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HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ROBOTICS

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Abstract. *Robotics is the science of the process of developing automated technical systems based on electronics, mechanics and programming. Robots today have entered our lives in different areas. They fly into space, explore other planets; They help for military purposes - they defuse bombs and reconnoiter the situation from the air.*

Modern robotics is based on computer technology. Industrial robots make up more than 80% of all devices existing today. There are many types of construction sets, but the most popular and unique is Lego. I think everyone is familiar with this designer. It is unique because all its parts fit together and several sets can be connected. In robotics classes we work with the Lego Mindstorms EV3 construction set, this is the latest model of the LEGO educational construction set.

Keywords: *robotics, design, history, teaching methods, lego, science and life, primary education.*

Robots today have entered our lives in different areas. They fly into space, explore other planets; They help for military purposes - they defuse bombs and reconnoiter the situation from the air. In industry, many areas are already unthinkable without robots: they assemble cars and help find new medicines.

I study in the Robodelkin club. Robotics is a serious passion of mine, and I decided to devote my research project to this topic. My goal: to prove that robotics can be not just a game, but a serious activity that can later become a profession.

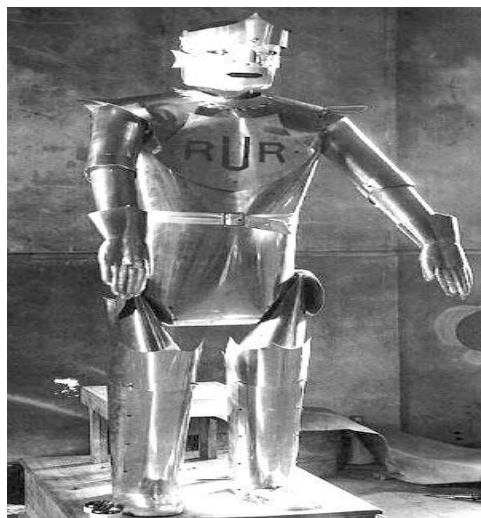
My tasks:

- Explore the history of robots
- Find out where robotics can come in handy.
- Conduct a survey to find out how popular robotics is among children my age.
- Build and program a moving robot from Lego Mindstorms.
- Formulation of conclusions.

Almost every human invention is reflected in art. With robots, the opposite happened: the works of many science fiction writers inspired scientists to work on robotics.

And the “era” of robots in art began in January 1921, when the premiere of a new play by playwright Karel Capek took place in Prague. Robots R.U.R. first they help people in everything, and then they seize control over humanity.

By the way, it was Capek who introduced the word “robot” into our speech - a slightly modified Czech “robota”, which translates as forced labor.



R.U.R. (short for "Rossum's Universal Robots").

Robots are mechanical human assistants capable of performing operations according to a program embedded in them and reacting to the environment.

The concept of "robotics" originated with Isaac Asimov and first appears in his 1941 short story "Liar." Robotics (from robot and technology; English robotics) is an applied science that deals with the development of automated technical systems.

Basic laws of robotics:

- A robot cannot harm a person.
- The robot must obey human commands.
- The robot must take care of its safety.

Robotics is the science of the process of developing automated technical systems based on electronics, mechanics and programming. The first drawing of a humanoid robot was made by Leonardo da Vinci around 1495. French mechanic and inventor Jacques de Vaucanson in 1738 created a mechanical duck covered with real feathers that could walk, move its wings, quack, drink water, and peck grain.



Swiss watchmaker Pierre-Jacques Droz created an automatic scribe in 1770. This is a girl sitting at a table who wrote out letters and words in neat handwriting and could even draw a dog. At the same time, she smoothly shook her head and lowered her eyelids in time with the movement of her hand.

Russian mechanics did not stand aside either. Ivan Petrovich Kulibin in 1769 built an egg figure - a universal clock - within three years. The clock gave a theatrical performance and played music.

Modern robotics is based on computer technology. Industrial robots make up more than 80% of all devices existing today. They are capable of almost completely replacing humans in many factories: mechanical "workers" do not make mistakes, do not get tired, and do not need to be paid wages.



In 1966, the Shakey robot appeared - the first universal mobile robot capable of reasoning over its actions.

Without the Dante II robot, a person would never have looked into the crater of an active volcano. Without the Sojourner robot, our knowledge of Mars would be much more limited. This unit landed on the surface of the planet in 1997 and transmitted a huge number of photographs to Earth.

Household robots are not adapted to extreme conditions. Their task is to help a person in everyday life and entertain him. There are a huge number of inexpensive home robots: robot vacuum cleaners, robot lawn mowers.

NEC's PaPeRo robot, in addition to purely everyday functions, can speak. This robot knows more than 300 phrases, and recognizes even more.

But the one that can do the most is Sony's dog Aibo (愛慕 aibo means "love"). She is able to recognize her owner, respond to commands and affection. Aibo has four stages of maturation: infancy, childhood, adolescence and adulthood. The dog can run, jump, stretch, play football and dance.

The body of most robots consists of separate moving and fixed parts. Here are the main ones:

Internal controller

Each robot is equipped with a controller - a computer operating system. The controller is the brain of any robot. It contains all the necessary information to complete tasks and instructions. Energy Source: Robots need an energy source. Some run on batteries. Others are equipped with photovoltaic cells that convert sunlight into energy. Mechanical robots are wound up using a spring mechanism.

Remote control. Robots that operate on other planets, such as the Mars rover, have internal controllers, but can also be controlled from Earth. From the photographs, the operator determines where the robot should move and what task it needs to perform.

Light and sound sensors. With their help, the robot can recognize light emanating from objects and detect sound waves. This function helps you either bypass various objects or go towards them. Also, a voice recognition device can be built into the robot body, with which a person gives verbal orders to the machine.

Pressure Sensors: Some robots are equipped with pressure sensors that simulate the sense of touch. These sensors generally have two purposes. They inform the robot that it has hit an object and must change direction, and also allow it to correctly grasp and lift the object.

Results of a survey of classmates I decided to conduct a survey in our class. The questionnaire contains one question: "What do you like to do in your free time?"

And five answer options:

----- going out with friends

-----read

-----watching TV

-----play LEGO

-----exercise

From this survey, I see that children like to play with construction sets and are familiar with Lego, and many would be interested in a school subject such as Robotics.

Practical part. There are many types of construction sets, but the most popular and unique is Lego. I think everyone is familiar with this designer. It is unique because all its parts fit together and several sets can be connected.

In robotics classes we work with the Lego Mindstorms EV3 construction set, this is the latest model of the LEGO educational construction set.

Conclusion: Nowadays, robotics is used in absolutely all areas and professions: in industry, in medicine, in war and even in space, robots help us around the house, and perhaps in the future they will replace many human professions in general.

During my research, I wanted to show that making a robot is a very interesting, exciting and educational process. Real scientists and engineers are working on the creation of robots, but every schoolchild can come up with a design for one of them. Already at school, children should have the opportunity to discover their abilities and prepare for life in a high-tech competitive world.

Thus, so that my hobby becomes my profession, but if I do not become a designer, I know that the skills acquired in robotics will be useful to me in the future both in my studies and in my work.

Informatics and ICT in the information environment of primary schools also make it possible to cover the entire field of primary education with interdisciplinary learning activities and, thereby, transfer children's education to a new qualitative level of active cognitive activity, but this requires the introduction in primary schools of such educational methods and training programs in computer science, which have flexible possibilities for adaptation to a specific pedagogical process and children's team in the inextricable unity of all subjects.

It is necessary to note the availability of these methods for primary education teachers, since due to the presence in primary education of one teacher working with children, it is important to involve him in information activities together with students as a conductor of elementary information literacy in accordance with the requirements of the primary school standard and an accomplice in information activities in all primary education subjects. Such methods primarily rely on interdisciplinary workshops based on ICT.

They require the formation in primary schools of conditions for their implementation - this is the creation of an information environment for primary schools, compliance of the personnel potential of primary education teachers with such methods, as well as the availability of appropriate educational and methodological materials that reflect the new educational standard of the primary stage of general education and organically include ICT. Forms of informatization are as diverse as information technologies themselves. If we consider the problem of teaching work techniques in primary school from the perspective of variability in the content of training, then we can classify the main developments and trends in the Russian school over the past 20 years as established and reflected in primary school.

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THE POLITICAL IMPACT OF WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. *Water security and climate change are two interrelated challenges that affect the political stability and development of Uzbekistan. This paper examines how water scarcity, transboundary water management, and climate impacts influence the relations between Uzbekistan and its neighbors, especially in the context of the Aral Sea crisis. It also analyzes the opportunities and challenges of green transition and climate resilience for Uzbekistan's economy, society, and environment. The paper uses a mixed-methods approach, combining literature review, data analysis, and case studies. The results show that water security and climate change pose significant risks and uncertainties for Uzbekistan, but also offer potential avenues for cooperation and innovation. The paper concludes with some recommendations for enhancing regional dialogue, promoting low-carbon development, and implementing adaptation measures.*

Keywords: *water security, climate change, Uzbekistan, regional cooperation, green transition, climate resilience.*

Introduction. Water is essential for life, but it is also a source of conflict, especially in regions where it is scarce and unevenly distributed. Uzbekistan, a double landlocked and semi-arid country in Central Asia, is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, facing water scarcity, land degradation, and extreme weather events. These challenges pose serious threats to the political stability, economic development, and social well-being of the country and its people. In this article, I will examine the political impact of water security and climate change in Uzbekistan, and explore the potential solutions and strategies to address these issues. I will argue that Uzbekistan needs to adopt a more sustainable and cooperative approach to water management, as well as to diversify its economy and reduce its dependence on water-intensive crops such as cotton. I will also discuss the role of regional and international actors in supporting Uzbekistan's efforts to cope with the effects of climate change and ensure water security for its population.

Water scarcity and transboundary water management are sources of both cooperation and conflict in Central Asia, especially in the context of the Aral Sea crisis.

Water scarcity and transboundary water management are sources of both cooperation and conflict in Central Asia, especially in the context of the Aral Sea crisis. The Aral Sea, once the fourth largest lake in the world, has shrunk by more than 90% since the 1960s due to the diversion of its main tributaries, the Amudarya and the Syrdarya, for irrigation and hydropower purposes. The Aral Sea crisis has had devastating impacts on the environment, economy, and health of the people living in the region, particularly in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan. The drying up of the sea has created a new salt desert, increased soil salinity and erosion, reduced biodiversity and fisheries, altered the regional climate, and exposed the population to toxic dust and pollutants. (Figure 1) These problems have exacerbated the competition and conflict over the scarce and unevenly distributed water resources in the region, as the upstream countries (Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan) and the downstream countries (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan) have

different and often conflicting interests and needs. (Figure 2) For example, the construction of the Rogun dam in Tajikistan, the largest hydropower project in Central Asia, has been opposed by Uzbekistan, which fears that it will reduce its water supply and damage its agricultural sector. Similarly, the Syrdarya river basin has witnessed several disputes and tensions between Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan over the allocation and regulation of water flows, especially during the winter and summer seasons. However, water scarcity and transboundary water management have also provided opportunities for cooperation and dialogue between the countries in the region, as they have realized the need to find mutually beneficial and sustainable solutions to the common challenges they face. For instance, the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), established in 1993, is a regional organization that aims to coordinate and implement joint actions and projects to mitigate the effects of the Aral Sea crisis and improve the environmental and socio-economic situation in the region. Moreover, the countries have signed several bilateral and multilateral agreements and frameworks to facilitate the exchange of information, data, and expertise, as well as to promote the integrated and rational use of water resources in the region. Water security and climate change are interrelated challenges that require regional collaboration and innovation to address.

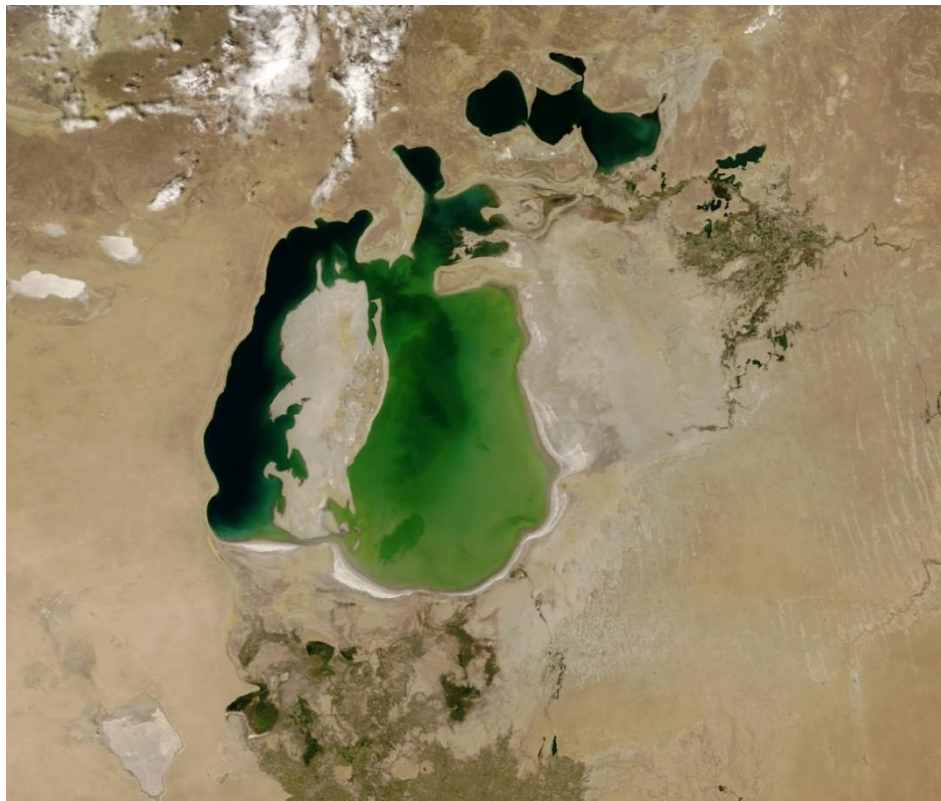


Figure 1. Shrinking of the Aral Sea (1973 to 2009) timeline

Uzbekistan has set ambitious goals to decarbonize its economy and increase its renewable energy share, but it faces several challenges and trade-offs in its green transition.

Currently, Uzbekistan's energy sector is heavily reliant on fossil fuels, especially natural gas, which accounts for about 85% of its primary energy supply. The country's energy intensity, or the amount of energy used per unit of GDP, is about three times higher than the average for the Europe and Central Asia region and two times that of neighboring Kazakhstan. However, Uzbekistan also has a significant potential for renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, hydro, and biomass, which could meet up to 50% of its electricity demand by 2030. The green

transition offers many opportunities and benefits for Uzbekistan, such as enhancing its economic competitiveness, diversifying its energy mix, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and improving public health and environmental quality. For example, the government has announced plans to build the largest solar power plant in Central Asia, with a capacity of 1,500 megawatts, which will create jobs, attract investments, and provide clean and affordable electricity to millions of people. Moreover, the green transition can help Uzbekistan to achieve its commitments under the Paris Agreement, which aim to limit the global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. However, the green transition also poses several challenges and trade-offs for Uzbekistan, such as ensuring social protection and private sector development, balancing the interests of different stakeholders, overcoming the barriers of financing and technology, and managing the risks of climate change and natural disasters. For instance, the green transition may have negative impacts on some sectors and groups, such as the workers and communities dependent on the fossil fuel industry, who may face job losses, income reductions, and social exclusion.

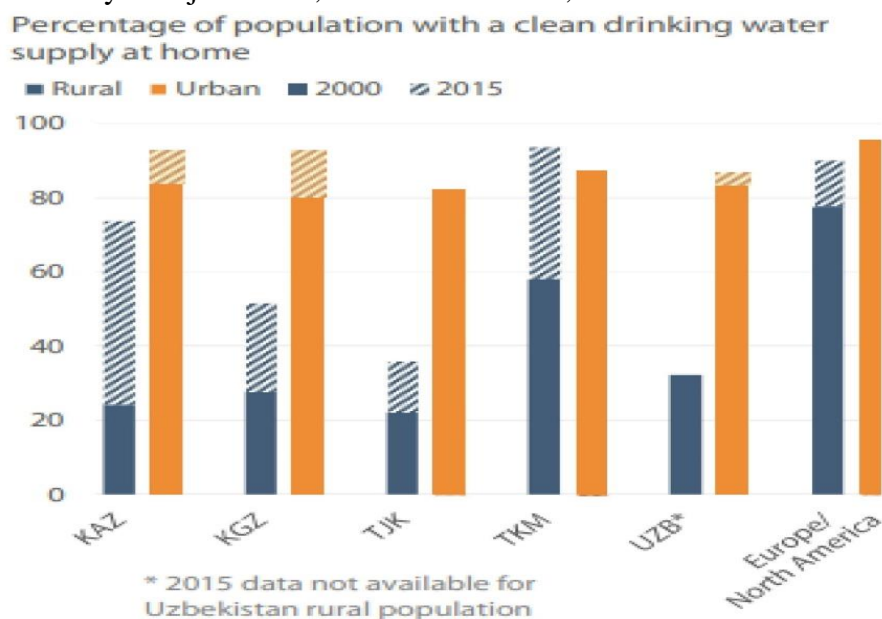


Figure 2. Percentage of people with a clean drinking water supply at home

Therefore, the green transition needs to be accompanied by adequate measures to support the affected sectors and groups, such as providing retraining, reskilling, and social safety nets. Furthermore, the green transition requires the coordination and cooperation of various actors, such as the government, the private sector, the civil society, and the international community, who may have different and sometimes conflicting interests and preferences regarding the pace, scale, and direction of the green transition. Hence, the green transition needs to be based on a participatory and transparent process that engages and consults all the relevant stakeholders and ensures their representation and accountability. Additionally, the green transition faces the constraints and uncertainties of financing and technology, as the development and deployment of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures require substantial investments and innovations, which may not be readily available or accessible for Uzbekistan. Therefore, the green transition depends on the availability and affordability of financing and technology, which may be influenced by various factors, such as the market conditions, the policy frameworks, and the international cooperation. Finally, the green transition is influenced by the risks and impacts of climate change and natural disasters, which may affect the availability and reliability of renewable energy sources and energy infrastructure, as well as the demand and consumption of energy services. For example,

the variability and unpredictability of solar and wind resources, the vulnerability and exposure of hydro and biomass resources, and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as droughts, floods, heat waves, and dust storms, may pose challenges and uncertainties for the green transition. Therefore, the green transition needs to incorporate the principles and practices of climate resilience and adaptation, which aim to reduce the vulnerability and enhance the capacity of the energy sector and the society to cope with the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters. Uzbekistan's green transition requires a comprehensive and inclusive approach that addresses the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

Climate resilience and adaptation are essential for Uzbekistan to cope with the adverse effects of climate change, such as droughts, floods, heat waves, and dust storms, and protect its vulnerable communities and ecosystems.

Climate resilience and adaptation are essential for Uzbekistan to cope with the adverse effects of climate change, such as droughts, floods, heat waves, and dust storms, and protect its vulnerable communities and ecosystems. Uzbekistan is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in Central Asia, as it faces water scarcity, land degradation, and extreme weather events, which are expected to worsen in the future. The country's climate is arid continental, with seasonal and day-to-night fluctuations in air temperatures, and minimal precipitation in the plains and foothills. The Aral Sea crisis, caused by the diversion of its main tributaries for irrigation and hydropower purposes, has had devastating impacts on the environment, economy, and health of the people living in the region, particularly in the three Aral Sea regions that are the most vulnerable to climate change. Climate change poses serious challenges and risks for Uzbekistan, such as the loss of lives, livelihoods, and assets, the reduction of agricultural productivity and food security, the deterioration of public health and environmental quality, and the increase of social and political instability. For example, the country's agriculture sector, which constitutes 24.1 percent of the country's GDP and employs about 27 percent of the labor force, is highly dependent on irrigation and water-intensive crops, such as cotton, and is threatened by the variability and unpredictability of water availability, soil salinity and erosion, and pest and disease outbreaks. Moreover, the country's population, especially the rural and poor segments, is exposed to the hazards and impacts of climate change, such as droughts, floods, heat waves, and dust storms, which can affect their health, income, and well-being. However, Uzbekistan is also taking significant strides to enhance its climate resilience and adaptation, and to reduce its vulnerability and enhance its capacity to cope with the adverse effects of climate change. Some of the actions and measures that the country is taking or planning to take include the implementation of an integrated water resources management system, the introduction of drought-resistant plant species, the improvement of irrigation and drainage systems, the development of early warning and disaster risk management systems, the promotion of climate-smart agriculture and green economy, and the participation in regional and international cooperation and frameworks. For instance, the country has launched a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) programme, with support from the United Nations Development Programme and the Green Climate Fund, to target the most climate-affected sectors and regions, and to enable informed decision-making in climate change adaptation. Climate resilience and adaptation are key components of Uzbekistan's sustainable development and human security agenda, and require the involvement and support of all stakeholders and partners.

Conclusion. The political impact of water security and climate change in Uzbekistan is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires a sustainable and cooperative approach to address.

This article examined the role of water in regional cooperation and conflict, the opportunities and challenges of green transition, and the importance of climate resilience and adaptation in Uzbekistan. It argued that Uzbekistan needs to adopt a more sustainable and cooperative approach to water management, as well as to diversify its economy and reduce its dependence on water-intensive crops such as cotton. It also discussed the role of regional and international actors in supporting Uzbekistan's efforts to cope with the effects of climate change and ensure water security for its population. The article suggests some of the measures that Uzbekistan and its partners can take to enhance water security and climate change mitigation and adaptation, such as strengthening regional cooperation and dialogue on water issues, and supporting the implementation of the Aral Sea Basin Program; accelerating the reforms and investments needed to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and low-carbon technologies, and creating a conducive environment for private sector participation and innovation; and implementing adaptation projects and programs that address the specific needs and priorities of different sectors and regions, and enhancing the participation and empowerment of local communities and stakeholders. The article concludes that water security and climate change are critical challenges for Uzbekistan's political stability, economic development, and social well-being, and calls for a holistic and inclusive approach that involves and supports all stakeholders and partners.

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THE NATURE OF THE LYRICAL HERO IN SUBJECTIVE ORGANIZATION

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Abstract. *This article talks about the work of the poet Azam Oktam, the national pains in his poems, the ideas of the people, the people, the Motherland, the sadness of generations, and the nature of the lyrical hero in his poems.*

Keywords: *uzbek literature, lyrical poetry, lyrical hero, national ideas, examples of creativity, patriotism, mystical-enlightenment ideas, universal melodies, poetic mood.*

If we carefully observe the works of world and Uzbek poets-writers who came into the language of the XIX-XX centuries and were recognized by various literary societies, we can observe that their creative path and point of view fulfilled their tasks in two stages - directions. At first, the figures of this period, who used their pen in lyrical genres, after a certain period of time, began to create examples of creativity that serve to awaken the nation, to "turn" the general opinion of people towards development. This phenomenon is observed in European and American literature (realism, cruel realism, surrealism, charming realism, absurd, subconscious current, decadent literature), Russian literature (work of "Silver Age" Russian poetry and representatives of the revolutionary period, symbolism) and Uzbek literature.

The work of Azam Oktam, a poet with an open heart and open national wounds, is not left out of this tradition. At first, the young poet Azam Oktam, who took the lyric poetry by the skirt, drank water from the inspirations of his youth, and flew to the skies on the wings of joy, different literary circles on the eve of the maturity stage socialized in a certain sense under the influence of (national ideas). In the later poems of the poet, the bulging national pains, the people, the people, Motherland, the grief of generations, along with the religious views, the rules of Muslimism, the hymn of mystical manners, as well as the social injustices, the problems of the society and the feelings of the heart, which were stirred in the effort to eliminate them, were perfectly expressed in the poet's language. So, we can study the specific features of Azam Oktam's poetry based on the fact that it covers three major themes:

- 1) Lyrical poems;
- 2) Poems on nationalism and patriotism;
- 3) Poems on religious, philosophical and educational topics.

In essence, lyric poems are humanly beautiful, touching and timeless.

It can be an example of original literature by expressing emotions as a work of art. Such universal tones, lines and pathos are clearly visible in Azam Oktam's lyrical poems.

Researcher O. Talib's thoughts on this matter are noteworthy: the poet knows how to describe separation and longing, just as he knows whom to love and respect:

*U ketdi, ketdi-yu, endi shum o'ylar
Sanchilaveradi qalbga misli o'q.
O', endi u mening tushlarimga ham
Istasa kiradi, istamasa yo'q.*

The lyrical hero is not forced to say: "You left me, you ruined my life, I missed you, I became like this." He does not pretend to justify himself by shifting the blame to someone else. Yor is really gone, one can ooh and ahh. However, true love does not allow this. When the poet says: "He didn't even enter my dreams", he delicately expresses that he is hurt by his brother, but he still loves him very much, at least he wants to see him in his dreams. Only a person who truly loves can say this, because there is always hope in his heart.

The subject range of Azam Oktam's poems is quite wide. He meticulously captures and documents situations that are often overlooked, sometimes deliberately ignored [1].

Although the desire to write lyrical poems, the tendency of the poetic mood to sing high emotions gives the impression of a flight of a poet who has "reached his goal" and has no peace in this world and does not land on the ground, social tensions, national and universal tragedies, events in society that a real poet cannot look behind the curtain. incidents envelop the poet's lyrical instruments. Azam Oktam's colleague, famous Uzbek nationalist poet Shavkat Rahman wants to say "I was not a fighter, I was a poet!" Finally, I am an officer rather than a poet!", says the self-aware poet. In fact, no one writes "rubabi poems" (Shavkat Rahman's term) when they are busy. In this sense, it is natural that a nationalistic poet like Azam Oktam changed from "rubabi" poems to "warrior" (Shavkat Rahman's definition) poems due to the requirements of the time and social environment in which he lived. This "transition" happened in the last quarter of the last century in the history of our country as the "Years of stagnation and transparency", and it happened in the poetry of Azam Oktam openly, openly, as well as in the works of many contemporaries. It is also said that due to political repressions and government-level bans on free speech, "militant" poets-writers were forced to use symbols, so to speak, to "wrap up the meaning and ideas" of their works. In Azam Oktam's poem entitled "To My Mother" published in the book "Morning Time, the Heart Weeps", the author considers the happiness and development of the Motherland as the most important thing from the language of the lyrical hero:

*Biz qutlug' manzilga yetmog'imiz shart,
Kurash intihosi – saodat zotan.
O'zni fido etmak ham axir bir baxt,
Biz vatanga kerak, bizlarga vatan! [2]*

The famous nationalist poet Rauf Parfi's thoughts about Azam Oktam's personality and work are noteworthy: you can feel Azam Oktam's tree in the garden of Uzbek poetry. How many times have we thought about existence and absence in the coolness and wind of this tree. His eyes were sharp, his ears were sharp, and his heart had painful secrets [3].

In the poet's poem "Taraddud" the freedom of the Motherland, the need for our faith-believing people to live safely in their own land is celebrated in a modern idea, in which the reader can see that the struggle that arose in the poet's psyche will not retreat, that the lyrical hero has lost his life on this path and even if he dies, he will die for victory. it is not difficult to understand:

*Yo'l aniq, qaytish yo'q. Men ketdim endi.
Kechgan narsam – jonni o'ylamam hecham.
Bitta maydon kerak — kurashgim keldi:
To'shakda yotgulik qilmasin o'lsam! [4]*

Literary scholar, writer Khurshid Dostmuhammad remembers his qualities in his memoirs about the poet: Years passed, he donated a book as thin as a swallow's feather called "Forty Spring". A person who has read the poems from that thin book will find out without hesitation

who the author is, what kind of person, what kind of poet he is, his way of thinking, his beliefs, goals, and professions. Azam's pen, like a poet with a well-formed worldview, searches for answers to eternal questions about the world and man, the place of man in life, the complexity of relationships, fate.

He infuses his views on family, children, fatherhood, future trade, obligatory and circumstantial acts into his poems with great delicacy. He considers the heart to be a master, and himself to this master. For some reason, a depressed mood can be felt in his poems. His confessions like "life is a miracle, death is wisdom", "I'm tired of living" are heavy on the heart, and his optimism like "Courage is a duty, bravery is a sunnah" pleases the reader [5].

After reading these thoughts, we can be sure that the opinion emphasized by many of his kind is true, as the poet himself is, so is his poem. Relying on these wise truths, we can say that the "uniqueness" of the poet's work is first of all the result of his creation as a completely independent person (temperament) and individual character, and as a result of his systematic formation as a creator. It is a literary phenomenon that the poet Azam Oktam's personality and poetry are balanced in such a way, and he creates himself (his heart, the words in his heart) based on his own ideas only on topics suitable for him.

D. Kuronov, a well-known literary scholar, looks at the meaning and emotions in Azam Oktam's poems through his "literary cells", and his analysis attracts attention: Azam Oktam's style, careful reading of the way of expression from the reader, paying close attention to the tones, paying attention to the intellectual power of the content. requires mobilization to advance. To illustrate, the reader should embrace the poet on an equal footing with the flow of thoughts and feelings in the poem, that is, he should be at a distance where he can hold his skirt when necessary, otherwise he will drown or drown.

Here, for example, let's take the poem called "Botir":

*Tili uzun, og'zi polvon,
garchi paydo bo'ldi kechroq:
sal kechikdi – yov qochdi.
Dadil-dadil so'zlayotir,
Faqat... ketgan dushmanning
qaytish ehtimolin nazarda tutib.*

The first verse says "long tongue, mouth wrestler", the verse contradicts the title - it goes to the main sentence without any payoff. As you know, it has been said a lot that Abdulla Qahhor starts his stories from the beginning, that is, he can take the reader into the reality of the story without any preparation. Azam Oktam's poem "Batir" is similar in terms of compositional construction: it has no beginning. By contrasting the title with the first verse, the main conflict is realized: an astute reader understands that the adjectives "hero" and "long tongue", "wrestling mouth" are contradictory in content, it is not about a hero at all, on the contrary, it is about someone whose claim, in fact, is empty. . In the second verse, the reader is sure that he is on the right path of understanding, as soon as it is said, "though it appeared later", in the third verse, as soon as it is said, "Yov kochdi" comes to mind the proverb "Yov kochsa botir kapayar". See: the poet is not just expressing an idea, that is, he is not conveying what he thinks to the reader, he is forming the idea consistently in the mind of the reader.

The reader of the period when the poem was written, including Azam Oktam himself, saw many, many heroes that sprouted up like mushrooms when they ran away: based on this general

context, the sharp irony of the poet emerges. In the course of the poem, this irony becomes even sharper, and the sharp edge of social criticism is directed at the hypocrites who do not avoid the possibility that the enemy who left "boldly spoke" will return...[6].

It is no coincidence that the poet Azam Oktam, even before he turned forty years old, had religious, mystical and educational ideas in his artistic creations, and they were polished from poem to poem. The reason is that although the poet was born and grew up in a simple peasant family, it is noted in the sources that the faith-believing, pious family environment sowed the seeds of the Islamic light, faith in divine gifts, respect and benevolence for great truths such as the purpose of creation in the poet's heart [7].

Also, the fate of the poet Azam Oktam, the people who faced the complex historical events in which he lived: sheikhs, muftis, qarlis, scholars, scholars - scholars and representatives of Islamic knowledge, Shari'i-enlightenment methods - in many conversations, crowds, scientific-literary processes They influenced the correct formation of Azam Oktam's Islamic views in a certain sense. It is known to everyone that Azam aka was particularly active in the translation of the meanings of the Holy Qur'an into Uzbek and edited its publication. Thanks to this translation, "Eastern Star" began to be printed in more than two hundred thousand copies at that time... It is known to everyone that Azam aka Anvar Qori Tursunov worked hard on every issue of the translation. "Azam brother's name is still in the book of Uzbek meanings of the Holy Qur'an," recalls the writer I. Sultan[8].

This influence first developed poetically in the poet's mind, and then found its expression in his pen:

Ajab, dil shod bo' lur tinglab
Qiyomatdan xabarlarni.
Tobora shavqim ortgaydir
Sezib kelgich xatarlarni.
Na rohat, na azob bois
Sen aytgan yo'lga kirmishman.
Shu ishq haqqi, xatarsiz qil
O'zing sori safarlarni...[3]

Just as everyone's fingerprints and DNA genes are not exactly the same in life, there are unique, unique features in the works of great poets-writers, artists and writers gifted by nature, and the emergence of this does not take long for the literary public. The originality at the heart of the brilliant talent makes the author's "signature immediately" known. True, the public, perhaps, does not pay much attention to the difference of this "signature", but the fans immediately recognize the unique tone of the talent.

Poet Azam Oktam is also successful in describing and simulating his patriot, folkloric, faith-filled poems in his own unique way, in terms of artistic value, successful in terms of using new words, and these poems are from the hearts of literature lovers and poetry connoisseurs. has already taken place. Literary lovers have already included the sonorous name of the poet among the names of poets dear to them; they keep his poetry books with love and respect in the most reliable rows of their shelves, read them and enjoy them.

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THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST EXTREMISM AND IDIOLOGY

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Abstract. *Representatives of each field will be discussed about their main tasks and cooperation related to terrorism and religious extremism, which is one of the areas of activity.*

Keywords: *fanaticism, terrorism and extremism, internal affairs bodies, the main activity of a number of services, patriotism.*

Today, combating the scourge of fanaticism, terrorism and extremism is defined as the main activity of a number of services of internal affairs bodies.

The main tasks and cooperation of representatives of each field related to terrorism and religious extremism, which is one of the areas of activity, are defined in the relevant normative legal documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Internal affairs bodies cooperate with law enforcement agencies in order to effectively organize activities related to terrorism and religious extremism and to achieve positive results in this direction. In carrying out activities on terrorism and religious extremism, it is of particular importance to organize cooperation of internal affairs bodies, first of all, with sectoral services. It is organized based on the requirements of the regulatory legal documents of the regulatory bodies.

If we pay attention to the fight against terrorism, we see that international cooperation is implemented in several directions. Criminal acts defined as dangerous and illegal for the society of states are recognized as terrorist acts, regardless of who and where they are committed. Because this danger affects the interests of not one, but two or more countries, that is, if such acts are committed on the territory of foreign countries, citizens of other countries also become their victims.

In order to effectively ensure large-scale cooperation in the fight against terrorism and extremism, it is necessary to organize, coordinate and manage this cooperation.

After all, President Shavkat Mirziyoev said, "Currently, in the world, opposition and conflicts between different forces are increasing, there is a fierce struggle for resources. There are new threats to peace and security in our region" [1, p.371].

As defined in the regulatory legal documents, organization, coordination and management of cooperation between the sectoral services of internal affairs bodies at the district and city level, as well as their cooperation with the public, is carried out by the following persons:

a) cooperation management - by the head of the district, city internal affairs department (department) and his deputies;

b) coordination of cooperation - by the head of the department (division) of the department (department) of the district, city internal affairs department (department) of the Combating Terrorism and Extremism (CT and E);

v) organization of cooperation - by senior operational representatives of CT and E department.

The head of the internal affairs department (department) is the highest person responsible for managing large-scale cooperation in CT and E at the district, city level.

Management of cooperation on the basis of CT and E is the activity of issuing executive orders by authorized state bodies and officials on the organizational-methodical, legal, material and technical provision of cooperation between the employees of the internal affairs bodies and the public on the basis of CT and E is considered

It should be noted that the boundaries of the territory served by CT and E and the operative (senior) representatives serving in them are determined by the head of the city and district IIB in agreement with the mayors of the said city or district on the scale of the neighborhood.

The monthly work plan drawn up by immediate (senior) representatives is approved by the head of the city, district Ministry of Internal Affairs or his first deputy.

The cooperative activities of CT and E are discussed at monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and year-end meetings in the presence of the head of the city, district IIB or one of his deputies. Specific measures will be determined in order to eliminate identified shortcomings and improve the efficiency of work in this regard in the future.

In these meetings, a representative (senior) will provide information about the shortcomings made in cooperation with the work on the fight against and prevention of terrorism-related crimes, as well as about the employees who regularly violated service discipline during the cooperation, deviated from the set routes and achieved low performance, and came to help. and, in necessary cases, makes reasonable proposals for disciplinary punishment and, if necessary, dismissal from the positions held by employees who grossly violated service discipline during cooperation.

An important aspect of the head of the district, city internal affairs department (management) in managing the activities of CT and E and the large-scale cooperation based on them is the organizational-methodical and material-technical work aimed at the effective organization and improvement of this activity or cooperation, and the elimination of identified problems and shortcomings. makes management decisions and supervises their implementation. This is an integral part of managing the activities of CT and E and the large-scale cooperation based on them - it serves to provide legal support.

In addition, the reception and transfer of the service area by the employee appointed to the position of the operational (senior) representative of CT and E is carried out with the direct participation of the head of the city, district internal affairs office, his first deputy or the head of the department of CT and E.

The head of the district, city internal affairs department (management) in most cases, on the basis of CT and E, manages the mutual cooperation of the employees of the sectoral services of the internal affairs bodies, as well as their cooperation with the public through his deputies.

In the system of district and city internal affairs bodies, implementation of rapid search activities based on CT and E, solving committed crimes, identifying and arresting wanted persons, combating terrorism and religious extremism, in particular, implementation of rapid activities for this purpose. large-scale cooperation is managed by the first deputy head of the department (department) of internal affairs.

Powers of state bodies and non-governmental organizations. According to the current regulatory legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main responsibility for managing

cooperation based on CT and E is assigned to the deputy head of the district, city internal affairs department (administration), who heads the preventive service.

It is necessary to use the capabilities of agencies working in different directions to solve the crime of terrorism and extremism. Therefore, in this case, there is a need to ensure close cooperation between some units. One of the most important issues to be solved by the chief as he organizes cooperation in solving crimes of terrorism and extremism is the establishment of a system of mutual information exchange. It represents an existing specific information center (bank) that serves as a unique dispatching point for the distribution of information as needed and at the request of cooperating services and units. The task is to ensure familiarization of services and departments with the types of information in the data bank: to constantly fill the information set with new information; according to the requests of the interested services, it is to provide the information necessary for them in a timely manner. For this purpose, to determine the procedures for sending and receiving relevant information from duty units to services and divisions, to ensure the development of appropriate forms of documents (requests, information carriers); it is necessary to ensure timely changes to existing documents (model plans, calculations, etc.). The organization of such a system of mutual information exchange allows to ensure the timely exchange of necessary information with the cooperating service, makes it easier to solve the crime and search for the criminal.

The chief's organization of solving crimes by working on hot leads does not end there. He takes personal responsibility for all the stages of ensuring this field of work, that is, up to sending the criminal case to court. If it is not possible to solve the crime in the first days after the commission of the crime, the chief should ensure that complex measures are taken for each possible incident, critically evaluate the results of the previously developed plans, determine and organize the implementation of additional investigation and rapid search measures. ; should regularly monitor their implementation.

In particular, the activity of the chief to organize the investigation of crimes at the next stages is represented by the time factor. The situation is also complicated by the fact that the employees are working on solving newly committed crimes. It should be noted that the activity of the units is evaluated based on the number of crimes registered in previous years. Despite the fact that in statistical reports a separate line (graph) is allocated to the indicators of the detection of crimes over the past years, in practice this is not actually taken into account and does not affect the overall assessment of the work of internal affairs agencies. In such conditions, it is natural that the activity of the employees in solving crimes will decrease, they will not be solved, and the number of such crimes will increase.

At this stage of solving the crimes of terrorism and extremism, the head should ensure the succession of the previous measures and organizational forms of cooperation in the organization of cooperation between services and units. The main efforts of the participants of cooperation should be focused on the search for information about the crime being committed (committed) and the circumstances of the persons involved in it. The initiative to implement this or that measure must come from the investigator conducting the criminal case. This does not mean that the head himself does not propose this initiative.

Cooperation does not end if the person who committed the crime is identified. In this context, the tasks of the participants of the cooperation will be to gain comprehensiveness, to fully

identify all the circumstances defining the subject of proof in the criminal case, to identify and expose all the participants of the crime, to prove all aspects of their criminal activity.

Cooperation should continue until the investigation is completed. It is necessary to manage the intensity of cooperative investigative efforts and search and rescue measures, taking into account the achieved results. After the participants of the cooperation have taken drastic measures to solve the crime, a decision is made to stop the cooperation according to the proposal of the head of the investigative-operational group.

During the organization of cooperation in solving crimes, the efforts of the participants of joint activities are to collect, systematize and collect information on unsolved criminal cases, establish contact with the operatives of the JIB and use their capabilities, use public representatives, use the capabilities of the mass media and focused on the implementation of complex measures on etc. For this purpose, a special operative group is formed and it is the main organizational link for solving such crimes.

The stability of the composition of such groups, the uniformity of the work performed by them, the planning of the activities of each member of the group, constant control over their activities, practical and methodical support should be ensured.

The cooperation with the operational services of the special operational-investigative group of the Department of Criminal Affairs, investigative detention center (IDC), temporary storage room (TSR), rehabilitation centers gives positive results. It is also important to ensure the study of other information of interest in criminal cases in the archive on similar crimes.

Analysis of crime, unsolved crimes (type of crimes, place and method of their commission, object of criminal aggression, methods of concealment of crime, etc.) plays an important role in ensuring cooperation of members of the special specialized operative-investigative team.

Investigations are an integral part of the fight against crime. Among the unsearched criminals, dangerous criminals occupy a significant place, and it should be noted that there are serious shortcomings in the activities in this direction. One of the reasons for such situations is the poor organization of local organizations. City and district leaders of internal affairs agencies pay little attention to the search for criminals, do not thoroughly study the reasons for bad searches, do not ensure the full use of forces and means in the search for criminals, and their cooperation at the required level.

All services and units must be involved in the search for a hidden criminal. Organization of these works is entrusted to the city-district heads. It is they who must ensure the wide use of the powers and means of the specified bodies. They are entrusted with the responsibility of organizing the cooperation of these forces, as well as cooperation with certain internal affairs agencies (with the approval of senior leaders).

The main volume of search operations is carried out by CT and E units. Therefore, when organizing cooperation, they are usually appointed to be responsible for the implementation of one or another search activity in cooperation.

City-district heads in the organization of cooperation should ensure effective use of opportunities unique to each of the partners in search in various forms and methods of work, provide them with practical assistance, carry out constant control over the implementation of search measures, study best practices in search and should spread.

The choice of the forms of organization of such cooperation should be made taking into account the characteristics of the crime committed by the wanted person, the circumstances of his

person's escape, and the capabilities of the participants of the cooperation. In any case, the attention and efforts of the participants of cooperation: to identify and study the lifestyle and behavior of the wanted person, his relatives and acquaintances, and the persons with whom he had a relationship or who helped him to hide; in the places where it is likely to appear, to register the persons coming and going to this address, to carry out continuous operational surveillance in order to recognize the wanted person based on his appearance, photo or behavioral signs; conducting secret or disguised inspections of his former residence and the residences of his relatives and other close people; conducting surveillance in places where the wanted person is likely to appear; to influence relatives and acquaintances of the wanted person in order to convince him to bear his guilt; checking existing accounts etc.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Terrorism" (this law was amended on April 30, 2004 and with amendments that came into force on July 6, 2004).

Article 6. Assistance to the state bodies implementing the fight against terrorism.

State management bodies, local government bodies, citizens' self-government bodies, public associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations, officials, as well as citizens assist and provide necessary assistance to state bodies implementing the fight against terrorism.

Article 7. International cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the fight against terrorism.

Cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with foreign countries, their law enforcement agencies, special services and international organizations in the field of combating terrorism is carried out in accordance with the international agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Persons guilty of violations of anti-terrorism legislation shall be held accountable in accordance with the established procedure.

Article 8. State bodies for the fight against terrorism.

The state bodies implementing the fight against terrorism are as follows:

- State Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- State security service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Department of Combating Economic Crimes under the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The State Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall coordinate the activities of the state bodies involved in the fight against terrorism and ensure that they work together to prevent, identify, put an end to, and minimize the consequences of terrorist activities.

Ensuring legality, rights and freedoms of citizens and their legitimate interests in the fight against terrorism and extremism; constant rapid readiness; targeted and effective implementation of the events; effective and comprehensive conduct of overt and undercover rapid-search forces, tools and activities; it is carried out in strict compliance with the principles of close cooperation with other ministries, departments, enterprises, institutions, organizations and the public

Today, in a situation where many countries of the world are facing serious problems of various forms, the life of our people is improving day by day as a result of the reforms implemented

consistently in all fields by our respected President during the past thirty-two years of independence, especially in the conditions of New Uzbekistan. Here, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said in his speech at the 78th session of the UN General Assembly on September 19, 2023: "Development of human capital and training of creative young generation is one of the strategic tasks that Uzbekistan has set before itself. We consider open and high-quality education for everyone to be the most effective factor for eradicating poverty, improving people's well-being and achieving sustainable economic growth" [2, p.1-2.], he noted. The essence of this is to invite a person to a deeper understanding of his human factor in life and his inner potential. Therefore, we will solve the above-mentioned problems by educating young people with knowledge.

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TURKISTAN JADID ENLIGHTENERS' VIEWS TO REGARDING THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS

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Culture

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Abstract. *The article describes the views of Turkestan's Jadid enlighteners on the education of women in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was emphasized that the role of women in the life of society is directly determined by her worldview, knowledge, culture, and it is important to educate them in this way. It is written that women should also be educated in raising children in the family. Along with the idea that Jadid enlighteners should educate girls, we can see that they taught in schools alongside boys. This is especially true of the schools of Abdukodir Shakuri in Samarkand, Eshonkhoja Khankhodjaev and Sobirkhon Rakhimov in Tashkent, and Muhammadjon Khaliqi in Kokand. Sofizoda's "Read Mothers", Tavallo's "From the Language of Nurses", Rauf Muzaffarzoda's "Wishes from the New Year", Sora Muzaffaria's "Blame on Us", Salima Yakubova and Mahfuza Maksudova's "Teacher's Problem". On the basis of various sources and archival documents, general conclusions are given.*

Keywords: *jadid, enlighteners, woman, wife, girls, school, education, upbringing, family, child, source, archival documents, analysis, conclusion, recommendation.*

Introduction. In building a new Uzbekistan, young people should study the cultural heritage of our ancestors along with modern knowledge. Especially valuable information related to the family in our written heritage that has come down to us for several years is written based on the life experiences of our ancestors. Learning them and implementing them in life is essential for ensuring the spiritual perfection of a person. After all, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev noted, "There is no rich history like our country, no great scholars like our grandfathers anywhere. We must study this heritage in depth and be able to convey it to our people and the world" [1].

When it comes to the 19th century, the issue of women's education appears as one of the less covered issues in historical sources. Therefore, researchers and political scientists who think about this issue now put different approaches on paper. However, it is appropriate to research the role of women in society directly in relation to Islam in Turkestan. In Islamic jurisprudence - jurisprudence, in addition to issues of faith and worship, judgments were issued on personal, social, and family issues. In jurisprudence books, the issue of family, i.e., the rights and duties of husband, wife, and children, are covered, and these are included in almost every major jurisprudential work. However, the creation of a separate work dedicated to the issue of the family, especially women, is one of the rare events. However, such works were written. Therefore, modern enlighteners on the issue of women's status used such works as a basis for the education of women in society and in the family. For example, "Turukun Nisa" written in Arabic (Rules of behavior for women) [15], "Ahlaqi Muhsini" ("Ethics of Muhsin") [20] by Husayn Vaiz Koshifi, written in Persian, "Dur al-Ajaib" [4] and in works such as "Tarbiyali Khatun" [10] written in Turkish by Rezauddin ibn Fakhrudin, many informations are given about the need for women to be educated. Therefore, the modern enlighteners wrote about this in their articles and works and tried to open a girls' school.

Main part. At the beginning of the 20th century, issues such as women becoming educated, knowledgeable, cultured, necessary and useful people for their society were also reflected in the views of modern enlighteners. Many articles, poems and works of art have been published on this topic. For example, in Sofizoda's "Oqunglar onalar" [11], Tavallo's "Hamshilarardin tilindin" [12], Turkestan women's turn into "mute women" is opposed to "challasavods" who oppose their enlightenment, and their conclusion is the need for widespread introduction of enlightenment. ends. In addition to the poems written by Abdulla Awlani promoting the education and vocational training of women, it is permissible to cite his critical views on this matter: "Who does education? Where is it done?" - the question arises. To this question, "first home education. This is a mother's duty. The second is school and madrasa education. If we answer that this is the duty of the father, teacher, mudarris and the government, one person will say, "Which mothers are you talking about, the mothers who are stupid and have no knowledge?" "They bring education that they don't have" [2, 37]. Because, he says, "our mothers like to fight with their husbands instead of education and education" [6]. "The first reason why we poor people are reduced to these conditions (they want to say ignorance) is our lack of knowledge and ignorance of the world religion. O fathers, try to make this light a blessing... Let your daughters live happily and happily in the world, your lover" [14] says. He teaches that girls should not have different ornaments, but rather knowledge and craft. It is true that you should not decorate your girls with such jewelry. If you don't have a lot of money, open a girls' school in your neighborhood and get a better teacher. Now be diligent to teach us and join the ranks of the people. Enthusiasm!!!!". The article suggests that girls need more knowledge and skills than boys because they are the educators of the nation.

Rauf Muzaffarzoda, in his article "New Year's Old Wishes", expressed his opinion about what the national press should be like and in which direction it should develop, "let our husbands and wives get acquainted with life, education and the world, and let their thoughts open and inform the world about their situation" [8], urges to write the most necessary problems for the time. The most gratifying aspect is that in response to this appeal, articles by female authors have appeared, covering the events related to the life and daily life of Turkestan women. At this point, Sora Muzaffaria's article entitled "The fault lies with us" is noteworthy. It reflects on the issue of the rights of Turkestan women: "We have both talent and ability. There is also consciousness and thought. "There is a power that cannot be replaced not only by one house, but also by countries" [9]. The author calls on the women of Turkestan, who became captives of the Tsar's wall, mute and oppressed by daily suffering, to unite, break the old way of life and live a new life. "However, our women do not stir much, and even if they stir, it is not to the desired extent. O wives of Islam! Thirteen centuries of experience have shown us what and how the result of such living will be. Among the husbands, some conscientious people (progressive intellectuals are meant) gave us tanbiya. But very little of the pleasant sounds reported by the husbands came to our ears" [9]. Sora Muzaffaria dreams of living on the basis of equal rights with men like European women, and working in every aspect of society: "O Turkish wife! May our people give us health and intelligence and innate talents and abilities! Who has the right to prevent him from being released into the world!"

Salima Yaqubova and Mahfuza Maqsudova's article titled "The issue of teaching" states that European-style schools should be opened for Turkestan women, teachers with teaching certificates who have passed special courses should teach in them, and a certain amount of salaries

should be set for them [5]. It is worth noting that the authors raise the issue of opening higher educational institutions that train women teachers in Turkestan, as in Europe. The problem of ignorance of women in general has always worried the progressives. They even tried to highlight the existence of this situation in other Muslim countries. In particular, in one article, it was found out that "there are 5 million 265 thousand 250 wives in the territory of Egypt. Only 20,000 of them, that is, one person per hundred women, can read and write. Most of them are European or Christian Arab wives" [17]. The author reminds once again that "reading is obligatory for men and women like prayer." The article with such a content belongs to the pen of Zahriddin Fathiddinzoda, and it talks about the study and education of women [16].

Ishaq Khan Ibrat also wrote the following about the education of girls in his work "History of Culture": "However, as for the girls' school, it seems more difficult. It is evident that the people are barbaric and the parents are careful about their daughters, they do not send them to a place, the people do not know the power of knowledge, especially women are drowned in taas(s)uf, and it will take fifty years to lose this taas(s)uf. There are ways to do this too, if their husbands promote otunbibis, they learn writing and accounting for a month or two from teachers, and then they become teachers of otunbibis in their neighborhood and give them a few (many) months. If the big teacher looks at them from time to time, one can hope that within five to ten years, five to ten teachers will be ready in every village. But when they say that there is a teacher from now on, wives say few words. An example was necessary for this. For example, the wives of our relatives were our guests. In them, young girls are sitting with the teacher. He brought his book and said: "Come, my daughter, you will become a mullah. Don't miss school now. "Go every day," I said. Then her mother asked me a question and said, "Focha (Pochcha), I am not letting my daughter study at school." What can I say. He says that "the book does not have bismillah". I forbade him, saying, "Bring your book." I said, showing that the tortoise was friends with the scorpion. "Bismillahi Rahmanir Raheem. When I said that the turtle told the scorpion, the wives were shocked. I said, "Why are you laughing?" They said, "No way." "Why not?" I said. They said, "A tortoise cannot say 'Bismillah' to a scorpion." Then I went to give a lecture. I said: O relatives! In the early times, when there was little science, science was not taught apart from religion. Therefore, when they were forced to teach the Qur'an, it was a picture to add "Bismillah" to the Qur'an. If there is a verse, "Bismillah" is added. It cannot be put into every word. Those who published books told stories about things that made children think. Therefore, they did not say "Bismillah", but respected them. In these books, I made the child go to school again because he learned to write words according to his mind. Here is the taas(s)uf of the wives! There are many such taas(s)ufs. I said a little, I didn't linger. I said that the girl's school is more difficult for many taas(s)ufs who made me laugh. It will be easy too, hopefully. Every move is a request for help from the government. The best thing is to instruct the wives of teachers that the husband educates the wife and the wife educates the girls. An easy way is not visible in the village. For example, he is not afraid of fireflies. It is their own ways that have been freely dealt with" [7, 137].

Jadids tried to explain that the place and position of an educated woman in the family and society is special. The following can be learned about this from the sources: "... education is definitely necessary to educate wives and sharpen their minds, and to make good problems with their husbands and to educate their children and to know good behavior" [3].

Results and Discussions. In general, Jadids promoted the issues of women's education in every way. Obstacles against them on this way did not stop the Jadids.

In the school of Abduqadir Shakuri in Samarkand, boys and girls are taught together. His wife helped teach the girls [18]. Such work of Abdulkadir Shakuri was displeased by local rich people and priests. Nevertheless, such schools have started to open in other cities of Turkestan. In Tashkent, 3 girls studied at Eshonkhoja Khankhojaev new method school, and 15 girls studied at Sobirkhan Rahimov's school [19]. In 1913, in Galchasoy neighborhood of Koqan city, Muhammadjon Holikiy first established "Usuli Jadid" and then a girls' school. His sister, Soliyakhan Abduholiq, gave lessons to students [13, 46].

Conclusion. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, modern enlighteners realized that it is important for women to get an education in order to find their place in the family and society. As a basis for this, the sources related to women indicated the works written on the basis of Sharia rulings. At the same time, the position of women in European culture was shown as an example. It is mentioned in the works and articles of Is'haq Khan Ibrat, Abdulla Avloni, Rauf Muzaffarzada, among the modern enlighteners of Turkestan, and women, Soriya Muzaffaria, Salima Yaqubova, and Mahfuza Maqsudova. Also, as a proof of these ideas, Abdugadir Shakuri in Samarkand, Eshonkhoja Khankhojaev, Sobirkhan Rahimov in Tashkent, and Muhammadjon Halikiylar schools in Kokand started teaching girls.

In today's changing new Uzbekistan, the foundation for the third Renaissance is being laid. So, for every housewife living in this country today, i.e. future mothers, it is very important to study science and have a new worldview. It is not their fault that most of us are offended by the behavior of many of our youth, the increase in judgments, the coldness of relations between husband and wife, mutual disagreements, ignorance of the culture of neighborliness. This is because they are not ready for life - they have not been taught. Today is the period of new activity based on practical propaganda, relying on scientific sources in scientific and social institutes to correct these mistakes.

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ELECTRONIC DICTIONARIES AS A NEW STAGE OF LEXICOGRAPHY

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Abstract. *The article talks about the role of computers in the development of the field of lexicography. The emergence of computer lexicography, the opinions of scientists about this field are presented. Advantages and disadvantages of electronic dictionary for users are highlighted. New types of dictionaries that appeared within the framework of computer lexicography are listed.*

Keywords: *lexicography, electronic dictionaries, automatic dictionary, lexical base, online dictionary, learner.*

INTRODUCTION

The intervention of the computer in science caused a radical change in lexicography. The capabilities of the computer began to solve the tasks and problems that a professional lexicographer can solve quickly and without spending a lot of money.

LITERATURE AND METHODS

Creating a dictionary in world linguistics has a long history. Jackson Harvard [1] connects the development of the science of lexicography with the establishment of the International Journal of Lexicography, which was founded in 1988. This magazine was aimed at covering issues related to the introduction of electronic dictionaries into lexicography. Therefore, we can connect the development of lexicography with the electronicization of this field.

N. Abdurahmanova recognized that this science is a field that studies the tasks of creating computer dictionaries and linguistic resources for software. Z. Kholmonova said that computer lexicography is an important component of applied linguistics, it is a field dealing with computer dictionaries working on the basis of software and linguistic knowledge, their creation and creation of programs, and development of algorithms. In addition to the above considerations, computer lexicography is a database of words in the lexicon of a specific language and the creation of programs (computer dictionaries) with an operating system using special programming languages, as well as learning a specific subject through a computer. It can be said that it is a teaching field. Of course, the goals, tasks and problems of the new lexicography are based on the sources of traditional lexicography. That is, it does not build dictionaries from scratch.

The creation of electronic dictionaries, considered the greatest achievement of new lexicography, is becoming more and more popular. An electronic dictionary is a type of dictionary designed to work on a computer or other electronic device that collects basic concepts related to the lexical system of the language or a specific field of knowledge and uses them automatically for intellectual purposes. In a general sense, an electronic dictionary refers to online or offline dictionaries with a search engine.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In a traditional dictionary, comments reflecting the structural composition of one or another word are provided, in accordance with the principles of creating an electronic dictionary, a program provided for users in a special computer format or as a component of a specific program

is provided. At the same time, according to how the user uses it, it differs from an electronic dictionary and an automatic dictionary for a word processing program [2]. Electronic dictionaries have the following options:

1. Ease of use;
2. Ownership of search engine;
3. The ability to regularly update the linguistic support;
4. Data transfer feature (via hyperlink);
5. Ability to directly integrate electronic dictionaries with other dictionaries;
6. Use in online and offline format;
7. Ability to provide orthographic information of the word.

Ease of use. Electronic dictionaries of use convenience that is, paper in the publication one how many from the part consists of, large voluminous, thousands the words reflection made whole head the dictionary one from the place two to the place take go to class in the process use possible it's not. For example, from 5 books consists of "Uzbek of the language explanatory dictionary" (2008) contains 80 thousand more than word and expressions collected. Speak up with work in the process users this from the dictionary efficient use they can't.

Ownership of search engine. Alphabet in order the word search of the user a lot the time takes Electronic in dictionaries the word alphabet in order not a graph and vocal pursuit function there is. Searched for unity again easy found get for searched for word dictionary in memory is stored.

The ability to regularly update the linguistic support. We know that language is a phenomenon of regular development and movement. The lexical base of the language is updated every day. Some words enter the language, some fall out of use. It is these processes that affect the content of dictionaries. In this case, frequent publication of a dictionary leads to expenditure of money and waste of paper. The ability to regularly update the word base of electronic dictionaries can be a solution to such problems.

Data transfer feature (via hyperlink). Most of the users use dictionaries to get accurate, scientific information about words. Using this information, they prepare articles, textbooks, lectures, etc. In such cases, you can copy the dictionary in electronic format or copy it to someone. As a result, there was a solution to all the problems in manually typing information about a word. Ability to directly integrate electronic dictionaries with other dictionaries. This feature of the electronic dictionary comes in handy when the user needs academic information about the word. For example, in the Oxford online dictionary you will see that several dictionaries have been combined.

Such an opportunity allows the user to combine all the meanings given about the word in several dictionaries, as well as to compare them. That is, the word's etymology, explanation, relationship with other words, spelling, pronunciation, morphemic composition, grammatical category, and similar information are useful for analyzing and synthesizing.

Ability to provide orthographic information of the word. While traditional dictionaries provide phonological aspects of words through accent and transcription, electronic dictionaries provide voice information. This feature is available in translation dictionaries for second language learners.

Experts point out a number of achievements of electronic dictionaries as well as their shortcomings. The faster and easier the information is found in the electronic dictionary, the faster it leaves the user's memory. This can cause the user to rely on the dictionary.

Currently, the following functional aspects should be taken into account when creating electronic dictionaries in our lexicography:

- simple and intuitive interface;
- the possibility of enriching words in the linguistic supply;
- quick search;
- voice search;
- in search spelling mistakes correction ;
- create the possibility of quick review of the list;
- adjust the font size in the list;
- consideration of the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets for the Uzbek language.

In addition, it is necessary to offer the purchase of additional content in order to enrich the vocabulary of the dictionary and use its full potential. We need linguistic databases (electronic dictionaries) for data processing [3]/.

CONCLUSION

It should also be mentioned that as a result of the development of this field, new concepts: electronic dictionary, online dictionary, automatic dictionary, associative dictionary, thesaurus dictionary, ontology, etc. . The listed dictionaries, of course, differ in their structure, features, and have their own tasks. Dictionaries are primarily designed to help users create, understand, or translate text and to provide specific cultural, encyclopedic, or linguistic knowledge. This means that dictionaries are not only for using the language, but also help to get various information.

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STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF WEATHER AND CLIMATE CONDITIONS ON ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY IN THE FERGANA VALLEY AREA

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Abstract. *The effect of the air-climate conditions of the Fergana Valley on road safety is studied. Fergana Valley is located among the mountains of Central Asia and is considered one of the largest mountain ranges (valleys) of Central Asia. It is surrounded by Tianshan and Hisar-Olai (Turkestan) mountain ranges in the north, Kurama and Chatkal mountain ranges in the north-west, and Fergana Mountain range in the north-east. The Fergana Valley is mainly located in the territory of the Republics of Uzbekistan (Namangan, Andijan, Fergana regions) and partly in the Republics of Kyrgyzstan (Osh, Jalalabad, Batken regions) and Tajikistan (Khojand region). The total area of the Fergana valley is 22 thousand km², including the surrounding mountains, it occupies an area of 78 thousand km², it stretches from west to east for 475 km, from north to south for 265 km.*

Keywords: *traffic safety, weather and climate factors, road conditions, metrological indicators, road traffic incidents.*

Introduction

Narrow in the west corridor (8-10 km wide) connected with the Tashkent-Mirzachol bog through the "Khojand Gate" (Figure. 1) [1].



Fig. 1. *A satellite view of the general area of the Fergana Valley.*

In Uzbekistan, the valley covers Fergana, Andijan and Namangan regions, is 300 km long, 60-120 km wide, 170 km wide at its widest point, and has an area of 19,200 km². Its height above sea level is 330 m in the west and 1000 m in the east, and its general structure is elliptical (almond) shaped and widens from west to east [2].

The territory of the republic is 448.9 thousand km², of which the territory of the Fergana Valley (Andijan, Fergana, Namangan regions) is 19.2 thousand km², i.e. 4.2%. The population of the republic is more than 35 271,276 thousand people, of which the share of the population of the Fergana Valley is 10 010,405 thousand people, i.e. 29%. Including, the length of the total road network of our Republic is more than 209496 km, of which the road network of Fergana Valley is 47307 km or 23% (Figure. 2) [3].



Fig.2. Fergana Valley road network map

Fergana Valley is one of the regions with a high road network and high population density. The density of the road network is 2.46 km/km², and the population density is 538.8 people/km². European countries in terms of the density of the Fergana Valley road network (1.99 km/km² in France, 1.80 km/km² in Germany, 1.62 km/km² in Italy, 1.35 km/km² in Spain km²) is greater than the density of the road network. A map of the Fergana Valley highway network is presented below (Figure 2) [4].

In researching the influence of air-climate conditions on road safety in the Fergana Valley region, we consider the climate conditions. Summer is hot and dry, the average temperature in July is +26 °C +27 °C, and the hottest temperature it reaches +43 °C +44 °C. In the Fergana valley, the period of vegetative development (vegetation) lasts 230-240 days, and the total sum of temperature is 4400-4800°C. Fergana's average winter, average summer and average annual temperatures are lower than in several parts of Uzbekistan. For example, the average annual temperature in Tashkent is 13.3 °C, in Mirzacho'l 13.2 °C, in Termiz 17.0 °C It is 15.1 °C in Bukhara, 15.8 °C in Karshi, and 13.0 °C in the Fergana Valley [5].

In the studies, when the influence of the air-climate factor on the driving conditions of cars is studied, the year is divided into 3 different periods, i.e., winter, spring-autumn and summer periods, and their seasonal periods are presented (Figure. 3) [6].

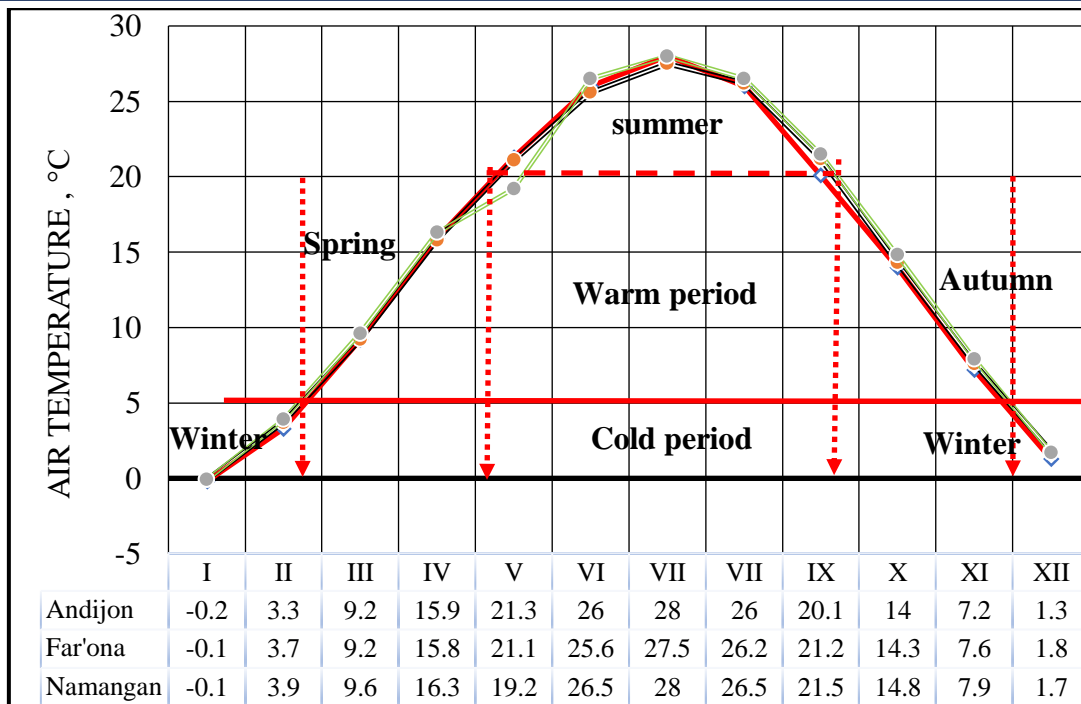


Fig. 3. Seasonal periods of the year according to traffic conditions in the Fergana Valley

The climate of the Fergana Valley is divided into hot and cold periods (2 -pictures). Days with an average daily temperature °above +5 C are included in the warm period, and °days below +5 C are included in the cold period. The warm period is divided into early-spring (S, +5 °C ≤T ≤+20 °C), mid-summer (Sum, T >+20 °C) and late-autumn (Au, +20 °C ≤T ≤+5 °C) seasons and the cold period <corresponds to the winter (W, T +5 C) season [7].

Air-climate conditions, it is important to determine the duration of its effect, because the effect of some indicators of air-climate conditions continues even after the event is observed. For example, the effect of precipitation lasts until the coating dries, that is, the time of its melting after snow, the duration of the construction of the coating after rain, etc. Studies have shown that its effect lasts up to 5 hours after rain [8].

An increase in air temperature leads to a change in the microclimate at the driver's workplace, a decrease in the driver's ability to work, and an increase in the number of errors. When the air temperature was +16+23 °C, the driver's reaction time was 971 ms, and at +27 °C it was 1281 ms, that is, the reaction time increased by 32% [9].

The air temperature was from +16 °C to +23 °C, 88 accidents occurred in 100 days, and 238 accidents occurred when the air temperature was higher than +27 °C. Studies show that the most comfortable air temperature for driving conditions is between +16°C +23 °C. Seasonal periods in which the most favorable air temperature occurs in the republic and their duration were determined as a result of research (Figure. 4) [10].

Based on the above information, when the air temperature exceeds +27 C, the comfort of driving conditions decreases and an uncomfortable working environment for the driver occurs. A decrease in air temperature below 0 °C causes the formation of slush and microslush when the top surface of the coating is wet, the coefficient of friction of the coating with the wheel decreases and, as a result, unfavorable driving conditions occur [11].

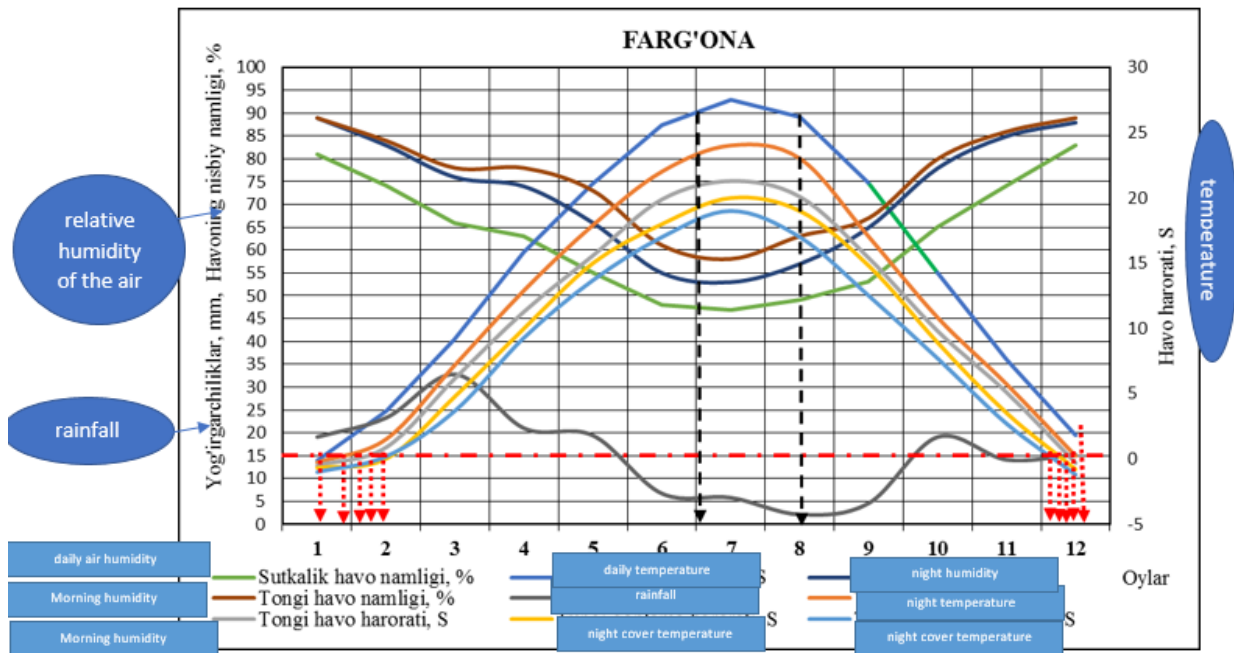


Fig. 4. Fergana's air-climate conditions complex graph

Intensity and duration of occurrence of meteorological factors are different in different regions. A feature of weather and climate changes in the Fergana Valley region is that highways with the same technical characteristics can be used at high speed in some areas throughout the year, and in others, we can observe comfortable and safe traffic on the same roads. In certain periods of the year, traffic is observed at a reduced speed and with an increase in the number of traffic accidents [12].

When analyzing the last 10 years of traffic accidents both in the Republic and in the Fergana Valley, mainly 5th type "Hitting a pedestrian with a car" 44.9% and 1st type "Car crash" 31.2%, 6th type "Hitting a cyclist with a car" is the most common type of accident, such as 11.5%. The analysis of the occurrence of accidents in the Fergana Valley by types is shown in the following histogram (Figure 5) [13].

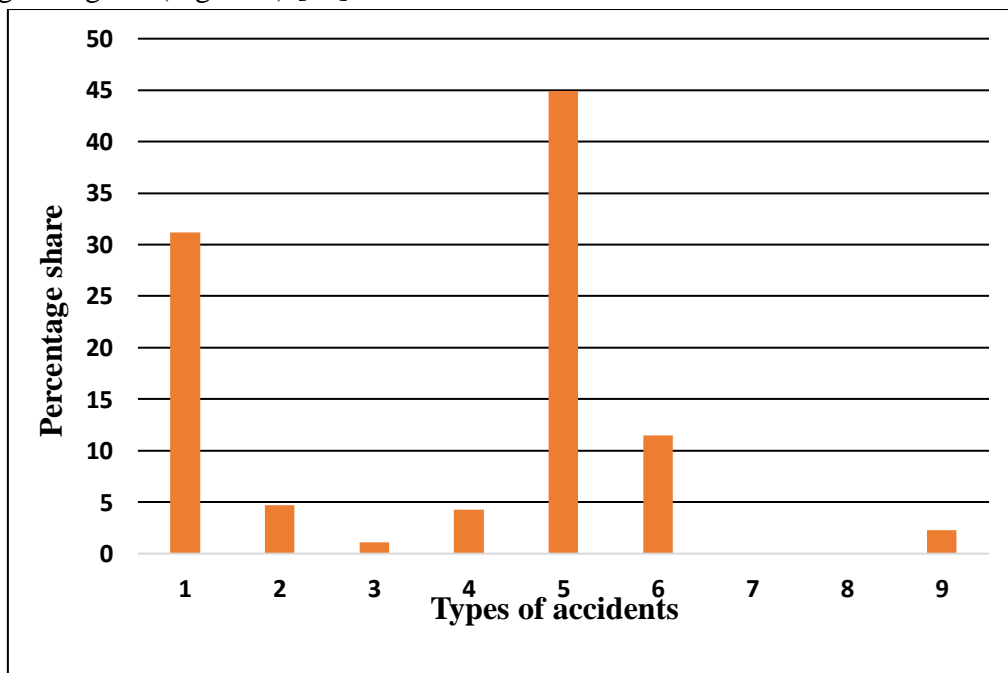


Fig. 5. Distribution of accidents by types in the Fergana Valley

When analyzing the reasons for the occurrence of accidents, 13.1% showed the absence of roadblocks, 11.6% did not install group 2 pedestrian barriers, and 10.3% did not have a pedestrian crossing, unsatisfactory road conditions in 4.1%, bicycle lanes not organized in 3.5%, traffic lights or road signs not installed in 2.2%, other objective reasons in 3.3%, the hitting speed limit in 15.8%, inexperience of the driver in 10.6%, failure to follow a traffic light or road sign in 8.5%, driving a vehicle without a driver's license in 5%, 3.5% fatigue and sleepiness in 3%, drunk driving in 3% and other subjective reasons in 5.5% [14].

From the analysis of accidents on Fergana Valley highways in the last 10 years, it can be said that the fatality rate is high on the international highways A373 and state highways 4R112. Highway 4R112 is considered the ring road of Fergana Valley and connects Fergana, Andijan and Namangan regions. A373, 4R112, 4R115, 4R126, 4R140, considered the main highways of the Fergana Valley, were selected as research objects for experimental research work.

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ELASTIC WAVES IN SOILS DURING ROTATIONAL MOVEMENT OF UNDERGROUND PIPELINE

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Abstract. *The article reviews the propagation of elastic waves in soils during rotational movement of underground pipeline. One-dimensional cylindrical shear waves are discussed and solution methods are developed that allows the application arbitrary loads on the boundary. Based on the publication the numerical calculation program was compiled. The calculation results displayed that when underground pipeline moves single direction, the stress increase, a reverse pattern was obtained, the stress decreases. Attenuation of waves with distance is due to the fact that deformation energy is dissipated into an expanding cylindrical layer of soil.*

Keywords: *soil, underground pipeline, cylindrical wave, sections, wave parameters.*

1. Introduction

Underground structures, particularly underground pipelines are involved in movement due to the forces (stresses) arising on their surface interacting with soil. The value of these stresses and the movement of the pipeline itself are determined by the process that occurs in the soil around the pipeline. Therefore, to solve problems of seismic stability of underground structures and for the “soil medium–pipeline” system, it is necessary to study the dynamic behavior in the soil environment surrounding the underground pipeline, taking into wave processes. The need for such a formulation to obtain reliable results when solutions applied problems of seismic stability of underground pipelines have mentioned in [1–3].

Considering wave processes in the soil medium when solving problems of seismic stability of underground structures for the “soil medium–pipeline” system significantly complicates the mathematical formulation of applied problems. However, thanks to effective numerical methods for solving complex systems of partial differential equations that describe wave processes in the “soil medium–pipeline” system and the possibility of their realization, as well as modern powerful computers become possible to obtain solutions to applied problems.

According to [4], using a finite element model of beam elements for the pipeline and nonlinear springs for the soil, the ability of the considered “soil medium–pipeline” model system to resist reverse fault movement was investigated. The results obtained in [5], it devotes to the safety of underground steel natural gas pipelines. The formation of bulging of main gas pipelines during earthquakes was studied in [6].

During solving problems of seismic stability of underground structures [1, 2–6, 7–8], the main attention is focused to the movement and vibrations of the underground pipeline. It is obvious that the stress-strain state of the soil around the pipeline operates a significant and sometimes decisive role in the formation of the stressed state of the pipeline [1, 2].

The purpose of the work is to develop a numerical solution method that makes it possible to apply arbitrary loads on the boundary and complex deformation properties, as well as to study the behavior of soils around underground pipelines during the propagation of one-dimensional elastic soil waves.

2. Research methods

During solving problems, finite-difference methods were used [9]. Thus, the parameters of the wave propagation in the soil medium until the required moment in time have been determined. A program for solving the problem was compiled and graphs of the wave parameters were presented.

3. Statement of the Problem

There is a fairly long and rigidly fixed underground pipeline with an outer radius $r = r_0$ in the unbounded elastic soil medium.

Let the underground pipeline begin to rotate around its axis from the beginning of the time, while neglecting the deformation of the pipeline, meaning we consider it absolutely non-deformable. Then cylindrical shear waves begin to propagate in the soil medium, the parameters of these waves are axisymmetric relative to the pipeline axis and they depend on the radial coordinate and time, i.e. the problem is one-dimensional.

Therefore, we consider a one-dimensional problem in a cylindrical coordinate system [10]. The equation of ground motion in the absence of body forces in the Euler representation has the following form:

$$\rho^0 \frac{dv_\varphi}{dt} = \frac{\partial \tau_{r\varphi}}{\partial r} + \frac{2\tau_{r\varphi}}{r}. \quad (1)$$

where r is the radial coordinate, $v_\varphi = du_\varphi/dt$ is the velocity of soil particles, $u_\varphi = u_\varphi(r, t)$ is movement of soil particles along a cylindrical coordinate, $\tau_{r\varphi} = \tau_{r\varphi}(r, t)$ is the soil shear stress along the radial coordinate.

Let us add the Cauchy relation in the form

$$\frac{d\varepsilon_{r\varphi}}{dt} = \frac{\partial v_\varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{2v_\varphi}{r}. \quad (2)$$

To obtain a closed system of equations, it is necessary to add the equation of state into (1)-(2):

$$\dot{\tau}_{r\varphi} = G\dot{\varepsilon}_{r\varphi} = G \frac{\partial \dot{v}_\varphi}{\partial r}. \quad (3)$$

Thus, the closed system of equations consists of equations (1)–(3) for the unknowns $v_\varphi(r, t)$, $\tau_{r\varphi}(r, t)$ and $\varepsilon_{r\varphi}(r, t)$. To solve this system of equations, we accept the following initial conditions:

for $t = 0$, $r > r_0$:

$$v_\varphi(r, 0) = 0, \quad \tau_{r\varphi}(r, 0) = 0, \quad \varepsilon_{r\varphi}(r, 0) = 0 \quad (4)$$

and boundary conditions: for $r = r_0$, $t \geq 0$:

$$v_\varphi(r_0, t) = v_0(t) \text{ или } \tau_{r\varphi}(r_0, t) = \tau_0(t). \quad (5)$$

4. Numerical results and their analysis

We solve the problem posed numerically using the finite difference method.

Let us present the numerical results in the form of graphs. Solutions were obtained with the following initial density of soil - $\rho^0 = 2000 \text{ kg/m}^3$; velocity of longitudinal and transverse wave propagation - $c_p = 2000 \text{ m/s}$ and $c_s = 1000 \text{ m/s}$; outer radius of the underground pipeline - $r_0 = 1 \text{ m}$. Let the particle velocities (6) be given at the boundary in the form

$$v_0(t) = v_{max} \sin(\omega t), \quad (6)$$

where $v_{max} = 0.2 \text{ m/s}$, ω is the frequency of the pipeline motion.

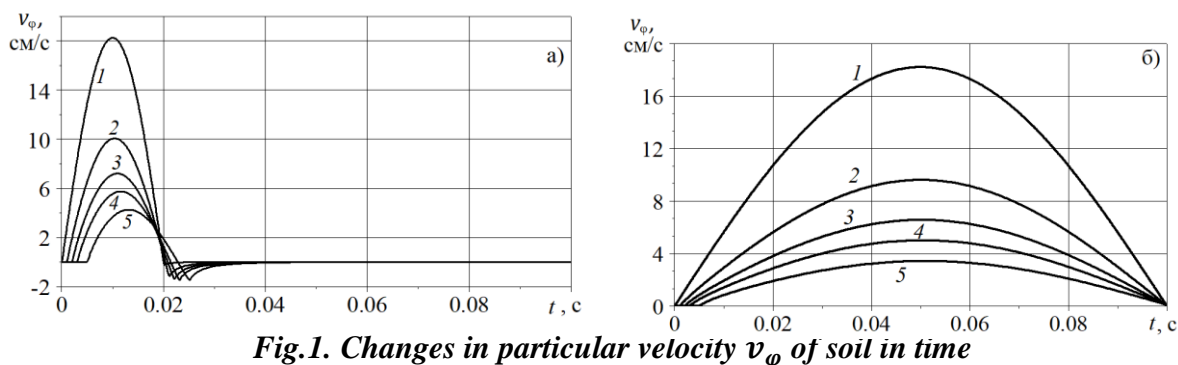


Fig.1. Changes in particular velocity v_φ of soil in time

Figures 1–2 show changes in particle velocity $v_\varphi(t)$ and shear stress $\tau_{r\varphi}(t)$ in fixed cylindrical soil layers at different impact frequencies. Curves 1–5 correspond to sections $r=1.1, 2, 3, 4$ and 6 m. Graphs a) and b) in the figures were obtained at $\omega = 2\pi, \omega = 10\pi, \omega = 20\pi$ and $\omega = 50\pi$ rad/s. As can be seen from Fig.1 and Fig.2, in the case of setting the shear velocity at the boundary $r = r_0$, the amplitude of the values of the particle velocity v_φ and the shear stress $\tau_{r\varphi}$ decreases. These decreases (attenuation) occur at the first arrival of the wave; then, in fixed sections, attenuation over time is not observed.

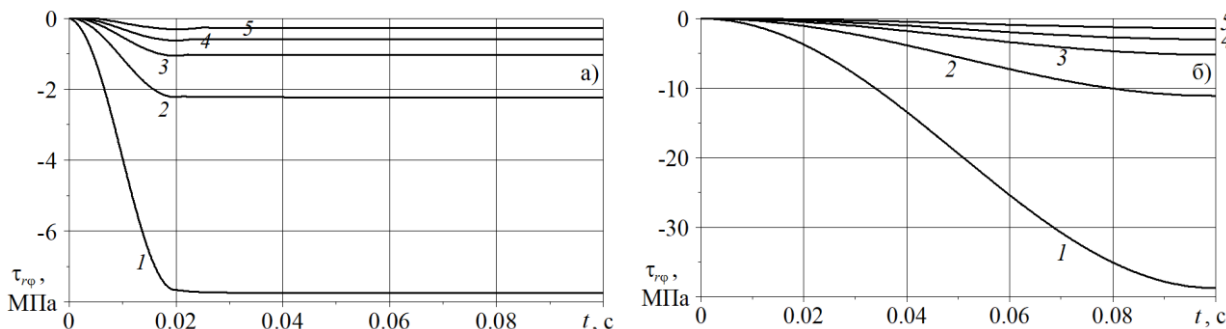


Fig.2. Changes in particle shear stress $\tau_{r\varphi}$ in time

Figure 3 shows changes in displacements of the soil over time $u_\varphi(t)$ in the same considered fixed sections at $\omega = 2\pi$ s with a limited action time (6) $T = 0.02$ s.

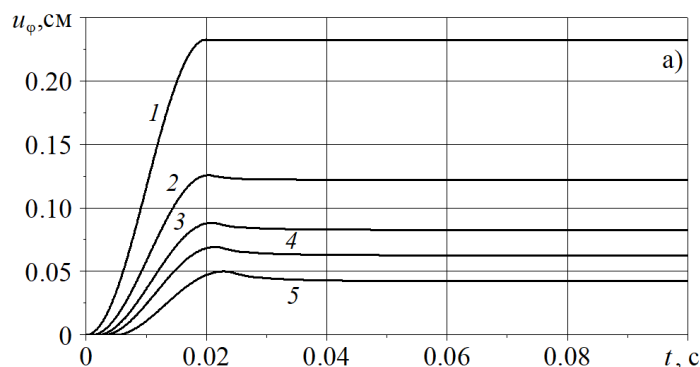


Fig.3. Changes displacements u_φ in time: curves 1–5 correspond to sections $r = 1.1, 2, 3, 4$ and 6 m

Let us consider, when shear stress (5) is specified at the boundary $r = r_0$. Fig.4–5 show dependences similar to Fig.1–3 when setting following form

$$\tau_0(t) = \tau_{max} \sin(\omega t), \quad (7)$$

where $\tau_{max} = 0.2$ MPa. The graphs of changes in particle velocities $v_\varphi(t)$, shear stresses $\tau_{r\varphi}(t)$ and displacements $u_\varphi(t)$ are also analogous to those shown in Fig.1–3. Here, wave attenuation with distance from the initial cylindrical section is also observed. At the first arrival of the wave,

the particle velocity v_φ rises to a maximum value and changes in time similarly to the previous results.

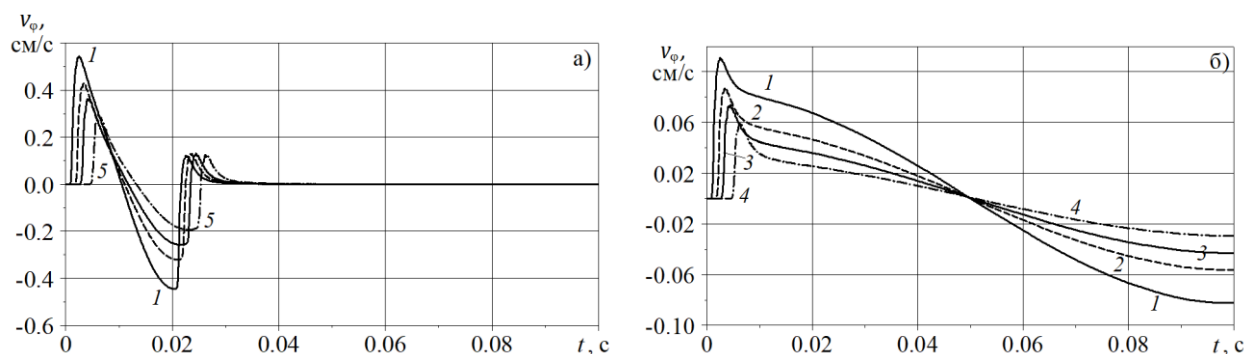


Fig.4. Changes particle velocities v_φ in time: curves 1–5 correspond to sections $r = 1.1, 2, 3, 4$ and 6 m

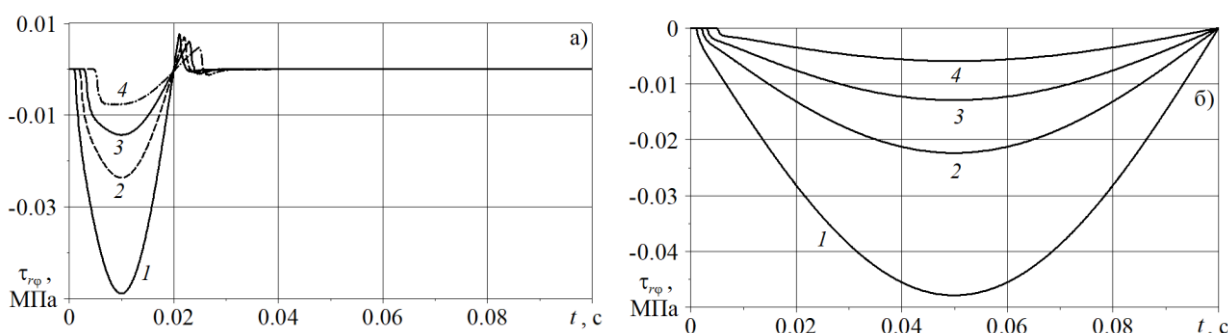


Fig.5. Changes shear stresses $\tau_{r\varphi}$ in time: curves 1–4 correspond to sections $r = 1.1, 2, 3$ and 4 m

In general, during elastic deformation of soil, a cylindrical wave attenuates with distance and energy dissipation does not occur.

4. Conclusion

During rotation of pipeline in elastic soils, a problem was set and a numerical technique for solving the problem posed using the method of finite differences. As a result of numerical calculations, graphs that changes in wave parameters were obtained. Analysis of the graphs showed that with a positive value of the particle velocity, meaning when moving in one direction, the shear stress increases. In reverse movement (with a negative particle velocity), the stresses decrease (the stress state is unloaded). An increase in the frequency of the specified particle velocity at the boundary reduces the period of “load-unload” oscillations, which shows a decrease in the maximum values of shear stresses. In this case, the periodic frequency of the propagating wave does not change. The energy dissipation occurs on a cylindrical layer, which expands with distance and this causes the attenuation of waves.

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THE CONCEPT OF LEGAL RESEARCH

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Abstract. *The article examines the issue of analyzing the nature of legal research. Special attention is paid to the issue of understanding the concept of legal research, revealing the essential features of scientific legal research. The article attempts to clarify the process of scientific formation of new theoretical knowledge, define the components of scientific activity, and analyze the role of cognitive activity in legal research.*

Keywords: *law, legal research, jurisprudence, legal understanding, science, structure, knowledge, methodology.*

INTRODUCTION

The dynamic aspect of legal science is manifested in legal research, i.e., the cognitive activity carried out by legal scientists to obtain new knowledge about the object and subject of this science. At the same time, cognitive scientific activity represents the unity of action and its result. At its core, activity means active action. However, reasonable conclusions about whether the activity was truly scientific or its imitation can only be drawn from its results. Accordingly, in our work, revealing the essential features of scientific legal research, we have to talk not so much about the activity itself, but about its results.

The main purpose of scientific activity, therefore, is seen to be to identify and fill existing gaps in science and to develop its content in breadth and depth. The progressive development of society predetermines the need for constant improvement of the state and law as the most important means of managing its affairs and ensuring a stable legal order. The search for ways and means of bringing the state and law into line with the constantly changing tasks and main directions of the development of society is carried out by legal scholars. They are directly entrusted with the task of revealing the patterns of functioning and development of the state and law in the new, specific historical conditions of society and, on this basis, preparing scientifically based proposals for improving political and legal practice, increasing the role of the state and law in solving pressing problems of society.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In modern conditions, when legal science is a developed system of knowledge about the state and law, the specific forms of their existence, and the patterns of functioning and development, the process of obtaining new theoretical knowledge is a rather complex cognitive task. It is solved in the course of the mental activity of highly professional legal experts, carried out with the creative use of theoretical and historical knowledge about the state and law, as well as methods of scientific knowledge. Ordinary and other forms of non-scientific knowledge about state and law are under no circumstances capable of rising to the level of scientific theoretical knowledge, therefore they must be clearly and consistently distinguished from all types of legal research.

As a special form of reflection of the existing world, scientific knowledge of state and law differs from everyday knowledge, as well as from professional legal and journalistic knowledge,

in the following ways: 1) the goals of knowledge; 2) ways of knowing; 3) ways to substantiate the reliability of the acquired knowledge; 4) novelty.

RESULTS

Unlike ordinary cognition, in which sensory cognition plays a decisive role, and its results are limited to the direct perception of observed political and legal phenomena and processes, scientific cognition is conducted in a rational way using the conceptual apparatus of science. The concepts and categories of jurisprudence form the basis of the mental activity of lawyers and act as the main means of their professional communication, since in the form of categories and concepts the essential features of legal phenomena and processes, as well as their natural connections, are recorded. The widespread use of categories and concepts of legal science accompanies all stages of scientific knowledge, including the collection, assessment, and description of empirical facts, the processes of cognition of the content, essence and natural connections of political and legal phenomena and processes.

In addition, everyday knowledge of political and legal phenomena and processes is carried out primarily using the most primitive cognitive means, for example, the interpretation of legal norms is limited to the reproduction of the literal text of normative legal acts. Scientific knowledge of law invariably involves the use of methods of scientific knowledge. Through the creative application of these methods, new reliable empirical and theoretical knowledge is obtained. Even the traditional interpretation of legal norms for lawyers is carried out using interpretation methods specially developed for these purposes, which allow one to correctly understand the meaning of legal norms and establish the actual will of the law-making body expressed in them.

Empirical studies conducted at the proper methodological level led to the same knowledge, regardless of who the researcher was - a scientist or a practical worker. All knowledge of this kind contributes to the development of the empirical basis of science and is therefore scientific, even though, when conducting empirical research, the practitioner pursued purely practical goals to identify the real state of affairs, for example, the mistakes that courts make when considering one or another category of cases, what prevents the rule of law from acting effectively. Therefore, it is not possible to draw a clear line between empirical studies conducted by legal scholars and practitioners. The scientific results of such studies turn out to be identical and can be equally used for both practical and scientific purposes.

DISCUSSION

Practical knowledge is carried out to solve specific problems of law-making, law enforcement, or law enforcement activities, for example, assessing the quality of a prepared draft normative legal act and deciding on the possibility of its approval, and adoption when a judicial body makes a sentence, or other decision in criminal and civil cases, as well as to develop measures to combat crime, etc. Scientific knowledge is focused on other goals - the formation of theoretical knowledge about the state and law, and the further enrichment and improvement of existing knowledge of legal science. Thus, the target orientation of cognitive acts makes it possible to very clearly and consistently distinguish scientific theoretical research from empirical cognitive acts in the field of substantive and practical activities of law-making, law enforcement, and law enforcement agencies.

Thus, scientific legal research is understood as a cognitive activity carried out to obtain new scientifically based, rational knowledge on the subject or object of legal science.

Legal research, like any other scientific activity, is a system consisting of five elements:

- 1) subject;
- 2) object;
- 3) methods of cognition;
- 4) technical and other means used in the process of cognitive activity;
- 5) results of cognition.

The subject of legal research is an individual, a highly qualified specialist in one of the branches of legal science: the theory of state and law or other legal sciences. To successfully conduct scientific research and solve problems of legal science at the level of theoretical knowledge, specialists must have at least four properties:

- 1) have deep knowledge in the relevant branch of legal science;
- 2) know and understand the philosophical foundations of legal science, as well as the general patterns of functioning and development of law and the state;
- 3) master modern methods of scientific knowledge;
- 4) have imagination and intuition.

Thanks to these properties, an individual can make a transition from existing incomplete or inaccurate knowledge to new theoretical knowledge, i.e., enrich science with new theoretical knowledge.

The researcher's deep theoretical knowledge and methodologically competent skills facilitate the process of scientific formation of new theoretical knowledge. Thanks to them, a reliable theoretical and methodological springboard is created for the transition to new knowledge, but in themselves, these means of scientific knowledge do not guarantee new knowledge. An individual who does not have a deep knowledge of science is not able to make any significant creative contribution to science, as convincingly evidenced by candidate dissertations prepared at the level of literature reviews and analysis of the views expressed in them. However scientific erudition is not always a guarantee of successful scientific knowledge. Not only in jurisprudence, but also in other social and humanitarian sciences there is no algorithm for logical obtaining new theoretical knowledge from existing knowledge in the form of concepts, categories, principles, and theories. Intuition and fantasy, therefore, are indispensable properties of a creative personality and its reliable means of successful theoretical knowledge.

The object of legal research is a fragment of a specific reality, which in the relevant branch of legal science is reflected incompletely or inaccurately; knowledge about it is problematic, while the need for in-depth scientific knowledge of this fragment of reality is felt at the scientific and (or) practical level. The researcher draws attention to a gap in science and finds it possible to fill it through a special scientific study. For these purposes, he formulates a scientific problem, in which he defines the range of issues to be studied, as well as approximate ways and means of solving it. Since the range of unsolved problems in each branch of law is quite wide, when choosing an object of legal research, a legal scientist is guided by both the needs of practice and his interests. For example, a beginning postgraduate scientist is looking for pressing problems, the solution of which in the shortest possible time could lead to results that satisfy all the requirements for a candidate's dissertation. A mature scientist, on the contrary, undertakes the study of complex fundamental problems that allow him to fully reveal his full creative potential and become one of the leaders in the relevant branch of law.

In any case, a legal scientist chooses the object of his research independently and takes into account his interest in the results of scientific knowledge. It is impossible to force fruitful scientific research or to obtain an education.

The next component of scientific activity is the methods of scientific knowledge, which were already mentioned above, as well as technical and other means used in the process of cognitive activity, among which the most significant are financial, informational and organizational.

Scientific research requires significant material costs. Currently, most of the costs are paid from the personal funds of researchers. The current system of scientific forfeits in the country, designed to provide financial assistance to social scientists, including legal scholars, does not cover even a hundredth of the legal scientists conducting active scientific work. The material supports the state provides to university teachers is expressed in the payment to them of a meager monthly allowance for the purchase of scientific, educational, and other literature.

Information means - library collections, archives, and information retrieval tools - are of particular importance for the research activities of legal scholars. With the help of library collections, legal scholars have the opportunity to learn the entire complex of scientific knowledge obtained by their predecessors throughout the history of mankind, and with the help of archival data - to study historical events, and processes on their basis to form empirical knowledge.

Successful scientific activity is also impossible without using the entire arsenal of modern organizational technology, i.e., a set of methods and tools that can significantly facilitate the process of carrying out technical and accounting operations at all stages of scientific knowledge. This includes the simplest office equipment: folders, writing instruments, paper, glue, paper clips, etc., means of copying and reproducing documents (scanners, printers, copiers, etc.), and means of communication (telephones, intercoms, the Internet). Modern computing technology opens up wide opportunities for scientific legal research, providing rapid processing of a wide variety of information, and effective search and storage of large amounts of information.

Cognitive activity itself is the process of producing scientific knowledge, which in legal science is carried out by each researcher individually, and privately, and the prospects for changing this method of production to a progressive - public one - are still very ephemeral. The production of scientific knowledge has an individual character, hidden from prying eyes. Being the main producer of scientific knowledge, consciousness poorly obeys its bearer and produces scientific products according to its canons, which are not always consistent with the level of professional knowledge of the cognizing individual and his desires.

CONCLUSIONS

The individual nevertheless finds measures to influence consciousness, forces it to act in the right direction and produces new, according to the circumstances, knowledge of a theoretical or empirical level. However, neither a high professional level of knowledge nor a good command of the methods of scientific knowledge can guarantee a scientist obtaining the results he expects. As already mentioned, intuition and fantasy play a certain role in cognition, the appearance of which is random, and therefore failures in cognition occur much more often than revolutionary discoveries. At the same time, the process of cognition, as a rule, is long and includes several very diverse research procedures: between the formulation of a scientific problem and its solution there are at least 10-15 research procedures.

The results of a successfully conducted research should mark the birth of new knowledge, not yet known to science, which can be expressed in a variety of mental forms: empirical facts, concepts, categories, scientific laws, and solutions to individual scientific problems. Particularly outstanding research results can culminate in the creation of a new theory that makes it possible to positively solve some fundamental problems of science that cannot be solved within the framework of existing scientific doctrines. Scientific novelty in the form of inventions is not inherent in legal science. Accordingly, lawyers do not receive Nobel and other prestigious scientific prizes. However, all popular uprisings, bourgeois and socialist revolutions that determined the progressive development of society invariably find justification for their claims to power and new orders not in physics or chemistry, but in legal science.

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LIFE AND CREATIVITY OF MAKSUD SHAIKHZODA

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Abstract. *Maqsud Shaikhzoda, a famous master of the Uzbek and Azerbaijani peoples, wrote works in the classical genres of oriental poetry. In his works, Shaykhzade deeply revealed the role of each character. Shaikhzoda's works have been translated into sister nations and foreign languages. In the process of translation, the poet studied at the workshop of brotherly nations, classics of world literature, and wrote poems embodying advanced traditions.*

Keywords: *poet, translator, poem, activity, tradition, literature, Uzbek heritage, genre, succession.*

Maksud Maksumbek-ogly Shaikhzade was born on November 7, 1908, in the village of Agdash (now a city in the Republic of Azerbaijan) of Aresh district, Elizavetpol province, Russian Empire in the family of Azerbaijani intellectuals, doctor Maksim-bek Shaikhzade and his wife Fatima Khanum. He received his primary education at the Rusldiye school, which was founded by the famous teacher Mukhtar Efendi. From 1920 to 1925, he studied by correspondence at the Baku Pedagogical School, where his teachers included Huseyn Javid, Abdullah Shaik, Jabbar Efendizadeh, Medina Ghiyasbeyli, and national teacher Jamo Jabrailbeyli. After completing his studies, he taught for two years at educational institutions in Derbent and Buinaksk in Dagestan.

Since childhood, M. Shaikhzadeh was fond of poetry. Already during his school years, he began to write poetry and articles. He was 13 years old when the poem "Askar Kushigi" ("Fighter's Song") was published in the city newspaper. The young author turned 15 when an amateur drama group staged his little play. In 1926-1928 The Aktash city newspaper published a series of articles by M. Shaikhzade, united under the single title "Dogiston Maktublari" ("Letters from Dagestan"). In 1927, his dastan "Narimon hakida halq ertagi" ("Folk tale about Nariman") was published in the magazine "Maorif va medeniet" ("Enlightenment and Culture").

M. Shaikhzade first studied at a pedagogical school in his hometown, then entered the Baku Pedagogical Institute. In 1928, he was expelled from his native land, and, having found shelter in Tashkent, M. Shaykhzade lived and worked in this city until the end of his days. As Mirza Ibragimov noted, "Uzbekistan, the homeland of the great Ulugbek noble Navoi, opened its arms to Maksud as its son and gave wings to his great talent." In Tashkent, M. Shaykhzadeh's activities began with teaching at school, then he was engaged in journalism and wrote poetry. He worked in the editorial offices of the newspapers "Shark Khakikati" ("Truth of the East"), "Kizil Ozbekiston" ("Red Uzbekistan"), "Yosh Leninchi" ("Young Leninist"). For many years he was an associate professor at the Tashkent Pedagogical Institute. And all this time his creative work was not interrupted.

M. Shaykhzadeh's poems began to appear in the national press in 1929. He was clearly aware of the social, educational and aesthetic role of literature and devoted his poetry entirely to serving the people. Maksud Shaykhzadeh was extremely demanding "A poet should always feel dissatisfaction with his works. For example, I always, having completed any poem or poem, put the manuscript aside and later, after re-reading it, I experience some kind of dissatisfaction. It seems to me that I can write better than I composed what I hold in my hands." He was rightly not

satisfied with his first poetic experiments. In such poems of the initial period as “Symbol”, “Jumhuriyat” (“Republic”), “Kora tahta” (“Black board”), there is some excessive descriptiveness, style is full of unnecessary pathos, the poetic images are shallow, the rhyme and metric are “lame”. The poet lacked a school of poetic skill, and to overcome this deficiency, he delved into the study of classical and modern literature, comprehended the secrets of the mastery of Navoi, Nizami, Fuzuli, Pushkin, Nekrasov. And the result of a lot of work was the bright, talentedly written first collection of poetry “Un Sher” (“Ten Poems”, 1933), “Uchinchi Kitob” (“Third Book”, 1934), “Jumhuriyat” (“Republic”, 1935).

In Shekhede's poetry of the 30s, lyricism, coupled with deep content and philosophy, intensifies. During this period, the poet strives to reflect current themes of our time. He expressed his most important poetic thoughts about the new life in such poems as “Vatan” (“Motherland”), “Kamtarlik” (“Modesty”), “Buvijon” (“Grandmother”), “Nishon” (“Goal”), “Bakhorda yomgir” (“Rain in the spring”), “Yulduzlarga buldim khamsoy” (“I became a neighbor to the stars”), “Konun” (“Law”), “Chimyon” (“Chimgan”), “Tingla, hey kungil!” (“O heart, listen!”), “Misraning tugilishi” (“Birth of a line”). In these poems, the poet created a new image of the country. The completeness of the rhythmic and metric systems, the figurative structure, the new poetic language, which made it possible to more clearly and fully express the depth of the poet's feelings and thoughts about life and man, determined the truly innovative nature of M. Shaykhzade's poetics. In the 30s, Shaykhzade created a number of wonderful poems (dastans): “Meros” (“Heritage”), “Urtok” (“Comrade”), “Chiroq” (“Lamp”), “Tuprok va hak” (“Earth and true”). Despite the fact that in his writings of those years there are sometimes some miscalculations - concessions to opportunism, inappropriate enthusiasm, sketchiness, Shaykhzadeh's poetry of the 30s was formed artistically very successfully. The poet closely studies life, his poems are varied in subject matter, the scale of problems covering the main areas of life.

The peak of the poet's creativity came in the 1940s, during the Second World War. Destroying fascism that threatens humanity, preserving life, honor and peace, calling on the people not to lose heart, to persevere. During the war years, M. Shaykhzadeh did not limit himself to depicting only front-line life. The poems “Bogbon” (“Gardener”), “Asalchi” (“Beekeeper”), “Yigiraman - un beraman” (“I give strands and threads”), “Olma” (“Apple”). Shaykhzadeh's poetry during the war is an example of high artistic skill.

The poet relies on the traditions of classical literature and uses the wealth of oral folk art. Shaykhzadeh composes such apt poetic lines that they are perceived as aphorisms, proverbs and sayings. Sometimes such poetic stylization of pathetic lines as folklore creates a feeling of implausibility, sometimes modern heroes acquire a touch of fabulousness, as, for example, in the poems “Ajdar va odam” (“Dragon and Man”), “Semenchenko, ofarin!” (“Bravo, Semenchenko!”) But this tendency also had its own, emphasizing the deep national roots of patriotism, and emotionally expanding the perception of military life.

In 1944, the historical drama “Jalaluddin Manguberdi” was created, another classic example of Shaykhzadeh's work. In the 13th century, when Genghis Khan's troops tried to invade our country, Jalaluddin Manguberdi, one of the brave sons of our people, fought the enemy. He bravely fights to preserve the independence of his homeland. It was this figure of a historical figure and the artistic truthfulness of the depiction of the pages of the glorious past that ensured the success of the drama “Jalaluddin Manguberdi” written in 1944.

During the author's lifetime, this work was not published in its entirety. It was first published in Uzbek in its entirety in 1988, 21 years after the death of the playwright. It was staged at the Uzbek State Academic Drama Theater named after Pesa Hamza (now the Uzbek National Academic Drama Theater). The great actor Shukur Burkhanov embodied the image of the commander Jalaluddin on stage. In the post-war years, Shaykhzade published collections of poems glorifying peaceful life and the joy of creativity, such as "The Book of Fifteen Years", "My Applause", "Strings of Time", "Shula", "Quarter", "Divorce". In September 1952, he was accused of disseminating counter-revolutionary ideas and declared the leader of an underground organization. Betrayed by colleagues and friends, as an enemy of the people, he was sentenced to 25 years in prison. In the mid-50s he was released from a camp near Irkutsk and rehabilitated. In 1957, he wrote the epic "Tashkentnoma", full of deep philosophical and passionate feelings about Tashkent.

Nizami's homeland, land
Ganja filled my lungs
the air of poetry...
But a thin thread of poetry
sprouted in swimming pools
Syrdarya...

After the war, M. Shaykhzadeh continued his creative work, but unexpectedly misfortune befell him: the poet was slandered and on January 31, 1952, expelled from the Writers' Union and arrested. Fortunately, in 1956, justice triumphed: Sheikhzade was rehabilitated and reinstated among the ranks of writers.

Shaykhzoda is the author of the immortal tragedy "Mirzo Ulugbek". It was written under the influence of Shakespeare's works Hamlet, King Lear, Romeo and Juliet. This is a profession that played a very important role in its development. The work depicts with love and glory the figure of our great-grandfather Mirzo Ulugbek, who received recognition among the astronomers of the world, who introduced the Timurid genealogy to the world after the great Amir Temur. Shukur Burkhanov performed this character with great skill. In 1964, Shaykhzoda wrote the script for the film "The Star of Ulugbek" based on this tragedy. In the play "Mirzo Ulugbek" the author described the unique reality of the reign of Temur's grandson, full of anxiety and dramatic events, which indicates the creative use of some of Shakespeare's techniques in his research. However, this does not negate the originality of Shaykhzade, his innovation in the development of the plot and characters of "Mirzo Ulugbek"; on the contrary, it highly emphasizes the independence of the author, which, in fact, determines his originality.

It is known that Maksud Shaykhzade did not know English. At the same time, Shaykhzod's work is pure in the eyes of Uzbek readers and great English playwrights: his translations are read with interest. A translator who managed to make translations of Shakespeare's works worthy of the original in many ways was Shaykhzadeh's special talent. And not only this. Here, some of Shaykhzadeh's unchanging rules played an important role, largely determining the quality of translations - restoration of signs and images in the original, search for a linguistic equivalent, basic attitude to truth, details, the phenomenon of narration, compositional and semantic adequacy of the translation. original copy. Shaykhzoda managed to revive in his native language the symbols and images of the tragedies "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet", the artistic means of the Uzbek

language, the social environment, the spirit of the era when its authenticity became the subject of study.

The theme of friendship of peoples occupies a large place in Shaykhzadeh's poetry. He again and again glorifies the brotherhood between peoples, recalls the common history, traditions that bind them with feelings of friendship and solidarity, and proclaims their significance for the modern world.

It focuses on the works of progressive, humanitarian, peace-loving, unique, humanistic authors. Such qualities are characteristic of Shaykhzadeh. He hates evil, exploitation of peoples, inequality, slavery, colonialism, pirate wars, heartlessness, selfishness and similar phenomena of life.

Maksud Shaykhzadeh is known in the history of Uzbek literature as both a literary critic and a prolific translator. He wrote articles "On the characteristics of the lyrical hero of Navoi" (1947), "On the artistic style of Navoi" (1958), "In the workshop of a mentor" and "Sultan in the world of gazelles" (1960), studies on the work of Babur, Mukimi, Furkat, Aibek, Gafur Gulam and other Uzbek writers and poets.

In his creative activity he gives preference to translation. M. Shaykhzadeh took a worthy place among the translators who translated the works of world classics into Uzbek. With his works on this path, he ascended to the top of the Uzbek literary Olympus.

One of these treasures is Shakespeare's tragedy Hamlet, which was revised in the thirties and began to be translated with the brilliance of a poetic and philosophical mood. This happened in the forties, when the translator's capabilities matured cope with this extremely responsible task. So, in 1948, that is 12 years later, the first translation of the tragedy "Hamlet" appeared. Reworked into 1960, it clearly shows Shaykhzadeh's high responsibility for this Shakespeare's immortal work.

He translated the works of A. S. Pushkin ("The Bronze Horseman"), M. Yu. Lermontov, W. Shakespeare ("Hamlet", "Romeo and Juliet"), V. V. Mayakovsky, Sh. Rustaveli into the language of his second homeland ("The Knight in Tiger Skin"), N. Hikmet, M. F. Akhundov, E. Charents, A. A. Surkov, Y. Kolas, S. Rustam, Aeschylus, Aesop, I. Goethe, J. Byron, R. Tagore, Vallathal, M. Kamal, A. Mitskevich, I. R. Bekher, M. Fizuli, N. Ganjevi, S. Shchipachev, M. Rylsky, A. Isaakyan, I. Chavchavadze, N. A. Nekrasova, T. Shevchenko, N. Guillen, A. Lahuti, R. Rza, E. Bagritsky, Y. Kupala, N. S. Tikhonov, S. Rustam and others.

Maksud Shaykhzadeh was not only an accomplished artist, but also a profoundly knowledgeable researcher. His services in the field of literary studies are incomparable. Language and literature in 1935-1938 research worker at the institute, pedagogy named after Nizami from 1938 until the end of his life. He worked as an associate professor and head of the "History of Uzbek Classical Literature" department at the institute. During these years, Maksud Shaykhzadeh, along with creative works, has deep and has also created serious scientific research. How much he yearns for the secrets of literature taught. Literary studies from the point of view of a great scientist, an issue related to the history of literature not left out. Maksud Shaykhzadeh from the folk oral creation of Uzbek literature, the period before modern literature, literary process, types and genres, issues of artistry thoroughly researched. The classical literature of a talented scientist, especially Alisher Navoi, is creative, his work on heritage research has not lost its value yet. They are his

It is distinguished by its scientific nature, and it gives us a wide range of information and teaches research methods.

At first, focusing on the researches of Maksud Shaykhzadeh's folklore, If we think about the folklore activity, Maksud Shaykhzadeh's folk art was studied thoroughly. In 1960 he joined the CPSU. He continued his creative and teaching activities. He was awarded the Order of Distinguished Service, the Badge of Honor and medals. In 1964, he was awarded the title of Honored Artist of the Uzbek SSR. Maksud Sheikhzadeh died on February 19, 1967 in Tashkent.

Thus, M. Sheikhzadeh translated what was close to him and consonant with his worldview and creative image. Monumental works of poetic art are his great talent. The great masterpieces of East and West have been revived in Uzbek poetry, and now they are gaining full voice and constitute the full wealth of our national literature. Poet, playwright, translator, publicist, scientist, teacher Maksud Shaykhzade, the son of two countries, a man who will forever be remembered for his contribution to the development of Uzbek culture.

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PERSONS APPOINTED TO POSITIONS IN THE PROSECUTOR'S BODIES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THEM

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Abstract. *This article describes individuals appointed to positions in the prosecutor's office and the requirements for them, the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan, his powers, accountability, the District Attorney's Office, the provinces, the city prosecutors of Tashkent, and their corresponding prosecutors, districts, city prosecutors, and their corresponding prosecutors.*

Keywords: *prosecutor, Attorney General, Legislative Council, Constitutional Court, Supreme Court plenary, jury, chief executive, administration, department, military prosecutor, Department of Economic Crime Prevention, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, etc.*

"I am confident that the prosecutor's office will continue to carry out their very responsible and honorable task effectively, with a deep understanding that the protection of the law is a sacred duty, such as the protection of the people and the Fatherland."

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev

The changes that are taking place in the country, new priorities for socio-economic development, and the responsibilities of upholding the rule of law and strengthening the law prohibit the need to further improve the system of preparing, rehabilitating, and improving the standards of prosecutors.

In the intervening period, a comprehensive analysis of the state of law enforcement, taking measures to address the causes and conditions of violations in a timely manner, ensuring the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, and teaching the necessary knowledge and skills to support business entities have been developed.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. The main focus should be on fundamentally changing the responsibility of employees for their work, increasing personal accountability, and achieving the formation of their work as masters.

The Office of the Attorney-General of The Republic of Uzbekistan is headed by the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who is appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the first deputy, deputies, who are appointed and removed from office by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the appointment and dismissal of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the Senate of the *Oliy Majlis* of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Office of the Attorney-General of Uzbekistan establishes chief departments, departments, and departments.

Senior aides and aides to the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan, heads of departments, their deputies, senior prosecutors, prosecutors, senior investigators in individual important cases, and investigators in individual important cases are appointed to the post by the Attorney General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and removed from office.

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan directs the prosecutor's office and oversees their activities.

Attorney General of The Republic of Uzbekistan:

- appeal to the Legislative Council of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on legislative initiative;
- may participate in the meetings of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, introduce issues for its consideration and comment on the issue being raised
- Participates in the plenary sessions of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, discusses the issues being discussed, makes proposals on explaining the Plenum on issues related to the application of the law;
- submits proposals to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on confirmation of the composition of the life of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- provides high-level titles (military titles) to employees of the prosecutor's office and appeals to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan with a submission to grant high-level titles (military titles);
- presents employees of the prosecutor's office to the state awards of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- awards the employees of the prosecutor's office with the breastplate "Honorary Officer of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan";
- issues orders and approves regulations on the structural divisions of prosecutors' bodies;
- makes cooperation agreements with relevant bodies of foreign countries;
- exercises other powers in accordance with the law.

Orders and other documents of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan (excluding documents of individual nature) are revoked in accordance with the decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, if they violate the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Attorney General of the Republic of Uzbekistan is accountable to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Senate of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Attorney General of the Republic of Uzbekistan said:

- about legality and the state of the fight against crime — regularly;
- about serious crimes and emergencies — immediately;

- prosecutors provide information every six months about what they have done.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

While the documents of state administration and governors seriously undermine the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, the Attorney General may submit proposals to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on whether to suspend or revoke these documents.

The Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan regularly reports on his activities to the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

The district attorney's office is headed by the District Attorney's Office, who, in conjunction with the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is appointed to his post by the District Council of Jehovah's Witnesses and discharged from his post.

The district attorney is accountable to the District Council of Jehovah's Witnesses and the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

The district attorney will be the first deputy and deputy attorney general of the Republic of Uzbekistan to be appointed and removed from office.

Departments and departments are established in the district attorney's office.

Heads of departments and departments and their deputies, senior assistant prosecutors, are appointed to the post by the District Attorney General with the approval of the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and removed from office.

Aides to the District Attorney, senior prosecutors and prosecutors from departments and departments, prosecutors-criminals, senior investigators in individual important cases and investigators, senior investigators and investigators in individual important cases are appointed to the post by the District Attorney and removed from the post.

Provinces, city prosecutors in Tashkent and their equivalent prosecutors

Prosecutors from the provinces, the city prosecutors of Tashkent, and the U.S. Transportation Prosecutor's Office are headed. The Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan is headed by the Military Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who is the deputy attorney general of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These prosecutors are subject to the Attorney General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are accountable to him.

The provinces, the city prosecutors of Tashkent, the Transport Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan are appointed to the post by the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and discharged from their posts. The Military Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan is appointed to the post by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and discharged from his post, as prescribed by the Attorney General of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

He will be the first deputy and deputy military prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Transport Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the provinces, and the city prosecutors of

Tashkent to be appointed to the post by the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and removed from office.

Departments and departments are established in the provinces, the city prosecutor's offices of Tashkent, and their corresponding prosecutors.

The heads of departments and departments, senior assistant prosecutors, are appointed to the post by the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and removed from office.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. appointed to the post by prosecutors and removed from office.

Districts, cities, and their equivalent prosecutors

Districts, cities, and prosecutors belonging to their corresponding prosecutors are appointed to the post by the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and removed from office. These prosecutors are subject to and are accountable to the high-ranking relevant prosecutor and the Attorney General of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Until districts, cities prosecutors, and their corresponding prosecutors are touched in consultation with the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan, they may have deputies appointed and dismissed by the Military Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the U.S. Transportation Prosecutor, the District Attorney, the district and city prosecutors of Tashkent.

Senior aides, assistants, senior prosecutors and investigators of districts, cities and their corresponding prosecutors, senior prosecutors and investigators of the prosecutor's office, are appointed to the post by the U.S. Military Prosecutor, the U.S. Transportation Prosecutor, the District Attorney, the district and city prosecutors of Tashkent, and are removed from their posts.

Department of Economic Crime Prevention under the Office of the Attorney-General of Uzbekistan and its local divisions

Before the Office of the Attorney-General of Uzbekistan, the Department of Economic Crime Prevention (hereinafter referred to as the Department) will be formed. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

The deputy head of the department is appointed to the post by the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and discharged from his post, as prescribed by the head of the department. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

The procedure, and variations of it, came to be called in vitro (in glass) fertilization, or IVF.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and its regional divisions under the Office of the Attorney-General of Uzbekistan

Before the Office of the Attorney-General of Uzbekistan, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (hereinafter referred to as the Bureau) is established. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

As director of the bureau, he is the Chief Public Officer of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Vice-Presidents of the Bureau are appointed to the post by the Office of the Attorney-General of Uzbekistan and discharged from their posts, as prescribed by the Director of the Bureau. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

The heads of the district (city) departments of the bureau are appointed to the post by the Director of the Bureau and removed from their posts.

The procedure, and variations of it, came to be in vitro (in glass) fertilization, or IVF.

The jury of the prosecutor's office

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. The composition of life is approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. The composition of life is approved by the Attorney General of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as prescribed by the relevant prosecutor.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. hear reports from prosecutors, heads of structural divisions of prosecutors, prosecutors, and other employees.

Based on life decisions, relevant prosecutors can issue injunctions.

The requirements for appointing prosecutors to the post are set out in Article 43 of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the following are the requirements for those appointed to positions in the prosecutor's office:

- has a higher legal education;
- who had the necessary professional qualities;
- citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan are appointed to provide health care to perform the duties of the service entrusted to them.

In individual cases, specialists with the necessary knowledge and experience in the field of economics, finance, sociology, information and communication technologies and other fields may be accepted for service in the prosecutor's office.

Persons under the age of twenty-five are appointed to the post of Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan, The Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Prosecutor of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the District Attorney, the prosecutors of the provinces and the city of Tashkent, as well as district, city prosecutors, and their equivalent prosecutors.

Employees of the prosecutor's office must be attested in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Prosecutors are prohibited from engaging in other types of paid activities in addition to scientific, pedagogical and creative activities.

The swearing-in of prosecutors and investigators

The person who is being appointed to the post of prosecutor or investigator for the first time takes the following oath:

"I take a solemn oath to carry out my duties honestly and conscientiously, to fight unscrupulously against violations of the law, and to protect the interests of citizens, society, and the state."

The procedure for taking the oath is determined by the Attorney General of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ACADEMY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

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Abstract. *This article details the activities of prosecutors, improving the skills of prosecutors, the Academy of Law Enforcement of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the structure, objectives and functions of the Academy, the leadership of the Academy, and networks.*

Keywords: *prosecutor's office, academy, bachelor's degree, magistracy, prevention of law enforcement and the fight against crime, department, faculty, administration, etc.*

Since the early days of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there has been a special emphasis on improving the quality of prosecutors' offices, along with improving the activities of prosecutors.

The era itself prohibited the need to further improve the system of preparing, rehabilitating, and improving the standards of prosecutors' offices, as well as the new priorities of socio-economic development in the country, the responsibilities of upholding the rule of law and strengthening the law.

In the intervening period, a comprehensive analysis of the state of law enforcement, taking measures to address the causes and conditions of violations in a timely manner, ensuring the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, and teaching the necessary knowledge and skills to support business entities has been developed.

At the same time, the fact that absolutely new approaches to the work of prosecutors' bodies have been identified, their role in the reforms and changes being implemented has required the formation of appropriate personnel that can effectively carry out the tasks entrusted to them. In accordance with the tasks set out in the Action Strategy for the five pillars of National Development during 2017-2021, as well as to create an innovative system for preparing, rehabilitating and improving the standards of prosecutors, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan stated: "Improving the system of preparing, rehabilitating and improving the standards of prosecutors 2Pf-5438 of May 8, 2018 was adopted. According to the decree, higher education courses of the Office of the Attorney-General of Uzbekistan were reorganized as the Academy of Public Prosecutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In accordance with the PF-257 Order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 28, 2022, "On the implementation of a qualitatively new system for the preparation of qualified personnel in the field of criminal investigation,"³ the Academy of Public Prosecutions established the Academy of Law Enforcement of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Academy of Law Enforcement of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an educational and research institution:

- training, retraining and professional development of qualified personnel in the field of criminal investigation;
- preparation of personnel on the basis of audit and payment contracts, with a bachelor's degree, a master's degree and a diploma in the country's template;

- professional retraining of candidates for positions in the prosecutor's office in the form of primary specialization;
- professional retraining of reserved personnel for positions of directing in the prosecutor's office;
- professional development of employees of state bodies and other organizations on issues of law enforcement, cooperation in the fight against crime and corruption on the basis of short-term programs;
- training of highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel in accordance with the legislation;
- all types of educational, methodological, research, information and information activities involving national, foreign and international grants;
- to send teachers, staff and students to internships in state authorities, government and economic management bodies, public organizations, as well as in higher education and research institutions, including foreign countries;
- performs publishing activities.

Programs for the training, retraining and professional development of personnel at the Academy are carried out in accordance with the established procedure.

The Academy introduced a continuous training system aimed at preparing personnel in the field of crime investigation on the basis of a single approach, ensuring their incompatibility with practice.

Goals and tasks

The main objective of the Academy is to take the practice of preparing and rehabilitating qualified personnel in the field of criminal investigation in New Uzbekistan to a qualitative phase, to expand international standards and modern information technology in this direction and to meet the needs of law enforcement agencies for high-level personnel, as well as to train prosecutors and other personnel, to organize an effective system of retraining and advanced training and conduct fundamental and scientific research.

Main functions and directions of activity:

- establishment of a unified system of training, retraining and professional development of employees, ensuring the development and strengthening of the knowledge and skills of employees of the prosecutor's office, including systematic analysis and critical thinking, the development and improvement of personal and employment qualities, the justice and responsibility for the unconditional observance of laws, the rights and freedoms of citizens;
- wide introduction of modern pedagogical and information and communication technologies, distance learning, interactive and problematic methods of teaching and training;
- providing scientific and methodological support for the activities of prosecutors, conducting fundamental, practical and innovative research, upholding the rule of law, strengthening legality, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens and business entities, the interests of society and the state protected by law, systematically conducting research programs and projects on actual problems of law enforcement profiling implementation, including with the involvement of national, foreign and international grants;
- development of scientific-based conclusions and recommendations on improving legislation and the formation of unified law enforcement practices;

– training of specialists in bachelor's and master's degrees, based on the practical characteristics of teaching and incompatibility with the professional activities of the prosecutor's office;

– professional development of employees of state bodies and other organizations on issues of interaction in the field of law enforcement, the fight against crime and corruption;

– development of recommendations on psychological support of the activities of prosecutors, professional and psychological selection of candidates for admission to the service, studying and improving the moral and psychological environment of the prosecutor's office;

– conducting scientific research in cooperation, exchanging information of regulatory, methodological and analytical nature, attracting foreign specialists to the learning process, conducting international cooperation in the field of systematic organization of internships of teachers, academics and listeners;

– exchange of experience in improving the quality of the educational process, deepening effective interdepartmental cooperation with institutions of foreign countries, including education and research that prepares, rehabilitate and improves legal standards, in order to unite efforts;

– attract highly qualified specialists in the educational process and scientific and methodical work, conduct contractual consultations, as well as establish cooperation and contracts with foreign educational, research institutions in the field of training, retraining and advanced training of management personnel;

– targeted training of specialists in the field of crime investigation, introducing an effective system for the development of high spiritual, psychological, analytical and professional qualities in students harmonized with the culture of unconditional observance of human rights and freedoms;

– apply interfaith teaching methods to the teaching process aimed at developing the ability to operate independently in criminal cases based on effective determination of the methods and tactics of investigating crimes;

– preparation of highly qualified scientific and pedagogical personnel, systematic implementation of comprehensive scientific research on the most pressing issues of law enforcement activities;

– analyze and diagnostics of the causes and conditions of crimes, including the study of investigative documents and criminal cases, as well as methodological and consultative provision of prevention of offenses and the fight against crime;

– conducting joint scientific research in the field of forensics, continuous international cooperation in the exchange of advanced pedagogical experience, attracting qualified specialists from leading higher education and research organizations in foreign countries to the educational process.

Head of the Academy of Law Enforcement:

✓ Samadov Salom Ismatovich

Head of the Academy of Law Enforcement, etc.

✓ Kolenko Yevgeniy Vyacheslavovich

First Deputy Head of Academy

✓ Turaxanov Durbek Lermonovich

Deputy Head of Academy

✓ Nigmadjanov Uygun Uchkunovich

Deputy Head of Academy

✓ Mamasiddiqov Bahrijon Musajonovich

Deputy Head of Academy

Chairs

- Department of Criminal Law and Criminology
- Department of Preliminary Investigation and Investigation
- Department of Forensics and Forensics
- Department of Prosecutor's Activities and Prosecutor's Supervision
- Department of Investigation and Cyber Law
- Department of Prosecutor's Office and Execution in Courts
- Department of State legal sciences
- Department of Professional Psychology and Management Activities
- Department of International Law and Human Rights Protection
- Department of Social and Humanities
- Department of Language Teaching
- Department of military and physical training
- Department of Economic Crime and Legalization of Criminal Revenues

Centers

- Center for Scientific and Practical Research on problems of law enforcement activities
- Center for coordination of scientific innovation research and training of researchers
- Anti-Corruption Research Center · Office-Registrar Center
- Scientific and Methodological Center for Digital Forensics Sections
- Department of organizational control and effectiveness assessment
- Personal Security Division · Department of Public Relations
- Legal Department
- First and second sections
- Department of Accounting and Planning and Finance
- Department of Business Administration
- Department of information and communication technologies and information security
- Department of youth work, spirituality and enlightenment
- Project Management Department
- Department of International Cooperation
- Editorial publishing department
- Department of electronic education

HR Department Faculties

- Bachelor's degree faculties
- Master's degree faculties
- Faculty of Retraining and Training Management
- Educational and methodical management

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THE SPECIFICITY OF THE FIGURATIVE IMAGE IN SHUKUR KOLMIRZAYEV'S PROSE

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Abstract. *In each of Shukur Kholmirezayev's works, the nature of Boysun, where he was born and grew up, especially the places where he spent his childhood, is drawn in a unique way by the reader. This article discusses the specific aspects of the figurative image in the work of the writer. Since then, it has been thought about vices such as betrayal of trust, going against one's conscience.*

Keywords: *artistic image, writer's skill, figurative image, real life fact, image of a boy, writer's fantasy.*

In fiction, there are a number of principles that evaluate the skill of the writer, among them, such tools as the writer's figurative thinking and the way he sees the world, his skill in creating an image are in a special place. The deeper and appropriate the imagery in the work of the creator, the higher the artistic value of the works of the writer. Because in the images, the author also shows his emotional attitude towards existence. A work infused with the writer's emotional attitude meets the strict requirements of artistic criteria and is of great importance in conveying the work to the reader, understanding and feeling it from the heart.

Today Shukur Kholmirezayev is a writer who is winning the hearts of literature lovers with his works and characters of various characters in our literature. "Most writers write dozens of short stories and novels, and without finding their own style in describing life events and embodying a human image, they fall off the "stage" of literature" [7, 76]. The uniqueness of the characters created by Shukur Kholmirezayev is that the characters depicted by the writer are not people who are in a bookish, life or romantic mood, walking in the air, they are people who differ from each other in terms of their position in society, age, and gender. The closer we get to know the characters in the writer's works, the more familiar and familiar they seem to us; it seems that we always see, know and recognize people around us on the streets, in the neighborhood, in the workplace. Sometimes we feel that these characters are similar to us, they seem to have something in common with us. Involuntarily, a person thinks "why does this happen? Why do literary heroes quickly take a place in people's hearts? It is natural to ask that question. Because the characters, who at first glance seem to be village people, are people of the heart, obey only their hearts, and the writer skillfully describes how they walk with a heavy pain in their hearts. A person can perfectly reveal his nature and heart.

Each creator enters literature with his own theme and characters. He tries to incorporate the period in which he lives, the environment surrounding him, his desires and experiences into his works. Shukur Kholmirezayev's stories are devoted to various topics, in which the true reflection of the events, the vitality of the logical conclusion, and the brightness of the heroes' images are noticeable [2, 110].

In all of the works created by the writer, the characters stand out with their unique nature and are immediately noticeable. The writer does not try to make his characters perfect, but describes them as much as possible.

Here, Professor Dilmurod Kuronov emphasizes that there are a number of tools that serve to fully create a human image in fiction, to bring it to life before the eyes of the reader, and to introduce the hero in detail. He emphasizes that these include artistic elements such as the author's characterization, portraiture, artistic psychology, character speech.

So, the first method used by Shukur Kholmirezayev to reveal the character of the characters is to draw portraits of the characters. In the dictionary of literary studies, the term portrait is defined as follows: "the external appearance of a character described by means of words (face, posture, clothes, facial expressions, body posture and gestures), which comes to life in the reader's imagination. " one of the means of creating a good human image and revealing his character." [11, 48].

As you know, the portrait refers to the character of the character. At the same time, it also awakens the reader's initial ideas about the character's nationality and social origin.

In the works of Shukur Kholmirezayev, the child rose to the level of an image. What secret is hidden in Boychechak, which the writer describes repeatedly and mentions with special affection? To find the answer to this question, it is appropriate to refer to several works of literature.

The writer's memories of smallpox are expressed in a particularly beautiful artistic way in the novel "Kilko'prik". In harmony with the mental state of the heroes of the writer at that time, this steppe flower, which he loved, is presented to the reader in an imaginary but strange elegance: "... Mergan is thick, He showed the pale things between his fingers. "... The sniper showed the pale things between his thick, scaly fingers. Boychechak is opening.

The victim pinched the flowers from his string-like band, looked at them, and smelled them. He had a slender figure that reminded me of the coldness of snow. Black stripes between white petals. Tubes with yellow ends in the calyx" [8, 108].

There is a scene in the novel based on memories related to smallpox.

"It was as if I landed on a green slope. The grass looks like a taxi has followed. The tips of the leaves are so sharp that they pierce the ground. This is a triple-sprouting cruciferous asparagus. It also produces a thin leaf like a sedge at first. Then it grows and grows. A pink flower like the mouth of a bowl looks attractive, but it scares a person: a prickly thorn.

These are white flowers.

The victim's childhood... at such times, they used to go down to the mountains of Poygaboshi with their peers, and they used to pick small flowers. When the people they met on the road looked at the yellow, delicate flowers hanging from their hands or from under their caps, the children would share two or three without being greedy.

We see Boychechak in the stories "Soghinch" and "Boychechak opened" created in the early years of the writer's work. The story "Missing" describes the events related to the life paths of two friends - Azim, the son of the school director, and Ismat, the son of the school guard.

If we pay attention, Azim was a person who distanced himself from nature and naturalness, losing his identity and sincerity due to his work and marriage. Arrogance and selfishness, Azim Ismat's azbara responds coldly to his longing. He did not even forget longing and passionate love. But Boyechak brings him back to his original state, even if only for a moment. Once, before going to bed, he goes out to the yard and takes a deep breath and involuntarily remembers Ismat and the hunt, and "He remembered how the eagles had gone hunting on that day: foggy day, snow-covered

hills... Boletus... Boletus!!! Azim was suddenly left alone: the boy, the cold boy was standing in front of him, as if he was holding him!!! She is so beautiful, chaste and vital...Azim felt the same feeling of his childhood again, he forgot that he was in the city: he involuntarily felt the urge to cry!!!"[9, 50]

In the eyes of the writer, Boychechak is a symbol, an essence, a never-ending dream-hope that turns even at the beginning of the grave. We just make it more lively and call it the ambassador of spring.

Although it is a small incident in life, the writer takes the most relevant topics as the basis for the work. A very meaningful idea is hidden behind this small incident. In short, Shukur Kholmirezayev created a wide range of ideological and artistic works. It is no exaggeration to say that his work has become one of the strong pillars of modern Uzbek literature.

In the works of Shukur Kholmirezayev, such characters and images are depicted with all their fullness and complexity. Each reader will find himself, his friend, and brother, sister, neighbor among various characters. They move in a familiar environment in some cases, and in other cases in a foreign environment. For example, the call teacher in Shukur Kholmirezayev's story "Boychechak achilit" is Azim's friend, that is, he also came to live in the city to study and work. However, sincerity remained in his heart.

When the teacher turned sixty, he stopped working: "some feeling of dissatisfaction with his life began to grow in his heart. "Spring will come when he walks in such a depressed mood. Every year, the scientist who goes to the village in the summer, this time he goes to his country with the arrival of spring. And those charming conversations, dear friends... "One night, one of the teacher's friends was digging and digging in his chest and regretfully shook his head:

- He said, "I fell down, I had a little bit of smallpox" [9, 143].

The teacher called and asked them to take him to the place where the boy was opening at that time. The chairman of the executive committee, sitting in the circle, promised. The next morning they will go to the mountains in the executive's brand new Willys. The teacher jumps out of the car and goes looking for the boy, forgetting about old age. Under the pretext of looking for smallpox, he walks along the slopes, paths, and ravines that he has not walked for many years; He forgets himself while looking at the mountains, looking at the fir trees dressed in mottled fur, seeing the colors he had forgotten, and his feelings are excited.

The call teacher feels like someone who is fighting for the beauty of life, like some kind of criminal. He becomes sad. "That's when nature itself will save you from this situation: you just saw a thin, pale pink head of a flower sticking out next to you." The teacher turned around and began to caress him with his fingers" [9, 146].

The image of nature and man in fiction is one of the phenomena that has a universal, and at the same time, national essence [6, 108].

According to the story "Boychechak opened", it has a very delicate meaning. The purpose of the call teacher's return to his homeland is to return to him, to understand the meaning of his life with a new spirit and feelings. That's why he runs around looking for a little boy with a thousand and one excitements. This search process is important. In these moments, he relives a completely different world - a life left far away, almost forgotten. The goal for a call teacher is not to be rich. As the teacher searches for the little boy, he rediscovers nature, naturalness, and himself. He will face his childhood. Boychechak serves as a tool in this way.

In general, Shukur Kholmirzayev encourages us to understand and re-understand the essence of the world and man in his works written at a high artistic level. Without boring the reader, on the contrary, as he reads, he draws the necessary conclusions for himself and calls to save time, existence, people, and most importantly, the soul from bad vices.

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HISTORY OF PHARMACOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. *The article states that the development of pharmacology in Central Asia began from ancient times, and the great thinker, scientist Abu Ali ibn Sino, is one of the founders of pharmacological science. His works “The Laws of Tib”, “The Book of Three Healings”, “The Book of Al-Hearts” contain medicinal substances used in medicine of that time. The first book, “The Laws of Chiba,” presents about 900 simple medicinal substances, of which 612 are plants. Currently, the pharmacological properties and characteristics of coumarins, flavonoids, alkaloids and their derivatives, extracted from local medicinal plants and drugs used in clinical practice, are given.*

Keywords: *anatomy, physiology, therapy, surgery, pharmacology and psychology.*

Introduction. The history of pharmacology begins with the period of the appearance of primitive people on Earth, since in those days people also suffered from various diseases, fought with predators, encountered fires, and received bites from snakes, scorpions and karakurt. In the structure of the primitive collective, people sought treatment and medicine from the surrounding plants, minerals, and fauna.

Traditional medicine is widespread in Central Asia; remedies made from medicinal plants were widely used in the treatment of various diseases. In ancient times, one of the pressing problems was the treatment of diseases that were most vulnerable to human life. In order to treat such malignant neoplasms, people looked for inexhaustible natural properties in plant and animal cultures. The countries of Ancient Asia made a great contribution to the development of pharmacology. In India, Tibet, China and the Arab state, plant treatment is widely developed. The great healer of the East, Ali ibn Abbas Zahrawi (died 997), noted that over the years, new medicinal substances appear in his works, which must first be tested on animals.

The founder of Chinese medicine, Shen Nung, 3 thousand years ago, in his works, cited synonymous names of plants, botanical descriptions, stages and methods of manufacturing products from plants, the range of influence and use of medicines. More than 1500 years ago they knew that pomegranate peel was useful for helminthic infestations. These products are currently used for these diseases.

For about 700 years, the Arabs made great advances in medicine and pharmacy. They regulated medical practice and opened pharmacies, hospitals and libraries. The word "alcohol" as used today comes from the Arabic word al-qul. In the ninth century, in 869, the first world-famous pharmacopoeia, Kitab al-Aqrabadin ul Kabir (Great Pharmacopoeia), was written by the Arab physician Shapur ibn Sal in Baghdad. Another relatively improved pharmacopoeia, which is the basis of modern pharmacopoeias, is the Kitab al-abyinaan-hakayikal-adwiya (The Book of the Basics of the Real Properties of Medicines), written by Abu Mansur Muwaffaq bin Ali al-Hirawi in 967-976 and it is known as the Pharmacopoeia Abu Mansura.

Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi (865–925), encyclopedist, physician and Eastern thinker, wrote 36 works on medicine. In his works, he enriched anatomy, physiology, therapy, surgery, pharmacology and psychology with new ideas and inventions. The works of this scientist, dedicated to medicine and chemistry, had a great influence on the development of these areas in the Middle Ages in the East and West².

The great encyclopedic scientist Abu Rayhan Beruni (973-1048) also made a significant contribution to the development of pharmacology. "As-saydana fit-tib" contains the names and descriptions of medicines known in the ninth century, more than four and a half thousand plants, animals, minerals and nutrients obtained from them. According to Beruni, "first of all, simple drugs should be recommended, and if they do not work, then complex ones can be used." Beruni's book "Saydana" has been used for centuries as a large encyclopedia of oriental medicine. Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037), the great ruler of Central Asia, also made significant contributions to the development of pharmacology. His works "Laws of Medicine", "Kitab ush shifo", "Kitabi al qalbiya" contain medicines used in medicine of that time⁵. The first book of the Laws of Medicine contains about 900 common medicines, 612 of which are plant-based⁶.

The fifth book describes methods for preparing and using complex medicines. Ibn Sina emphasized the need to use medicines depending on the type of patient, dividing medicinal substances into types of heating, cooling, drying and moistening depending on the type. He treated syphilis patients with mercury 400 years before European doctors.

Sharofiddin Abu Abdullah Muhammad Yusuf Ilaki (died 1068) was one of Ibn Sina's students, and in his works "Muolajati Ilaki", "Muhtasari Ilaki" he described the origin of various diseases, their diagnosis, symptoms and methods of treatment. These works served as a guide for doctors of their time.

Khorezm scientist and physician Zainiddin Abul-Fazoil Ismail al-Jurjani (1080–1141) created more than 15 works in the field of medicine¹. The book on pharmacology consists of two chapters, the first of which is devoted to simple substances, and the second - information about complex substances and methods for their preparation. This scientist created pharmacological terms in Persian.

In the 16th century, the Western scientist Paracelsus infused pharmacology with chemicals and was the founder of the field of iatrogenic chemistry (Dr. Iatros) in medicine. At the same time, according to Paracelsus, in nature there is a cure for all diseases that can be identified by their appearance. At the end of the eighteenth century, Hahnemann founded homeopathy in pharmacology. In this case, treatment is based on the law of similars; homeopathic pharmacies are still common today. Until the nineteenth century, pharmacology developed empirically, and in folk medicine, doctors observed the effects of drugs on patients. Since the 19th century, experimental pharmacology began to develop.

It was concluded that all drugs used before use must first be tested on animals, since scientific pharmacology has since been created.

At the same time, such scientists as A.P.Nelyubin, O.V.Zabelin, E.V.Pelican, François Majendi, Claude Bernard, Schmiedeberk in Europe made a great contribution to the development of scientific pharmacology.

Despite the fact that Russian academician I.P.Pavlov is a famous physiologist; he also conducted extensive experiments in the field of pharmacology and published 80 scientific papers in this field. In post

I.P.Pavlovsk period, as the founder of modern pharmacology, academician N.P.Kravkov created a large scientific school, and his book “Fundamentals of Pharmacology” was published 14 times. Scientific works of his students - S.A.Anichkova, V.V.Zakusova, M.D.Mashkovsky - form the basis of modern pharmacology.

In the development of modern pharmacology, the contribution of Academician D.A.Kharkevich is invaluable. His textbook “Pharmacology,” written for medical students, is of great importance in mastering this subject⁷.

To date, more than 40 doctors of science and more than 100 candidates of science have been trained in the field of pharmacology in Uzbekistan. As a result of research by scientists, a number of new medicinal substances have been introduced into medical practice and are being effectively used. In particular, the efforts of the following scientists to apply new drugs in medical practice are invaluable.

It is known that the first department of pharmacology in Uzbekistan was created in 1920 in Tashkent as part of the medical faculty of the newly opened Turkestan State University under the name pharmacology, pharmacy and pharmacognosy. The newly created department was headed by Professor Ivan Ivanovich Markelov (1869-1944) from St. Petersburg, Russia, from 1920 to 1930. During these years, Professor I.I. worked at the department. Markelov, assistants N.N.Kompantsev, K.I.Siverskaya and L.G.Merkulov. In 1930, the medical faculty of the university became independent and became the Central Asian State Medical Institute. Two years later, in 1932, it was renamed the Tashkent State Medical Institute. As intensive training of pharmacologists, especially in the local population, became a pressing issue, the issue was addressed through additional graduate studies. Therefore, Kamilov I.K., Sultanov M.B., Sagatov R.S. were the first graduate students of the department and at the same time were engaged in teaching activities.

In 1933, N. N. Kompantsev (1893–1984) was appointed head of the department. He introduced a new drug psoralen, psoboran, in collaboration with M.B. Sultanov. During this period, the first to defend dissertations were K.I.Siverskaya (1938), I.K.Kamilov (1940) and M.B.Sultanov (1941).

With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, a group of teachers from the department (I.K.Kamilov, M.B.Sultanov, N.A.Kambulin) was sent to the front. In parallel with the students of the department, pharmacologists evacuated from other cities of the former Soviet Union worked - Professor V.V.Nikolaev (Moscow), associate professor M.I.Olshansky and assistant E.A.Stegailo (Rostov). In addition, Sultanov T.G., Aripov M.O. Fatkhullaev I.F. were appointed as graduate students.

Later R.S.Sagatov and M.B. Sultanov were involved in responsible work in the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and I.K.Kamilov was appointed head of the pharmacology laboratory of the Regional Medical Institute. Then this laboratory was transferred to the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Thus, at the end of the 50s, teaching at the department was headed by Professor N.N.Kompantsev, teaching activities were carried out by associate professors Kambulin N.A., Sultanov T.G., assistants Siverskaya K.I., Oripov M.O., Fatkhullaev I.F. After some time, V.Z.Mazgutov, T.Boydzhanov and N.T.Tulaganov began teaching at the department.

During these years, Doctor of Medical Sciences U.B. Zokirov and Candidates of Medical Sciences K.N.Nadzhimutdinov joined the staff of the department M.M. Azimov, K.A.Juraeva, M.A.Magrupova, N.A.Eshmukhamedov, N.V.Abdumalikova, Sh.S.Umarova, F.Sh.Tashmukhamedovs, working in the laboratory of pharmacology of the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. C.M.Vishnevetskaya and Sh.Kh.Khusanov entered graduate school.

In September 1969, Professor N.N.Kompantsev began working as a consulting professor. Associate Professor Kamilov I.K. was appointed head of the department. (1909-1985). U.B.Zakirov, who defended his doctoral dissertation in 1968, was elected professor of the department in 1970. In 1971 I.K.Kamilov and in 1974 K.N.Nadzhimutdinovs defended their doctoral dissertations.

In connection with the opening of the Central Asian Medical Pediatric Institute (CAMPI) in Tashkent in 1972, assistants V.Z.Mazgutov and F.Sh.Tashmukhamedovs moved to this institute to organize the department of pharmacology. Later, the department was headed by the great Uzbek female pharmacologist, Professor S.S.Azizova (1934-2015), who worked in the laboratory of pharmacology of the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances.

In the mid-seventies, Professor I.K.Kamilov was transferred from head of the department to the position of consulting professor. Professor U.B.Zokirov (born 1934) was elected in his place. In 1982, some of the department's employees (Professor K.N.Nadzhimutdinov, Associate Professor N.G.Babaeva, assistants N.A.Eshmukhamedov and Sh.M.Muzrabekov) moved to the newly created Department of Clinical Pharmacology and began working, Professor was appointed head of the department K.N.Nadzhimutdinov (1931-2003).

In 1980-1990 B.Sh.Kholtaev successfully defended his thesis, E.Baldandorzh (Mongolia), Z.Solikhodzhaev (TashPharmi) and M.M.Azimov successfully defended their doctoral dissertations.

In 1990-2000 employees of these departments Kh.A.Beridze, A.I.Mermerov, K.Shukurlaev, R.I.Azimov, O.A.Zaitseva, M.Yu.Chirko, M.O.Mamazhonova, N.Kh.Sinsadze, D.N.Karshiev, Kh.Kh.Pulatov, S.R.Ismoilov, Yu.I.Khakimova, K.M.Yafasov, T.B.Mustanov, S.R.Abdullaev successfully defended their candidate dissertations, A.T.Nikbaev, B.Shaislamov, D.Yu.Teshabayev doctoral dissertations⁸.

Today in Uzbekistan there are more than 20 doctors of science and more than 100 candidates of science in the field of pharmacology. As a result of research by scientists, several new substances have been introduced into medical practice and are effectively used. In particular, the efforts of the following scientists to apply new drugs in medical practice are invaluable.

Kamilov Isak Kamilovich (1909-1985) Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor. For many years he worked as a department head at TashMI, TashPharmI. He defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Pharmacology of alkaloids and glycosides isolated from plants growing in Uzbekistan." Under his leadership there were doctors and candidates of science (S.F.Fakhriddinov, S.S.Azizova, Kh.U.Aliev, M.A.Magrupova, Sh.S.Umarova, N.Abdumalikova and others). Azizova Sanat Sobirovna (1934-2013). Born in 1934 into an intelligent family, Uzbek, Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Pharmacologist, in 1958 she graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of the Tashkent State Medical Institute. From 1958 to 1972 she was a graduate student, junior and senior researcher at the laboratory of pharmacology and toxicology of the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of

Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. From 1972 to 2005, she headed the Department of Pharmacology at TashPMI.

In 1962 she defended her PhD thesis on the topic “The action of cardiac glycosides olitorizide and corchoroside in some pathological conditions of the heart in experiment”, in 1968 she defended her doctoral dissertation on the topic “The action of cardiac glycosides of the strophanthidin series in experimental disorders of coronary circulation”. She has published more than 300 scientific papers, 6 monographs, 12 teaching aids, the textbook “Pharmacology” was published twice in the Russian, Uzbek and Latin alphabets. The electronic textbook “Pharmacology” was created in Uzbek and Russian. Under her leadership, a scientific school was created, 7 doctors of science and 22 candidates of science were trained.

In 1992, the merits of Professor S.S.Azizova were highly appreciated and she was awarded the title of Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan.

Zokirov Uzuv Bokievich. Born on September 17, 1934 in Tashkent. In 1958, having graduated with honors from the medical faculty of the Tashkent State Medical Institute, he became a graduate student at the Research Institute of Pharmacology in Moscow. In 1962 he defended his thesis on the topic “Pharmacology of the new neuroleptic drug meterazine.” In 1962-1969, he continued his scientific work in the laboratory of pharmacology of the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in 1968 he defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic “Pharmacology of alkaloids of the Ungernia plant and their derivatives.” From 1969 to 1978 he worked as an associate professor, professor of the Department of Pharmacology at the Tashkent State Medical Institute, and from 1978 to 2007 - head of the department.

U.B. Zokirov is the author of more than 300 scientific articles, 6 monographs, 46 inventions. Under his leadership, 9 new drugs were introduced into medical practice, 13 doctoral and 56 candidate dissertations were defended.

Aliyev Khabibulla Ubaydullaevich. Born on February 20, 1936 in Tashkent. In 1960 he graduated from the Tashkent State Medical Institute. He began his scientific career as a senior laboratory assistant in the laboratory of pharmacology and toxicology of the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 1965, he defended his dissertation on the topic “Study of the pharmacology of the new antihypertensive drug apochlorin” under the guidance of Professor I.K.Kamilova, in 1973 defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic “Antiarrhythmic activity of the alkaloids Fumaria, Ungernia and their derivatives.” Under the leadership of G.U.Aliyev, a diuretic from deer grass, Asian mint, buimadoron, expectorant Gulkhairi, lemon grass preparations, biostimulant "Balm of the Oriental Doctor", stimulants, sedative Fitopassit and Cobalt-30 against radiation sickness, Feramide against anemia, Ferasc and regenerating Mumiyo Asil, antidiabetic drugs Glipil, Glykorazmulin were introduced into medical practice. He is the author of about 400 scientific works, including 2 textbooks, 3 monographs, 18 patents and copyright certificates. Under his leadership, 20 candidates of science and 5 doctors of science were trained.

Akhmedkhodjaeva Khafiza Saydganievna. Born in 1930 in Tashkent. After graduating from the Tashkent State Medical Institute, Hafiza Akhmedkhodjaeva worked in the laboratory of pharmacology of the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1961 as a senior laboratory assistant, junior researcher, senior researcher, and leading researcher. H.S.Akhmedkhodjaeva defended her PhD thesis in 1968 on the topic “Study of the effect of

alkaloids isolated from the plant *Haplofillum perforatum* and their derivatives on the central nervous system,” and in 1988 her doctorate on the topic “Pharmacological properties of substances isolated from ferula plants.” H.S. Akhmedkhodzhaeva studied the hormonal and estrogenic activity of more than 50 new compounds isolated from plants common in Central Asia. One of them is tephesterol, extracted from the ferula plant, which is used in the treatment of obstetric and gynecological diseases caused by dysfunction of the reproductive glands in women. Tefesterol has been shown to speed up labor, tenuferol has been shown to speed up labor in menopausal women, and ferulene has been shown to be a new contraceptive. He has more than 100 scientific articles, 1 monograph, 9 copyright certificates.

Azimov Muzaffar Makhmudovich - one of the scientists who conducted extensive research into the pharmacology of substances derived mainly from medicinal plants and their new products, and also applied glyceric acid derivatives to practical medicine.

Minkhoj Nosirovich Makhsumov. Born on August 25, 1928 in the city of Tashkent. In 1951 he graduated from the medical faculty of the Tashkent State Medical Institute. From 1951 to 1958 he served as a doctor in the army. In the same year, he entered graduate school in pharmacology at the Regional Medical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and was sent to graduate school at the Institute of Experimental Medicine in Leningrad. In 1962 M.N.Makhsumov defended his Ph.D. thesis on the topic “The influence of methyl diazyl, methyl diphacil and their iodomethylates on the function of the gastrointestinal tract,” and in 1975, his doctoral dissertation at the Leningrad Medical Institute on the topic “The influence of synanthropic substances on the activity of the gastrointestinal tract at high temperature and insulation.” The main direction of his research is the study of complex compounds and pharmacology of medicinal plants containing trace elements. M.N.Makhsumov is the author of 4 textbooks, 3 monographs, 10 inventions, more than 150 scientific articles. Under his leadership, 1 doctoral and 3 candidate dissertations were defended.

Solikhujayev Zikrilla. Born on December 10, 1939 in Tashkent. In 1962 he graduated from the Tashkent State Medical Institute. From 1962 to 1966 he worked as a doctor in medical institutions in the Jizzakh and Tashkent regions. From 1967 to 1992 he worked at the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute as a junior researcher, assistant, senior researcher, and associate professor. In 1972 he defended his PhD thesis on the topic “Pharmacology of new cobalt complex compounds”, in 1989 - his doctoral dissertation on the topic “The influence of coordination compounds of some biometals on experimental atherosclerosis”. The hypolipidemic and antiatherosclerotic drug Piracin, which he studied, was introduced into production and used in medical practice. He is the author of more than 100 scientific articles, 10 scientific and methodological manuals and 10 copyright certificates. Under his leadership, 2 candidate dissertations were defended.

Kurmukov Anvar Gafurovich. Born on March 18, 1932 in the city of Astrakhan. In 1957 he graduated from the Tashkent State Medical Institute. From 1959 to 1978 he worked as a researcher at the laboratory of pharmacology of the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 1963 he defended his candidate's thesis, in 1970 - his doctoral thesis on the topic “Pharmacological studies of some indole alkaloids.” As a result, the drug vincamethrin was introduced into practice. In 1976 A.G. Kurmukov was appointed head of the laboratory of the Research Institute of Cardiology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. During this period, under his leadership, the

drugs ecdisten, tefesterol, oligvon, and glyrofam were introduced. Kurmukov A.G. published 240 scientific articles, 3 monographs, 14 copyright certificates and patents. Under his leadership, 12 candidate and 5 doctoral dissertations were defended.

Djakhangirov Farkhad Nabievich. Born on May 6, 1944 in the Ak-Dararya district of the Samarkand region. In 1968, he graduated from the Tashkent State Medical Institute and was hired as a junior researcher in the laboratory of pharmacology and toxicology of the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances named after Academician S.Yu. Yunusova. In 1979 he became a senior researcher, in 1987 - head of the toxicology laboratory, and in 1992 - head of the pharmacology and toxicology laboratory. In 1974 he defended his PhD thesis on the topic "Pharmacology of Zongorin alkaloids", and in 2010 - his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Pharmacology of diterpenoid alkaloids". Under the leadership of F. N. Dzhangirov, a new direction was opened in the design and development of algorithms based on various types of diterpenoid alkaloids of antiarrhythmic drugs, which have no analogues in world practice in terms of chemical structure and mechanism of action. For the first time, the pharmacological and toxicological properties of 123 diterpenoid alkaloids were systematically studied. Based on the data obtained, their pharmacological properties, mechanism of action on the cell membrane, pharmacodynamics, degree of safety, biotransformation and structural-active dependence were determined. As a result of the work done, the drugs Allapinin and Aklesin were introduced into medical practice as a new antiarrhythmic drug. Allapinin is included in the list of vital medicines of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. Documents on the protection of Allapinin trademarks have been received in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation. More than 24 alkaloids are included in the catalog of the French company Latoxan and are exported as medicinal and biological bioreagents. For the development and implementation of Allapinin. F.N.Jahangirov was awarded the State Prize of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of science and technology, 1st degree.

Sirov Vladimir Nikolaevich. Born in 1946 in the Gorky region of Russia. In 1969 he graduated from the Tashkent Medical Institute. He began his career in 1972 at the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, from graduate school to the position of head of the pharmacology laboratory. In 1979 he defended his thesis and in 1997 his doctorate on the topic "Pharmacological study of phytoecdysteroids from Rhaponticum, Silene and Ajuga plants." V.N.Syrov conducts research on the effect of drugs on the metabolic process. Under his leadership, scientific research is being conducted to study agents that reduce fatigue, anabolic, actoprotective, hepatoprotective, hypoglycemic, hypoazotemic, immunomodulatory and other properties of natural compounds of various chemical classes. With his participation, ecdisten, austane, Khodzhimetov's choleric collection and heptaphyte, as well as dietary supplements: ecdisten plus, exumid and jisten, were created and used in medical practice. V.N.Syrov is the author of more than 500 articles, 17 copyright certificates, 25 patents. Under his leadership, 10 candidates of science and 2 doctors of science were trained.

Azizov Umarchon Mukhtarovich. Born on October 29, 1945 in Tashkent. In 1966 he graduated from the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute. From 1967 to 2020, he worked at the Uzbek Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research Institute as a graduate student, junior researcher, senior researcher, head of the laboratory, and since 1989 - deputy director for scientific work. U.M. Azizov defended his doctoral dissertation in 1991 on the topic "Obtaining biologically active substances based on the process of selective oxidation of homo- and heteroaromatic compounds."

In 1994 he became a professor. U.M.Azizov synthesized about 200 new substances based on aromatic ketocarboxylic acids and their derivatives, and established patterns of interrelation between their biological activity. As a result, the drugs Fensulkal, Benzketazone, the expectorant Alceum, glycyrrhizin based on local dried extract of local velvet root, used in the treatment of inflammatory, gynecological and rheumatic diseases, as well as balms of oriental medicine that improve the functioning of the cardiovascular system, were created and released. U. Azizov is the author of more than 220 scientific articles, 45 inventions and patents, more than 20 regulatory and technical documents. Under his leadership, 9 candidates of science and 1 doctor of science were trained⁹.

Aminov Salakhitdin Djuraevich. Born on June 9, 1956 in Tashkent. Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor. Head of the Department of Pharmacology and Normal Physiology, Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute. Aminov S.D. in 1980 he graduated from Tashkent State Medical Institute and, following the direction of the institute, began working as a senior laboratory assistant in the pharmacology laboratory of the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 1983, through a competition, he was elected to the position of junior research fellow, and since 1989, a research fellow.

At this institute, S.D.Aminov studied the pharmacological properties of coumarins¹⁴, flavonoids¹¹ and alkaloids isolated from various plant species. Found that the studied compounds have antispasmodic, hypotensive, antiarrhythmic and anti-inflammatory effects¹⁰. I received a copyright certificate for 4 drugs as biologically active substances.

In 1989 he defended his thesis on the topic: "Pharmacological studies of quinolinyl- β -carboline alkaloids and their derivatives." From 1990-2009 worked at the Department of Pharmacology of Tashkent PMI as an assistant, associate professor and studied the lipid-lowering and anti-atherosclerotic activity of the multicomponent drug Firutac¹³.

In 2007, reports on the drug were submitted to the Pharmacological Committee of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan to obtain permission for a clinical trial. By decision of the Pharmacological Committee of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. 3 dated September 19, 2008, Firutas tablets 0.3 g were approved for clinical trials. Based on contract No. 4-L/01 dated April 27, 2011, drawn up between the French company "Latoxan" and the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances, the flavonoid pinocembrin was included in the catalog as biological bioreagents and sold to consumers¹². In 2007, he defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic: "Pharmacological studies of some coumarins and flavonoids isolated from plants growing in Uzbekistan." In 2012, reports on the drug "Glycitrinate" were submitted to the Pharmacological Committee of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan to obtain permission for a clinical trial. Glycitrinate has an antiulcer effect¹⁵. By decision of the Pharmacological Committee of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. 5 dated October 12, 2012, "Glycitrinate" tablets 0.1 g are approved for clinical trials. In 2014, the first stage of the clinical trial was successfully completed.

S.D. Aminov published 1 textbook "Pharmacology", 2 monographs, 5 textbooks, 8 teaching aids and 130 scientific articles. Under his leadership, 2 candidates of science and 1 doctor of science were trained.

Abdusamatov Abdulaziz Abdulatipovich. Born on June 3, 1961 in Tashkent. In 1978 he entered the Central Asian Medical Pediatric Institute. After graduating from the institute in 1984, he was sent to work as an assistant at the department of pharmacology. In 1990 he defended his

thesis on the topic “The influence of bismethylmethionine sulfonium cobalt chloride, methyl methionine sulfone chloride and methionine on lipids and their peroxidation in experimental hepatitis.” In 2000, he defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic “Pharmacotherapy of toxic hepatitis with cobalt coordination compounds.” Based on his research, a cobalt coordination compound based on methyl methionine sulfonium chloride and glutamic acid was introduced into medical practice as a hepatoprotective drug - a complex combination of cobalt with cobalt and phytin - cobalt phytate.

Tulyaganov Rustam Tursunovich. Born on August 22, 1955 in the city of Tashkent. In 1978 he graduated from the biological faculty of Tashkent State University with a degree in physiology. In 1978-1988 he worked at the Research Institute of Polymer Chemistry and Physics of the Academy of Sciences, in 1988-1992 in the laboratory of pharmacology and toxicology of the Research Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, studied the pharmacological properties and safety of biologically active substances. In 1988, he defended his PhD thesis on the topic “Pharmacology of complex compounds of polyvinylpyrrolidone with cobalt ions” at the Institute of Pharmacology of the Tomsk Scientific Center. Currently works as a professor at the Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy of TashPharmI. R.T. Tulyaganov is the author of more than 120 scientific articles. He was directly involved in clinical trials of a number of drugs used in medical practice, such as Hepatin, elixir, and Bozorov’s choleric collection. In 2009, he defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic “Pharmacology of the new hepatoprotector hepatin and Bozorov’s choleric collection.” Under his leadership, 2 candidates of sciences were trained.

Allaeva Munira Djurakulovna. Mainly based on natural medicinal plants, scientific research is being carried out to create new local medicinal products and introduce them into medicine, as well as dry extracts of buimadaron, corn silk, cobalt containing drugs Cobalt-30, Feramide, Ferasc and enhancing regeneration "Mumiyo Asil", Ferasc, acting on the hematopoietic system. Mumiyo Asil introduced medicines into medical practice. Currently he is the head of the department of pharmacology at the Tashkent Medical Academy. M.Zh. Allaeva is the author of more than 130 scientific articles. In 2012, she defended her doctoral dissertation on the topic “Pharmacological effects of the drugs cohistine, ferasc, stiflos and mummy on the blood system.” Under his leadership, 5 candidates of sciences were trained.

Conclusion. Thus, the development of the science of pharmacology dates back to ancient times, and the role of the great thinkers of Europe and Asia in the development of this science was of great importance. While pharmacology developed empirically until the nineteenth century, experimental pharmacology has been established since the nineteenth century. The first department of pharmacology in Uzbekistan was created in 1920 in Tashkent as part of the medical faculty of Turkestan State University under the name pharmacology, pharmacy and pharmacognosy. In 1950-55, the opening of a laboratory of pharmacology and toxicology at the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan made it possible to train more than 40 doctors of science and more than 100 candidates of science in the field of pharmacology. For the further development of pharmacology in the country and for the development of new drugs, it is advisable to conduct preclinical research in pharmacological laboratories, as well as the search for new drugs based on local raw materials, the introduction of drugs into medical practice, in collaboration with these laboratories.

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THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ENSURING CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER USE

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Abstract. *The article highlights the fact that climate change is one of the most difficult problems of our time, the existing gap between the population, including the further strengthening of gender inequality, the fact that in the process of combating climate change around the world, gender issues are not removed from the agenda, issues that affect climate change are one of the factors affecting everything*

Keywords: *climate, sustainable development, gender equality, agriculture, natural disasters, sanitation, health, nature, water, land, assets and services, convention.*

Introduction. Climate change is one of the most pressing challenges of our time, exacerbating existing disparities between populations, including gender inequality. Therefore, in the process of combating climate change around the world, it is observed that this issue is becoming an important direction in the gender agenda.

It is known that the 13th paragraph of the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030 stipulates taking urgent measures to combat climate change. Climate change continues to be one of the factors affecting all of the Sustainable Development Goals. In particular, climate change is preventing people from ending poverty by depriving them of regular sources of income (BRM 1), adversely affecting agriculture and increasing the threat to food security (BRM 2). At the same time, this situation has a direct negative impact on human health (BRM 3). However, natural disasters cause the death or maiming of thousands of people, the spread of diseases transmitted through food and water. There is evidence that climate change is also having a negative impact on people's mental health. In turn, deterioration of socio-economic living conditions limits people's access to quality education (BRM 4). Climate change will also negatively affect access to water resources, sanitation (BRM 6) and energy (BRM 7). Its dire consequences are unemployment and deprivation of a regular source of income, forcing many people to move (migration) in search of a source of livelihood and new work ((BRM 8).

Gender issues are increasingly discussed in the Conferences of the Parties (COPs) of the UN Convention on Climate Change. In particular, the Human Rights Council, based on its Resolution No. 38/4 dated 28.06.2019, held a discussion on "Women's rights and climate change: climate action, best practices and lessons learned. "Issues of climate change have gained special importance for Uzbekistan, and our country is among the vulnerable countries with a high degree of influence on this painful problem. The shortage of water resources, the salinization of water and soil, and the increase in soil erosion have already become one of the serious problems. Currently about 20% of the country's population (6 million people) suffer from water salinity and high mineralization, and the drying up of the Aral Sea is exacerbating the ongoing situation.

Due to climate change, special attention is being paid in our country to the issue of ensuring the use of water. Climate change is reducing access to clean water, affecting its quality and sanitation infrastructure, resulting in a build-up of polluted water. Climate change is seriously

affecting people's access to food, clean drinking water and sanitation, health and medicine, education, decent housing and secure employment. All this has a negative impact on the health of women and girls, especially pregnant women, who are the most vulnerable.

Analysis. Women themselves are stakeholders in agricultural water management, playing an important role in water and land resource management and efficient use, rainwater harvesting, and watershed resource allocation. Women are active in both irrigated and dryland agriculture, including two-thirds of dryland food production in many developing countries where women outnumber men. According to the latest estimates of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the number of women employed in the agricultural sector of developing countries is 43%. At the same time, there is a misconception that the majority of farmers in agriculture are men, which undermines the role of women in water management.

The importance of ensuring equal use and control of water use, including the involvement of men and women in water management in agriculture, is widely recognized by the international community. The 1995 Beijing Platform for Action called on governments to develop knowledge and research on the role of women, especially rural and indigenous women, in irrigation, watershed management and sanitation.

In the "Political Declaration and Agenda for the 21st Century" adopted by the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the important role of women in the efficient use of the environment and ensuring their equal participation in decision-making on water resources management and women - it is emphasized that it is necessary to reduce the workload of girls. Also, in the final document of Rio+20, in order to end poverty, the obligation to gradually ensure access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, which is important for the protection of public health, was emphasized once again. The importance of the role of women in the management of water resources is also noted in the documents adopted in many political processes. In particular, the UN Mar del Plata Water Conference in 1977, the International Decade of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (1981–1990), the International Conference on Water Resources and Environmental Protection held in Dublin in 1992, the Road Map in Johannesburg in 2002, etc. among them. The founding resolution of the International Decade of Action on Water for Life (2005–2015) also calls for the inclusion and participation of women in water-related aspects of development activities.

The General Assembly's November 2011 Resolution "On the Advancement of Rural Women" calls on member states to ensure access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation services to improve the health of rural women and children.

Water management policies and processes often ignore the water needs of women and men and their gender inequalities.

Irrigation access is often associated with disproportionate land rights, negatively affecting the productivity and incomes of smallholder women food farmers.

Summary. Women are often excluded from decision-making processes in water resources management. To achieve gender equality in the use of water resources in agriculture, it is necessary to recognize the role of women as farmers or irrigators and provide them with equal participation in production resources, services and decision-making. As a result:

- recognition of women as independent water users and ensuring their right to use water regardless of land ownership.

- by supporting the role of women as water managers, farmers and irrigators, the efficiency of water and food resources management will be increased and the rights and opportunities of women in the water and food supply system will be expanded;
- through the introduction of labor-saving technologies, the unpaid labor burden of women in collecting water, producing and processing food products, and maintenance will be eased;
- eliminate many forms of gender discrimination in the use and control of production resources such as water and land, assets and services;
- Water services will be improved by initiating reforms that address the water needs of poor families, especially women-led farms in rural areas;
- training skills for water management, irrigation, rainwater harvesting and other irrigation technologies will be created for women engaged in small farming;
- measures and reporting indicators are formed to encourage women's leadership in the use of water resources in agriculture, including gender audit;
- The capacity of government, civil society and other stakeholders to understand and address gender issues in the use and management of water resources in agriculture will be strengthened.

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Contents

Dzhumaev Jasur Mamanazarovich HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ROBOTICS	4
Sirojiddin Gulomov THE POLITICAL IMPACT OF WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN UZBEKISTAN	9
Jo'rayeva Gavhar Eshqobilovna THE NATURE OF THE LYRICAL HERO IN SUBJECTIVE ORGANIZATION	15
Tursunmurod Doniyorovich Mamatqobilov THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST EXTREMISM AND IDIOLOGY	20
Musallam Abdujabbarova TURKISTAN JADID ENLIGHTENERS' VIEWS TO REGARDING THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS	26
Saodat Boysariyeva ELECTRONIC DICTIONARIES AS A NEW STAGE OF LEXICOGRAPHY	31
Urokov Aslidin Xushvaktovich, Tashev Dilmurod Validjonovich, Sayfutdinova Ro'zigul Abilkasimovna, Mo'minov Qurbon Ochilovich STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF WEATHER AND CLIMATE CONDITIONS ON ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY IN THE FERGANA VALLEY AREA	34
Rikhsieva B.B. ELASTIC WAVES IN SOILS DURING ROTATIONAL MOVEMENT OF UNDERGROUND PIPELINE	40
Kudrat Ibragimov THE CONCEPT OF LEGAL RESEARCH	45
Sodikova Robiya Dilshod kizi LIFE AND CREATIVITY OF MAKSUD SHAIKHZODA	50
Khushbokova Nigora Gayrat kizi PERSONS APPOINTED TO POSITIONS IN THE PROSECUTOR'S BODIES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THEM	55
Khushbokova Nigora Gayrat kizi REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ACADEMY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	61
Hamidova Muhayyokhan Obidovna THE SPECIFICITY OF THE FIGURATIVE IMAGE IN SHUKUR KOLMIRZAYEV'S PROSE	66
Aminov Salakhitdin Djuraevich HISTORY OF PHARMACOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN	70
Dilafroz Aliqulova THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ENSURING CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER USE	80



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