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## Scientific And Theoretical Foundations Of The Concepts Of Tourism, Geography And Geographical Tourism

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### ABSTRACT

In the article, the idea of forming a new direction in the tourism industry – geographic tourism is put forward on the basis of international experience, national practice and long-term research. It substantiates in detail the scientific and theoretical foundations of the concepts of tourism, tourist, geography and geographical tourism.

### KEYWORDS

Tourism, complexity, geographic aspects, geography, geographic tourism, tourist.

### INTRODUCTION

It is a fact that tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors in the world which can be seen even in the contribution of the tourism industry to the world economy in 2019 (Table 1) .

However, its scale, flow, and variability over time vary. These indicators contribute to the development of tourism in terms of static and dynamic factors. In the static sense, these

factors include natural and recreational resources that are less volatile over time, relatively moderate. In the dynamic sense,

political, social and economic factors have a rapidly changing, which depends more on the level of stability of the state and society.

Table 1

The state of the world tourism industry in 2019

No.	Regions	The flow of tourists	Employment	Share in GDP	Share in export
		<i>mln. person</i>		<i>billion dollars</i>	
1	In Uzbekistan	7	0,6	2,5	1,5
2	In Central Asia	20	1,4	12,6	5,1
3	In the world	1500	330,1	9000	1700

Researchers of the sphere believe that the most important factor influencing the development of tourism is the geographical indication of tourist facilities (Нигматов, 2007). These include, firstly, factors such as the natural and geographical potential and location of the region, which determines the attractiveness and scale of natural and recreational resources, the economic and geographical location of the region, the transport and geographical situation that determines the tourist routes, the geopolitical situation affecting the safety of tourists (Елена, 2002, Александрова, 2002).

**Secondly**, for the sustainable development of tourism, it is important not only use of any type of tourism (historical, religious, eco or agritourism), but the complex or combined use of different tourist aspects of a particular geographical area during their visit. Therefore, as in many countries, Article 9 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Special Economic Zones”, adopted on February 17, 2020, allows the establishment of tourist and recreational

zones, which are geographically complex in certain areas.

The two most important geographical factors mentioned above, which contribute to the sustainable development of tourism, continue to lead to the organization of a new type of tourism – **geographical tourism**. Well, a pertinent question arises as to what type of tourism geographic tourism is and how it differs from other related types of tourism. First of all, it is necessary to answer the question of what geography is.

**Geography** – is a branch of science that studies the territorial, complex, periodic and systematic features of the relationship between nature and society in certain geocomplex or geosystems, a field of education that provides knowledge, skills and competencies, a network of practices that stabilize (optimize) these relations (Нигматов, Табийй география ва геоекология назарияси, 2018). Thus, according to this definition, **the object of the science of “Geography”** –

geocomplex or geosystems within the geographical layer. For example, a landscape is a natural geographical complex, for instance a geographical complex, which represents 7 types of animate and inanimate elements of nature in a specific area. However, it is a taxonomic unit of natural geographic systems. A free economic zone is an economic-social geographical complex, but it is also a taxonomic unit of the economic-social geographical system. A free touristic zone is a general geographical complex, because its boundaries are not only based on natural or economic indicators, but also an area that comprehensively reflects the nature, population and economy of the place. It is expedient to consider the object of general geographic research as a taxonomic unit. In allocating touristic zones, the object of tourism is taken into account not only elements of nature (such as eco or spelio tourism), but also the population (such as religious or historical tourism) and the economy (shopping or nature tourism).

What is the scientific meaning of the concepts of tourism and tourist? According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism", adopted on July 18, 2019, **tourism** – is the departure (travel) of an individual from his place of permanent residence without engaging in activities related to receiving income from sources in the country (place) of temporary stay. **Tourist** – an individual who travels to the country (place) of temporary stay for a period of twenty-four hours to twelve consecutive months or spends at least one night in the country (place) of temporary stay without engaging in activities related to receiving income from sources in the country (place) of temporary stay . These concepts

reflected in the law are considered in accordance with international requirements and scientific and theoretical perspectives. Because:

Firstly, tourism is an industry. The industry involves not only the individual, but also dozens of structures, such as private management, legal entity, international organization, national companies or indirectly the national management system, supply and security services.

Secondly, the phrase "in the country (place) of temporary stay" cannot be fully added to the Law, as the structures listed above, directly or indirectly involved in the tourism industry, do not have to be "displaced".

Thirdly, "departure" does not mean "travel", tourism does not depart at all, and when a tourist leaves, he becomes a "immigrant", that is, of course, returns to his place of residence for a certain period of time.

Fourthly, in international law, a person must be a tourist for at least 24 hours and 3 months (according to the 1989 Budapest Convention) to 1 year (according to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan). But in very rare cases, tourists will not be in another place (territory) or country for no more than 3 months, without receiving income, but only spending it. Otherwise, they can become pilgrims, business travelers, excursionists, and immigrants. According to the final act of the UN Rome Diplomatic Conference on Tourism and Travel, adopted in 1963, a tourist is a traveler, an excursionist-pilgrim.

Fifthly, the word "country" is not synonymous with the word "state", because the country is an administrative-geographical, place –

natural-geographical, state – political-administrative unit (Bayqabilov, Nigmatov, Mirackmalov, & Karakulov, 2019). From the point of view of tourism, the scientific basis of these concepts suggest to use of the word “state” instead of the word “country” (according to the status of international and foreign tourism), instead of the word “country” (according to the status of national and domestic tourism). A reasonable question arises as to why the country is a state instead. This is because the permit (visa) issued to tourists and their travel abroad is in most cases carried out not by the country but in accordance with the relevant national legislation of a particular state.

In general, in our opinion, **tourism** is an industry that deals with the determination, organization, conduct and accounting of tourism policy. The scientific and theoretical basis of the concept of “**tourism**” is as follows:

1. Travel. Tourism deals with travel, and local lore deals with pilgrimage. In the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the terms “travel” and “pilgrimage” have the same meaning and are included in the functional tasks of the State Committee for Tourism Development. However, it is important from the point of view of management to understand that the maintenance of statistics and the organization of services is a movement of two types of population..
2. Policy setting. In any state, tourism policy is carried out through a special state body, which has different names, but pursues its policy within certain administrative units. Such a competent state body in the sphere of tourism in Uzbekistan is the State

Committee for Tourism Development (Туризм тўғрисидаги қонун, 2019).

3. Organization and conduct. Any organizational work related to the tourism industry and guarantee to ensure their implementation is carried out not only through governmental agencies, but also through the subjects of the tourism industry. In this case, government agencies provide “regulation”, and tourism companies or firms provide “its conduct or execution”.
4. Accounting. System of measures for the collection, analysis, control and monitoring of data by governmental agencies with the help of all entities involved in the tourism industry for the implementation of management and administration in the sphere of tourism.
5. Industry network. A complex that directly and indirectly covers dozens of sectors of the economy that define the policy of tourism product development, regulate the relevant relations, implement, provide security and services.

**Tourist** – is an unpaid trip of a person or their association from the place of permanent residence to the place of temporary destination for a period of 24 hours to 6 months for a specific purpose. The scientific basis of the concept of “tourist” is as follows:

1. A person or their association. In this case, the term “person”, which has a social category, and not a “physical entity” that has a legal character in civil law, and their unifying purpose for tourism – “their association” – is consistent with the purpose for which they are used. Indeed, in

the lexical sense of the word person, both the physical and the legal entity are involved. But a group of tourists can travel with family, friends, colleagues, even without the status of a legal entity.

2. Permanent residence. A person's permanent residence is determined by his or her state registration, and it is possible to collect and analyze accurate statistics on tourism and not cause confusion.
3. Temporary destination. Experts point out that this issue is a classification problem that is very difficult to bring to a single common denominator (Индустрия туризма: возможности, приоритеты, проблемы и перспективы, 2018, Елена, 2002, Александрова, 2002). The great classifier of tourism scientist N.M. Zabelina considers it appropriate to divide the temporary destination of travelers into 3 major parts: 1) travel around the city or settlement – 50-100 km; 2) local travel – 100-300 km; 3) long-distance travel – at least 300 km (Забелина, 1987). However, the classification based on this distance does not allow to distinguish between foreign and domestic tourism. The Republic of Kazakhstan is located 12 km from Tashkent, and going to Turbot for recreation or medical tourism is, of course, different from going to the Charvak tourist-recreation zone.
4. For a period of 24 hours to 6 months. The introduction of the phrase “temporary destination from 24 hours to 6 months” to clarify the phrase for a certain period of time brings the status of “tourist” in line with international standards.

5. For a specific purpose. It is important to describe the fact that the types of tourism are rapidly networking and proliferating, taking into account the purposes of tourism. In this concept of “tourist” can be expressed by a brief and clear introduction of its species. For example, it would be possible to define Agrotourism and Religious Tourism by inserting the words “agrotourism” or “religious tourism” instead of “for a specific purpose”. If a person or their association chooses two or more types of tourism, we consider it appropriate to include the phrase “complex tourism” or “geographical tourism” instead of “for specific purposes”.
6. Unpaid travel. It is necessary to understand the requirements for tourists not to pay for a visit in this direction. Because a business trip, participation in various competitions, business trips, government or corporate special assignments are temporary and chargeable visits.

Summarizing the concepts of geography and tourism, **geographic tourism** –can be considered as a type of tourism industry, which deals with the determination, organization, conduct and accounting of tourism in certain geocomplex or geosystems in terms of territoriality, complexity, periodicity and systematization.

We have already seen above that the concept of “geocomplex” and “geosystem” in the concept of geographical tourism is the object of geographical science and its aspects related to tourism. However, it is necessary to pay special attention to the territorial, periodicity, complexity and systematization of tourism,

which belongs to the research subject of geography (Table 2).

**Table 2**

**Object and subject matter of geographical tourism**

Geographical tourism		
Object		Subject matter
General geographical tourism	Touristic region	Territoriality of tourism
	Touristic zone	
	Touristic cluster	
Natural-geographical tourism	Natural touristic region	Periodicity of tourism
	Natural touristic landscape	
	Natural touristic object	
Socio-geographical tourism	Social touristic area	Complexity of tourism
	Social touristic zone	
	Social touristic cluster	Systematization of tourism

**Territorial and periodic aspects of geographical tourism** include its area, spatial distribution and periodic changes. For example, between 1990 and 2020, it can be seen that the periodic dynamics of international tourist visits in the world’s tourist regions continued to grow. The highest figure in the 30 years belongs to Europe with +417.7 million tourists, but its growth rate is 2.6 times. In the countries of Asia and the Pacific, which have the ability to receive tourists throughout

the year, the number of tourists is +300 million but its growth rate is 6.1 times, which is 3 times higher than in Europe. The number of tourists visiting the Middle East and Africa, which have low economic potential and security, but no less than any other region in terms of the number of attractive touristic facilities, is only +87 million, not more than of course, except for 2020. Because of COVID-19 pandemic, this figure has temporarily dropped significantly (Table 3)<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Statistics of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) 2020

**Table 3**

**The dynamics of international tourist visits in world tourism regions in 1990-2020  
 (million people)**

Regions	Years						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Europe	255	308	396	451	491	582	221
Asia and the Pacific	59	86	113	153	205	294	57
America	99	108	131	137	155	200	69
Middle East	8	9	13	24	34	40	16
Africa	10	12	15	19	28	36	18
<b>The world</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1151</b>	<b>381</b>

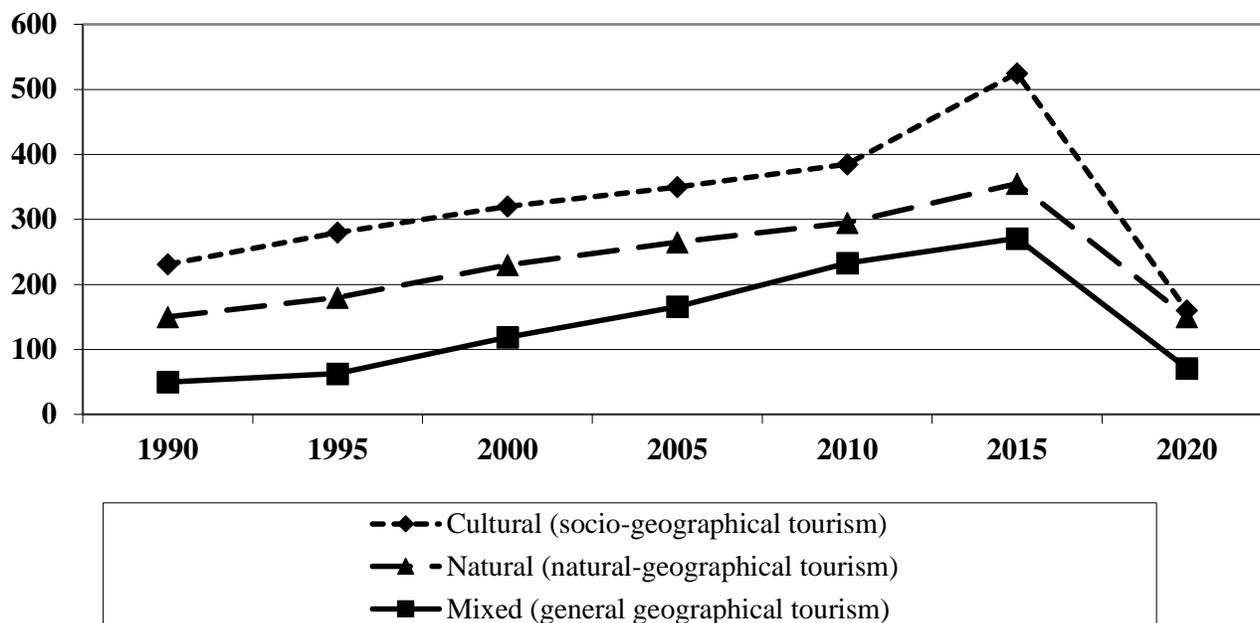
Thus, the development of the tourism industry and the increase in the flow of tourists are primarily due to the fact that the territorial and periodic aspects of existing geographical

tourism facilities are directly related to the level of security and socio-economic indicators (Table 4)<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.treksoft.com/en/resources/learning-center/travel-trends>

Table 4

The development tendencies of geographical tourism



In terms of the complexity and structure of geographical tourism, how many types of tourism industry do tourists use at the same time and how important is one of them (Table 5)<sup>3</sup>. For example, in the Eastern touristic region, 7 out of 10 tourist tours shown in the

table can be used in a complex. However, from a structural point of view, agrotourism is of primary importance, followed by hierarchical level at the level of historical, religious and recreational tourism.

Table 5

The complexity and systematic aspects of geographical touristic facilities of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Туристтик минтақа	Regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan	The qualitative assessment of the types of tourism and the level of access to them									
		Historical	Religious	Agrotourism	Ecological	Extreme	Recreation	Shopping	Medical	Spelio	Geological
Eastern	Andijan	++	++	+++	+	-	++	++	+	-	-
	Fergana										

<sup>3</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/4543266>

	Namangan										
North-East	Tashkent										
	Sirdarya	++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+
	Jizzakh										
Central	Samarkand										
	Navoi	+++	+++	+++	+	++	++	++	++	+	++
	Bukhara										
Southern	Kashkadarya	+++	++	++	++	+	++	+	-	+	+
	Surkhandarya										
Western	Khorezm										
	the Republic of Karakalpakstan	+++	++	++	++	+	+	+	-	-	-

Touristic facilities: - very low; + low; ++ medium; +++ high.

**For your conclusion.** The development of tourism at different scales are directly related to its geographical aspects. Therefore, it is expedient to form a new type of tourism industry – geographical tourism as an independent science, education and practice. In order to form this type, it is necessary to first determine the scientific and theoretical basis of the existing concepts of geography, tourism, tourist, geographical tourism, and then its object and subject matter from a touristic point of view.

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## Factors For The Development Of The Culture Of Living In The Mahalla (Neighborhoods)

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### ABSTRACT

This article outlines the factors that contribute to the development of the culture of life of the population and their description and characteristics. In our country there are suggestions and suggestions of the experts on propagation of propagandistic activities, such as their scope of work, which contradicts the spiritual values, culture and traditions of our people, preventing the spread of destructive ideas and their moral and enlightenment principles, upbringing harmoniously developed generation.

### KEYWORDS

Mahalla -neighborhood, culture, spirituality, thinking, art, people, tradition, value, factor, idea, citizen gathering, counselor, lifestyle.

### INTRODUCTION

Consistent reforms are being carried out in our country to ensure human rights and freedoms,

legitimate interests, and to develop democratic institutions on the basis of the

principle “From a strong state to a strong civil society”. In the process of such a large-scale renovation, the role and prestige of the unique system of governance, the culture of life of the population is growing.

In particular, the role of culture in the targeted social protection of the population, the implementation of state youth policy, the promotion of private entrepreneurship and family business, the strengthening of harmony and harmony in society is invaluable.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Today, the contribution of consultants on religious enlightenment and spiritual and moral education in the promotion of national values in the mahalla, the decision of a healthy lifestyle among the population, especially youth, the stability of the socio-spiritual environment is growing. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 16, 2016 “On additional measures to support the activities of the Women’s Committee of Uzbekistan”, this position, organized at public gatherings, is held by women with rich life experience and prestige.

At present their ranks are more than eight and a half thousand. According to the Mahalla Foundation, in 2018 alone, mahalla consultants studied the socio-emotional condition of about 8 million families and made the necessary recommendations for their strengthening [1, p. 1]. It is no exaggeration to say that this is one of the main factors in the development of the culture of life of the population.

At the same time, about 300,000 advocacy events have been organized on the negative consequences of early marriage, prevention of family divorces, medical examination of newlyweds. Improving the culture of consciousness of students, who occupy the largest part of the population, by further improving the partnership “Family - mahalla - educational institution”, a total of more than

107,000 meetings between parents on the meaningful organization of their leisure time are evidence of the important steps being taken to develop the culture of life of the population [2, p. 18].

It is obvious that helping the mahalla counselors to constantly increase their knowledge and experience will serve to further develop their qualities of activism, initiative and diligence. For this purpose, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Mahalla Foundation in cooperation with the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, the Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers, the Muslim Board of Uzbekistan, Tashkent Islamic University and regional councils for coordination of citizens' self-government It is noteworthy that training seminars are held on the formation of a culture of consciousness to teach the factors of development of their culture of life.

Let's talk about the factors that contribute to the development of a culture of life;

**The first factor** is to convey to young people the essence of their responsibilities to prevent young people from being influenced by various alien ideas.

**The second factor** is deciding on a healthy lifestyle at civic gatherings.

**The third factor** is the formation of a culture of consciousness of the population to strengthen the stability of the spiritual environment.

The role and place of counselors in improving the socio-spiritual environment in the mahallas of the country, the issues of improving the interaction of commissions with women at meetings, preventing the spread of destructive ideas that are completely contrary to the spiritual values, culture and traditions of our people and its spiritual and educational foundations. The development of the culture of life of the population is achieved through

continuous advocacy work on topics such as the upbringing of the younger generation.

According to the Republican Fund “Mahalla”, last year at 304 meetings of citizens in the region organized more than 4,000 spiritual and educational events to preserve our national values, traditions and customs, to develop young people in the spirit of devotion to the motherland.

The fact that no violations have been committed in the last three years in the mahallas of the Republic, which consists of about 600 apartments, is due to the formation of a culture of living.

A number of measures are being taken to develop a culture of life in the mahallas, establishing close ties with mahalla-based commissions. In addition, it is worth noting that the family- mahalla -educational institution is taking a serious approach to strengthening cooperation, attracting young people to various creative and sports clubs.

Such events are important for the citizens of the mahallas to live in harmony with the requirements of the rapidly developing times, to re-evaluate their attitude to life, duty and role in the mahalla, and to increase their activity.

In 2019, about 33,000 events were held in the mahallas of the country, such as “Family Values”, “Family and Health”, “You are on the threshold of the family”, “Marriage is sacred”, more than 35,000 aimed at preventing family divorces. Also, based on the results of the study of the socio-spiritual environment in families, the elimination of various conflicts in about 20,000 families is evidence of the growing culture of life of the population.

The escalation of various contradictions and conflicts in some regions of the world today is the selfish goal of alien and destructive ideas that threaten stability and security; the essence of the attempts to integrate into the

life of our society in various ways, as well as the population in the mahallas, first of all, to raise the spiritual world of the youth; to bring them up in the spirit of high love for the Motherland, national and universal values, further strengthening of ideological immunity in the heart and mind; It is noteworthy that the work on improving the culture of life is being carried out gradually within the framework of the Action Strategy for the Development of Uzbekistan [3]. Deciding on a healthy lifestyle, especially among young people, protects them from various harmful influences, threats and dangers under the guise of “popular culture” contributes to the development of a culture of living.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev in his book “Serving for the happiness and great future of our motherland is the highest happiness” pays special attention to raising the spiritual world of our children, educating them in the spirit of national and universal values. Further strengthening of ideological immunity in the heart and mind testifies to the need to raise our work to a higher level in the development of their culture of life.

One of the urgent tasks before us is to pay equal attention to this issue in the framework of cooperation “Family - mahalla - educational institution”, to intensify the work of public commissions on enlightenment and spirituality, women and youth in mahallas, to effectively organize the work of “Parents’ University”.

There is a need to produce literature and textbooks that will serve as a guide to understanding the purpose of alien and destructive ideas that threaten stability and security, the essence of attempts to integrate them into the life of our society in various ways, to raise the quality of spiritual and educational propaganda.

In my opinion, it is noteworthy that the “Parents’ University” established under the mahallas is an important factor in increasing the legal, spiritual, moral and physiological knowledge of parents on the upbringing of children. It is no exaggeration to say that last year at the 283 gatherings of citizens in the country in this direction, a total of about 6,700 events served as a key factor in improving the culture of life of the population.

In these difficult times, our national culture, protection from various attacks alien to our ancient values, selfish aspirations to capture the minds and hearts of our youth, the decision-making principles of healthy lifestyles in families place a great responsibility on mahalla activists, including local government officials. The period itself requires further strengthening of cooperation with public organizations, increasing the effectiveness of advocacy work.

An important role in the development of the culture of life of the population in the mahallas is played by ensuring peace and harmony, the stability of a healthy spiritual and moral environment, the widespread promotion of our national values. Along with such work, the work on strengthening the health of mothers and children, explanatory work among the general population on issues related to the medical examination of spouses also contributes to the development of the culture of life of the population.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, the above-mentioned factors in the development of the culture of life in the mahallas and the work done or being done in our country include educational institutions, “Parents’ Universities”, public commissions, especially reconciliation, minors, youth and sports, women. If the commissions on work, enlightenment and spirituality continue this work on a large scale in the framework of

mutual cooperation, there is no doubt that our path of development will be bright tomorrow.

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## Socio-Economic Importance Of Biological Resources And Its Role In The Field Of Law

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### ABSTRACT

Preservation of the natural environment in the coming decades is one of the universal human values as a necessary condition for the survival of life on Earth. But the process of realizing this is very slow. Protection of the environment, rational use of natural resources, ensuring the environmental safety of the population is one of the main directions of state environmental policy. The role and importance of the legal framework in regulating the complex environmental legal relations that arise in this process is enormous. In today's world, the value of biological resources increases significantly. Biofuels, including population growth, climate change, plants and wildlife, have become widespread. However, a vulnerable living being is particularly sensitive to the effects of environmental factors and requires special measures to protect it.

### KEYWORDS

Environmental policy, legislation, environmental safety, regulations, natural resources, agriculture.

### INTRODUCTION

As in the Commonwealth of Independent States, environmental policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on a number of conceptual

principles: protection of the environment, rational use of natural resources, relations related to ensuring the environmental safety of

the population are regulated by a number of environmental legislation.

In this regard, the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted environmental legislation based on a number of conceptual principles for the implementation of environmental policy [1]. As well as ensuring the environmental safety of the population [2], about 30 special environmental laws have been developed by many governments, ie more than 350 normative and legal acts, aimed at ensuring the rational use of natural resources, its protection and its transmission to the next generation in a pure form.

The 21st century is the age of high technology and information. The introduction of effective technologies is of particular importance in the history of civilization. At the international level, population growth is required to meet the demand for natural resources and agricultural products, to ensure the rational use of natural resources, to achieve development through the formation of a regulatory framework for the introduction of innovative technologies and scientific achievements in sustainable development.

Today, in the process of human exploitation of natural resources, nearly 40 percent of the earth's natural resources have been depleted (identified reserves) over the last 200,000 years. As a result, nature is facing global warming, desertification, pollution of the atmosphere, seas and oceans, "forests" [3] fires, heavy snowfalls, earthquakes, floods and other emergencies [4]. As the global environmental crisis intensifies, the loss of biodiversity has become one of the most pressing issues of our time [5].

When it comes to the socio-economic and environmental legal role of biological resources, the use of biological resources as a social issue, ensuring biodiversity, ecology and environmental protection are required at all stages of education, including "compulsory

teaching of ecology in educational institutions"[6].

It should be noted that the basis of the concept of protection and use of biological resources is the separation of biological resources into 4 functional groups. 1-material, 2-formation (organization) of the environment, 3-spiritual-aesthetic, 4-information-information. In this context, it is important to develop and adhere to a comprehensive approach to the use of biological resources.

Biological resources have traditionally played an important role in the development of Uzbekistan in terms of socio-economic factors. Along with other natural objects, the rational use and conservation of biological resources are studied as separate fundamental research in the Academy of Sciences. It should be noted that the main task of the first expeditions was to identify and evaluate biological resources.

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Biological resources as a social issue, scientific institutions play a special role in setting biological standards, requirements for the rational use and protection of biological resources, biological resources, genetics, microbiology, plant chemistry, the development of the Red Book of Uzbekistan. In recent years, the protection and rational use of biological resources in the institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the study of these objects has reached a new level. In particular, the Institute of Plant Chemistry named after academician S.Yu. Yunusov, the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry named after O. Sodiqov, the Institute of Genetics and Experimental Biology of Plants, the Center for Genomics and Bioinformatics, the Institute of Microbiology, the Institute of Plant and Animal Gene Pool, the Institute of Zoology, Immunology and Human Institute of Genomics and others. Separate

areas for scientific use have been established[7].

It should be noted that there are different approaches to the emergence of the term “biodiversity”[8]. According to some scholars, the term was first used in 1892 by G. Bates[9]. According to another group of scientists[10], «The term “biodiversity” was first used by W. Rosen in 1968 at the national conference “US Strategy for Biodiversity Relations”. Biodiversity means life, living, alive, diversity, change[11].

According to Daniel Yanzen, an American scientist, an expert in evolutionary ecology and biodiversity conservation, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, “Biodiversity genes, populations, a whole set of species and a cluster of manifestations”[12] recognized like that.

Professor Peter Brussard recognizes the predominance of inventory-type deficits and describes them as “standard”. Biodiversity deficit “is the diversity of species, the diversity of communities and habitats, the combination of species and the genetic diversity within a species”[13].

Professor Donald Falk points out that biodiversity is “the sum of the differences between biological beings”. Ecology studies issues related to biotic and abiotic factors. The term “bio-“ translates to “life”, the suffix “-ic” to “like” and the word ‘quality’. We can therefore understand that biotic describes living factors. Minerals, metals, rocks, subsoil and other resources, ie non-living objects “gifted” by nature, are abiotic factors[14]. According to UN Resident Coordinator in Uzbekistan Stefan Priesner, biodiversity refers to the diversity of life on Earth - plants, animals, microorganisms and ecosystems that form the basis of their organisms[15].

Biodiversity has become one of the major global problems of ecology. E.O. Wilson, a member of the National Academy of Sciences,

noted that the current genetic and species diversity is becoming more and more complex as the problem of habitat division undoubtedly expands[16]. In particular, human settlements, pollution, water and atmospheric changes have increased the vulnerability of species and ecosystems. Biodiversity is the diversity and variability of life on Earth.

The term “biological resources” refers to the state of differentiation of living organisms living in one or more species on land, at sea and in various ecosystems and ecological complexes.

According to the Convention on Biological Diversity, biological diversity refers to all living organisms that live and grow on land, in the sea and in other ecosystems[17]. “Biological resources” include genetic resources, organisms and their parts, ecosystems that are valuable or potentially beneficial to humanity. Biodiversity refers to the abundance and diversity of species, living things, plants and ecosystems that exist in nature and belong to the same species[18].

It is difficult to imagine the scale of products and services coming to the face of biodiversity. In particular, humans use about 7,000 plants for food, 90 percent of the world's food is created through 20 species, of which 3 types (wheat, corn, rice) cover half of the world's food needs. Biological resources are also an important raw material for industry and medicine[19].

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On protection and use of plant life” in natural plant communities wild plants use medicinal and technical raw materials, preparation (collection) of wild plants for food purposes by legal entities and individuals is allowed in the manner prescribed by law[20]. That is, in accordance with Article 27 of the Law “On Forests” and paragraph 11 of the Regulation “On the use of flora and fauna in the field of flora” approved by the Cabinet of

Ministers of October 20, 2014 No 290 is done[21].

The following issues should be highlighted in ensuring the quality and safety of food products in the use of biological resources. In particular: human activity is associated with production and consumption, which has led to an increase in demand for natural resources on the one hand, and the deterioration of the environment on the other; International expert studies on food security show that the complex situation in the world and in some regions of the world is a matter of serious concern and concern[22]. Environmental degradation is still ongoing, and land degradation is exacerbated by the relentless use of chemicals, fertilizers and pesticides[23].

In particular, food production, which is caused by the growth of the world's population, is lagging behind the growth of demand. In this regard, the XXI century began with the witnessing the further development of human intelligence. Mankind has become accustomed to accepting new achievements and successes in science and technology as the norm[24].

At the international level, population growth requires meeting the demand for natural resources and agricultural products, ensuring the rational use of natural resources, achieving development through the introduction of innovative technologies and the formation of a regulatory framework for sustainable development.

In this regard, as a result of the activities of genetic engineering, the protection of the environment and the rational use of natural resources, ensuring the environmental safety of the population, the development and implementation of genetics at the international level have a positive impact on ecology and agriculture. These are seen as key factors in achieving the goals.

In recent times, the achievements of genetic engineering have been highly valued by the

world community. In addition, genetic engineering and its achievements will be the main and primary factor in solving almost all the problems facing humanity in the future, which are becoming more and more difficult to solve, such as famine, dehydration, environmental pollution, man and his existence. we can say without hesitation. Genetic engineering research is achieving high results, especially in solving the food problem and increasing the crop yields that are closely related to this problem. After all, most of the various agricultural products that currently fill our markets are derived from varieties and breeds created on the basis of the achievements of genetic engineering. Today, it is not surprising that there are apples and potatoes that are not eaten by various insects (e.g., worms), and tomatoes, cucumbers, and similar melons, which rodents can eat but only benefit if consumed by humans. In recent years, many developed countries have been using the achievements of genetic engineering to meet the demand for agricultural products.

Genetic engineering expands human capabilities and acquires new aspects in understanding the laws of nature, solving current problems of ecology and medicine, coordinating and harmonizing various sectors of industry and agriculture, finding solutions to many environmental and social problems[25].

Scientific research in the field of genetic engineering plays a key role in the development of various vaccines that prevent any disease, drugs that quickly cure diseases, the emergence of new food products. This requires environmental safety and not violating the laws of nature. USA scientists have created a drought-resistant variety of rice by modifying the DNA code in the rice nucleus, according to media reports[26].

Individuals conducting such research cannot always guarantee that experiments and practices carried out to achieve a particular new result can have both positive and negative

consequences. In particular, it is difficult to predict what dangers to humans in the future will be caused by mutations in plant and animal genes that are not in the same category. In this regard, it is important to organize the rational use of natural resources for scientific purposes and to provide a legal mechanism for this issue. In the literature, the intellectual and creative activity of man is carried out in all areas related to living nature, such as medicine, biology, zoology, selection, genetics, physiology, all objects of living beings[27]. It has been noted that what is a living being may be the object of genetic engineering research.

The product obtained as a result of genetic engineering activities is an issue that falls within the scope of civil law relations, but the process itself is closely related to the laws of nature and nature conservation legislation.

In foreign countries, this activity is considered as an object of environmental law and as a separate research institute. I.V. According to Gushchin, genetic engineering and the relationships associated with it are part of the legal relationship to ecology[28].

Article 28 of the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan sets out the procedure for carrying out genetic engineering activities, which also sets out the environmental and legal requirements that must be met by those who carry out these activities. The results of genetic engineering can be quite dangerous to human health and the environment. If a normative-legal document is developed in this regard, it will focus on environmental relations, which will serve as a special prohibition of ecological law.

Most CIS countries have adopted legislation regulating this area. For example, the Russian Federation has adopted the Law "On state regulation of activities in the field of genetic engineering"[29]. In Switzerland, New Zealand, Ukraine, Moldova, Armenia and Belarus, legal frameworks in the field of

genetic engineering have been adopted to protect the natural environment and the rational use of wildlife, as well as environmental safety.

It is necessary to adopt the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Genetic Engineering". In our opinion, the proposed law includes the legal definition of genetic engineering, state regulation of genetic engineering, protection and rational use of natural resources, Ensuring the ecological safety of the population, the boundaries and standards of environmental and ecological safety during the implementation [30] of these activities, should represent legal protection measures for the results of genetic engineering.

Innovative ideas and projects, which are an important tool of social development, serve to expand the range of goods produced, reduce production costs, the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies.

The unique soil and climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, the fact that the average number of sunny days in the country is 320 days a year, the consistent change of all four seasons create favorable conditions for the cultivation of a wide range of high quality fruits and vegetables[31].

In the 1990s, potatoes, grain, vegetables, meat and dairy products were imported to Uzbekistan, an agrarian country with a growing cotton monopoly. However, these products could be grown on our own, in our fertile fields. But not cultivated. At present, 96% of food products are produced in-house and the rest is exported[32]. "Human health, life expectancy and quality of life are closely linked to healthy and rational nutrition"[33].

The CIS countries have adopted the following normative documents in this regard. Federal Program of the Russian Federation "Fundamentals of State Policy and Action Plan for Healthy Nutrition until 2020" (2010), "Development of Physical Culture and Sports

of the Russian Federation for 2016-2020” (2015), Concept and Action Plan for the Implementation of the State Policy of the Russian Federation on Combating Tobacco Consumption (2010), “Nutrition for 2014-2020” of the Republic of Moldova and the approval of a national program and action plan for nutrition”(2014), which covers issues of nutrition, physical activity, tobacco and alcohol.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Food Quality and Safety” should be amended and supplemented, taking into account the reforms carried out over the past period, advances in science and technology, the achievements of foreign countries in the field of legislation. The current version of the law, Article 1, states that “the requirements of this law also apply to perfumes, cosmetics and tobacco products”. At this point, as a suggestion, remove the norm in the second part of this article. In our opinion, perfumes, cosmetics and tobacco products are subject to other legislation. That is, it is included in the scope of relations regulated by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 26, 2015 “On sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population”. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 5, 2011 “On Restriction of Distribution and Consumption of Alcohol and Tobacco Products” deals with “tobacco products”[34] included in the scope of the regulatory relationship.

Article 2 of the Law on Food Quality and Safety is entitled Basic Concepts, which should include the concept of genetically modified organisms (GMOs). In particular, genetically modified organisms are genotypes that have been modified using artificial genetic engineering techniques, i.e., living organisms.

Article 5 of the Law “On Food Quality and Safety” is called the state standardization in the field of food quality and safety, and the third part of this article should be supplemented with the following norms.

In our opinion, it is necessary to include in the proposal the norms “In the protection of state food security, take measures to eliminate them by state sanitary or veterinary authorities”. In practice, such rules are considered and implemented as the functions performed by these bodies. The establishment of such a norm in the legislation would be correct from a practical point of view. In addition, the People's Republic of China “On Food Safety” (Article 114), the Republic of Belarus “On Food Safety, Human Life and Health”[35] (Article 14), the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On quality and safety of food products” clearly define the powers of special authorities.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the most important issues that need to be addressed in improving the legal framework for ensuring the quality and safety of food in the use of biological resources, food security, are undoubtedly further coordination of efforts in this area and large-scale international cooperation, joint development of forward-looking approaches and conclusions. Indeed, the improvement of the legal framework for improving the quality and safety of food products in the use of biological resources requires a systematic and continuous analytical study of the experience and practice gained in various countries around the world and the improvement of regulations.

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## The Development Of Method Al-Fiqh In Uzbekistan

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the development of the science of usul al-fiqh in Uzbekistan. There is also information about the science of jurisprudence, the formation of the term “jurisprudence”, the object of Usul al-fiqh, the first schools of jurisprudence, the right to ijihad, jurisprudential schools, the Movarounnahr school of jurisprudence.

### KEYWORDS

Quran, sunnah, fiqh, revelation, islam, jurisprudence, muslim, society, science, culture, law, companions, school, sect.

### INTRODUCTION

Spiritual awakening is very important in the comprehensive reforms being carried out in our country. The influence of religion cannot be compared with any other force in the way in which every person follows the right path in

this life blessed by God, understands the meaning of life and strives for goodness and virtue in the first place.

At a time when three factors (religious, spiritual, material) have been added to the thinking of religion today, a correct and objective study of Islam, the place of its sects in the world of Islamic countries, one of the important issues in the development of the science of Usul al-Fiqh in Uzbekistan is to free Islam from various non-Islamic views and additions at the stage of development that has contributed to the thinking of religion in the process of independence.

Scholars have proved that the judgment of human deeds is derived mainly from four Shari'ah sources. They are the Qur'an, the Sunnah, ijma, and comparison. All scholars have stated that these four sources are documents and that their levels are in the same order.

Usul al-Fiqh (Arabic: Fundamentals of Fiqh) is the study of the Qur'an, the Sunnah, ijma '(alliance) and analogy, which are the main sources in Islamic law. These are also called Usul al-Ahkam, that is, the essence of the rulings. For example, if a mujtahid is asked for a shar'i ruling on a matter, he first seeks an answer from the Qur'an, and if he finds it, he judges according to it. If he does not find it, then the Sunnah refers to the Prophet, and if the answer is not found, then he makes a judgment based on the Sunnah. If it is not found in him, the mujtahids will judge by the same answer after the death of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) if they agree on the matter. (There will be no ijma in the life of the Messenger of Allah, because he will answer every question himself). If there is no such ijma, the mujtahid will find the answer by making a comparative approach to the Shari'ah in the answers given to the Shari'ah by analogy in order to reach a Shari'ah ruling on the matter, and by comparing and contrasting it in all its aspects.

Verse 59 of "Surat an-Nisa" in the Qur'an proves the authenticity of these four main sources and their coming in this order. In this

verse, "Obey Allah" should be understood as following the Qur'an. When it is said to obey the Messenger, it means to follow the scholars. But to return an issue to Allah and His Messenger, which is a matter of disagreement, is to compare it with the rulings given to Allah and His Messenger.

Another proof of this order in ruling, that is, first the Qur'an, then the Sunnah, then the ijma, and then the analogy, is the instructions of the Prophet (saas) when he sent Mu'adh ibn Jabal to teach the Muslims of Yemen.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

In addition to the four sources listed above, there are several other sources. But some scholars say these sources will be the source, while others say they cannot be. The most famous of these are al-istihsan, al-masawwul mursalah, al-istihsab, al-urf, mazhabus-sahabi, and sharu man kablana.

"Ilm-ul Fiqh" is a science of law that studies various areas of Islamic law. The science of jurisprudence is a specific science that deals primarily with matters of religion. In the dictionary, the word "al-fiqh" means "to understand with the mind, to comprehend". In the term, it means "Islamic law". The science of jurisprudence is referred to in the West as Islamic Law, Muslim Law (in English), le Droit Muslim (in French), and Islamische Gesetz (in German). Unlike the norms of secular law, fiqh also covers more matters of worship. This can be compared to the Talmud, which summarizes the prayer issues of the Torah. Fiqh also discusses some property, civil, and other issues between people in civil society. This, in turn, brings fiqh closer to jurisprudence. It is this aspect that has led to different interpretations among scholars of the history of state law and Islamic scholars studying religious law.

There are major branches of jurisprudence called "Furu al-Fiqh" ("branches of fiqh"), which develop practical religious rules for Muslims, and "Usul al-Fiqh" ("basics of fiqh"),

which studies the methods of extracting practical rules from sacred sources (istinbot).

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Important theoretical and methodological bases of the article are the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the relevant works of President Sh.M.Mirziyoev, the new theories and views emphasized in his speeches. Research methods were also used, along with general scientific methods, such as analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, systematization, and moving from uncertainty to precision.

1. The Qur'an is a divine (sacred) book revealed by Allah to the Prophet Muhammad in the form of verses and surahs over a period of about 23 years. This book is the sacred source of Islam. According to the teachings of Ahl as-Sunnah wa-l-Jamaa, one of the schools of Islamic theology, the Qur'an is the word of Allah and its eternal knowledge.
2. "Sunnah" means "way" in Arabic. In the term, the Sunnah consists of a set of words, deeds, actions, affirmations of the deeds (deeds) of Muhammad (saas), as well as the words and deeds of his Companions.

Since the Qur'an did not cover all the legal and moral issues of the Muslim community, the hadiths began to be written in the late seventh and early eighth centuries and were gradually systematized. In the IX-X centuries there were 6 collections of hadiths, which are considered authoritative among the believers. These are "Al-Jame 'al-Sahih" by Muhammad al-Bukhari, "As-Sahih" by Muslim An-Nishapuri, "Sunan" by Ibn Majah, "Hadith" by Abu Dawud al-Sijistani, "Al-Jame' al" by Muhammad al-Termizi. The book "Kabir" is the book "Sunnah" by An-Nisani. Of these, Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim are the most respected. Our compatriot Imam Muhammad ibn Ismail Bukhari (810-892)

made an unforgettable contribution to the collection of the hadiths of the Sunnah and the Prophet and their separation from the collective hadiths, leaving eternal and lasting works. Many hadiths explain and supplement the various rules of the Qur'an. They play an important social role in solving many practical problems, and the hadiths become even more important when nothing is said about them in the Qur'an. However, if the hadiths contradict the Qur'an, they will not have source power.

3. Over time, the Qur'an and the Sunnah have not fully covered the situation and problems of the Muslim community. They have not been able to fully respond to all the problems and situations that have arisen among the Muslim community confirmed as one of the sources. Ijma (Arabic-news) is the gathering of faqihs and mujtahids to give a fatwa in resolving a legal issue that is not clearly stated in the Qur'an and the hadiths. The verdict passed in this way in the Shari'ah was accepted as Shari'ah (lawful). The view of ijma as a source of jurisprudence originated in the period when feudalism began to take shape in the Arab Caliphate (late VIII-early IX centuries). Only the opinion expressed by the mujtahid is a decisive opinion. The opinion of ordinary Muslims has nothing to do with the community. A mujtahid is a religious scholar. A mujtahid (Arabic - aspiring, zealous) is a person who had the right to ijthihad in Islam in the Middle Ages, that is, who was able to independently draw conclusions and make judgments on religious matters. In Sunnis, the founders of religious law schools, in Shiites, high-ranking clerics and religious jurists are called mujtahids. Mujtahids must have a reputation among Muslims. The Shari'ah also defines other qualities of a mujtahid, such as his complete knowledge of the Arabic language, his strict adherence to the Shari'ah, his deep knowledge of the modern world, and so on.

4. Qiyas (comparison) is the fourth source of fiqh. Comparison is derived from the Arabic word meaning “comparison”, “contrasting”. Accordingly, one legal issue is compared, compared, and equated with another similar legal issue. Hence, a legal issue that is not given in the Qur’an and Sunnah is therefore interpreted by comparing it with an instruction given on a similar issue in them. The comparison extended the rights of the faqihs and made it possible for the Shari’ah to be applied to various legal issues.

Comparison, as a legal term, is the process of comparing a judgment that is not clear with a judgment that is clear and shifting the judgment of the second case to a question that is not clear. Then if the second issue is in accordance with Islamic law, then the first issue will also be lawful or vice versa.

The method of comparison is widely justified, especially by Abu Hanifa and his followers, the Hanafis. The analogy was opposed by the Hanbalis. Shiites, on the other hand, did not recognize analogy as a source of law at all.

### ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Independent Uzbekistan is a symbol of the glory of the human spirit and intellectual intelligence, one of the cradles of universal thinking. Independent Uzbekistan is a country of unique culture and high enlightenment, philosophy of Eastern life, literature and fine arts in the spirit of humanity. The great history and modernity of independent Uzbekistan are inextricably linked. Its intellectual and spiritual-historical potential occupies a worthy place in the world community.

The science of Usul al-Fiqh has gone through various stages of development as a multifaceted science. In order to fully master this science, which has a simple appearance, but is very complex and rich in content and essence, it is necessary to critically study its

long history, deep roots, main sources, ideas, priorities and currents in a scientific way.

1. The sciences of jurisprudence, science and other Shari’ah based on the Qur’an and the Sunnah, the sciences of mystical ethics, and their comprehensive terms have been studied.
2. In writing this work, after the formation of Islamic law, the teachings of the Hanafi School were spread through Abu Hafs Kabir Bukhari (768-832). We have shown that he brought up a group of great jurists, including his son Abu Hafs Saghir, and made Bukhara the center of jurisprudence.
3. The second center of jurisprudence and the Hanafi School in the territory of Uzbekistan was the city of Samarkand. Abu Bakr al-Juzjani, a student of the famous jurist and muhaddith Abu Sulayman al-Juzjani, the first teacher of Imam Abu Mansur al-Moturidi, was found to have made a great contribution to the dissemination of this teaching as a prominent representative of the Hanafi School.
4. Islamic law is a set of authoritative, moral, religious, legal rules that must be implemented. Islamic law embodies philosophy, and legal ethics is embodied in the science of jurisprudence. It is based on the fact that the science of jurisprudence has also developed through the efforts of great scholars and legal thinkers.
5. At the heart of mystical teaching is the idea of understanding the essence of man, rescuing him from the abyss, raising the spiritual aspects of his soul and raising him to the status of a perfect man.

### CONCLUSION

The radical change in attitudes to history due to independence has given us the opportunity to study our own history, including the history of states and religions formed and developed in our homeland, objectively, ideologically. The centers of jurisprudence in Uzbekistan are Bukhara and Samarkand.

Abu Hafs Ahmad Ibn Hafs al-Kabir al-Bukhari (d. 832), one of the classic disciples of Muhammad Ibn Hasan Shaybani, was the first to return to his homeland in the early ninth century as a true bearer of the teachings of this sect, making Bukhara one of the important centers of Hanafiism. Under his tutelage, a group of jurists, including his son Abu Hafs Saghir Muhammad Ibn Ahmad Ibn Hafs, who was a sheikh and a potential representative of the Hanafi School in his time, reached the rank of high jurist.

In Samarkand, Abubakr Juzjani, a well-known student of the famous jurist and muhaddith Abdusulaymon Juzjani, a great teacher of Abumansur Moturidi, made a significant contribution to the spread of jurisprudence in Uzbekistan as a prominent representative of the Hanafi School.

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## Synthesis Of High Silicon Zeolites From Kaolin And Bentonite

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper problems of chemical and physical activation of local raw materials caoline and bentonite, and textural characteristics of high silicon zeolites and surface morphology were studied. The effect of the activation method of caoline and bentonite on the colloidal and sorption capacity was also studied. During the studies, the heat of wetting, adsorption linked water content and effective relative surface area were determined. Calculated distribution of pores by cycles (loops) of isothermal hysteresis  $r \approx 8.5$  nm. The volume of porosity of the sorbent when the capillaries were filled with water was determined as  $V_n = 0.135 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ .

### KEYWORDS

Caoline, bentonite, surface area, sorption capacity, adsorption linked water, porosity, the heat of wetting. adsorption isotherm, aromatization, high silicon zeolite(HSZ), mesoporous, montmorillonite.

### INTRODUCTION

This work aims to study the effect of the addition of various d-elements on the catalytic properties of zeolite derived from bentonite

and to study them in the process of catalytic aromatization of hydrocarbons. Zeolites and their derivatives are produced in large

quantities by the industry in increasing volumes from year to year. The development of a scientific basis for the preparation and use of zeolites has become an independent area of fundamental research [1,4].

In practice, the most common zeolites are NaA and KA zeolites used to dry liquids and gases. The latter is also used to dry bioethanol. Interestingly, the more hydrophobic the adsorbate, the deeper the purification. At a temperature of 200 °C and compressed air humidity of 10%, the equilibrium adsorption of water in zeolites reaches a zeolite value of about 10 mmol/g for NaA and NaX. NaX is also used to separate hydrocarbons, purify methane from hydrogen, and enrich the air with 95% oxygen. CaX and CaY are used to separate stereoisomers, e.g., glucose/fructose, while NaX and CaX zeolites are used to separate olefins from paraffin [5,9].

The selectivity and acidity of hydrophobic microporous molecular sieves are widely used in heterogeneous catalytic processes. For example, microporous molecular sieves are active catalysts for isomerization that occur in the presence of hydrogen at high pressure [10-12]. This process requires the development of highly active bifunctional catalysts, the main component of which is HSZ, which has high dehydrogenation properties [13]. The catalytic properties of HSZ catalysts are explained by the presence of acid centres of various natures. The catalytic activity of the zeolite depends on the strength of the acid centres formed during decantation and firing. In addition to promoterization, zeolite catalysts are machined to control their properties [14-18].

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the laboratory, the synthesis of zeolites was carried out in vessels with a volume of 250 cm<sup>3</sup>. The chemical composition of zeolites is as follows: the mass fraction of sodium oxide was determined on a flame photometer PAJ-2

flame emission photometry. The molar relations of SiO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> were on formula  $M=SiO_2Al_2O_3$ .

An important characteristic of zeolites is their statistical capacity, which was determined by the values of the complete saturation of the zeolite with steam and heptane. Before analysis, the zeolite sample was heated at 500-550 °C for 3 hours. To determine the chemical and physicochemical characteristics of natural zeolites, samples of pellets weighing 100 g were placed in a glass flask with a volume of 250 cm<sup>3</sup> and poured with 150 cm<sup>3</sup> of distilled water. The flask was stirred on an ABY-6 device at 120 rpm for 24 hours. After drying, the adsorbent was passed through a 0.5 and 0.25 mm sieve and the remaining samples through a 0.25 mm sieve were passed through a 0.5 mm sieve chemical characteristics were studied.

Before acid treatment, the soil was ground to 0.08 mm. To 10 g of ground, the soil was added 40 g of heated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and heated by stirring in a water bath.

After treatment, the soil was filtered through a paper filter in a Buchner funnel and washed with distilled water at pH=5,4-5,7. The soil was then dried in an oven at 120 °C for 5 hours with filter paper. Synthesis of high-silicon zeolites (HSZ) is based on the "Sol-gel" method of alkaline aluminium-silicon gels. To decant the resulting zeolite with a high silicon content, 100 g of 25% ammonium chloride was added to 10 g of zeolite. The solution was kept in a water bath at 90-1000 °C for 2 hours under constant stirring, then the precipitate (NH<sub>4</sub>

+/zeolit) was filtered, washed with distilled water, dried and calcined at 550-6000 °C for 8

hours. The decanted zeolite powder was then compressed into tablets and cut into granules. The catalytic methane aromatization reaction was carried out under the following conditions.

### ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The distribution of pores by specific surface area and size was detected on the automatic absorptiometer "ASAB 2010" by low-

temperature nitrogen desorption. Sedimentation analysis was carried out by the Oden method in water and an aqueous glycerol mixture in various dispersion media. Physicochemical and textural characteristics of natural bentonite imported from Navbahor district (Uzbekistan), which was originally used for the production of high-silicon zeolite, were studied. The results are shown in Figures 1

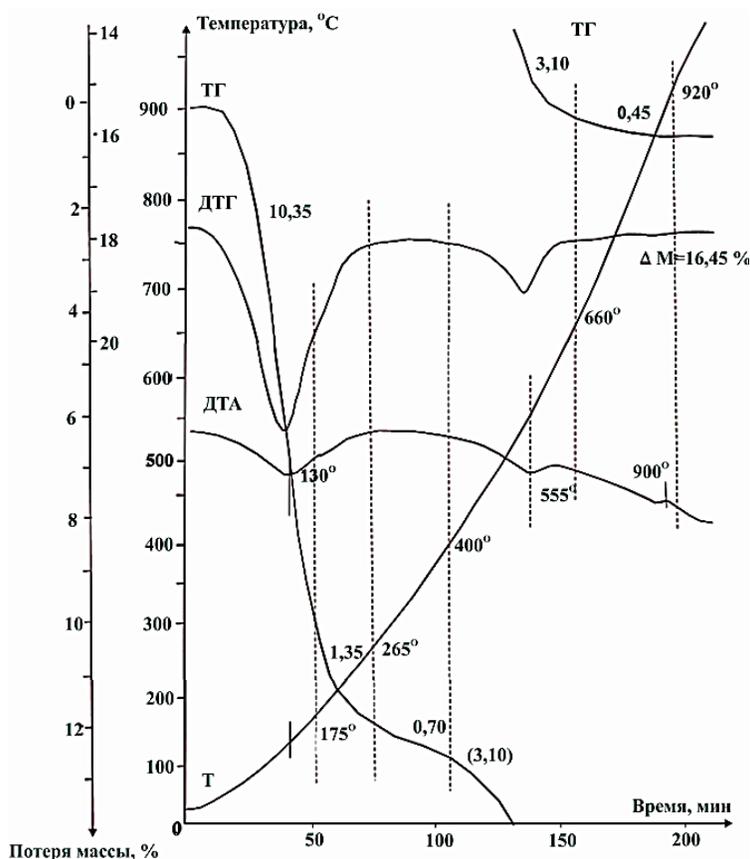
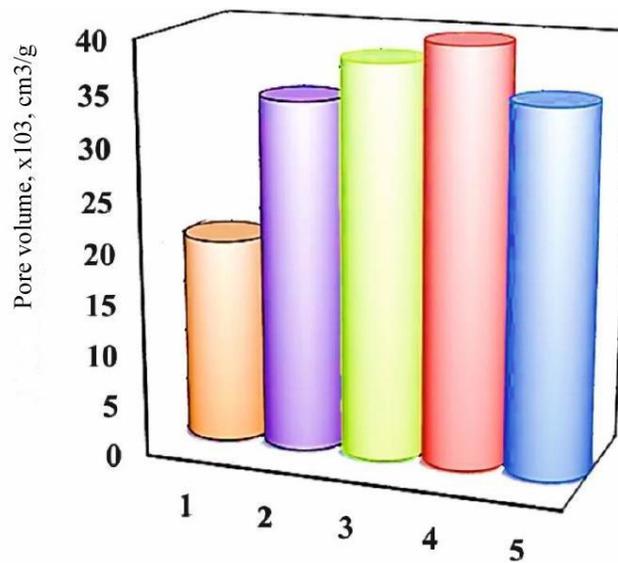


Figure 1. Derivatogram of bentonite sample.



1-primary bentonite; 2-20 minutes; 3-30 minutes; 4-40 minutes; Bentonite treated for 5 to 50 minutes.

Figure 2. The duration of acidic activation of bentonite depends on the size of the pores.

The adsorption isotherm (Fig.1a) has a characteristic shape of microporous adsorbents.

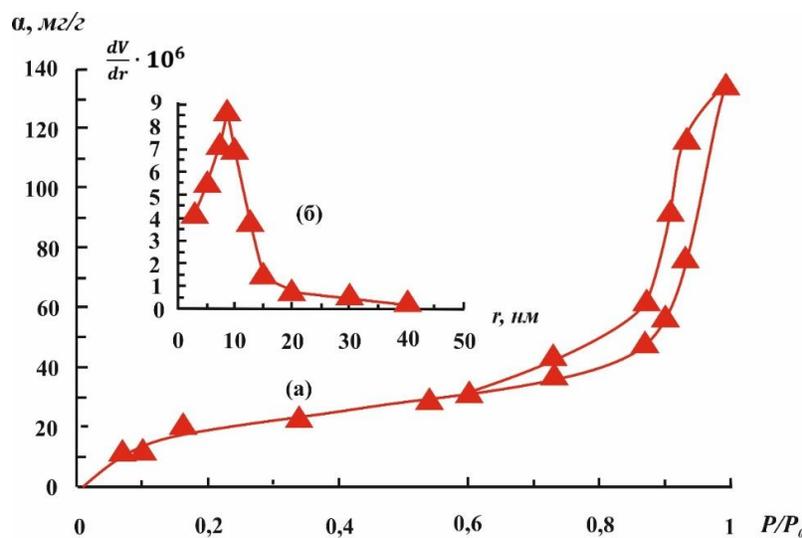


Figure 3. Water vapour adsorption isotherm in N-shaped bentonites (a) and porous size distribution (b).

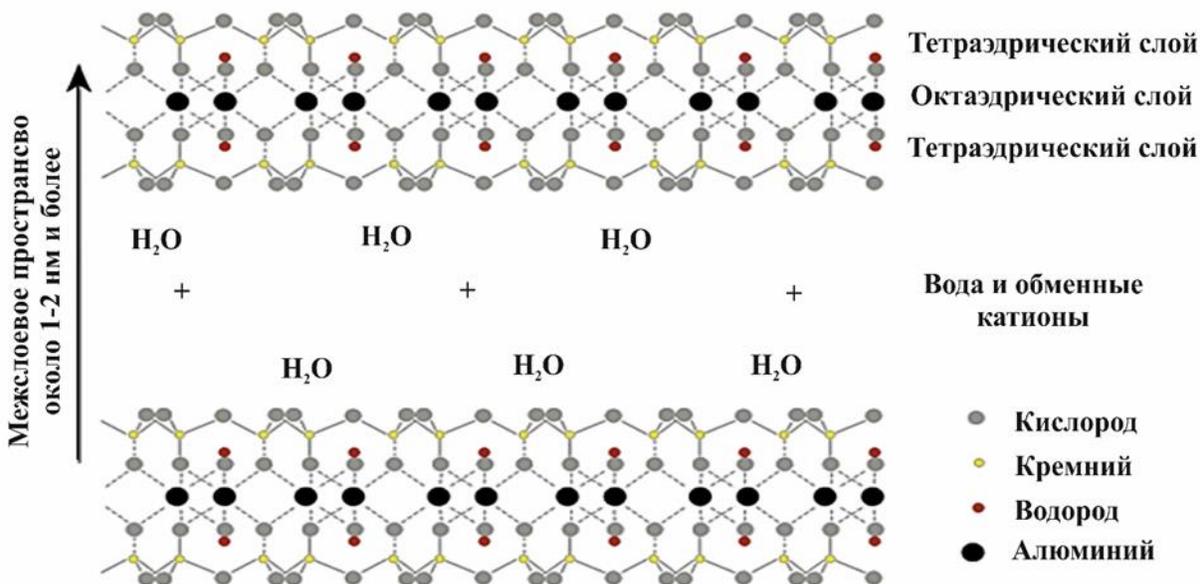
The capacity of a monolayer of adsorbed water  $G_m = 0.78 \text{ mmol/g}$ . Specific surface area calculated using the BET formula.

$$S_{sol} = \Gamma_m \cdot N_A \cdot \omega$$

$N_A$ -Avogadro number;  $\omega$ -0.1  $\text{nm}^2$  water molecules are a sedentary surface and area 47  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ . Calculated pore distribution over cycles (loops) of isothermal hysteresis  $r \approx 8.5 \text{ nm}$ . The pore volume of the sorbent was determined by filling the capillaries with water  $V_n=0.135 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ .

The main component of bentonite is montmorillonite. The structure of

Montmorillonite can be thought of as follows: a single layer of silicate consists of two layers of tetrahedrons joined together by their edges. Since the bonds between them are weakly high molecular distance is large, different particles enter the intermolecular space: ions, molecules, nanoparticles can enter. This explains why bentonite soils have high sorption, swelling and ion exchange properties. The elemental cell of bentonite contains 3 plates, which form packets, with  $[\text{AlSiO}_4]$  -tetrahedrons. The three-layer package will be negatively charged:



Conversion of methane (purity 99.9 %) without oxidizers Current Electron-microscopic studies have shown that the shape and size of crystals formed by sorbents obtained from different structure-forming agents vary.

## CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the physicochemical and texture characteristics of natural bentonite in Navbahor district (Uzbekistan), methods of their enrichment and activation, as well as the possibility of using high-silica zeolite in the

catalytic aromatization of petroleum gases and natural gas were studied. The calculated size distribution of the pores along the isothermal hysteresis cycles (loops) was  $r \approx 8.5$  nm. The volume of sorbent porosity by capillary filling with water was determined as  $V_n = 0.135 \text{ sm}^3/\text{g}$ . It has been proved that the shape and size of the crystals formed by the sorbents vary depending on the nature of the structure-forming ones.

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## Research Of Physical And Mechanical Indicators Of Jense And Knitted Fabrics Recommended For Children's Combined Outerwear

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### ABSTRACT

The article examines and analyzes the physical and mechanical properties of different proportions of jeans and knitted fabrics recommended for children's combined outerwear. It also offers the most alternative fabric patterns for children's outerwear.

### KEYWORDS

Fabric, denim, knitting, air permeability, mass, tensile strength, elongation, breaking force, deformation, thickness, Lycra.

### INTRODUCTION

In today's world of clothing, not only the consumer demand or fashion trend, but also the right choice of fabric to suit the product, depending on who and for what purpose, for what season, at the same time, special

attention is paid to creating a model that matches the characteristics of the fabric.

The expansion of these issues also includes tasks such as improving the technological

processes of production, labor productivity, and product quality. By designing high-quality children's sportswear and correctly approaching the modern economic features of their production, production as a high quality seasonal sewing item.

The practical and scientific design of clothing plays a leading role in solving the problems of the garment industry, because at this stage of design, the social and technical-economic requirements for clothing and its quality must be fully taken into account. Based on these requirements, a new clothing model will be developed. In children's sportswear, first of all, the fabric chosen for sewing clothes should be resistant to the dynamic movements of children, which should serve to improve air circulation in them. In a market economy, the demand for knitwear is growing day by day. One of the main requirements of today is to expand the range of top knitwear for children, given the current technological capabilities. It is known that different types of knitted fabrics are produced: glad, fleece, chain, knitwear, sukno, sharme, and others. Due to the high

natural properties of the study - cotton, linen, wool - fibrous fabrics were selected as the preferred fabrics for children's combined clothing, knitwear of different sizes and denim fabric were selected. In order to determine the physical and mechanical properties of knitted fabrics from 10% lycra with 90% cotton fiber, 7% lycra with 93% cotton fiber, 5% lycra with 95% cotton fiber, as well as from 50-60 tex warp and weft yarns, samples with a mass of 282-340 g of 1 m<sup>2</sup> of fabric woven in twill weaving were performed on modern equipment installed in the testing laboratory of the Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology in order to determine the physical and mechanical properties of the selected fabrics.

Sampling of knitted fabrics was carried out in accordance with GOST 8844-75. Using the DW-1111 machine, the samples were cut to 100x100 mm and the weight of the fabric was measured using an ZK-200C electronic vacuum scale (Fig. 1- (a, b, c, d)).

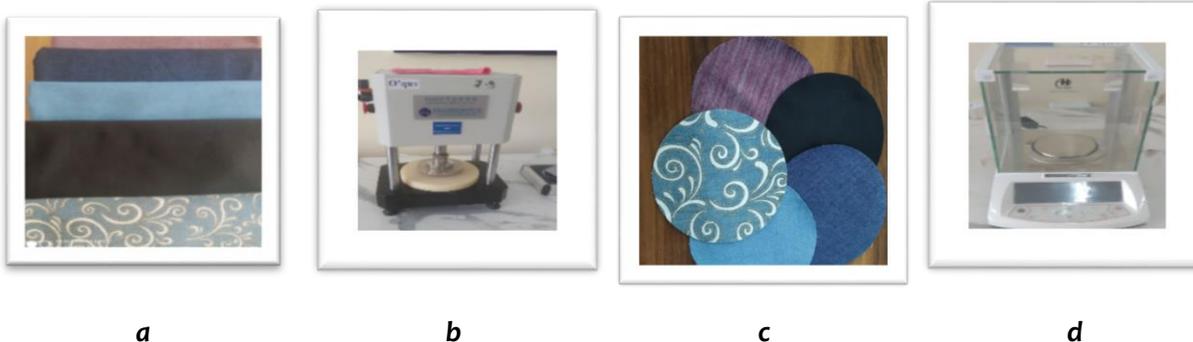


Fig. 1. a) Fabric range b) DW-1111 sample cutting machine c) Samples d) ZK-200C electronic vacuum scales

Table 1.

ITEM parameters	1-variant	2-variant
Count of yanr in fabric, (%)	Spun cotton fiber 90, lycra 10	Spun cotton 95, lycra 5
Knitted surface density ms (gr / m2)	133	249
Knitting thickness T (mm)	0.158	1.030
Volume density d (mg / cm3)	8.41	2.14
Air permeability V (cm3 / cm2 · sec)	44.86	58.05

It is known that denim are made of cotton yarn or yarn mixed with polyester.

Denim fabrics belong to the group of garment fabrics, which are woven from combed yarn and carded yarn spun with a relative linear density of 60 to 100 tex and above, and the mass of 1 m2 of fabric is 250-300 g. will be.

Clothing is in direct contact with the body, and its quality is taken into account in the design of the product.

Therefore, it is necessary to determine the fiber content and physical properties of the fabric.

The air permeability of fabrics is one of the hygienic indicators for children's outerwear, determined by the coefficient indicating the amount of air passing through 1 cm<sup>2</sup> of fabric per second from the pressure difference applied on both sides of the fabric. Air

permeability on the device YG-461E in accordance with the standard B (cm<sup>3</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup> sec) GB / 5453 (ISO 9237) for ready-made garments - pressure - 100Pa, range size - .08.0 mm under normal conditions tested and determined using the following formula.

$$B = \frac{V}{S \cdot T}, \text{ cm}^3 / \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}$$

Here:

*V* - the amount of air passing through the fabric at a given pressure difference ΔP, cm<sup>3</sup>;

*S* - fabric area, cm<sup>2</sup>;

*T* - is the time taken for the air to pass through the fabric, sec.

The air permeability in the selected knitted fabrics varied from 44,865 cm<sup>3</sup> / cm<sup>2</sup> sec to 58,051 cm<sup>3</sup> / cm<sup>2</sup> sec (Fig. 2).

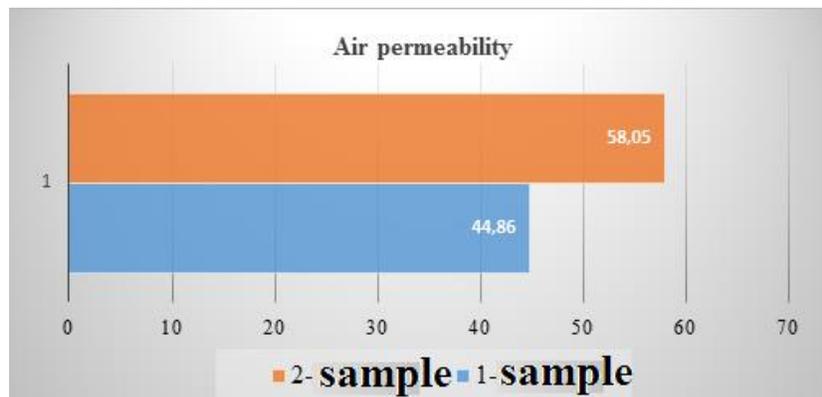


Fig. 2. Analysis of air permeability of samples

The linear density of the fabric is one of the most important indicators of the garment, and the weight should be taken into account,

especially when sewing children's clothes. The selected fabrics were determined in T (mm) units for the thickness of the fabrics for children's outerwear.

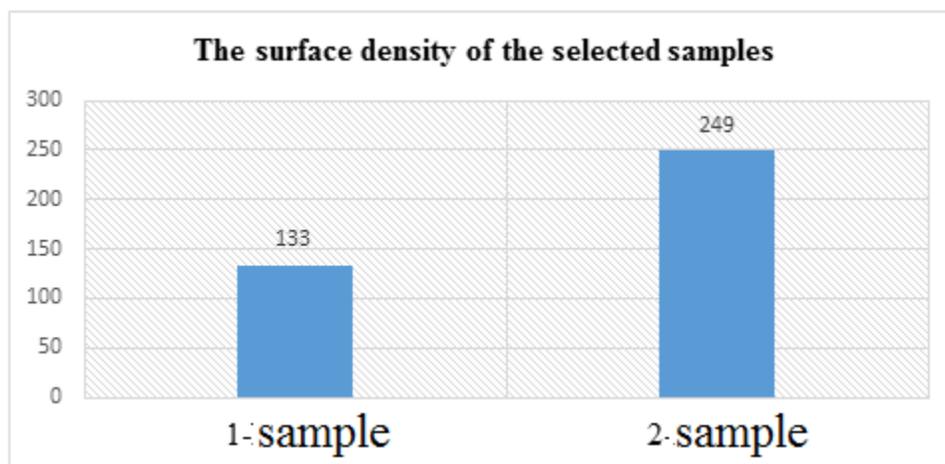


Fig. 3. Surface density of knitted patterns

The main quality indicator of fabrics is characterized by tensile strength. In the research work, the breaking force was prepared according to the standard method, the length and width of the samples were 30 x 5 cm, and for 30 minutes using a dynamometer "YG-026T" - 454 x 3 (13 N). results were obtained. The results obtained were calculated using the following formula (Table 2).

$$e = 100 (L_2 - L_1) / L_1 * 100$$

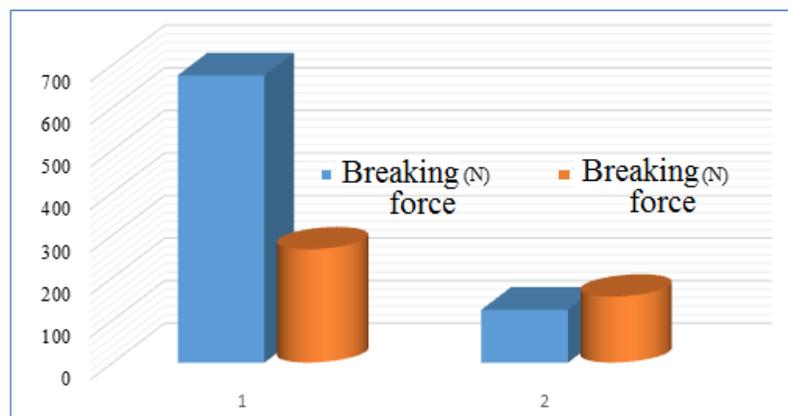
Here:

L1- Initial length of sample, mm., L2 - length at break, mm

Table 2. The tensile strength of knitted patterns

ITEMS		Knitted fabric samples	
		I 	II 
Breaking force P (N)	Height	675	124
	Width	266	155
Elongation L (%)	Height	65.45	82.15
	Width	139.6	126.8
Irreversible deformation, $\epsilon_H$ (%)	Height	02.ИЮ/1	99.93
	Width	34.98	36.2
Reversible deformation, $\epsilon_o$ (%)	Height	97.3	0.07
	Width	65.02	63.80
Friction resistance I ( thousand. circle )		85.700	21.400

In the analysis, the re-deformation (height) of the sample varied from 0.07% to 97.3%. The lowest result was observed in variant- II knitted fabric (Fig. 4).



The relative elongation in the selected jeans fabrics ranged from 10.50% to 38.95%. The lowest relative elongation was found in variant 1 fabric.

The relative elongation ranged from 10.50% to 38.95%. The lowest relative elongation was found in variant 1 fabric.

In denim fabrics, the lowest air permeability from 3,751 cm<sup>3</sup> / cm<sup>2</sup>\*sec to 5,260 cm<sup>3</sup> / cm<sup>2</sup>\*sec was observed in the selected variant 1 of Denim fabric (Table 2).

The results show that the knitwear patterns have significantly higher elongation than Denim fabrics and have changed significantly even under the influence of a small force. The results obtained from the selected fabric samples showed that the re-deformation

varied from 0.07% to 97.3%. The lowest result was observed in the neck deformation of 0.07% of variant II knitted fabric. The reverse deformation of the fabric width increased from 0.19% to 80%. The highest width reverse deformation was observed in Denim fabric with 80% result in variant III. The irreversible deformation along the length of the fabric

increased from 2.3% to 99.93%. The highest irreversible deformation was observed in variant II fabric among the selected fabrics. Irreversible deformation rates in the width of the fabric increased from 20% to 99.8%, and the highest rate was observed in the I-variant fabric with 99.8%.

Table 3.

ITEMS	Knitted fabric samples		
	I	II	III
			
Sample surface density (gr / m <sup>2</sup> )	1.89	3.74	2.14
Sample thickness, T (mm)	0.123	1.38	0.22
Volume density d (mg / cm <sup>3</sup> )	15.36	3.60	9.72
Air permeability V (cm <sup>3</sup> / cm <sup>2</sup> · sec)	3.751	5.260	3.93
Breaking force, P (N)	Height	598	508
	Width	413	369
Elongation, L (%)	Height	9.40	21.35
	Width	54.65	16.10
Irreversible deformation, ε <sub>H</sub> (%)	Height	90	77.8
	Width	99.8	20
Reversible deformation, ε <sub>0</sub> (%)	Height	10	22.2
	Width	0.19	80
Friction resistance I ( thousand. circle )	76.080	4.132	87.00

Another factor to consider when choosing a fabric for children's outerwear is the abrasion resistance of the fabric. Fabric samples were tested using the YG401B friction tester. Fabric samples of 100x100 mm were subjected to a load of 9 kPa at a speed of 20-70 rpm and placed at 90,000 cycles. The degree of peeling of fabrics was observed from 859 to 2692 cycles when the equipment was started at a speed of 70 rpm under a load of 9 kPa.

The results show that the highest peeling fabric is in the variant III fabric, low-peeling fabric was observed at 2692 cycles in variant I fabric.

Fabric degradation was the highest in the sample, with 19,332 cycles degraded in variant II fabric. The most durable non-abrasive fabric was observed in these I and V variants. The results are given in Table 3.

### CONCLUSION

Research shows that it is very important to choose a suitable fabric for children's outerwear, taking into account not only their aesthetic but also their physical and mechanical properties.

High-quality, low-stretch, well-breathable fabrics are always in high demand. The most popular fabrics for children's outerwear are Denim and knitted fabrics made of natural fibers.

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## The Role Of Forish In Tourism In Uzbekistan

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### ABSTRACT

The article focuses on tourism in Uzbekistan today, the role of Forish district, and the work being done in this direction. The nature, historical sites and tourist opportunities of Forish district will be discussed.

### KEYWORDS

Tourism, recreation, ecotourism, promising projects, AydarkolLake, Mojurm fir, Khojabogbonota shrine, Khanbandi historical monument, home guests.

### INTRODUCTION

Ivan Bunin said that a person's lifestyle is happy with three things: "love, an interesting profession, an opportunity to travel." Indeed, travel is the most fun, exciting and most valuable form of recreation. At the same time,

the fact that revenues from tourism compete with the oil and automotive industries is proof of our opinion. That is, in countries with tourism potential, many sectors of the economy are developing in parallel. According

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to the data, the income from tourism in some countries is 15-35% of GDP. [7.html]

Tourism is a multifaceted socio-economic field, and it is important to study it in terms of purpose, organizational form, number of tourists, age, duration, sources of funding. Because it allows us to fully analyze the tourism potential of our country and identify opportunities for further development. For example, depending on the purpose, viewing and studying historical monuments, business, pilgrimage, sports, recreation (recreation, rehabilitation), education, exotic, ecological, transit, industrial, agrarian, medical, etc. can be put on.

Our unique country is one of the leading countries in the world in terms of the number of historical monuments. The district also includes cultural heritage sites, historical monuments and shrines, archeological sites and monumental monuments in the list of state protection. In addition to historical and cultural tourism, the development of new tourist destinations, especially ecotourism, will increase the flow of tourists.

At the same time, there are some shortcomings and problems in the development of tourism infrastructure on the ground. Of course, the goal of tourism development cannot be achieved in one direction. Vehicles, roads, hotels, restaurants, health centers, modern information and communication technologies, security and sanitation should be well organized for tourists visiting Uzbekistan. The culture of the local population, trade outlets, banking and other services should be organized at a high level and quality. It is obvious that the parallel development of the above-mentioned services is important for the rapid development of tourism.

It was noted that the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 2, 2016 "On measures to ensure the

accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" plays an important role in further development of tourism, strengthening the role of tourism in improving the welfare of the population.

### MAIN PART

Special attention is paid to the development of tourism in Jizzakh region. There are state reserves and national parks in Zaamin and Forish districts, as well as unique species of flora and fauna in the waters of Aydar-Arnasay lakes. The centuries-old customs and traditions of our people, folk dances are developing as masterpieces of our national culture.

The natural climate and ecological situation of Forish district, mountains and steppes, Aydarkol, Okhum, Porasht, Kattabagdon, Yomchi and mountainous regions allow us to develop ecotourism. This sector of tourism is beneficial due to its low cost, which helps to improve the socio-economic situation of our remote villages. The main purpose of ecotourism is to communicate directly with all aspects of nature, to remind people who are tired of factory smoke, polluted air, water and noise, and social conflicts, the beauty of life.

There are two hotels in the village of Porasht - OldForish, which is very suitable for ecotourism. One of the main conditions of ecotourism is the nature of the area, the lack of significant changes in the overall appearance, that is, the construction of separate buildings for luxury hotels, restaurants and other services.

A few years ago, volunteers from the mountainous and remote villages of the district were involved in a special UN project to build hotels in the mountain villages. For 4 years, the participants were trained to communicate with tour companies, learn English and organize their work under the auspices of the representative office of this prestigious organization in Uzbekistan. SarbonShavkiev, head of the Sarbon Travel family business, was

also a participant in the project. At the end of the project, he legally organized the hotel business. Today, his hotel, located on the banks of a river in the foothills, has a capacity of 20 beds. Sarbon, who is fluent in English, is also supported by his wife. Visitors are able to enjoy the wonders of the Nurata mountain range and Lake Aydarkol.

There are currently 5 hotels in the district. Such hotels are issued a certificate of conformity for a period of three years. Today's innovations and benefits in the legislation provide great convenience to certified tourism service providers. These include the import of goods produced abroad without customs duties and obtaining soft loans.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3514 dated February 7, 2018, the regions with high potential for the development of domestic tourism in Forish district:

1. Forish district, Kyzylkum village - AydarArnasaylake
2. Forish district, Mojurum village - bees more than 1600 years old [4.164]
3. Forish district, Hayot village-Recreation area
4. Forish district, Birlanish village - Health center and recreation area in Birlash village
5. Forish district, Ukhum village - rock paintings of I-II centuries BC
6. Forish district, Garasha village - Archaeological sites, thick forest, spring, historical tombstones
7. Forish district, Karatash village - "Khojabogbonota" recreation area, hot water, 1000-year-old mulberry trees
8. Forish district, Narvon village - Mountainous areas, hills, many springs, thick forests
9. Forish district, Band town - historical places of the X century.

In order to accelerate the development of tourism in our country, to provide comprehensive support to entrepreneurs operating in this field, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 5, 2019 "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in Uzbekistan" and the resolution "On measures to accelerate the development of the tourism industry." These decrees and resolutions of the head of our state envisage the creation of a wide range of opportunities for issuing visas and services to entrepreneurs working in the field of tourism, as well as tourists visiting foreign countries. In this regard, the widespread use of modern information technology is envisaged. In particular, in accordance with the Decree of the President "On measures to accelerate the development of the tourism industry", the land allocated for the construction of the hotel will be sold to investors on the basis of property rights upon completion of construction. At the same time, if the hotel with a fund of at least 50 rooms for a 3-star category is commissioned by January 1, 2022, after approval of the hotel category, part of the investor's costs for construction and equipping a new hotel will be covered by the State Budget of Uzbekistan covered. At the same time, the amount of additional funding from the state budget will be increased to 50,000 rooms for each room in 3-star hotels, indexing this amount annually in the process of approving the parameters of the state budget for the next year 65 million soums for each room in hotels with a 4-star category.

Today, the systematic work on the development of tourism in our country serves to create new jobs, increase incomes and living standards, increase the investment attractiveness of our country. [6.]

The village of Ukhum, located at the foot of the Nurata Mountains, captivates everyone with its unique nature. This is especially true for first-time visitors to the biodiversity of the area.

The program of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 17, 2017 "Measures to accelerate the development of tourism potential of Jizzakh region in 2017-2019" provides for the implementation of 48 projects aimed at developing tourism in the region. [5. 2018]

Particular attention is paid to the creation of modern tourism infrastructure in the regions of Uzbekistan. For this purpose, according to the program, it is planned to create five new recreation areas on the shores of Lake Aydar-Arnasay in Forish and Arnasay districts of Jizzakh region, and beaches for foreign tourists on the shores of Lake Aydarkol.

It is planned to attract foreign investment in the tourist zones and foothills of the cities by providing foreign hotel brands, the opportunity to build hotels or the transfer of existing hotels. In this regard, it is also planned to simplify visa procedures for foreign tourists and pilgrims. One of the most important aspects of the decision is to create the necessary conditions for doing business in the field of tourism.

## CONCLUSION

This decision will give a new impetus to the further development of tourism in Forish district, as the measures outlined in it will increase the number of foreign tourists, increase the volume of tourist services, increase employment through new jobs in the industry as well as the number of hotels and tourist entities and other facilities, all the efforts to accelerate the development of the tourism industry in the country, the effective use of natural and social resources of the regions. There is no doubt that the implementation of the program will pay off in the near future.

Thus, we believe that Forish district, one of the most beautiful parts of our country, rich in all opportunities, will soon become one of the most important centers of world tourism, its

sustainable development and a place for tourists to relax. We would like to emphasize that there are great opportunities in this regard.

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## Negative Effect Of Harmful Chemical Waste On Plant Development

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### ABSTRACT

At a high concentration of toxic gases in the air, the processes of photosynthesis stop immediately or after a few minutes. Excessive accumulation of heavy metals from the air and soil on the leaves and the retention of dust on the surface of the leaves sharply reduces the absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> by plants, treatment with biologically active compounds accelerates biochemical reactions in plants, eliminating harmful substances.

### KEYWORDS

Photosynthetic processes, chemical, photochemical, physicochemical reactions, phytotoxins, improvement of the water regime, gibberillin, auxin.

### INTRODUCTION

Artificial pollution of the atmosphere occurs as a result of human activities. By the origin of air pollution: primary production, engine

emissions and secondary pollution of the atmosphere occurs due to harmful substances formed as a result of chemical, photochemical,

physical and chemical reactions of substances in the natural composition. Chronic poisoning occurs due to short-term exposure of the plant to high concentrations of gases or prolonged exposure to low concentrations of gases. As a result, spots appear on the leaf between the veins, darkening, loss of tension, leaf fall,

branch drying. In acute and chronic lesions, the number of leaves decreases and the tree is almost "bare". Therefore, this problem remains relevant today.



### **The value of the system.**

The harmful effect of dust in the atmosphere on plants depends on its chemical composition and solubility in water, retention time, plant

resistance to such effects, and a number of other environmental factors. Dusty leaves transmit less light, reflect more, so the process

of photosynthesis in pollinated leaves slows down. The greater the thickness of the dust falling on the sheet, the higher the water consumption for transpiration. Particulate matter that gets on the leaves together with dust disrupts plant growth, the activity of assimilating organs, and the quality of the crop. The most harmful for plants are salts of heavy metals in waste from vehicles and industrial enterprises, which pollute the air. In the air of industrial cities, they contain relatively more lead, iron, copper, cobalt, nickel, cadmium and mercury. These elements are transferred from the root to the soil through the leaf of the plant. As a result of exposure to toxic substances in the atmosphere, physiological

changes occur in plants. These changes depend on the composition of the affected chemical, the strength of the impact, environmental factors, and the physiological activity of the plant. Photosynthesis is a process that is very sensitive to environmental factors, especially the chemical composition of the atmosphere. Slowing down the process of photosynthesis disrupts the metabolism in plants, regardless of any factors, reduces autotrophic nutrition, the amount of accumulated substances, as a result of which resistance to harmful substances decreases.



### METHODOLOGY

Low concentrations of toxic gases in the air cause a slow decrease in photosynthesis in the plant, invisible damage to the leaves. With a high concentration of toxic gases in the air, the processes of photosynthesis stop immediately or after a few minutes. Excessive accumulation of heavy metals in plant leaves from the air and soil, as well as the persistence of dust on the surface of the leaves, dramatically reduces the absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> by the plant. Many changes occur under the influence of phytotoxicants, especially chlorophyll. Even very small

amounts of gases in the atmosphere from automobiles and industrial plants also enhance plant photosynthesis. This causes an increase in the amount of pigments and an increase in photochemical activity. This condition is a manifestation of the plant's struggle for survival. In the respiratory processes of plants, organic matter is stored in several stages, which leads to efficient storage of energy.

The accumulation of energy and the disruption of the oxidation process depend on the type of plant, the growing conditions, primarily on the

level of their resistance to the effects of 344 different types of toxic gases. In apricot, walnut, pea leaves, gas exchange processes are enhanced by 1.5-2 times, when there is still no visible damage. Respiratory activity decreases with the appearance of necrosis spots on 20-30% of the leaf area. When the atmosphere is polluted, water exchange in plants also depends on metabolism, physicochemical properties of protoplasm, and the structure of internal and integumentary tissues. Under the influence of poisonous gases, the leaves become dehydrated to a certain extent. The processes of transpiration through the urethra and cuticle are gradually stopped. Strong harmless amounts of chlorine, sulfur oxides and fluorides increase the leaching of organic and mineral substances by plants such as corn, sunflower, 1.5-2 times. Air pollution has a great impact on the metabolism of carbohydrates, one of the most important processes in plants, along with photosynthesis, respiratory processes, and metabolism. The amount of carbohydrates also changes the structure of enzymes that allow simple carbohydrates to be converted into complex polysaccharides. The direction of these changes depends on the chemical composition of phytotoxicants, their prevalence, and the amount of accumulation. Atmospheric phytotoxicants affect the metabolism of carbohydrates in plants, the activity of enzymes and the accumulation of substances. As toxic gases accumulate in the leaves, the amount of mineral orthophosphorus increases. The oxides of fluorine, chlorine, sulfide anhydride and nitrogen, formed during industrial production, have a great effect on the metabolism of orthophosphate in plants. As a result, the formation of organophosphates and carbohydrates, proteins and fats in plants slows down.

### RESULTS OF THE STUDY

As air pollution increases, the process of natural selection of plants intensifies. The

resistance of plants to phytotoxicants in the atmosphere depends on the processes by which they feed on mineral fertilizers. Soil treatment with organic and mineral fertilizers neutralizes phytotoxicants. In this case, the use of ammonium nitrate with phosphorus, potash fertilizers gives good results.

- Treatment of plants with micronutrients increases their resistance to phytotoxicants. Spraying trees with a 0.1% solution of zinc sulfate salt leads to the fact that the plant becomes resistant to adverse factors, increasing the leaf surface.
- Improving the water regime in the plant increases its resistance to harmful gases that pollute the atmosphere.
- Precipitation removes dust and other debris from plants and reduces absorption.
- Treatment with biologically active compounds gibberillin, auxins, which accelerate physiological processes in plants, accelerate biochemical reactions in plants, eliminate harmful substances.

Thus, there are many and varied ways to increase the resistance of plants to harmful gases. Adequate processing with them during the growth and development of plants, in turn, has a positive effect on food security.

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## Issues Of Employee Motivation In The System Of Market Relations

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the issues of employee motivation in the system of market relations. Employee incentives seem like a simple task from the outside, but it has its own complexities that can lead to a number of imbalances for the employer.

### KEYWORDS

Market relations, employee, incentives, issues, employer, institution, manager, diligence.

### INTRODUCTION

Employee incentives seem like a simple task from the outside, but it has its own complexities that can lead to a number of imbalances for the employer. Regardless of what type of incentive is applied, it should be

done transparently otherwise this incentive has the power to negatively affect other employees of the same organization.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

One of the most important factors that can help motivate employees is how often their diligence is recognized.

No matter how good a manager you are, if your employees are lazy, lazy, and overdue, it's time to change something. If such cases are observed in any enterprise, institution, it is time to make a new decision. Don't be in a hurry to fire lazy people - think better about what you can do to motivate employees to do their job.

There can be several reasons why employees don't want to work. Based on observations, it must be acknowledged that there are no ideal leaders. Most of us have weaknesses and this negatively affects the performance of the whole team.

Employees want less responsibility and higher pay. It is becoming a growing habit of people. You can motivate them with one thing - money, but not for long. Depending on the opportunities available in your business, you may need to use other motivational methods instead.

Article 153 of the Labor Code stipulates that the form and system of remuneration, bonuses, surcharges, bonuses, incentives are set out in collective agreements, as well as in other local documents agreed by the employer with the trade union committee or other employee representative body.

Labor discipline should be ensured by creating the necessary organizational and economic conditions for normal work through incentives and rewards for honest work.

Enterprises are given full independence in the application and development of a reward system that takes into account the specifics of production activities, the financial condition of the enterprise and other factors.

The general procedure for rewarding employees (indicators, amounts) is

determined by the collective agreement between the administration and the labor collective. In this case, the exact order of the amount and circumstances of rewarding employees in the conditions of performance are determined by the Regulations on bonuses.

In the absence of a collective bargaining agreement or a Regulation on bonuses, the employer may reward an individual employee through an individual employment contract or order (order), for example, when performing very important types of work.

If an employee does not have a reasonable job description, his or her responsibilities may be so vague that they may not even be resolved. In this case, the employee loses the desire to work. We need to know exactly what we want from each employee, for what purpose, and at what time interval.

There may be an unhealthy environment in the community. In this case, we must first unite and motivate the team towards a common goal.

Financial incentives are the simplest type of motivation and we don't need to immerse ourselves in psychological exercise, we need to get to know the needs of each employee first.

The most effective ways to motivate employees:

1. Salary increase. At least 5-10 percent.
2. Discounts on services.
3. Tuition fees. We can send staff to courses and trainings.
4. Repair in the office, buy furniture, organize a dining room or lounge.
5. Giving gifts. These can be not only traditional envelopes but also on birthdays or holidays.
6. Beautiful little things. Material rewards can be replaced with other financial incentives: extra days off, free meals, corporate mobile communication, health insurance,

the opportunity to leave early before work if necessary.

If we have any plans to gradually raise an employee in the future, we need to tell him about it. Many executives strive to build a career and move up the ladder - if they are sure they will rise, they can work comfortably without a pay raise or mastery. And our task will be to keep our word.

So we approached people whose relationships were more important than work. They basically create a good psychological climate, pleasant colleagues and a friendly atmosphere.

Managers sometimes need to praise employees and increase their self-esteem. Even simple words like “thank you” or “well done” can make an employee smile and do their job in a good mood, loyal to you.

Employees often have questions, as a rule, communicate with employees at least one hour a day so that they can perform their duties and suggest solutions. They need to know that in case of force majeure and the like, they can come to you and get good advice or guidance.

Often the most active members of the team offer ideas and ideas - the rest are shy or silent. Over time, such employees may stop asking questions altogether, becoming the shadows of more successful colleagues. If you have such poor staff, give them a chance to prove themselves. Under unusual circumstances, people open up in unexpected ways, perhaps offering the most useful idea.

Awarding with a certificate of honor. Don't forget to put up a “Best Employee of the Month” stand in your office, update her photos from time to time, and reward the winner with delicious food or cute little things.

The norms of labor legislation, in particular, the mode of work, have been formed on the basis of in-depth scientific and practical research over the years, based on human needs and

capabilities. In addition, the application of high standards in the field of labor legislation affects the lives of millions of workers.

It should be noted that overwork hinders strategic goals, and it is no secret that even today in some organizations there is a problem of confusion in the correct determination of working hours.

Observations show that if overwork serves in any way for short-term plans, it has a negative impact on the path to high-performance productive work and meaningful life activities, as well as for larger strategic goals. In particular:

- Decreased productivity of employees;
- Improper scheduling of working hours;
- Excessive consumption of energy resources;
- Causes the employee to have family problems and negatively affect their social skills.

In conclusion, I would like to note that in Articles 129 and 130 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the rest of employees and in Articles 220, 228, 245 restrictions on overtime work, as well as in Article 157 on overtime and holidays the amount of remuneration to be paid for the work is clearly defined.

## CONCLUSION

We have mentioned several types of incentives above, instead of concluding I would like to say that incentives should serve as an incentive for a well-performing employee in a word and this incentive should serve as a punishment for a poorly performing employee.

Regardless of what type of incentive is applied, it should be done transparently otherwise this incentive has the power to negatively affect other employees of the same organization.

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## Participation And Cooperation Of Uzbekistan And Belarus In The United Nations

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### ABSTRACT

This article covers the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Belarus being one of the influential international organizations, joining the United Nations organization, its participation, support and participation in international projects under the auspices of the organization. The article also covers the relations between the countries of Uzbekistan and Belarus within the framework of the UN.

### KEYWORDS

International Organization, declaration, global challenges, environmental crisis, international participation.

### INTRODUCTION

Disputes and disagreements between the states began to turn into wars that lasted for several thousands of years. If the civilization of mankind was equal to the 56 century, then only three centuries (294 year) passed peacefully. In

history, it was noted that 8000 peace agreements were concluded, many of which were concluded on "eternal terms." But their average validity period was not more than ten years. [1]

The idea that the ultimate goal of foreign policy was to achieve peace was also not an obstacle for it to occur tirelessly. The essence of foreign policy in these periods lay not on the concepts of peace, justice, negotiation, equality of peoples, prosperity, but on the contrary, the purpose of manifestation of power, expansion of territories, chauvinistic worldview. A strong state tried to forcibly integrate its religion, culture, tradition and language, and to turn the peoples of the invading weak states into its dependence, raw material base.

The holding of the conferences Yalta and Potsdam in order to end the Second World War marked a new world order that would have arisen after the war. At these conferences, the legal basis of international relations in the future, the issue of establishing a solid organization that bases and protects printouts such as equality of states, non-use of force, non-interference in internal affairs, has been resolved.

On October 24, 1945, in San Francisco, the United States, an international United Nations organization was established in order to preserve the whole of mankind from the New World War, to ensure international peace and security, to promote sustainable development and development, to protect human rights, to create a basis for international law. This organization is firmly determined by the rule of maintaining international peace and security, the determination of peoples' self-determination in an equal manner. He also adopted international documents on the development of friendly relations between nations of the world, the resolution of international economic, social and cultural problems. Literally, it has become a structure that unites the actions of all mankind in achieving common goals.

Since the 50 years of the last century, many international norms have been adopted that guarantee the independence of states, strengthen their cooperation, establish peace

in the World, protect human rights. Countries have chosen a way to organize many international and regional organizations for the purpose of peaceful coexistence.

Since the first years of independence, Uzbekistan has also started to enter into international and regional organizations with the aim of foreign policy, equal participation in the international arena, international legal norms to be implicated in our national legislation, obscuring peace and stability in the region and avoiding international procedures.

Today, Uzbekistan:

- Formation of favorable conditions in foreign policy for the acceleration and effective implementation of democratic reforms carried out in our country, modernization of social and economic spheres;
- Protection national interests of Uzbekistan in the international arena;
- Strengthening peace and stability in the Central Asian region and turning the region into a safe and sustainable development region;
- Formation of the diversity of cooperation with the world's leading countries and international organizations;
- Development and promotion of international initiatives of Uzbekistan on important areas of regional and world politics and topical problems;
- Expansion of the geography and participants of the country's cooperation in the field of export-import, transport, logistics and tourism;
- In order to protect the interests of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad and in the international arena, it has become a member of various international organizations and is actively involved in the activities of organizations.

Today, there are 47 diplomatic and consular offices of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign

countries and international organizations. Uzbekistan is a member of more than 110 international organizations, and our country develops partnership relations with various multilateral cooperation structures.[2]

In addition, the beneficial and effective aspect of Uzbekistan's activities in international organizations is that it provides the basis for further strengthening of relations with the member states of the organization, as well as joint efforts to eliminate problems and achieve stability. Serves to strengthen economic ties. Accelerates the process of integration.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Uzbekistan effectively establishes bilateral and organizational cooperation with the member countries of the International and regional organizations that have entered into membership. Including with the Republic of Belarus. The periodicity of participation of the two countries in international and regional organizations is similar to each other. Belarus entered into modern international relations earlier than Uzbekistan.

When the Republic of Belarus also became independent, it entered the international arena as a sovereign democratic state. Important stages in the history of Belarusian diplomacy coincide with the period of the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic, which took part in the organization of the United Nations. Because, from the Soviet Union, which is based on the UN, Russia participated in the SFSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Belarusian SSR. Therefore, Belarus is a full-fledged member of the United Nations from the moment of its foundation to this day.

The adoption by the Supreme Council of the Belarusian SSR of the Declaration on state sovereignty of the Republic of Belarus on July 27, 1990 and granting it the status of constitutional law in 1995, initiated a qualitatively new stage in the development of the country. Taking into account its natural

right to determine its own destiny, the Belarusian SSR from 19 September 1991 received the official name of the Republic of Belarus. Since that day, independent foreign policy has started to be pursued.[3]

Despite the difficult and difficult situation, Belarus was able to establish and develop relations with the outside world based on its national interests.

To date, Belarus has been participating as a sovereign state that carries out independent peacemaking, foreign policy, actively developing cooperation with strategic allies and foreign partners in various regions of the world. He is an initiative in international organizations and regional integration structures, as well as in the development of security and stability issues, in ensuring international peace and strengthening relations.

Belarus has established diplomatic relations with 174 countries, thereby establishing diplomatic relations with 107 countries. In total, Belarus has 68 diplomatic missions abroad: 57 embassies, 2 permanent representative offices, 8 consulates and 1 consular office. In turn, Belarus operates embassies, consular offices and representative offices of foreign countries and international organizations.[4]

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The globality of the world economy is manifested by the fact that it has its own unique achievements and threats. It is necessary for every state to take measures to regulate the ongoing socio-political processes, to combat global threats. For countries, this opportunity is provided by international cooperation and multilateral relations. In this context, both Uzbekistan and Belarus are actively involved in a number of international and regional organizations today.

Participation of states in international organizations serves to jointly overcome

international problems, jointly develop international standards and international norms and establish close relations with each other.

At present, the multilateral diplomacy opportunities within the framework of the United Nations, the largest international organization, remain one of the doors of the main opportunities for clarifying the directions, objectives and tasks of the internal and foreign policy of Belarus and Uzbekistan. Participation within the organization will help the leadership of the two countries to strengthen and strengthen relations between official representatives of the member states of the organization.

Today, the republics of Uzbekistan and Belarus are effectively involved in the activities of the UN. This can be explained by the following aspects:

Two .the state also actively participated in a number of major international conferences under the auspices of the UN in the early years of independence. In particular, the conference on environmental development, which was held in 1992, the International Conference on Population Development, which was held in Copenhagen and Cairo in 1995, the World summit (Istanbul), which was dedicated to population issues in 1996.

Uzbekistan and Belarus will participate in the development of the final programming documents of the UN forums on ICT. It also takes measures to implement the documents adopted. Both countries have been participating in UN conferences organized since 1992, ratifying the UN documents "on climate change and non-use of ozone layer depleting substances"(1995), "on the fight against desertification"(1996), "on the conservation of biodiversity"(1998).[5]

Today, the UN remains one of the important channels for clarifying the goals and objectives of internal and foreign policy, as well as the

tasks of sovereign and sustainable development of both Uzbekistan and Belarus. Uzbekistan's participation in the activities of the organization will contribute to the relations between official representatives of the UN member states, including the Republic of Belarus.

The two countries are actively working as part of a working group on reforming the budget-financial system of the UN General Assembly, expanding the Security Council, strengthening the UN system and enhancing the role of the organization.

International security and disarmament for Uzbekistan and Belarus, creation of favorable international conditions to support sustainable development, provision of a sustainable ecological system, protection of human rights, strengthening the regulatory and legal framework of the organization are the priorities of cooperation with the UN.

The two countries are also in favor of strengthening the international security system within the framework of the UN, in cooperation with the organization in their region, ensuring peace and security, eliminating conflicts and pressing environmental problems.

Weapons of mass destruction, chemical weapons, non-use and withdrawal of nuclear weapons is a priority for both countries in achieving a sustainable security system, and to achieve this goal, the countries are working closely with the UN. Uzbekistan is also the initiator of the idea of "creating a non-nuclear zone" in the Central Asian region, the Eastern and Central European region of Belarus, and the two countries signed an agreement "on the creation of a non-nuclear zone" with the countries of their region under the auspices of the UN.[6]

Both countries support the UN's "Millennium development programme" and ensure its implementation. In particular, the two

countries are carrying out effective reforms in the end of poverty and hunger on their territory, in the end of illiteracy, in the provision of women's rights and opportunities, in the reduction of child mortality, in the improvement of maternal health, in the fight against AIV, AIDS and other diseases, in ensuring environmental stability and in the formation.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the participation of Uzbekistan and Belarus in the UN allows the two countries to work together to maintain international and regional security, prevent and eliminate global threats. It opens the way for the establishment of relations based on the international law printouts, using peaceful means. The international legal norms of the organization serve as the basis for building relations between states on the basis of friendship, solidarity and problems, relying on negotiations, relying on international printouts of equality. UN measures and effective co-operation against terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking and global environmental crises are considered important for the two states.

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## History Of Great Discoveries In Physics

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### ABSTRACT

History of great discoveries in physics french scientist AA Beckerel, german physicist VK Rentgen, english physicist, founder of nuclear physics, polish scientists E. Rutherford, french physicists Maria and Pierre Curie, german scientist G. Schmut, Russian chemist D.I. Mendeleev, english physicist and chemist F. Simple, romanian chemist and physicist G.Heveshi, austrian radiochemist and chemist F.Panet, english physicist J.D.Cockroft, Irish physicist E.T.S. Walton, the english physicist-experimenter J. Chedwick, is directly and indirectly associated with the names of the italian scientist E. Fermi.

### KEYWORDS

Radioactivity, light, radioactive element, radiochemistry, model, theory, isotope, property, decay, experiment, field, ion, phenomenon, fact, structure, nucleus, transuron element.

### INTRODUCTION

Speaking of the history of the discovery of radioactivity, of course, the French scientist A.A. It is natural that Beckerel's name be mentioned. If you read a book on radioactive

changes, you will see that it begins with the following words: "In 1896, the French scientist A.A. Shortly before that, Beckerel met the German physicist V.K. The x-ray (x) discovered

by X-rays is very interested in light ... "Yes, all this is true, of course.

V.K. It is also true that X-rays discovered rays in 1895 (later named after him), and even that his uranium salts were exposed to sunlight and then placed on a photoplate wrapped in black paper. Indeed, A.A. Becquerel was able to discover that there were special rays, which he himself called uranium rays, and whose intensity (intensity) was directly proportional to the amount of uranium being examined from the salt. But no matter what, the first inventor of these rays was A.A. It was not Becquerel. Perhaps this phenomenon, i.e. the fact that uranium emits invisible rays, was discovered by A.A. Seventy years before Becquerel, Naps de Saint-Victor, a young lieutenant in a French army, was watching. We are not mistaken in saying that Victor was unlucky. His article, published in one of the French scientific journals, has been overlooked by scientists for 30 years, surpassing the possibilities and needs of science (not to mention industry). Work in the field of radioactivity research was heated. When Pierre Marie Curie discovered radium and polonium, however, scientists did not have the opportunity to read old journals. Thus, the fame of the discovery of the phenomenon of the elements themselves is A.A. It remained in the name of Becquerel.

The study of this discovered phenomenon has progressed at a tremendous rate. Soon A.A. Becquerel found that the rays emitted from uranium were capable of ionizing the air. He hypothesized that uranium rays bend in a magnetic field and resemble cathode rays in their properties, and proved this to be true in an experiment in 1890. Finally, a few years later, E.J. Rutherford showed that uranium rays can be divided into three components called  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ -rays. Later, it was discovered that a-rays consist of the flux of helium atom nuclei, b-rays consist of electrons, and g-rays are

electromagnetic oscillations similar to X-rays, which do not deviate even in the electric field and have a very small wavelength.

The scientific work of Maria and Pierre Curie was extremely important for the development of a new branch of science - radiochemistry. They are A.A. As a result of the continuation and development of Becquerel's scientific work on the natural minerals of uranium, such as uranium (IV, VI) - oxide  $U_3O_8$ , that is  $UO_2 \cdot 2UO_3$  found to emit much stronger radioactive radiation than pure uranium metal The Curie couple came to the firm conclusion that natural uranium compounds contain a more radioactive substance than uranium. As a result of 2 years of hard work, in 1898 they discovered a new chemical element, polonium, which had the ability to emit light, and in the same year their assistants J. In collaboration with Beman, they discovered the second radioactive element, radium. At the same time in France M. Curie and G. in Germany. Schmidt found that thorium also had uranium-like properties.

New discoveries and data were accumulated at an extremely rapid pace. In 1899, Debery discovered a new radioactive element in uranium minerals - actinium. A year later, E. Rutherford discovered the first radioactive gas (emanation) - thorium - while conducting experiments on thorium preparations. In the same year, other emanations - radon and actinone gases - were also found and released freely.

Discoveries abounded. Scientists have even struggled to find ions in newly discovered elements. Therefore, for example, "uranium-x-one" ( $UX_1$ ), "Uranium - two - two" ( $UX_2$ ), "Uranus - zet" (UZ), "Uranium - igrek" (UY), radium A, B, C etc. names appeared. It was not

the difficulty of naming the newly discovered elements, but some other serious matter that alarmed the scientists.

At the time of the discovery of the first radioactive elements, the periodic law had a strong place in the science of chemistry, i.e., it was known as one of the basic laws of chemistry. That is why polonium and radium had a strong place in the periodic table, that is, they were known as one of the basic laws of chemistry. Polonium and radium were therefore firmly established from the periodic table, i.e., radium was found to be a barium-like element in terms of its properties, and polonium, after some hesitation, was found to be D. I. Men-deleev was placed in the "divtellur" box, which he had predicted in 1891. Emanations (radon, thoron, and actinone) were included in the top homologues of the zero group. At the same time, any product of radioactive change discovered was considered a new element. However, the number of newly discovered elements in 1910-1915 far exceeded thirty, that is, the number of empty cells in the Mendeleev periodic table. Therefore, it was necessary to find a solution.

E.. Using the atomic model proposed by Rutherford in 1911, the English physicist and chemist F. In 1912, he advanced the whole and logical idea that "elements are not homogeneous" on the basis of the idea that there must be a clear boundary between the radioactive (i.e., nucleus-dependent) properties of simple atoms and their chemical (i.e., electron-dependent) properties. This played the role of a unique compass that showed the right way to conduct new research.

Scientists F. Even before the development of the simple theory, some radioactive "elements" had noticed that their chemical and physical properties were similar, differing only in their radioactive properties. For example, uranium-X, radiothorium and ion were found to be inseparable from each other and from the previously known element-thorium. U. Markvald and F. Soddi discovered in 1910 that mesothorium-1 and radium were chemically identical elements that exhibited the same properties in all reactions. In particular, the Romanian chemist and physicist G. With Hevesy, the Austrian radiochemist and chemist F.A. Panet's scientific work was remarkable. These scientists worked for several years using about 20 different methods to separate radium-D from lead, but still could not separate it. As a result of the same work, the idea arose that the inseparable elements were mutually identical. F. Simple theory can be described in modern language as follows. The chemical properties of atoms, their ability to react, depend on the structure of the electron shell, but the phenomenon of radioactivity is a property of the atomic nucleus. It is now known that the atomic nuclei of all elements are made up of protons and neutrons, except that there are no neutrons in the hydrogen nucleus. The number of electrons orbiting the nucleus is equal to the number of protons, and the atomic mass is the sum of the masses of all neutrons and protons in the same nucleus. Atoms with the same number of protons in their nuclei are chemically identical. For example, if an atomic nucleus contains three protons, it will be the nucleus of the element lithium. However, the number of neutrons in nuclei with the same number of protons may also be different. Because neutrons are neutral particles, they cannot change the charge of the

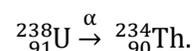
nucleus and, consequently, the number of electrons orbiting the nucleus. Accordingly, the chemical properties of atoms with the same number of protons will be similar. Consequently, the chemical properties of these atoms are the same, only the atomic masses are different. It has been proposed that atoms with the same number of protons in their nuclei but different numbers of neutrons be called isotopes; The Uzbek meaning of the word is "equally appropriate," meaning that such atoms are placed in a single cell in the Mendeleev periodic table.

Just as atoms with different numbers of electrons differ in their chemical properties, so protons must differ in their half-decay time, for example, if they are radioactive atoms, because the number of neutrons in their nuclei is not the same.

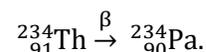
Going a step further, it can be said that the production of radioactive isotopes of stable elements is based on the same isotopic phenomenon.

F. Soddi's theory of isotopy proved to be extremely effective. Based on this theory, scientists have carefully examined the chemical properties of most of the radioactive elements discovered, and found that many of these elements are isotopes of previously known elements. For example, the nuclei of the protons of toron and actinone-radon contain 86 protons and are located in the zero group of the Mendeleev periodic table.  $UX_1$  and turned out to be an isotope of thorium; In addition to the radium discovered by the Curie couple, there are three other isotopes - thorium-x. (ThX), "Mesotorium" (MsTh), "Actinium - x"(AcX) became known. All radioactive isotopes soon took their place in

the Mendeleev periodic table. Shortly afterwards, F. Simply and unknowingly, Fayans, relying on the theory of isotope and studying the properties of radioactive radiation, described a law called the law of vibration. According to this law, when an atom of an element forms a new atom due to  $\alpha$  - or  $\beta$  -decay, it must change its chemical properties and move elsewhere in the Mendeleev periodic table. If an atom emits  $\alpha$ -particles, two chambers in the system must move to the left, and if  $\beta$  -particles emit, one chamber must move to the right. For example, the isotope of uranium, which has a mass of 238 tents, emits an  $\alpha$  -particle and turns into an isotope of thorium with a mass of 234:



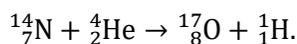
The isotope of thorium, which has a mass of 234, undergoes a  $\beta$  -change, which in turn becomes a protactinic isotope with almost the same mass:



F. Simple and physical and chemical K. The law of displacement of faience made it possible to classify the radioactive elements discovered at that time into isotope families and, in some cases, to predict the existence of new isotopes.

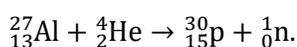
In 1919, E.W. The phenomenon of nuclear change discovered by Rutherford was an important stage in the development of nuclear physics and radiochemistry. Until then, only spontaneous changes could occur in nuclei, and it was assumed that the atomic mass of the element formed as a result of the change was less than or sometimes equal to the atomic mass of the original element. E.. Rutherford manages to prove two facts at once.

First, it proved that nuclear transformations could be made artificially, even from non-radioactive atoms. For example, he showed that the nuclei of nitrogen atoms interact with  $\alpha$ -particles (helium nuclei) to form two new nuclei, the oxygen and hydrogen nuclei.



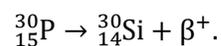
Second, the mass of the nucleus of the oxygen atom formed is three units greater than the mass of the original atomic nucleus. By carrying out this experiment, humanity will for the first time be able to voluntarily change the structure of the nucleus, creating new elements. Subsequent experiments have shown that the nuclei of fluorine, sodium, and other elements also interact with  $\alpha$ -particles. Man's dream of converting chemical elements into each other has become a reality. Fifteen years later, in 1934, French scientists F. Jolio and I. Curie demonstrated the power of modern science to the whole world. They showed that radioactive isotopes found in nature could be formed under laboratory conditions.

These scientists As a result of Rutherford's repeated experiments irradiating various elements with  $\alpha$ -particles, they were able to identify the following phenomenon: aluminum plate-  $\alpha$  - assuming that the following nuclear reaction occurs when ammonium is irradiated with  $\alpha$ -particles, assuming that none of the radioactive isotopes with a half-life of 3 minutes is irradiated with  $\alpha$ -particles after irradiation with particles, and later proved its validity in practice:



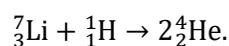
As a result of this nuclear reaction, an artificial radioactive isotope of phosphorus is formed,

leaving a single neutron. The resulting phosphorus isotope is unstable and becomes a stable isotope of silicon according to the following equation:



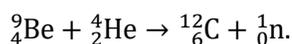
Although E.. Rutherford, F .; Jolio and I. Although the Curies demonstrated with their experiments the real possibilities of forming stable and unstable new isotopes of chemical elements, their extremely important experiments for science yielded almost no benefit in practice. After all, in order to carry out such nuclear reactions, large-energy  $\alpha$ -particle sources are needed. In addition, many elements were not "pierced" by these arrows.

But these challenges did not stop scientists. In 1930, the English physicist J.D. Cockroft argued that accelerated positively charged hydrogen ions — protons — could enter nuclear reactions in the same way as  $\alpha$ -particles. J.D. Cockroft In 1932, the Irish physicist E.T.S. In collaboration with Walton, he developed the first accelerator for positive ions. The researchers then observed the formation of  $\alpha$ -particles by irradiating lithium atoms with a stream of hydrogen nuclei.



But nuclear chemistry and technology really only developed after neutrons were used as "bullets" for nuclear reactions. In the early 1930s, when irradiated with beryllium  $\alpha$ -particles, it was discovered that radiation that did not change its direction in an electric or magnetic field formed, and that the ability of these rays to pass through bodies was even greater than that of  $\gamma$ -rays. These rays were called "beryllium rays." E.. Rutherford's student, the English physicist-experimenter J.

Chedwick set out to examine these rays; he soon proved that the masses of “beryllium rays” consist of a stream of uncharged particles equal to the mass of a proton.



These particles were discovered by British physicist-experimenter J. Chadwick called them neutrons. Italian scientist E. Fermi in Fermi's early experiments on the irradiation of various elements with neutrons, it is clear that neutrons are preferable to particles of other elements in carrying out nuclear reactions. Neutrons do not have an electric charge, so when they are sent to an object, the atomic nuclei of that object do not resist the motion of the neutrons (e.g., they resist the motion of  $\alpha$ -particles). It should be noted that humanity has been able to create transient elements only through the use of neutrons. Plutonium from turansuran elements is now widely used in engineering. In 1942, fission chain reactions of heavy element nuclei took place, and neutrons contributed to the continuation of these reactions. Because of this feature, neutrons have become popular around the world.

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## The Main Directions Of Solving The Main Problems Of Young Families In Modern Conditions

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### ABSTRACT

This article highlights the issues of identifying and solving the main socio-economic problems of young families. Particular attention is paid to expanding the legislative and legal framework for the development of assistance to young families, as well as the need for a systematic approach to the issue of comprehensive support for young families.

### KEYWORDS

Young family, modern society, basic problems of young families, market economy, family issues, marriage relations.

### INTRODUCTION

In the system of the most important socio-economic problems in the conditions of a market economy, the study of issues affecting

the life of young families deserves special attention. In our country, special attention is paid to the formation of a healthy lifestyle in

the family, social and moral support and protection of family relations. After all, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev noted "... in today's rapidly changing age of conflict, it is difficult to find answers to many complex questions in social life without in-depth study of family issues on a scientific basis." [1] In this regard, the development of a healthy socio-cultural environment in society, a healthy way of thinking, a healthy system of upbringing important. It is necessary to carry out research on the philosophical and aesthetic aspects of the formation of a healthy and prosperous lifestyle in the family, increasing the role of the family in society. In this regard, we must say that article 63 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan recognizes that the family is an integral part of society: the family is the main part of society and has the right to be in the protection of society and the state [2]. To educate the younger generation in a harmonious way, to create all the necessary conditions for them to take an independent step into life, of course, is the result of the main goals aimed at the young family layer in society.

In modern society, the problems of newly married young families are different. As a young family, first of all, the husband and wife implies a family of young people who either do not exceed 30 years of age or do not exceed 5 years of experience in family marriage. According to Article 3 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On state policy on youth"[3], [3] both spouses are separated from marriage, including a family consisting of a single father or a single mother under the age of thirty, who is raising a family or a child (child) not exceeding the age of thirty, a widowed man (widowed) is a young family. At present, there is no single approach to the definition of the concept of "young family" in sociological literature and official documents. Thus, the main features of the young family - the officially

formed marriage union and the age limit of the spouses - from 17 to 30 years of age.

From the point of view of young families, it is necessary to distinguish two blocks of the most pressing problems: socio-economic and socio-psychological.

The first block includes the problems of material supply, housing and employment of young spouses. In most cases, a young family is underdeveloped, and many are below the poverty level. Low monthly wages due to lack of demand for a young specialist in the labor market or lack of relevant work experience contribute to a deterioration in the material condition of young families and a decrease in the standard of living of the population of the country as a whole.

The second block includes the problems of adapting young spouses to each other, a new situation (changing roles, stereotypes and styles of behavior) and new relatives.

A number of researchers have analyzed the current state of the young family, in addition to which they propose to consider the social and everyday problems, the problems of the stability of the modern family, the problems of family education, the problems of endangered families.

In general, the main factors affecting family problems and the current state of the young family include a low level of family income; lack of own home; increased risk of poverty; lack of readiness of parents for family life; ignorance of its moral and psychological foundations; inability to resolve conflicts; selfishness. An extremely important problem for a young family is the incompatibility of the hierarchy of spouse values. Thus, there are a number of problems in a young family. The main of them are material, household and housing problems; psychological problems; the problem of employment of young spouses. In order for a young family to be able to perform all its functions, it is necessary to solve these

problems sex, which should be the focus of the state family policy in relation to the family.

The more attention is paid to the strengthening of families today, especially young families, the more modern society and democratic state under restoration will continue to develop. It is necessary to study and analyze in depth all aspects the economic, social, spiritual and psychological processes taking place in the relations of young families. Different deviations(deviations) may occur if the family does not perform its functions.

The role of the family in the life of man and society cannot be overestimated. All the problems of his society affect the problems of the young family. The uniqueness of the young family as a small social group is determined by the fact that it is in the process of its formation, rapid development, the instability of family relations, the development of social roles in each member of the family. At the same time, the process of forming a family as an independent social subject in society and the performance of its social institution functions are an integral part of society. There are a number of cases that determine the relevance of analyzing the process of forming a young family and developing the foundations of state policy in this area.

First, the young family forms a large part of the family, which is legally regarded as a large part of the population. Secondly, the separation of young families into a separate category allows you to group the life problems of the younger generation and provide them with purposeful assistance. Thirdly, in demographic terms, the future of the nation is mainly related to the young family, which means that in all respects the problems of young families today are an urgent task to study it and understand the causes of these problems.

The uniqueness of the young family requires a special approach to the solution of its problems and the separation of the young

family as a separate object of the state's youth and family policy, which in turn should be reflected in the implementation of social work with this social group.

Most of the young families experience a decline in their standard of living as a result of low wages. Lack of money leads to the fact that many young families give up health care services, since most health care institutions have switched to paid service types. Many young families do not even have access to theaters, concert halls, recreational facilities and recreational facilities, as well as children's and health care facilities. Due to low income, the purchasing power of young families is reduced, and they are forced to buy low-quality products and products, which ultimately affects the quality of life.

Science and the public are interested in an in-depth study of the problems of a young family and finding the best ways to solve them. The main difficulties of a young family in any society are, first of all, the inability of a man to work due to a low professional status and the birth of a woman, the lack of demand for young specialists without work experience, financial difficulties caused by unemployment. Secondly, the problem of separate housing. Of course, at the initial stage of cohabitation, such obstacles are encountered. One of the problems that prevails for a young family is the housing problem. Several scientific works have been done on this issue and many scientific articles have been written, but to solve the problem requires a large amount of funding and systematic participation of the state, society and socially responsible business.

Another problem with the general crisis of modern young families in developed countries is demographic problems. The decline in birth rates in young families is becoming a major problem in family relationships. The result of research conducted by scientists shows that in early married girls, material and spiritual dependence on the family of the bride falls,

self-perception, a violation of mental balance, impression suppressive states are many [4]. In addition, lack of readiness for independent life causes a complete lack of awareness of responsibilities and obligations in young families. This causes dissatisfaction with life in young families and the arrival of various problems.

Another group of problems is the problem of finding a job for a young specialist, low wages, especially in the public sector, the dissatisfaction with the secondary salary motivates young professionals to look for work in another city and even go abroad. A young family requires, first of all, the special attention of the state social protection services, aimed at creating conditions for the self-sufficiency of families. Unfortunately, the primary condition of families is not in a position to meet market demands.

In modern society, the socio-economic situation of young families requires an increase in the role of the state in creating conditions for achieving the level of prosperity. Today, many newly are considered socially vulnerable and need help from the state. Therefore, the formulation of effective state family policy on young people includes the study of the views of young families on the directions that should be supported by the state. The most common form of state support will help to improve housing conditions, since the problem of housing is the most difficult and relevant for a young family. The next aspect of state support is to change the structure of the life relationship of the young family to self-development and self-sufficiency.

Summarizing the experience of regional support for young families in solving the housing problem, the following social technologies can be distinguished:

- Issuance of mortgage loans;
- Grant of subsidies;
- Provide housing by paying the place;

- Attract extra-budgetary funds of enterprises and organizations;
- Support of youth housing and housing construction cooperatives by the state. [5]
- To have a systematic feature of supporting young families and solving the problems of young families:
- Improvement of legislative, normative and legal framework in relation to the young family in socio-economic development of the country, taking into account the changes taking place in society;
- Payment of additional remuneration by the state in case of too low a living standard, which provides for the establishment of a new socio-economic policy in practice in relation to young families, the compulsory provision of one of the spouses with a place of work in accordance with his qualifications;
- Loans for families, housing construction or purchase, education, purchase of durable goods;
- Relatively complete implementation of the main reproductive function through the material and financial form of birth promotion;
- Development of separate approaches to the provision of social services to a young family, consisting in the provision of a number of services (both paid and free) through the establishment of special institutions, centers, clubs;
- Optimally effective differentiated support for families, especially those provided in difficult life situations;

For the full implementation of social policy in relation to the young family, it is desirable to develop a strategy for the development of the state family policy and youth in modern conditions, to increase its status and role in the upbringing of the younger generation, and to establish conditions for self-realization of the interests of the young family.

In general, in order to improve the well-being of young families, it is necessary to pay enough attention to the following issues:

- More in-depth study and analysis of the occurrence of young families in modern conditions and their way of life through sociological studies;
- Analysis of objective and subjective factors in the complex of the general theory of family-marriage relations in young families based on contemporary ideas;
- To investigate on the basis of scientifically accurate data the decisive role of the family in the formation of personality and family cohesion decision-making in the young family;
- The creation and development of certain conditions necessary to meet the socio-economic needs of young families;
- To study the socio-economic problems in the activities of young families in the conditions of market economy and to provide social support to the young family through state, social organization and other public and private structures;

An important necessity is a deeper study and analysis of the theoretical aspects of economic, social and psychological processes taking place in family-marriage relations in young families in all respects. In the process of market economy, taking into account the socio-economic situation, lifestyle of young families, effective measures for their social protection should be developed.

A special regional sociological center should be established in order to constantly monitor the problems of young families, the existing dependencies, achievements and shortcomings. In our opinion, a systematic approach plays an important role in the research of family relations in young families.

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## Case Study Method For Teaching Russian Language As A Foreigner

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### ABSTRACT

The article substantiates the importance of teaching Russian language to foreign students using the case study method. Now there is a lot of talk about the need to strengthen the communicative component when teaching Russian as a foreign language. This goal can be facilitated by the use of cases in classes with foreigners. The classic case contributes to the development of skills for making an independent decision, the purpose of working with a case in an audience with foreigners is different - a communicative workshop. The article lists the topics on which cases can be offered to foreigners, and presents the development of one of the cases as an example of the concept we propose.

### KEYWORDS

Case studies, Russian as a foreign language, communication, interactive teaching methods.

### INTRODUCTION

The case study method is a method of active analysis of a problem situation, based on learning by solving specific situational problems. The essence of the case study

method: students, divided into groups, must analyze the situation and work out a practical solution; the end of the process - the evaluation of the proposed algorithms and

their discussion in the framework of a general discussion in the context of the problem posed.

For the first time the case method was applied in the educational process in 1870 at the Harvard Law School by the dean of the Faculty of Law, professor of law Christopher Columbus Langdell. "Using the Socratic method (question - answer), developing the trial and error method, he invited students to work with primary sources (court cases, decisions of the appellate court, etc.), and then draw their own conclusions, present their own interpretations and analysis. Langdell's approach differed sharply from traditional teaching (lectures, seminars) by inductive empiricism and was met with tremendous resistance"[1, p. 43]. Despite this, in the first three years, the method was established not only at Harvard. Its uniqueness and effectiveness have been appreciated in six other law schools. Instead of traditional lectures, the students looked at and discussed real legal situations that happened in life. Students prepared for classes in advance by studying folders with real documents. This experience exceeded all expectations and was soon recognized as promising. And its implementation began at Harvard University also in the teaching of medicine and business administration.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

In Soviet didactics, the case was introduced into the educational process by S.T. Shatsky. But in the 30s, this method was banned. The case returned to Russian education in the 90s of the twentieth century and became a fairly popular method. As usually happens, the initial idea acquires new meanings, various options and variations appear, increasingly moving away from the original source. Sometimes it is even difficult to understand why the author of the article writes that he uses case studies: his "cases" are so far from the method developed at Harvard. For example, in the article by M.A. Shutyak, tasks are proposed for foreigners

studying Russian, the solution of which requires one correct answer, which contradicts the idea of alternative solutions to the proposed life situation [6]. I must say that the tasks themselves are quite interesting. But what does the case have to do with it? In the article by M. V. Konovalova, for example, we can observe a contradiction in the presentation of the theory of case learning and the presented developments. "The model is being developed according to certain rules of a specific situation that occurred in real life," says the article [3, p. 6]. In practice, situations are proposed from literary works that have nothing to do with life.

We offer case studies in the classical sense, where the case presents a life problem situation that students need to solve based on existing knowledge, practical experience and intuition. Since any situation has several solutions, there is a discussion of all possible solutions.

The use of case studies is limited in the lessons of Russian as a native language, since the features of the material (spelling and punctuation, grammar and phonetics) suggest, as a rule, one correct answer when solving a problem situation. But when teaching Russian as a foreign language, the case study can be used quite widely.

When solving the problematic problem of the case, the ability to listen is developed, to take into account an alternative point of view and to express one's own, to orientate and adapt to a new language environment for foreigners, to remain face to face with real situations. With the help of this method, quickly adaptable foreign students have the opportunity to be ready to work in a team, to find the most rational solution to the task. Analytical and communication skills are formed and developed; research activities are carried out. It is natural to use situational analysis both for teaching professional and everyday communication.

Cases can be offered in different forms: resources from the Internet and periodicals, articles from encyclopedias, announcements, financial and economic reports, letters, materials from archives, and even in the form of audio and video formats. The main thing is that the information presented in the case has a clear and accessible structure with acceptable and understandable definitions and accurate data.

There are a number of works devoted to the use of case studies in a foreign audience, with the concept of which we agree, for example, K. Yu. Gairbekova writes that the purpose of cases in teaching RFL is to contribute to the formation of communicative and socio-cultural knowledge of students studying Russian as a foreign language, in the process of creating different situations of communication, extremely close to real [2, p. 40].

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

I.A. Oskolskaya suggests that when choosing a topic for a training "case", you should adhere to the following rules:

1. The specifics of the topic should be simple, that is, the study of the sphere / industry should not take more resources than the study of the tasks.
2. The topic must be public, ie. the industry data or company statistics you are looking for are freely available.
3. The topic should be "real", the student should not be distracted by "fantasy" in the process of solving [5, p. 79].

In choosing a topic, an individual approach is important and what is relevant for this group of students. It is necessary to focus on the characteristics of this team: age, country, nationality. Information is selected that is relevant and acceptable for a given, specific group of students, taking into account national traditions and peculiarities of mentality. For example, with students from the USA, Europe, we can communicate on topics of sexual

minorities, extramarital affairs, but with Muslim students this conversation is not desirable. It is important to determine the nature of the relationship between the participants. How often do they communicate with each other? What kind of emotional climate has formed between them? We advise to conduct K-studies in groups where the first stage of communication has already been overcome. Otherwise, the distances inherent in unfamiliar people will not allow individuality to manifest openly. And communication will be limited. It should be remembered that the main goal of the case study method in RCT is communication.

There are different methods of carrying out the case, for example, according to L.V. Lezhnina, Z. Yu. Yuldashev [4; 7]. In our work, we took the stages of carrying out the case according to L.V. Lezhnina. This outline is most suitable for conducting a discussion between students who have previously communicated. The division into micro-groups in a familiar environment will be perceived by students naturally and will not create problems in the discussion of a given topic, which will smoothly transfer the conversation from a small circle to a general discussion.

Stages of carrying out the case according to L.V. Lezhnina:

1. Self-acquaintance of the student with the content of the case.
2. A survey on understanding the content of the case.
3. Division by the teacher of students into micro-groups (4-6 people).
4. Discussion of the content of the case in micro-groups.
5. Presentation of group decisions by one of its representatives.
6. Presentation of the decision of the groups as a whole.
7. General discussion and discussion of the solutions obtained.

8. Generalization of the obtained results and acquired knowledge.

Structure of work in the classroom:

1. Word of the teacher; formulation of the problem.
2. If necessary, the distribution of students in small groups of 4-6 people each).
3. Organization of work in small groups, identification of speakers.
4. Organization of presentation of solutions in small groups.
5. Organization of general discussion.
6. Summarizing presentation of the teacher.
7. Reflection.

When conducting a discussion in an environment unfamiliar to students, where students communicate with each other for the first time, we recommend the stages of carrying out the case according to Z. Yu. Yuldashev [7, p. 20].

## CONCLUSION

In this case, the combination of traditional and interactive methods can give a good result both in the application of knowledge and practical skills, and in the formation of a scale of moral values among students, which is an important factor in fostering a harmonious personality and improving interethnic relations. During approbation at our meetings, intercultural communication was valuable - it is verbal and non-verbal communication between speakers of different languages and cultures.

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