the introduction of a "frequent flight fee", which will gradually introduce personal taxes for flights in the same year. For short distances, walking or cycling is a clear choice to reduce or eliminate carbon emissions. Buses are better than trolleybuses, subways are better than driving, because the more people travel in a vehicle, the less carbon footprint per person.

In all cases of long-distance travel, the use of trains has a much lower emissions than aircraft, if it is an electric train (electric trains have twice less damage than diesel trains). Although cars, trains, and buses have more emissions than others, the fact that the car travels in large numbers causes less damage than air travel. It is advisable to replace short flights with car or train travel. There are some general rules for reducing carbon footprint unless there is an alternative to using air travel. Emissions vary widely across different airlines and cars and vary greatly between them. The following figure shows the time required to eliminate some of the waste in our daily lives.

It is appropriate to analyze these indicators by Uzbekistan and regions. There are more than 2.5 million vehicles owned by individuals in the country, 93% of which are cars. As of January 1, 2020,

there are 2,580,133 vehicles owned by individuals in Uzbekistan. Information service of the State Statistics Committee.

According to the State Statistics Committee, of these vehicles: Cars - 2 410 421 (93%); Trucks - 150 294 (5.8%); Buses - 5 072 (0.2 %); Minibuses - 10 590 (0.4%); Special vehicles - 3 756 (0.1%). Tashkent (417 646), Samarkand (311 997) and Fergana are the largest in the country. Mother (243,230), Tashkent region (253073), Kashkadarya (207351), Andijan region (179 625), Bukhara (178 377), Khorezm (169860), Namangan (161165), Surkhandarya (142 092), indicators The population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (115021), Navoi region (79825), Jizzakh region (70397) has the lowest number of vehicles (all indicators for the regions are 1- attached to the table).

The Center for Economic Research and Reform under the President reported in February that more than 3 million vehicles were registered in Uzbekistan, 89% of which were cars. In terms of indicators, the highest figures fall on Tashkent, which is also home to car pollution. During the year, Tashkent's air was polluted with 426 tons of toxic gases. At the same time, vehicles account for 395 tons or 90%. In 2018, Uzbekistan emitted 2,449,000 tons of toxic gases, 60% of which came from vehicles, which is three times higher than the standards set in developed countries. Urban transport is a major source of urban air pollution, including nitrogen dioxide. There are more than 2 million registered vehicles in the country, of which 450,000 are in Tashkent. About 50,000 cars from other regions and countries enter the city every year.

About 75% of vehicles in the capital run on gasoline and diesel fuel, and 25% on gas. When one ton of diesel fuel burns, 208 kg of pollutants are released into the atmosphere, which is 3 times less than in gas.

Vehicles emit more than 200 harmful substances into the atmosphere, including carbon, aldehydes, dry matter, nitrogen oxides. These substances, which accumulate in the surface layers of the atmosphere where people breathe, react with ultraviolet light to form more harmful compounds.

According to the Committee on Ecology, in 2018, industrial enterprises accounted for 36.2% of total emissions. The majority of industrial facilities - 37.9% - are in the Tashkent region.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the optimization of industrial plants and automobiles. Development of measures to reduce damage to nature. Improving the process of relocating industrial enterprises as far as possible from settlements and waste recycling. It is expedient to accelerate the transition of vehicles, especially cars, to alternative energy, and to continue to educate people.

Table 1

	Uzbekistan	2580133
	Tashkent	417646
	Samarkand	311997
	Tashkent	253073
	Fergana	243230
	Kashkadarya	207351
	Andijon	179625
	Buxoro	178377
	Khorezm	169860
0	Namangan	161165
1	Surxondaryo	142092
2	Karakalpakstan	115021
3	Navoi	79825
4	Jizzax	70397

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EVALUATE TO DAMPNESS FROM SWAY REPRODUCE INKS TO DAMPNESS AND THE CLIMATE

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ABSTRACT: Synthetics can be hazardous for the climate because of their creation, handling and use. In the reproduce business utilized in the creation, the most presented to risks of unstable natural mixtures. The synthetic substances can hinder representatives' wellbeing and contaminate the climate. The most inescapable synthetic substances in print machines are engineers, fixers, solvents, paints, stains, glues and cleaners. Unsafe substances in the body can be entered: breathing, eating through food and beverages and contact with skin and eyes. The synthetic substances utilized for the reproduce of harm representatives' wellbeing, and can have dependable impacts on the climate since they contain unstable natural mixtures. Unstable mixtures are the reason for different infections like malignancy and mutagenic changes in generation. Unstable mixtures radiated into the environment respond with nitrogen oxides and ozone building different mixtures that influence air contamination. VOC influences the nature of water and soil. Unstable natural mixtures noticeable all around address 98% of complete arrivals of poisonous substances in the reproduce business. Unstable natural mixtures are available in all reproduce methods: offset reproduce, intaglio reproduce, screen reproduce, cushion reproduce, flexo reproduce and even with advanced reproduce.

KEYWORDS: Reproduce inks, shades, solvents, assurance evaluate

INTRODUCTION

Over the most recent thirty years there has been an expanding worldwide worry about the effect on human wellbeing which is inferable from natural contamination, specifically, the worldwide weight of infection. The World Health Organization (WHO) gauges that with regards

to a fourth of sicknesses confronting mankind today that emerge because of delayed openness to natural contamination. The vast majority of these sicknesses are identified with the climate, it isn't not difficult to identify and can be gained during adolescence and shows itself later in adulthood. The best adverse consequence of reproduce ink by dampness and living climate are called. dissolvable inks - colors that have a high substance of dissolvable. Shadings dependent on liquor utilize different solvents are the significant wellsprings of contamination. Notwithstanding, reproduce inks dependent on liquor because of instability of these substances speeds up the reproduce system, broadening the utilization of the reproduce structure and further develops ink move to the substrate contrasted with the other option colors. When reproduce shading oil-based or liquor need to introduce framedampness for reuse dissolvable.

COLORS FOR OFFSET REPRODUCE

The offset reproduce procedure used to stain explicit synthesis that is extremely mind boggling. The justification for this intricacy is the way that during the reproduce color should fulfill numerous prerequisites to be incurred for the printed components on the structure, and moved to the offset chamber lastly to the printed surface. The offset colors should be very thick, should have positive tenacity, abundance, great scattering, and should not shift emulsifying and conditioning. Their dynamic consistency doesn't surpass the constraint of 40-100 Pa*s. Prints delivered utilizing offset strategy is viewed as exceptionally top notch, and it is feasible to recreate the best subtleties. In its organization contains a color: cover, shade and different added substances. The measure of fillers and added substances in paints will straightforwardly affect the consistency and the expense of colors and print quality. It is hence critical to plan a long time prior to utilizing color. For great overlay reproduce components, 5 colors should be more prominent pigmentisanost. The offset of colors should be made of shades with a high return and high fixation. Furthermore, offset ink should not annihilate offset elastic and cause it to grow. Shading may not be excessively weaken, it might cause a helpless acknowledgment of the paper. Then again it is realized that shades in the paint should be emulsified to accomplish the equilibrium water colors. At the point when we talk about the value, colors and join the most costly part colors. To decrease the cost of the colorant is added to the less expensive filler

that lessens the grouping of shade. Such changes decreased the yield of tones, but it is as yet conceivable to get great print.

CONCLUSION

Satisfactory shields against the adverse consequence of reproduce ink must be planned with an itemized information on their dangerous properties, technique for application, level, type and span of openness of laborers and any remaining fundamental data. The best proportion of wellbeing at dampness from openness to realistic shadings and mixtures that are freed surely the substitution of risky substances innocuous or less destructive. In this sense, the utilization of harmless to the ecosystem paint other than making a critical commitment to the assurance of the climate, and dampness on the security and strength of representatives, for the insurance of life and dampnessplace are inseparably connected. Just limited quantities of weighty metals are as yet present in certain sorts of reproduce inks (eg , iron and manganese in the mineral colors, cobalt as a specialist for drying paint and copper in natural shades, blue and green), which can quantitatively be endured as far as wellbeing and dampnessplace.

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MOTIVATION PROBLEM IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses the problems of art formation in preschool children.

KEYWORDS: Motive, preschool age, children.

INTRODUCTION

Human development is a very complex process. It occurs under the influence of external influences and internal forces. The natural and social environment that surrounds man to external factors, it also includes activities aimed at the formation of certain traits in children. Internal factors include biological and genetic factors.

In the process of development, the child is involved in various types of activities (games, work, study, sports, etc) and enter into a dialogue (with parents, peers, caregivers and more). In doing so, he shows a characteristic activity. It helps to have a certain social experience.

For each stage of a child's development, one of the main activities is leadership. One type is replaced by another, however, each new type of activity occurs within the previous one.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Communication is important for the normal development of a child from birth. Only in the process of communication can a child master human speech. This, in turn, plays a leading role in children's activities and in mastering the environment.

Personal development is a draining force it is the contradiction that arises between a child's need and the ability to satisfy it.

Let's approach it from the research history of the motive, in this case it is humans (sometimes animal behaviour) it is a unique type of interpretation as a spiritual manager of life and activity. The concept of human – related motives is all types of triggers (views, modalities, forms) includes species (for example, motives, needs, interests, goals, aspirations, motivated setting and ect).

Motive is also related to emotion, they are not outside the essence of behaviour, but emotional experiences, has an integral relationship with the system motivating factors. One of the most important functions of emotion is that, it contains important emotion is that, it contains important moments for a person it serves to determine how much it is necessary for him. Emotion is more general than any other function in this area to the external world of man, to interpersonal relations emotions are a fundamental problem he had a connection to events and things that were important to him communication goes beyond the score of weak emotional states includes active, sustainable, stable processes.

Seriously explore children's ability to express themselves creatively finding an objective direction in teaching art that responds to the characteristics of the child's age training gives a positive result.

Simplicity and sincerity in painting for a child who is unaware of the forms and rules of art it is typical to express oneself in one's imagination Careful preservation of these qualities as a guarantee of the creative development of the individual, it needs to be encouraged and developed.

In this process, teaching goes ahead of development, to prepare for it a base consisting of knowledge, skills and abilities by paving the way for the emergence of the child's creative potential at the same time allow him to chose the next step, it paves the way for a higher level. The development of art perception in the process of teaching works of fine arts to children in preschool education requires special attention. The complexity of this is due to the fact that children's long stories about what they see and how they react to what they see are not sufficiently encouraged. Based on this, some educators and educators argue that young children do not have the ability to express aesthetic ideas and artistic thinking in general. Research by scientists shows that such an idea is not true.

At the same time, it is well known that early detection of a person's special talent and its regular development bears fruit with time - a real creator of new ideas is brought up in preschool institutions.

The upbringing of a harmoniously developed person has always been one of the most important social requirements, but at a time of qualitative change, the urgency of this issue is growing and the demand for it is growing.

Abu Nasr al-Farabi, a famous thinker of the Middle East, recognized that the development of thinking, which is inherent in man and plays an important role in his spiritual development, is an important process that forms the basis of education.

It is known from psychological, pedagogical, physiological research that the main part of children's worldview is formed at their preschool age. Therefore, the level of readiness of the child for school education, in a sense, the end result is a guarantee of personal development. Aesthetic ideas play an important role in the content of the child's worldview, spiritual qualities.

CONCLUSION

Famous and perfect people of the world (Farabi, Ibn Sino, Amir Temur, Jami, Navoi, Babur) had a unique potential in the field of culture and art. There are many exemplary examples of this in our historical past.

Enlightened scholar Abdullah Avloni in his "Selected Works" said that the formation of thinking ability in children, the education of thought is extremely necessary and sacred. The child's thinking is also related to the level and scope of the educator's thinking and aspirations. "If we approach this idea based on the age characteristics of children, the type of leading activity in preschool children is exactly the type of visual activity, and through the implementation of this activity, their talent is formed. This, in turn, shows the need to study the motives of fine arts in children, to form the motives of fine arts on the basis of these studies.

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STATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR COVID-19 IS CHINA LIABLE

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ABSTRACT: The outbreak of Covid-19 is triggering heated debate on state responsibility of the People's Republic of China among scholars and political leaders. In March 2020 World Health Organization declared Covid-19 a pandemic that can pose a threat to the global health. The current research analyzes the state responsibility issues from public international law perspective. Besides the China's accountability on a violation of 2005 International Health Regulations will be discussed in this work.

KEYWORDS: Covid-19; state responsibility; public international law; internationally wrongful act

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic is giving a rise to economic, social and demographic concerns across the globe. Some authorities argue that due to pandemic People's Republic of China (hereinafter PRC) should bear international legal responsibility for violating the international law on infectious diseases. According to the international legal principles of **state responsibility** PRC have an obligation to pay **compensation** and make full **reparation** for harm caused by Covid-19. (Kraska, J., 2020) In the present case state of Missouri sued Chinese government before US federal courts in order to get compensation for damages caused by Covid-19. The current work will analyze main legal issues of this matter under international law.

The question "whether PRC has **breached an international obligation** under international law?" is very complicated. The notion of "breach on international obligation" defines illicit act or omission. (Crawford, J., 2019) In the history of international law there has not been any practice where a state was responsible for the outbreak of pathogens.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ON INFECTIOUS DISEASE

International treaties on infectious disease do not require the states to pay compensation for

damage due to spread of the virus in another country. The International Health Regulations (hereinafter IHR) (2005) does not have a norm that requires a country to pay a **compensation**. In most treaties there is no provision obliging countries to compensate loss caused by violation of the treaty.

Customary international law provides in Article 31 of the Draft Articles on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts (hereinafter IWA) that a state has an obligation to make **full reparation** for damage beget from internationally wrongful act. However, historically this provision of customary international law has not been applicable to the outbreak of the diseases. Therefore, it is better to consider this practice before accusing PRC for Covid-19.

In practice states are not prone to use customary international law for state responsibility in the context of infectious disease. The treaty obligation to immediately report outbreak of disease encompasses complex political and scientific calculations. In current Covid-19 case some countries and leaders alleged that PRC breached the IHR international obligation to inform World Health Organization (hereinafter WHO) about the incident in Wuhan. The transborder threat of spread of pathogens can occur in any country. The catastrophic influence of pandemic in 1918-19 and H1N1 virus in 2009 originated in some countries. As an example, these incidents generated a tacit understanding among states not to file a lawsuit for disease notification matters. **Reciprocal interest** between countries prevent them from seeking reparation in the similar circumstances.

STATE RESPONSIBILITY

Under the Article 1 of the IWA “every internationally wrongful act of a state entails its international responsibility”. Article 2 states that an act is wrongful when the conduct is attributable to that state under international law and constitutes a breach of an international obligation of that state. Attribution of conduct to a state is determined in Article 4 of the IWA, a conduct of state’s organs of government, its agents, person or entity no matter their level attributable to the state.

State responsibility can be divided into two types: (i) responsibility of the state in front of its own citizens; (ii) responsibility of the state in front of extraterritorial citizens of other country where the act or omission of a particular state influenced other one. The commencement of the Covid-19 in PRC raised discontentment across the globe due to its adverse impact on people’s

lives and economic well-being of the states. Therefore, this dissatisfaction among countries enkindle the concerns about PRC's international responsibility for the world pandemic.

The main reason for the state responsibility is resolving a dispute caused by wrongful act of a state by peaceful means and maintain global security. Therefore, it is victim-oriented and the type of the reparation will be defined by the level of the violation of the international obligation and its following up consequences.

One of the forms of reparation is **restitution** which means restoring the situation as it was before international wrongful act occurred. In well-known *Chorzów Factory Case* in 1928, the Permanent Court of International Justice provided that "reparation must, as far as possible, wipe out all the consequences of the illegal act". However, in the scene of the Covid-19 it is impossible to restitute people's lives. Other forms of reparation such as compensation or satisfaction is might be possible. Nevertheless, it is complication to calculate the value of statistical life of the people, economic loss of the countries and following expenditure. It should be noted that the satisfaction should not be applicable to the present case as it certainly applies to non-material damage to a country.

APPLICATION OF CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW

Force majeure

Pursuant to the Article 23(1) of the IWA the wrongful act is considered as **force majeure** when the act is occurred under the pressure of unforeseen event or irresistible force. So that, a state was unable to manage it and performing its international obligations were "materially impossible".

In order to invoke force majeure defense, it should be proven that:

- the event was unforeseen or caused by irresistible force;
- was out of the control of the state;
- absence of the state contribution to the event;
- the state did not undertake risk of the incident occurred. (*Autopista Concesionada de Venezuela, C.A. v. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela*)

Due to Covid-19 pandemic, many states across the globe announced a state of emergency. At the end of the day it should be noted that outbreak of the Covid-19 was the **force majeure** case pursuant to the international law.

CAN PRC BE SUED FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY COVID-19?

According to some researchers PRC can be legally responsible for **negligence** and **conducting an internationally wrongful act** as PRC failed to immediately inform WHO after detection of the virus in November 2019. (Kuo, M., 2020) Therefore, it is alleged that PRC breached the obligation under the IHR and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to report WHO of the incident that poses a public health concern of global level. Moreover, that behavior of mismanaging Covid-19 generated a risk to the global security by violating Chapter VII of the UN Charter 1945.

In the light of the above-mentioned facts, it is stated by some authorities that PRC violated the state responsibility under customary international law by failing to notify WHO. Pursuant to customary international law the states are obliged to make **full reparation** for their internationally wrongful act and pay **compensation** or/and **satisfaction** for material and moral damage. The constitution of the WHO permits to refer a dispute to International Court of Justice. However, it is very challenging and virtually impossible to impose such obligations.

Legal scholars around the world, including leaders like President of the USA Donald Trump, US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and others raised questions related to the state responsibility of the PRC for the outbreak of the coronavirus. The US state Missouri sued PRC in the US Federal courts for lethality, injury of the people and economic damage caused by the pandemic. However, the principle of **sovereign immunity** does not allow state courts to have a jurisdiction over independent states. (Creutz, K., 2020)

THE OBLIGATION OF THE STATES TO REPORT THE DATA ABOUT INFECTIOUS DISEASE TO WHO

In order to find a state responsible for something, first the act or omission of the state should be found as a breach of binding international obligation. In current case, the behavior of the PRC must violate the regulations of infectious diseases. Some authorities proposed certain grounds to accuse PRC for Covid-19. (Dias, S., & Coco, A., 2020) These grounds are “**duty to share information**” established by IHR, “**no harm rule**” of customary international law, “**right to health**” under international human rights law. (Creutz, K., 2020)

The international treaty 2005 revised IHR imposes obligations to states in order to prevent and control of infectious diseases. IHR obligations also binding on PRC. Under the Article 5 of the IHR, there is an obligation that requires all state parties to maintain “the capacity to detect,

assess, notify and report events”. According to the Article 6 of the IHR “Each State Party shall notify WHO, by the most efficient means of communications available...and **within 24 hours** of assessment of public health information, of all events which may constitute a public health emergency of international concern within its territory”. Besides, the state is also obliged to “continue to communicate to WHO timely, accurate and sufficiently detailed public health information available to it on the notified event” which includes laboratory findings, number of infected people, death toll, implemented measures and so on. Further Article 7 provides that the state where a public health emergency incident occurred is obliged to provide all transparent information about the happening situation within its territory.

The IHR does not constitute any sanctions for the breach of international obligation. However, the IWA regulates all issues related to state responsibility. The main reason why there is insufficiency of *lex specialis* in the context of infectious disease explained by the tacit understanding among countries on baffling political, scientific and public health related problems.

The Covid-19 outbreak also constitutes the “a public health emergency” event that is subject to the obligations imposed by IHR. The question here is whether PRC reported the virus incident to WHO within 24 hours through effective communication methods. The first official incident of “pneumonia of unknown cause” was recorded on 8 December 2019 by Wuhan health authorities. (Davidson, H., 2020) PRC government declared that the first case was recorded in the “late December”. (*PRC publishes timeline on COVID-19*) According to the available data on 31 December 2019 PRC informed WHO PRC Country Office about incident and kept updating latest situation since then. (Henderson, M., Mendoza, A., et al., 2020) It may seem that PRC failed to report the incident within 24 hours under the IHR, but the international community should carefully scrutinize the sequence of the main events before accusing for the breach of international obligation. The careful evaluation of the facts can assist to make credible conclusions. However, one should not forget that the outbreak of the invisible virus can occur in any country and it is very sophisticated to deal with it at once.

CONCLUSION

In fact, in the world almost all states are suffering from the outbreak of the coronavirus. Throughout the history the state responsibility has not been applied to a state for the outbreak

of epidemics or pandemics. The spread of the virus can virtually happen in any country irrespective of their prevention actions, as it is unpredictable and irresistible event (*force majeure*). Therefore, employing the state responsibility against pathogens is inappropriate. Basing on the scientific facts available at present, the new type of the coronavirus transmitted naturally to a human from wild animals in Wuhan Seafood Market. Moreover, genome of the coronavirus explicitly depicted that the virus naturally occurred rather than manmade. In the light of these evidences, PRC cannot be held legally responsible for Covid-19 outbreak and the principle of sovereign immunity of the states will not allow state of Missouri to sue PRC government in the state court.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OVER THE STATE BUDGET

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ABSTRACT: This article presents scientific and analytical views on the development of legislation on the state budget each year, as well as the experience of foreign countries in the adoption of the law on the annual state budget.

KEYWORDS: Budget, legislation, state, state budget, law financial control, budget objectives.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important aspects of budget legislation is the development of legislation on the budget of each state. In particular, on December 25, 2020, "Uzbekistan adopted the Law On the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021 [1]".

In this regard, I. Tymoshenko noted that the parliamentary financial control over the revenues and expenditures of the state budget means that they are annually approved by law. Foreign country also have experience in adopting the law on the annual state budget. For instance, in France the government is required to submit a draft budget law on budget issues and policies 6-7 month before the start of the fiscal year. In Brazil every year until the end of June (6 months before the new year), Congress passes the budget in the form of a law. In Sweden, the parliament passes a law based on a bill submitted by the government. When considering the bill, the parliament will consider 27 areas of expenditure of the state budget [2].

One of the controversial issues in the legislation on parliamentary control over the the state budget is the adoption of the Law on the State Budget. This issue is also controversial in the experience of many countries.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

First of all, it depend on whether the law on the state budget is adopted every year or not .In some country (Gemany, Finland, Japan, ets), if the law on the state budget is not developed, the law of the previous year will be implemented. In Canada, Ireland, New Zealand and other countries, it is usually mandatory to pass a state law every year [3].

In most country, the parliament reviews the state budget within 2-3 months before the start of the year .Usually this time is enough. It will be considered in the United State for a much longer period (eight month). The reason is that the role of the legislature is complex and the state budget is considered by many committees of Congress. In countries where the government is strong and the parliament is relatively weak, the time allowed to discuss budget estimates can be very short [4].

Based on the above, it should be noted that the government should submit draft state budget to parliament 2-3 months in advance. These terms are set in the constitutions of countries such as Denmark, Finland, France, Spain, Korea, in the law of the United State, Germany, Japan, Sweden, New Zealand, and in parliamentary resolution in Norway. In our country, this issue is defined by law. According to the legislation of Uzbekistan, the draft budget will be considered within 2 months. In particular, according to Article 97 of the Budget Code, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a rule, submits to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan no later than October 15 of this year with the conclusion of the Accounts Chamber. According to Article 98 of Code, the draft law on the state budget must be considered by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a rule , by november 15 of this year. The Law on the State Budget adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for consideration within five day from the date of its adoption. The law on the state budget is approved by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a rule, no later than December 15 of this year [5].

Another important aspect of exercising initial parliamentary control over the state budget is that the parliament may adopt an additional budget law. For example, Japan's 1947 Public Finance Act allowed the Cabinet to submit an additional draft budget. This is due to the fact that the replenishment of funds required to fulfill government obligations established by law does not provide for the initial budget, and change in the budget to meet the need for additional expenditures occur after the budget is approved by parliament. In some countries, they receive several additional budgets per year.

Moreover important aspect of parliamentary control over the state budget is the issue of amending the law on the state budget. In some countries parliament has unlimited legal power to change the law. In some presidential republics, the parliament has limited authority to amend the law on the state budget. In countries such as Finland, Germany and the Netherlands, parliamentary and government agreements give the government the right to amend the state budget law [6].

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improving the mechanism of financing of education and medical institution and the system of state financial control". The project was developed by the Ministry of Finance. The document provides for the separation of tasks and functions of external and internal financial control at each stage of the budget process, as well as on the implementation of public financial control in organizations with more than 50% of the authorized capital.

F.Khairullaev noted that the reason for the development of the project is that in the legal space of the republic there is no single basic law regulating all aspects of public financial control. According to him, the bill should also address issues of parliamentary control [7].

The question arises as to whether the bill should address parliamentary issues over the state budget. If we look at the experience of foreign countries, this category of law does not provide for parliamentary control over the budget. In particular, the Canadian Financial Control Act does not address the issue of parliamentary control over the state budget [8].

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that the legislation on parliamentary control over the state budget has a specific character, it is permanent and current. Preliminary parliamentary oversight is important in the development of current legislation.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF GAMING TECHNOLOGIES IN HOLDING MASS HOLIDAYS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses the Implementation of gaming technologies in holding mass holidays in Uzbekistan. In the modern world of globalization and revaluation of values, it is so necessary to preserve local culture. Realizing that computer games are taking over the minds of children and adolescents more and more, and it seems that it is impossible to reverse the process of distancing young people from traditional values games. The concept of leisure creativity has become widespread. The very concept - creativity, occupies the minds of many researchers.

KEYWORDS: Transferring experience, traditions, forms, methods, spiritual formation, cultural formation, persuasion, explanation, approval, encouragement; stimulation, punishment, legends, fairy tales, songs, fun, counting rhymes, riddles, proverbs, sayings.

INTRODUCTION

Every game has its own laws: the smaller the game actions, the deeper the content of the game itself, its meaning, goal and objectives and the system of relations between the activities of adults; the more the game actions are developed, the more vividly the concrete subject content is reflected in the game. each game has a division into structure and roles. If the chosen role indicates a certain social position, which is reflected through play activities and simulates relationships in society, then the structure determines dynamism, communication and the possibility of influencing the personality.

Mikhailenko N. Y, highlighted the genetic stages of the formation of a role in a child's game, which can be transferred to a different audience:

- “- reproduction of individual game actions given by the plot and combining them with a common name (“feed the doll”);
- reproduction of a number of game actions with the name of the person whose actions are being reproduced (the beginning of the selection of the “other”);
- reproduction of the relationship between two or more actors (implementation of relations of management and subordination)” [1; P.102].

The main findings and results

“The playing role is inextricably linked with the rule, in a generalized form representing the scenario, sequence and means of its implementation. In foreign psychology, the dominant point of view is that play is an activity free from restrictions and prohibitions” [4].

In the life of many peoples, including in the life of the peoples of Uzbekistan, the game was an elementary system of education, a social and spiritual means of personality development, in which there is a rich arsenal for transferring experience, traditions, forms, methods, spiritual and cultural formation of a personality. And just like in the whole world, the phenomenon of play refers us to the origins of its origin, to children’s games.

“Some of the children’s games that have survived to this day, such as Buri wa Chopon, prove a real, life and eventful origin. For the most part, this origin contains ritual and elementary ritual, mythologically imaginary and various cult traces of antiquity” [2; P.15].

The means of education, the most effective in terms of their content potential, in our republic were: legends, fairy tales, songs, fun, counting rhymes, riddles, proverbs, sayings).

During the game, parents, older children, street and neighborhood communities acted as people’s educators.

During the game, the most effective methods of education are the following: example; persuasion, explanation, approval, encouragement; stimulation, punishment.

Factors contributing to the effectiveness of education in the course of play activities are: folk customs and traditions, religion; art, nature, labor, patriotism, moral and ethical component.

During mass holidays (youth, national, religious, patriotic) game elements play a very important role, decorating the holiday itself, making it more meaningful and memorable, bearing the intellectual and spiritual component of the process of personality education.

In Uzbekistan, each age group has its own specific functions of the game: preparation for life (imitative games – “ov-ovs” - hunting, “kuvishmochak” - games of catch-up); development of human talents (“ok terakmi - kok terak” - a kind of games - round dances); development of the necessary physical and intellectual qualities (“urish-urish” - a patriotic game of war games, “uy-uy” - in houses, “khola – khola” - aunts, “chillik” - playing with sticks; - the formation of collective qualities (“podachi” - shepherd hockey, “bayrak ketdi” - stole the banner).

In Uzbekistan, much attention has always been paid to “intellect: - ingenuity, ingenuity, cleverness. Teachers and parents considered it necessary to develop the child in this vein, to be able to feel the situation, make the right decision, enter the situation, i. e. be on top. This was part of the child’s mental upbringing, which was carried out in the course of “argument” - a poetic and song improvisational competition, “discussion” - an exchange of opinions, an intellectual dispute, “frequency” - the addition of poetic riddles and their guessing. In the modern world of globalization and revaluation of values, it is so necessary to preserve local culture. Realizing that computer games are taking over the minds of children and adolescents more and more, and it seems that it is impossible to reverse the process of distancing young people from traditional values games. The concept of leisure creativity has become widespread. The very concept - creativity, occupies the minds of many researchers. However, one of the most accurate in the definition was John Kao, a Stanford professor: “Creativity is a holistic process of generating ideas, developing them and transforming them into values. It means at the same time the art of generating new ideas and the science of honing these ideas to the stage of embodiment in value” [3; P. 201].

CONCLUSION

The distinctive Uzbek culture is the quintessence of the cultures of Central Asia, but at the same time, each region of Uzbekistan has its own unique shades. This is especially evident in the national holiday culture. The need for mass festive amateur performances is characteristic of our days. It is caused to a certain extent by the growth of the mass media, especially television,

which sometimes replaces the individual's independent activity with the contemplation of the spectacle, develops the "alienation" of the individual, leaving unsatisfied the craving for broad communication, inherent in man, especially modern.

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**ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE REPRESENTATIVE UNDER THE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS AND
LEGITIMATE INTERESTS OF BUSINESS ENTITIES**

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ABSTRACT: This article identifies the activities of the Representative under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities and his accountability, who is the state guarantor of the protection of the rights of business entities. The article covers the principles of the Ombudsman's work, goals and objectives, the independence of his activities, and therefore the bodies with which he cooperates in the protection of the rights and freedoms of entrepreneurs.

KEYWORDS: Business entities, protection, institution of representation, accountability.

INTRODUCTION

Due to the fact that the functions performed by the Commissioner under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan are of a different nature and are related to the activities of state bodies carrying out state protection of the rights of business entities, the general task established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the Institute of the Commissioner under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities" is to - participation in the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of business development, protection of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities. To implement these tasks, the commissioner enters into relations with state bodies and organizations that protect the rights of business entities, organize their organizational and legal registration, assist in their activities and provide benefits. The decree gives the representative broad rights and powers in cooperation with state bodies in restoring the rights of business entities. As the name of the decree implies, the institution of a

representative is being created under the President, and from this it can be understood that he is not subordinate to any of the three authorities in accordance with the constitutional principle of separation of powers, that is, he is accountable only to the president.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In accordance with the decree, the right is granted to study the unconditional execution by state bodies, including law enforcement and regulatory authorities, of legislative acts on the observance of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities, to warn officials of state bodies and other organizations in writing about the inadmissibility of violations of legislation on the observance of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities [15]. these rights endow the representative not with a supervisory authority, but with the opportunity to assist regulatory authorities in protecting the rights and legitimate interests of business entities, liberalizing the activities of entrepreneurs, and preventing any interference. Since the institution of a representative does not have a punitive function, it has the authority only within its competence to issue warnings, make representations on the elimination of the circumstances of the violation, the causes and conditions that allow them. If, after these actions of the representative, the official does not make an appropriate conclusion and does not take the necessary measures, the representative interacts with state bodies authorized to apply legal measures. that is, informs them and receives information about the situation.

An important aspect of a representative institution is its independence from other State bodies. The independence of the representative fully corresponds to the international legal status of the world's ombudsmen. Because the independence of the representative is one of the features of the Institution of the Ombudsman.

Article 89 of the Constitution states that “The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ensures the functioning and cooperation of the Head of State and State authorities in accordance with the agreement”. that is, all state authorities obey him unconditionally. It occupies a special place in our statehood and is a guarantee of respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens of the country, the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. He is not and is not subordinate to any State body or Individual official. For this reason, the representative should be

his main adviser and assistant in protecting the rights of economic entities. For this reason, the legal status of the representative is equivalent to the position of adviser to the President.

CONCLUSION

The representative and his place in the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs are appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This means that the business Ombudsman, established under the President, reports only to the President and is accountable to him [16].

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CRIMINAL-LEGAL ASPECTS TRANSPLANTATION OF HUMAN ORGANS AND TISSUES (CELLS)

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ABSTRACT: In this article, the introduction of a new “mandatory donor” into the Criminal Code on its mandatory implementation, the adoption of Article 133 of the Criminal Code in the new edition, the calculation of important objects of a person’s life and health, as well as responsibility for illegal implementation of the plantation and improvement of criminal legislation .

KEYWORDS: Translantlantation, human organs and tissues (cells), donor, recipient, Medical Law, Criminal Law, Criminal Code, responsibility, sanction

INTRODUCTION

In the current difficult situation, the healthcare sector is developing as rapidly as other sectors. At the same time, in the conditions of the pandemic COVID – 19, which reigns on a global scale, how important this industry is, the dependence of the life and health of mankind on the whole-headed Health System is manifested once again.

In these processes, the preservation of human life is of great importance, and the right to live and to have a comfortable lifestyle is guaranteed by international and national documents. The technology of human organ transplantation has been shown in the scientific direction as a gift of life to individuals suffering from organ failure, through which it is achieved to preserve the life of many people in the world.

President of The Republic Of Uzbekistan It is not surprising that Mirziyoyev in his appeal to the Oliy Majlis of 2019 said that "Strengthening the health of our people, finding a healthy lifestyle is a vital issue for us".

Even in Article 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "residence permit is an integral right of every person. The assassination of a person's life is the most serious crime," it is noted.

Of course, the right to health begins exactly from the right of every person to life.

Also, the issue of implantation of human organs and tissues (cells) is considered one of the main, debatable and pending problems of today, and implantation is being studied as a field of science, Bioethics and law of Medicine.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In connection with the recent achievements in the field of Medicine, human organs and tissues have "begun to live" their own lives, which differ from their owners, because human organs and tissues are characterized as anatomical formations that do not define personality features.

In addition, at present, a number of works are being carried out in our country on improvement and development of the normative-documentation base regulating the Institute of plantations in the field of Medicine. According to the current order, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which regulates the cultivation of human organs and tissues, has a decision №1035 "on approval of the temporary regulation on the procedure for the cultivation of kidney and (or) liver fragments among relatives", which includes general rules, instructions and contraindications to transplantation, the procedure for the execution of Transplantation But since the process, standards and interrelationships of the implementation of transplantation are not reflected in it, it requires the adoption and implementation of the law "on the transplantation of human organs, tissues and (or) cells", which is developed and commercialized in accordance with international standards, taking documents into account the procedure for transplantations of organs and tissues regulated by the World Medical Association and the official it is required to adopt and implement into practice the law "On the transplantation of human organs, tissues and (or) cells", which is developed in accordance with international

standards and completely excludes commercialization, taking into account the procedure for the cultivation of organs and tissues regulated by official documents for their intended purpose.

In Uzbekistan, legal communication is not prohibited, but when its special legal basis is not established, the circumstances of its illegal implementation can lead to an increase in the latency of the crime.

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan for crimes committed for the purpose of Article 133 (separation of human organs or tissues); Part 2 of Article 97 of the Criminal Code (intentional killing of a person for the purpose of cutting off the members of a person and moving them to another person or using parts of a corpse); part 104 paragraph "i" (intentional infliction of severe injury on the body with the aim of cutting off the members; Article 135, paragraph 2 "k" (trafficking in persons for the purpose of resettlement (transplantation) by cutting off the members of a person) is defined in articles criminal responsibility, and these substances should have a blanket disposition. So should be airlifted to another special law for bringing criminal to responsibility for these actions, its component should be covered. In its place, it is desirable to describe Article 133 of the CC in the following edition:

Article 133. Illegally distinguish or take-sell human organs and (or) tissues (cells)

For scientific work or educational work without the permission of the head physician in places outside the state health institutions without the consent of one of the close relatives after his death or without his consent, without the consent of the person when he is alive, or for the purpose of maintaining (conservation) the corpse's members and (or) tissues (cells) illegally —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of twenty-five to fifty times the amount of the base calculation, or by deprivation of a certain right for a term of up to five years, or by compulsory public works up to three hundred and sixty hours, or by correctional labor up to three years.

We also consider that the second and third parts of this article should be stated in the following edition:

Those actions:

- In case of strangeness or other low intentions;

- Using the service position;
- Repeated or dangerous residivist committed by, —

shall be punished by restraint of liberty for a term of three to five years, or by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

Those actions:

- in relation to a person who is clearly guilty of not reaching the age of eighteen;
- by an extremely dangerous resident;
- if committed by an organized group or in the interests of it, —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years.

Along with this, it is also worthwhile to introduce a new "mandatory donation" into the Criminal Code on the mandatory implementation of the donation, taking into account the voluntary implementation of the donation. The reason is that according to the Criminal Code, the life and health of an individual are important objects. The guilty person can force him to compulsory donor care through mental or physical exertion against the victim.

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that medical legislation is not a sphere of law that must be hardened in one place, the relationship with the maintenance of Health is one of the areas of law that must be changed over time, and when new social relations arise, they must be renewed.

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ISSUES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF DUAL EDUCATION IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT: The article examines the dual system of vocational education and the innovative cluster of pedagogical education - the successful professional and social stability of future specialists in the continuous education system, which is the result of cooperation between two independent spheres in organizational and legal relations.

KEYWORDS: Innovative pedagogical cluster, education, duality, cooperation, organization, production, student, activity, integrity, employer, practice.

INTRODUCTION

Reforms aimed at the development of education in our country are aimed at helping the younger generation to take their place in life and master the secrets of the profession. Based on the tasks set by the President to the staff of the education system, the Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute of Tashkent region has developed its main strategic directions and concept of development. He identified the new system of creating an innovative cluster of pedagogical education in Tashkent region as his priority strategic direction and carried out certain work on the basis of this system. This system provides for the introduction into the educational process of the cluster method, which is considered effective in light industry, a number of sectors of agriculture and the manufacturing sector of the economy. Indeed, there is a chain of production, processing and conversion of raw materials into finished products and their sale in the manufacturing industries, and this sequence is also present in the system of pedagogical education in the form of human capital. This shows that it is theoretically possible to introduce a cluster model that is effective in production into the education system.

Therefore, the innovative cluster of pedagogical education is a whole of all types of education in the system of continuing education, research institutes and centers, practice bases, scientific and scientific-methodological structures.

Therefore, the main goal of the cluster is to combine the educational-scientific-innovative potential of the cluster not only with a high level of civic and professional competence, but also to train modern educators with competitiveness, ability to accept innovations, design and implement new educational programs and technologies .

The cluster system of pedagogical education development works in general areas related to teaching, creation of educational literature, increasing the scientific potential of pedagogical staff, integration of education and upbringing. At the same time, these general areas are privatized in such areas as the management and organization of education, ensuring continuity and integration between types and areas of education, the use of teaching methods and tools.

The following participate as subjects of the cluster system

- Preschool, general secondary, secondary special, higher and additional education institutions where students, masters and doctoral students undergo pedagogical practice, educational, research, innovative and design activities, which serve as a training and experimental base;
- Institutions of additional education for adults in accordance with the updates at different levels of education, institutions for retraining and advanced training of teachers of preschool, general secondary, secondary special vocational education of children and adolescents;
- Scientific and scientific-methodological structures, centers, research institutes engaged in and defining joint research activities;
- Pedagogical communities, initiative groups, public associations, governmental and non-governmental organizations;
- Foreign higher education institutions and research centers.

The cluster system unites the entities, each of which operates separately, around a common goal, and at the same time, each entity operates on the basis of a common interest based on a

common goal. The subjects of the cluster system support and control each other, each of which creates a spiritual and intellectual space of a separate cluster, expanding its social influence and importance.

The innovative cluster of pedagogical education is based on the principles of relevance, membership, consistency, succession, modernity, focus, interest [3].

The most important aspect of the current stage of development of the vocational education system is the integration processes that reflect, on the one hand, changes in the structure of the vocational education system and, on the other hand, the interaction processes of the vocational education system. It is the new approach to the system of vocational education that provides quality training for future highly qualified specialists [4].

One of the means of increasing the investment attractiveness and competitiveness of the regions in our country by training workers who meet the requirements of high-tech industry is a two-way training system.

Duality means “duality”, “single organizational integrity”. This form of education has emerged as a product of social partnership, which is a mechanism of close cooperation between the state and employers in training highly qualified personnel in accordance with the requirements of the labor market.

The advantage of the dual education system is that it provides an important practical direction in the interaction of educational and industrial spheres for the training of specialists and, consequently, the employment of graduates [5].

The effective results of the dual education system and the supply of quality personnel to the labor market based on the market economy have been one of the important tasks in our country in recent years.

In this regard, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education in order to create ample opportunities to support the interest of young people in occupations and specialties and the organization of dual education in vocational education”, the Cabinet of Ministers of March 29, 2021 The decision was made on measures to According to the resolution, from the 2021/2022 academic year, dual education will be organized in the vocational education

system. Dual education is a system that combines education with work in an organization appropriate to its field [1].

The need for mid-level staff for the organization of dual education will be identified by local governments and relevant ministries and a proposal will be prepared. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education determines the educational institutions that train personnel in dual education by July 1 of each year. Selected educational institutions accept students according to the established quotas. Educational institutions enter into contracts with organizations that need staff. A contract is also made between the organization and the student. In this case, the student is allocated a specific job in the organization. Students study at least two days a week and work the remaining days. The student is paid for the days worked.

This system plays an important role in the adaptation of students to professional and labor activities. It also increases students' sense of professional responsibility and accountability and allows them to easily adapt to the work team. In educational institutions, students have only a theoretical understanding of production, and then it is difficult to adapt them to practical work activities. Thus, collaborative two-way learning serves as a starting point for students' future success. The introduction of dual education in the educational process of vocational education institutions is the most important step for their promising future [5].

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THE PRINCE OF BUKHARA SAYYID MUHAMMAD NASIR AND HIS SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE

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ABSTRACT: At the end of XIX and beginning of XX centuries Bukhara emirate was well-known with its scientists and personalities, revivalists, poets, painters, calligraphers and others. With creating historical and literary works, at the same time they continued outstanding traditions of the Bukhara historiographical school. They hasn't confined by this sphere.

Life, activity as well as rich scientific heritage of Sayyid Muhammad Nasir (Nosiriddin), a representative of Bukhara historiographical school was studied insufficiently.

Sayyid Muhammad Nasir was one of the famous person of Bukhara, and he was a prince, historian.

In this article analyses one of the representatives of Bukhara historiographical school in the end of XIX – beginning XX century Sayyid Muhammad Nasir and his scientific heritage.

KEYWORDS: Bukhara Emirate, mystical sheikhs, Central Asian scientists, Shaybani, Ashtarkhanids, Mangits.

INTRODUCTION

One of the urgent problems is the preservation, study and promotion of the rich written heritage of our country to a new qualitative level, the expansion and deepening of research on the works of Central Asian scientists and thinkers in various fields.

Sayyid Muhammad Nasir was the son of Muzaffar, the Emir of Bukhara, and his name is sometimes found in sources as Nasir al-Din al-Hanafi al-Husseini al-Bukhari or Muhammad Nasir. Little is known about his life. He lived in the Bukhara arch as a claimant to the throne. The arch contained his fortress and personal library. After the overthrow of the Bukhara Emirate in 1920,

he became a member of the “History of the Conference”. He is the author of several works. He writes that he read a lot of ancient history books, first I collected the dhikr of the Holy Prophet in “Tukhfat-uz-Zairiyyin” and “Kunuz al-Atkiya”, but now I will classify the detailed history of the dhikr of the Bukhara emirs [2].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

One of the works of Sayyid Muhammad Nasir is “Tuhfat [hodi] - al-zairiyin” (Gift to pilgrims) [3]. The author distinguishes between two types of graves: 1. In the city of Bukhara; 2. Graves outside the city of Bukhara.

Important information is given about the graves of saints and nobles buried in the tombs.

A copy of this work together with Sadri Ziyov’s “Majmuai tazkor” (Complex of Tazkira) is kept in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number 2193. This copy is incomplete, the letter is nasty, 20 pages. 1328) was published in 1910 in Bukhara lithography.

The play gives a brief biography of mystical sheikhs, some of their prophecies, murids, tombs.

In 2003, the “Bukhara part” of this work was published by H. Turaev in Russian with a translation, preface and comments and facsimile [4].

In 2008, S.A. Zahidova wrote in her dissertation on the development of urban culture in Bukhara in the late XIX and early XX centuries. Despite the fact that the data of “Tukhfat-uz-zoiriyin” have been used for more than a hundred years, this important historical work has not been studied as a subject of special monographic or dissertation research [5].

“Kunuz al-Atkiya” is also about sacred places. Researcher A.H. Khamraev assessed that “Tukhfat al-zoirin” and “Kunuz al-atkiya are similar to the continuation of” Tarihi mullazoda ”about the life of saints” [6].

Sayyid Muhammad Nasir’s “Research of the Ark of Bukhara and his Amir” (Research on the Ark of the Sultans and Emirs of Bukhara) [7]. His work was written in the traditional compilation method from 1340 AH to 1921-22 AD. The work includes an introduction, a legendary story about Afrosiab and others, historical information about Bukhara and its arch.

Although the play does not contain information about the Shaybanid rulers, it does provide information about the buildings built on the Ark during the reign of the Ashtarkhanids and Mangits.

The information at the end of the manuscript (pages 40-42) is also valuable because it is based on the author's personal observations.

From this work M. S. Andreev, O. D. Chekhovichs "used to write the Bukhara Arch (Kremlin) in the late XIX-early XX centuries [8].

In 2009, a facsimile copy of the manuscript was published, along with Uzbek and Russian translations of the text.

Another of Sayyid Muhammad Nasir's works is "Osori as-salotin" (Works of Sultans), which is kept in the treasury of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number 1422. This work was written in the Nastaliq script, the copy we used was prepared for lithography and consists of 54 pages, the last pages are missing, ie in Bukhara there is no part of the domination of the Mangits [10].

It should be noted that A.H. Khamraev wrote in his research that he used the above-mentioned manuscript number 1422. A. Khamraev in the mangit section of the manuscript "the author begins his stories from Amir Shah Murad and ends them under the rule of Amir Haydar. The work is written in the spirit of panegyricism [11]. "[12]

Sayyid Muhammad Nasir began writing in 1904. The work consists of three parts. 1. Shaybani (4a-16p). 2. Ashtarkhanids (16b-54a) 3. Mangits (54a). The author writes that he used such works as Ravzatus-safo, Tarihi Muqimkhani, Tarihi Vajiz, Tuxfai-khani, Tarihi Muin, Majmuai qazi.

The play tells the story of the death of Bokimhammad Khan. Pages 18b-19a, mention of Valimuhammad Khan's accession to the throne of the Bukhara kingdom (pages 19a-20a). The dhikr of the battle and assassination of Valimuhammadkhan and Muqimkhan (pages 20a-23b), the statement of Sayyid Nasir Muhammadkhan's ascension to the throne of Bukhara (pages 23b-24a), Fazail Nishan's reign as Sayyid Mir Abdulfayzkhan and others are covered.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above-stated we can conclude that Sayyid Muhammad Nasir made significant contribution to the history-studying of Bukhara. Deep studying of his life and work and acquaintance of readers with his literary works are of actual tasks and has special value in studying the history of the Bukhara emirate.

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