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SCIENCE, CULTURE, EDUCATION: CURRENT
ISSUES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND INNOVATIONS

Georgia
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RHINOPLASTY OF POSTTRAUMATIC NOSE INJURIES

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Abstract: The aesthetic and functional significance of the external nose gives particular relevance to the treatment of its injuries. The social importance of the problem is caused by the widespread prevalence of nasoseptal injuries, the frequency of development of serious post-traumatic disorders of the appearance and normal physiology of patients, and unsatisfactory results of treatment of this pathology. The pyramid of the nose is the most vulnerable and fragile part of the facial skull, therefore, fractures of the nasal bones constitute a significant proportion of all injuries of the musculoskeletal system and occupy the third place among the total number of fractures of the human skeleton, are the most common among emergency conditions of ENT organs. In the general population, patients with this pathology account for up to 0.021%.

Keywords: fracture of the bones of the nose, rhinoplasty, reconstructive inosurgery.

Objective of the study: improving the functional and aesthetic results of treatment of patients with fresh fractures of the nasal skeleton by improving organizational, diagnostic and therapeutic measures in accordance with the principles of modern reconstructive rhinosurgery.

Material and Methods: All 40 patients with nasal fractures underwent clinical and functional, laboratory and instrumental studies, rhinoplasty was performed in the otorhinolaryngology department of the TMA multidisciplinary clinic.

The results of an epidemiological study confirm a significant prevalence of nasal fractures in the structure of general ENT pathology (10.1% in 2003, 9.6% in 2004 and 6.3% in 2005) and in the population of an industrial city of Russia (0.057%, 0.061 % and 0.059%), which significantly exceeds the information of previous years and foreign data. Clinical

examination data, as well as the degree of functional and aesthetic disorders, play a decisive role in determining the tactics and predicting the outcome of treatment of patients with nasoseptal injury (95%). The results of traditional radiography, as well as sonography and computed tomography of the nasal bones, have practically no effect on tactics (preservation of the pretest treatment model in 100% of cases) and the effectiveness of treatment ($p > 0.05$) of traumatized patients in relation to leading clinical outcomes.

For objective detection, assessment and documentation of changes in appearance and nasal breathing in case of nasal injuries, as well as to control the quality of treatment, anterior active rhinomanometry and the author's technique of virtual computer rhinometry have shown high efficiency. Factors potentially contributing to unsatisfactory outcomes of traditional treatment of nasal fractures are too early (before 5 days) and later (after 10 days) intervention, as well as the curvature of the nasal septum and saddle deformity of the nasal dorsum prior to the injury. The presence of fresh lesions of the nasal septum does not impair the functional and aesthetic result of KN reduction ($p > 0.05$). The proposed technique of conduction anesthesia of reposition of the nasal bones with carpulated articaine provides more effective analgesia ($p < 0.05$) and better results of treatment of patients ($\chi^2 = 5.19$; $v = 1$; $p = 0.023$) with fractures of the nasal bones in comparison with traditional methods. The results of a controlled prospective study do not allow us to consider intraoperative sonography as a method that improves the aesthetic ($\chi^2 = 0.028$; $p = 0.876$) and functional ($\chi^2 = 0.001$; $p = 0.975$) results of ZRKN. Along with low utility, the technique requires additional equipment and increases the workload on staff. In case of fractures of the nasal bones, combined with severe deformity, hematomas and abscesses of the nasal septum, the use of septoplasty in combination with the reconstruction of the pyramid of the nose is more effective in comparison with the traditional treatment tactics, both in relation to nasal breathing ($\chi^2 = 15.3$; $V = 1$; $p = 0.00$) and the appearance ($\chi^2 = 6.3$; $V = 1$; $p = 0.012$) of the patient. The methods of minimally invasive open reconstruction of the injured nasal skeleton make it possible to achieve full functional and aesthetic rehabilitation of patients with the ineffectiveness of conventional treatment, the beginning consolidation and pathological fixation of the fragments (91%).

With the joint elimination of post-traumatic nose deformities and cosmetic and functional disorders preceding the injury, the number of satisfactory results was 84% for the shape of the nose and 90% for nasal breathing, which generally corresponds to the effectiveness of planned rhinoseptoplasty and justifies the application of the principle of one-stage aesthetic and functional rehabilitation in practice. The optimal period for reposition of the nasal bones is a period from 5 to 10 days after injury, when the swelling of the soft tissues of the injured nose is already decreasing, and the consolidation of bone fragments has not yet occurred. Earlier interventions may increase the likelihood of a poor outcome. When determining the treatment tactics in relation to patients with nasal injuries, as well as to control the quality of treatment, it is advisable to use methods of objective assessment and documentation of functional and aesthetic disorders - anterior active rhinomanometry and computed rhinometry. When a fracture of the nasal bones is combined with severe septal deformity, manifesting clinically, regardless of the age of its occurrence, a one-stage reduction of the nasal bones and septoplasty is indicated. The presence of an abscess and hematoma of the nasal septum is also an indication for the reconstruction of the septal skeleton in the acute period of trauma. In the absence of pronounced functional disorders, abscesses and hematomas of the nasal septum, all patients with fractures of the nasal bones are shown as the first stage of surgical treatment to perform closed reduction of the nasal bones in the operating room and with the possibility of expanding the scope of the intervention.

To improve the results of treatment of patients with nasoseptal injuries and for adequate anesthesia of the procedure for reposition of the nasal bones, this intervention should be carried out using carpool conduction anesthesia with articaine-containing drugs. With severe incorrect fixation of bone fragments and ineffectiveness of the primary closed reduction of the nasal skeleton, the method of choice is to carry out reconstructive rhinoseptoplasty, the volume of which depends on the characteristics of the traumatic process and the type of deformity. The decision to perform such an operation can be made intraoperatively or after control removal of fixing structures. Fractures of the nasal bones, accompanied by saddle deformity and destruction of the nasal septum, should be classified as clinical situations with an unfavorable functional and aesthetic prognosis. Surgical tactics should include open reconstruction of the nasal skeleton and

extracorporeal septoplasty using absorbable synthetic material, autotilage, or titanium miniplates. With a combination of a fresh fracture of the bones of the nose and a previous deformation of the external nose, it is possible to reconstruct the structures of the nose, except for situations when the elimination of the cosmetic defect is impeded by the mobility of the injured pyramid of the nose or the masking defect, edema of soft tissues.

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EXPERIMENTAL RECEPTION USE IN A CULTURAL ARROGANCE SAMPLE OF KIDS

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Abstract: The point of this examination was to assess the point predominance of Experimental reception use, and to portray connections between youngster level qualities, supplier type, and reception use among kids in the kid progress framework

Keywords:- reception, grown-up examples, youngster progress sys-tem, conduct, passionate, indications.

Introduction:-

Youngsters AND YOUTH in the kid progress sys-tem have lopsidedly high paces of enthusiastic and social issues and psychological well-being administration .Consequently; they might be bound to be endorsed Experimental medicines. Appraisals of youngsters in kid progress settings with social, passionate, or formative side effects justifying administrations range generally among and of kids in child care meet measures for at any rate one Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. In a Los Angeles county study of school-matured kids in child care, al-most had a clinical show for which reception is both of shown adequacy or suggested by clinical consensus and, of these kids, somewhat short of what one half had at any point gotten reception During the previous decade, Experimental drug citation remedies among youngsters overall have expanded a few overlay , with a specific pyramid ascend among youth selected Medicaid. Prescription of mixes of Experimental medicines has additionally considerably expanded during this time, dominating the logical proof to sup-port their viability and security. Furthermore,

discoveries from prior investigations of solution reception patterns recommend that young ladies and kids from African-American and Latino identities are more averse to get Experimental reception, yet public information propose such aberrations in reception use might be restricted ing. Besides, Experimental reception pre-scribing may shift by supplier type. Of all doctor office visits that incorporated a psycho-jungle reception medicine broadly, were to an essential consideration supplier, were to a therapist, and the rest were to different doctors. This higher proportion of primary-care doctor visits is additionally found in grown-up examples of people with a Experimental reception medicine. In a public oversaw care association test , pediatricians were bound to be the principal prescribers of energizer reception and specialists were bound to endorse . Scarcely any investigations, in any case, have inspected Experimental reception use among youngsters in the kid progress framework, or investigated how such use differs by kid level elements or favorable to vided type. An investigation of school-matured youngsters in out-of-home arrangement found that had at any point taken Experimental reception, and Caucasian and biracial kids had high chances of accepting such reception, contrasted with their Latino and African-American partners subsequent to adapting to clinical need .Another investigation of Medicaid-enlisted child care adolescents found that had gotten Experimental medicines . By the by, hardly any complete ends can be drawn, as these investigations were limited to single provinces. Likewise, these examinations zeroed in on kids in child care. The majority of youngsters who enter the kid progress sys-tem and get wellbeing and kid progress services are, nonetheless, kept up inside their own homes (are . Short of what one fifth of all kids examined for kid abuse are set "out-of-home"— a placement classification that incorporates youngsters set in child care . Subsequently, while these examinations increment our comprehension of youngsters in child care, they are not delegate of the general populace of abused kids in the kid progress framework. To start to address this hole, we gauge the predominance pace of Experimental reception use among the principal broadly agent test of youngsters in the kid progress framework .We portray how reception use changes by prearranging , empowering and need factors, utilizing a grounded help-chasing model . We at that point investigate contrasts in reception use between kids with a previous year history of three kinds of supplier visits— specialty psychological well-being supplier just, essential consideration supplier just, or the two sorts of suppliers .

Methods:

Data sources The Cultural Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being is the primary public assumption investigation of kids explored for child misuse and disregard. is a longitudinal board study whose pattern wave samargued 92 essential testing units as geographic territories served by a solitary youngster progress office. These PSUs were for the most part touching with provinces albeit some little regions were accumulated into a single , and were inspected proportionate to the size of the kid progress populace resigouge inside them. The first plan called for inspecting , yet youngster progress guidelines inside of these blocked survey organization, bringing about the last example of .Within each , kids who were subjects of kid misuse and disregard examinations by the kid progress framework inside a 15-monthtime period, starting in October 1999, were tested. These youngsters were matured from birth to years. The mama jurist of these kids lived inside their own homes, and the rest were place doubt of home. Information inside is gotten from meetings of kids, their guardians, their youngster progress laborers, and educators. Un weighted reaction rates were for youngster progress laborers, and for essential guardians. utilizes weighting favorable to cedars to guarantee that reaction predispositions are insignificant and don't influence discoveries from the investigation. These and different insights about the plan and data contained inside information are accessible somewhere else .We utilized information from the standard wave to produce our autonomous factors, and information from the - month follow-up wave to acquire data about our reliant variable of psychotropic reception use. We utilized information on all youngsters for whom an examination had been opened by kid progress offices inside 15-month testing time span. likewise contains an extra example of kids in child care for around 1 year at the hour of inspecting. We barred these youngsters in light of the fact that the irradiation would have slanted the predominance of Experimental upward, and would have restricted the generalizability of our discoveries. We likewise ex-clouded kids under 2 years old on the grounds that our marker of clinical need isn't nor med for this age range. Our last example comprised of 3112 youngsters .Study factors Dependent variable. From 12-monthfollow-up information, we extricated the variable of dog lease utilization of Experimental reception. Characterizes this variable as "a remedy or reception for enthusiastic, social, learning, attention, or substance-misuse issues." We picked current use to be sure that the supplier visit went before in time the utilization of the Experimental reception .Independent factors. Inclining attributes included youngster age, sexual orientation, and race or ethnicity, and abuse history.

Discussion:

This is the principal study to depict the commonness of Experimental reception use in a public example of youngsters in the kid progress framework. Studies that have examined state wide Medicaid tests have commonly detailed pervasiveness paces of Experimental reception use among youngsters. The paces of reception use among industrially

safeguarded youngsters are even lower around . Our pace of, subsequently, addresses a few overlay more noteworthy predominance of Experimental reception use among kids being treated in the kid progress framework. Additionally, as a result of our longing to guarantee that the supplier visit went before drug citation use, we zeroed in on current utilization of Experimental reception at the hour of the subsequent meeting. Our gauge is, in this way, a gauge of point pervasiveness. Almost certainly, a lot more kids in the youngster progress sys-tem will burn-through Experimental medicines whenever estimated throughout some stretch of time .Because our informational index does not have a proportion of need for Experimental reception use , we can't remark on the fittingness of such use. It is notable that kids in youngster progress are a populace with high requirements for mental medical care; , and may have more noteworthy admittance to administrations through the endeavors of their allotted kid progress laborers.

Conclusion:

Test attributes Children in the example had a mean age of 8 years, were young men, were Caucasian, were African-American, and were Latino/Latina (all rates are weighted). Actual malreception was the most incessant sort of misuse experienced, trailed by disregard and sexual malreception . The most incessant protection inclusion was Medicaid, and most kids were inhabiting home . On the ,of kids had a score above on the exter - nalizing scale, and of kids had a score above on the disguising scale. Fourteen percent of the youngsters saw a claim to fame emotional well-being supplier just, saw a non strength psychological wellness supplier just, and 5% saw both a forte and non claim to fame supplier for an emotional well-being issue

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DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PRECANCEROUS DISEASES OF THE LARYNX

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Abstract: Precancerous diseases of the larynx (PDL) belong to the category of diseases of the head and neck, which combine the fundamental aspects of molecular genetic processes that carry the potential for malignancy of epithelial cells of the larynx, which are quite widespread and of great practical importance. The absence of prognostic criteria for the likelihood of malignancy of laryngeal cells, which have values of specificity and sensitivity acceptable in the doctor's practice, does not allow developing a unified algorithm for the management, treatment and dispensary observation of patients with this pathology..

Keywords: Precancerous diseases of the larynx, malignancy of epithelial cells, early diagnosis.

Objective of the study: Optimization of the treatment of precancerous diseases of the larynx by improving endolaryngeal diagnostics using the combinatorial capabilities of modern optical systems, developing and improving personalized methods of surgical intervention.

Material and methods: All 25 patients with precancerous diseases of the larynx underwent clinical and functional, laboratory and instrumental studies, treatment was performed in the otorhinolaryngology department of the TMA multidisciplinary clinic.

Improving the methods of early diagnosis of oncological diseases of the ENT organs is an urgent task not only for an otorhinolaryngologist, but also for a general practitioner, to whom the patient often first of all addresses certain complaints.

So, early diagnosis of laryngeal cancer is based not on pathognomonic and persistent symptoms, but on a combination of a number of commonplace signs that allow one to suspect a tumor. For example, with the development of cancer of the

vestibular larynx, many patients have dryness, perspiration, and a sensation of a foreign body in the pharynx for several months before the diagnosis is made. Somewhat later, fatigue and deafness of the voice, awkwardness when swallowing, and then soreness appear.

Pain at first occurs only in the morning when swallowing saliva, later they intensify, become constant, and can radiate into the ear. The similarity of these symptoms with signs of chronic pharyngitis or laryngitis is often the cause of the diagnostic error.

When the tumor is localized in the middle part of the larynx, hoarseness appears already in the early stages and the patient is sent to an otorhinolaryngologist, who, as a rule, detects a neoplasm in a timely manner. With a tumor of the subglottal region, one of the first symptoms may be an attack of suffocation, which often leads to an erroneous diagnosis of bronchial asthma. With tumors of the nasopharynx, hearing impairment is possible. However, these and other so-called "minor signs" should alert the doctor and suspect a tumor at the earliest stage.

When detecting complaints and collecting anamnesis, attention is also paid to the duration of the course of the pathological process, the appearance on this background of bloody discharge, sometimes (at later stages) - determined by palpation of dense, often painless regional lymph nodes. The doctor should be alerted by the appearance of traces of blood in the sputum, recurrent (especially unilateral) nosebleeds, when the specific cause of the bleeding cannot be determined. The doctor should not disregard the appearance of dysphonia, especially growing and not amenable to the usual therapeutic effects, complaints of swallowing disorder.

In the early diagnosis of laryngeal cancer, laryngoscopy is of paramount importance. Inspection of the larynx should be performed in such a way that all of its parts are consistently visible: valleculae and the root of the tongue, epiglottis, scooped-epiglottis folds, pear-shaped sinuses, vestibular and vocal folds, scooped up and inter-head space, commissure, subglottic space. Laryngoscopy, especially when the neoplasm is localized on the vocal fold, makes it possible to establish the presence of a tumor even in cases where its size is minimal. In these cases, on one of the vocal folds, most often in the middle of it, there is a noticeable thickening, which often protrudes into the lumen of the glottis (exophytic growth). The base of the tumor is wider than the apex. This

circumstance is of very great diagnostic value. Also important is the limitation of the mobility of the vocal fold, depending on the cancerous infiltration of the internal vocal muscle. It appears especially quickly with endophytic growth of the neoplasm. These two signs - a wide base of the tumor and limitation of fold mobility - with a significant degree of probability allow suspecting a malignant neoplasm of the larynx, dictate the need for unremitting observation of the patient and histological examination of the tumor. Even before limiting the mobility of the larynx, stroboscopy can detect a violation of the vibration of the vocal fold.

However, the informative value of laryngoscopy is reduced when the tumor is localized in the region of the fixed section of the epiglottis, in the subglottic region. It is difficult to examine the larynx with some anatomical features: a collapsed or deformed epiglottis, a large tongue and a small mouth, the presence of trismus, etc.

Fibrolaryngoscopy allows you to examine in detail all the hard-to-reach parts of the larynx, to identify a tumor process at an early stage, and to perform a biopsy on a targeted basis. This examination is done through the nose, mouth, or retrograde if a tracheostomy is present. However, the capabilities of this method are reduced with endophytic tumor growth.

Toluidine blue has a great affinity for amino acids found in the nucleus of cells. In a malignant transformation, cell nuclei contain a large amount of RNA and DNA, which leads to intense staining of these cells. The technique is as follows. Under local anesthesia, the suspicious laryngeal region is stained with 2% toluidine blue solution. After 2 minutes, the color is washed off with saline and the severity of the color is assessed. The malignant tumor is intensely colored purple, and biopsy is performed from these areas. The information content of this sample is 91%.

A lot of useful information can be provided by the use of additional research methods that expand the doctor's capabilities to identify and verify neoplasms. We are talking about conducting an examination using endoscopes - rigid or flexible, an operating microscope, performing radiography, computed tomography - X-ray or magnetic resonance, ultrasound of the neck.

Currently, the Moscow City Clinical Center has developed an echo sonography technique for the early diagnosis of laryngeal cancer. Ultrasound examination is distinguished by its non-invasiveness, absence of radiation exposure, and the possibility

of conducting an unlimited number of examinations in one patient. An important advantage of the method was the possibility of detecting endophytic forms of laryngeal cancer (in 37% of the examined patients), as well as determining the extent of the tumor, which is extremely important when choosing the volume of surgical intervention. In addition, this method allows a puncture biopsy of the tumor under the control of an ultrasound monitor.

Histological examination of biopsy material is often combined with cytological examination. In this regard, it is advisable to take an imprint or smear from its surface for cytological examination before immersing the excised piece of tissue in the fixing solution. This technique is especially valuable for emergency biopsy when urgent histological examination is impossible or special histochemical reactions are required. In this case, cytological examination does not replace, but complements the histological examination.

Histological examination often makes it possible to clarify and even change the clinical diagnosis. The final stage of diagnosis is tumor biopsy for histological or cytological examination of the primary tumor or metastases. However, the diagnostic value of the biopsy results is not absolute, much depends on how well the material is taken for research. A negative biopsy result in the presence of appropriate clinical data does not completely reject the diagnosis of a tumor.

In the complex of measures that contribute to the early detection of oncological diseases of the upper respiratory tract, an important role belongs to prophylactic medical examination. Patients with papillomatosis of the larynx, chronic laryngitis, especially its hyperplastic form, with leukoplakia, recurrent polyposis of the nose and paranasal sinuses and other benign neoplasms of the upper respiratory tract should be monitored for dispensary, every six months they should be examined, recording changes in the course of the disease. If the course of the disease is unfavorable, in the opinion of the doctor, the patient should be immediately referred for consultation to an ENT oncologist at a specialized medical institution.

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THE STATE OF SMELL IN PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

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Abstract: Currently, the issues of diagnostics, treatment and prevention of new coronavirus infection are a top priority for public health around the world. Coronaviruses (Coronaviridae) are a family of RNA viruses that can infect humans and some animals. It is known that they can cause the development of a number of diseases in humans - from acute respiratory infection to severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Four types of coronaviruses (HCoV-229E, -OC43, -NL63 and -HKU1) are known to circulate among the population. These species are present all year round in the structure of ARVI, and, as a rule, cause damage to the upper respiratory tract of mild and moderate severity. In 25% of cases, intestinal syndrome can join respiratory manifestations.

Keywords: COVID-19, anosmia, dysgeusia, virus SARS-COV-2, impaired sense of smell, neurodegeneration.

The Main Findings and Results: The aim of the work was to study the literature on the state of the olfactory function of the nose in patients with COVID-19.

In recent publications, the authors suggest considering anosmia/hyposmia and dysgeusia, in the absence of signs of other respiratory diseases (acute/chronic rhinosinusitis, allergic rhinitis, etc.), as clinical markers of COVID-19 infection. The emergence of dysosmia in viral infections is not something new in otolaryngology. It is known that many viruses can lead to olfactory dysfunction (OD) due to an inflammatory reaction of the nasal mucosa, nasal obstruction, and rhinorrhea. The most well-known causative agents of viral dysosmia include rhinovirus, Epstein-Barr parainfluenza virus,

and some coronaviruses. However, olfactory dysfunction associated with COVID-19 infection is of particular interest as it tends to occur in isolation from "nasal symptoms." Unlike post-infectious olfactory disorder that occurs after an upper respiratory tract infection, patients with COVID-19 only rarely develop clinical manifestations of rhinitis in the form of impaired nasal breathing, increased nasal secretion. J. Lechien et al. (2020) conducted a multicenter study to investigate the occurrence of olfactory and gustatory disorders in patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 infection. 417 patients with mild to moderate severity of COVID-19 were examined. In 85.6% of patients, complaints of impaired smell were revealed, and 88.0% of patients noted impaired taste sensitivity. There was a significant correlation between both disorders. Moreover, in 11.8% of cases, dysosmia occurred even before the development of the main symptoms of COVID-19. 18.2% of the examined patients had no signs of impaired nasal breathing and rhinorrhea, but the majority (79.7%) of them had hyposmia/anosmia.

T. Moriguchi et al. described the first case of meningitis associated with the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which occurred on the 9th day from the onset of the disease. During emergency transportation to the hospital, the patient also had short-term generalized convulsions lasting about 1 min, as well as stiff neck muscles. The authors note that SARS-CoV-2 RNA was not detected in the nasopharyngeal swab, but was detected in the analysis of the patient's cerebrospinal fluid. CSV analysis for Anti-HSV 1 and chickenpox IgM was negative. According to the MRI of the brain, a hyperintense signal was detected along the wall of the right lateral ventricle, the right temporal lobe and in the hippocampus, which indicates the involvement of the meninges in the inflammatory process. The latter observation also demonstrates the possible neuroinvasive potential of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, despite the false-negative result of a PCR test using a biomaterial sample from the patient's nasopharynx. It is known that according to brain autopsy data, the SARS-CoV genome sequence was found in all patients who died from severe acute respiratory syndrome. It is important to note that the greatest changes were found in the hippocampus. Recent studies have demonstrated a similar genomic sequence between SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2. The receptor-binding domains of SARS-CoV are structurally similar to SARS-CoV-2. According to recent studies, SARS-CoV-2 can enter human cells not only through receptors for the ACE2 protein, as previously

thought, but also through the spike proteins of the CD147 molecule. Previously, this route of entry was also proven for the SARS-CoV coronavirus.

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PROBLEMS FACED BY STUDENTS IN LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

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“Everyone Has The Right To Acquire Knowledge» Article 41 Of The Constitution Of The
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Abstract: “The decisions that are being made today in the direction of education policy have a broad impact on the country's scientific, economic, political and cultural needs,” said Darya columnist, expert of the Great Future Group, Busan, South Korea. Professor of the University of Languages Azamat Akbarov. The system of teaching foreign languages to children at an early age, which has been introduced in some countries of the world since the 1990s, is also in line with our country, and in 2017-2018 it was proposed to adopt some legislation in this area.

Keywords: foreign language, students' level, interlingual interaction, listening comprehension, speaking, reading, writing and vocabulary acquisition.

Introduction: Any child who demonstrates a normal level of development is able to learn any language they encounter in the environment in which they live and has the potential to communicate with others. Reducing the number of languages a child can learn from a neurological point of view is not the topic of our conversation. On the contrary, every child without a pathological defect can learn two, three or more languages. However, a child's level of proficiency in each language varies from one language to another, depending on the need to use that language and the environment. Many studies today show that the success of foreign language teaching in childhood is achieved if it is carried out with appropriate methods and approaches. However, this can only be achieved through the use

of language teaching methods and teaching materials that are appropriate to the students' level of learning. There are two main conditions: the student's ability to communicate in a foreign language environment and the use of the foreign language being taught, and the use of the language being taught in meaningful contexts.

The Main Findings and Results

As in our country, in systems where a foreign language is limited only by the scope of the course, the time and speed at which the language is taught is important. 5-7 years to acquire knowledge of listening comprehension, speaking, reading, writing and vocabulary acquisition and to apply all these skills in a foreign language from an academic point of view correctly and flawlessly. There should be a curriculum that provides for regular and effective classes. From this point of view, a week of foreign language classes in grades 2, 3 and 4 is not enough. Language teaching, which is a natural means of both written and oral communication, requires continuity. A 7-8 year old elementary school student may not be able to master a foreign language system that is only available for 4-5 hours a week and cannot be used in their own environment.

Another serious problem in language teaching is the methods and equipment used to teach the language. When examining the textbooks used at the primary school level in public schools, it is clear that there is no connection between the components between the subjects and no connection between the units of vocabulary despite the myriad of vocabularies. In fact, when we use language in every situation in life, every word that comes out of our mouth is semantically connected with what is said before or after. At a time when technology is rapidly evolving, there is no doubt that textbooks should not be the only source of language teaching. If we consider that in 80% of cases our teachers use textbooks in teaching foreign languages across the country, it is necessary to pay special attention to the preparation of other books and additional teaching materials. Today, we are in a situation where a 7-8 year old child who started learning a foreign language in the 2nd grade of primary school came to the end of the 4th grade last week or last night in a language that he or she has been learning for 3 years. cannot tell the action that took place. Because the content of the textbooks used in primary school does not allow it.

In the early stages of learning a foreign language, the influence of students' mother tongue characteristics can be observed. This situation, called "interlingual interaction", indicates that there is always a connection between the native language in the student's memory and the other language in which he or she began to learn. Also, many aspects of language development are slow in language learning. Some features and aspects of language are learned earlier and some later. Sometimes it takes a long time to learn many seemingly simple things because of differences between languages. If a student does not have the opportunity to hear and use the language, he or she will not be able to make positive progress in language learning and will soon forget what he or she has already learned.

Conclusion:

Each material presented in language learning should be meaningful and the topics should be linked to each other and, if necessary, linked to what the child has learned in other lessons. In this case, foreign language teachers are required to work together and make plans together with other teachers who teach the given class. It also requires taking into account and relating each student's experience and life to the learning process. In this context, content-based models and fairy tales and songs can be used in the teaching process that are relevant to the levels of cognitive, linguistic and social development and activities in which students are directly involved. In short, given that more than half of the world's population speaks two or more languages in their daily lives, we are convinced that learning a foreign language is not a miracle. In addition, we can teach a foreign language to a student not only as an opportunity for a few people to succeed, but also so that they can keep pace with the times.

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DELEGATION PROCEDURE OF HISTORIC GRILLER WIVES IN SEASIDE AREA OF BARRU REGENCY

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Abstract

The course of action of the Sampras help program from the close by government through the Office of Marine and Fisheries of Barru Regency has been driven, anyway the compensation of regular fisherman isn't satisfactory. Therefore, the work of mates is relied upon to fulfill the necessities of the family. Investigation drove in the Western Sea side Area of Barru Regency of South Sulawesi Province of Indonesia intends to look at the reinforcing technique of standard catch fisher mates to improve the family economy. Such an assessment is a realistic methodology with examination technique through Matrix. Considering the time estimation using cross-sectional data of 2015 comes from the fundamental data. The instances of respondents were 30 ordinary fisher's companions who worked in business bundles in the model districts by the assessment. The disclosures of the fishermen mates fortifying strategy ought to be conceivable through supporting coastline neighborhood, induction to capital, permission to system and workplaces, the development of planning equipment, dealt with thing change advancement, and exhibiting of arranged fish things.

Keywords: Strength, Weakness Opportunities, and Threats.

Introduction:

The Sampras help program procedure has been made by the local organization of Barru Regency through the Office of Marine and Fisheries. The program of Barru Regency fused the fishing stuff and separable machine, changes in gets creation. Nevertheless, family profit has not yet satisfied the necessities of customary fisher families and on use for family

use. The guide of the program is the choice of the fishermen's decision in the use of fishing stuff and separable engines as mechanical advances to improve their catch result. Thusly, in improving the family economy, it is imperative to have the companions' part in fulfilling their necessities, for instance, drawing in women and ordinary fisher's spouses, a. Since, in such a case that fishers are all the more industriously to obtain, the hardest party to bear life in griller family is the griller life partners or women.

Main Findings and Results:

The size of the responsibility of fishermen companions to the growing compensation of standard fishermen families is a kind of limit and self-rule of women in ocean side zones to help their family's economy. , fisher companions overpower working in the field of the fish dealing with industry, fish intermediaries, and sensible preparation, while fisher works in fishing exercises just Fishermen women have a twofold limit, explicitly as the spouses of fishers and top of the family , Acknowledgment Procedure of Historic Griller Wives right when the fishermen go to the sea . Examination showed that other than as fisherman woman, their work is as house spouses, individuals, and bringing in cash for the financial fulfillment of his family. , which is the reinforcing of fishermen women in the ocean side space of the utilization of Post Fish Processing Technology. Analyze the model of empowering standard female fishermen in the South Coast Areas to improve the public authority help focused in on anon dealing with. In the West Bengal India, it finds the work of microfinance and personal development social occasions in connecting with women fishers. At that point Village researched the kind of fishermen mate India in connected women with fishing practices. The fisheries improvement objections consolidate improving the public authority help of fishermen, fish farmers, and other ocean side. In addition, the methodology drove through the improvement of monetary activities, improving the quality and measure of HR, institutional bracing social, money related, and utilizing the marine and fishery resources in an ideal and acceptable. Taking into account this, the reinforcing technique of the standard fishermen companions in the west sea shore front space of Barru Regency of South Sulawesi Province Indonesia is spellbinding to be thought of. As shown by fortifying deduced independence, interest, association, and value. It redesigns the power of individual level and social occasions of individuals that can improve the positions of waterfront organizations. The reinforcing routinely

communicated as the headway of little and medium by setting up consolidated fishery agribusiness structure, improving the idea of fisheries HR through progress of fisheries science and development execution and improvement of marine endeavors.

Discussion:

To improve the financial improvement arrangement of the standard fishermen families in the western waterfront space of Barru Regency, it isn't simply to assess the consequences of the Sapras help program, anyway it is critical to consider the viability part of a fishing business. The system of connecting with fishermen's life partners to improve the griller family in the Barru Regency is through the procedure for separating The internal and external factors that sway how the fishermen women empower are the framework model , the total inside factor regard gained was 3.37 which is more unmistakable than the typical worth of 2.65. This gives a framework that within situation of women fishermen truly can overcome distinctive internal issues to get fisheries business. The IFAS assessment results showed inside factors that have the central fortitude to improve the fishers' family economy were the conceivable season of coastline fishermen women, the motivation of sea shore front fishermen women the time period of practical ease of use of dealt with things

Conclusion:

The strategy of connecting with the customary fishermen's mates in the western waterfront space of Barru Regency South Sulawesi Province Indonesia was to improve the family economy through a building up of activities. These consolidated the waterfront neighborhood, the permission to capital, the induction to system and workplaces, the development of taking care of stuff of catch, the advancement change of arranged thing, and the exhibiting of got fish things. The methodology of drawing in the regular fisher's companions should be possible by a particular assistance program of sans interest progresses. The assistance can be gotten from the close by organization of Marine and

Fishery Agency and Industry Service, and non-authoritative affiliation. This program can be financed from local or new sponsoring sources, including fishers' mates around there

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3. faktor yang mempengaruhi peluang berusaha dan kegiatan ekonomi rumah tangga istri nelayan pekerja di Kecamatan Medan Belawan. Wahana Hijau Jurnal Perencanaan and Pengembangan Wilayah . Ragam Aktivitas Ekonomi Wanita Nelayan Terhadap Peningkatan Pendapatan Rumah Tangga Nelayan di Kota Mataram.

MULTIMEDIA CONTENT IN EDUCATION: TYPING MULTIMEDIA CONTENT

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Abstract: This article deals with the concepts of "distance learning", "multimedia technologies", "electronic educational resources". The capabilities of modern electronic educational resources allow us to implement the basic principles of a personality-oriented approach in the education, upbringing and development of students. Multimedia products are the most effective in terms of information perception, as they combine several different types of electronic educational resources.

Keywords: distance learning, information and telecommunications technologies, electronic educational resources, multimedia educational resources, content, hypertext

Introduction

Multimedia technology in the future of education is a theme that dominates the recent literature of education and information technology. Title after title heralds multimedia as the educational resource of the twenty-first century. Certainly multimedia resources are increasingly embraced in elementary and secondary education. In that sector both the range of products and applications for the technology is expanding rapidly. By contrast, higher education has not demonstrated equal enthusiasm for multimedia, but this does not necessarily mean that multimedia has little to offer [3].

Reynolds and Anderson (1992) describe the relevance of multimedia to three objectives of learning:

- Cognitive objectives. Used to teach recognition or discrimination of applicable visual stimuli and audio stimuli.
- Psychomotor objectives. An excellent tool to recreate real world conditions.
- Affective objectives. Interactive multimedia is very useful in the affective domain.

The strength of detailed portrayal of situations and interactive participation of the learner increases its usefulness for affective domain objectives.

Modern electronic educational resources are one of the most promising areas of informatization of the educational process. The success of the use of ICT in education depends on many factors: the financial and economic capabilities of educational organizations; hardware and software; the level of information culture of participants in the educational process. The main types of electronic educational resources include: textual, hypertext, video, audio, and multimedia resources [4].

The static representation of information (text) is the organizing link of a multimedia product, which provides most of its information content. Text information is an ordered set of sentences that express some thought fixed on a material medium. The semantic integrity of the text reflects the connections and dependencies that exist in reality itself (social events, natural phenomena, external appearance and inner world, etc.) [5].

The main findings and results

Hypertext should be considered a separate type of text data. The definition of "hypertext" appeared in 1965. T. Nelson used the term to refer to "text branching or performing actions on a query". Plain text has a linear (sequential) reading of characters and signs. Hypertext is characterized by nodal transitions between different texts, allowing for the choice of the information to be read or the sequence of their reading.

Video and audio data form a dynamic representation of information. The audio sequence is an element that includes speech, music, sound special effects (noise, thunder, creaking, etc.). The video sequence is a more capacious element in comparison with the audio sequence and includes graphics, photos and other images, that is, it provides a multimodal perception of information.

Static and dynamic properties of information ensure that multimedia resources perform educational (perception and accumulation of information), managerial (the role and place of information processes in training) and organizational (perfection of the structure and cost efficiency of developing an information resource) functions.

Multimedia is an interactive (dialog) system that provides simultaneous work with sound, animated computer graphics, video frames, static images and texts. This term refers to the simultaneous impact on the user through several information channels. In this case, the user is usually assigned an active role. In other words, multimedia is the sum of technologies that allow a computer to input, process, store, transmit, and display (output)

static and dynamic data types [2]. An example of computer software that supports multimedia technology is MS PowerPoint, iMovie, the Adobe image editor package.

The use of multimedia interactive tools in teaching is due to the data of many years of research (I. V. Robert, M. A. Guriev) on the influence of the audiovisual series on the assimilation and reproduction of the information received. The combination of visual (visual) and audio (auditory) effects in the process of obtaining new information leads to the possibility of memorizing and reproducing the newly studied material. Therefore, the use of multimedia products in obtaining new knowledge ensures the activation of attention, effective assimilation and subsequent reproduction of the received information.

Multimedia creates conditions for the formation of information and communication competencies. In pedagogy, there is a division into forms of learning: passive, where the student acts as the "object" of learning; active, where the student acts as the "subject" of learning; interactive, in which all participants in the learning process interact. An interactive form based on multimedia (on-screen presentations, digital and video clips, hypertexts and websites) intensifies the presentation of new material. Visualization and interactivity of multimedia technologies activates the cognitive activity of the student and develops an algorithmic style of thinking.

"An electronic textbook (EC) is a comprehensive training software system that ensures the continuity and completeness of the didactic cycle of the learning process: it provides theoretical material, provides training activities and knowledge level control, as well as information and search activities, mathematical and simulation modeling with computer visualization, and service functions, provided that interactive feedback is provided" [1].

In addition to electronic textbooks and manuals, a popular educational product is a multimedia presentation. The use of multimedia presentations is reflected in almost all forms and methods of conducting training sessions.

Another promising direction of electronic learning tools on a multimedia basis is a training program-simulator. The range of training programs is diverse: from simulators for mastering the skill of working with the keyboard to the "virtual reality" technology.

The "virtual reality" technology reproduces a synthetic three-dimensional space, places the user's image there and implements interactive interaction with the user. Using special devices (Motion capture systems, virtual reality gloves, virtual reality helmets, etc.),

the student can synchronize their actions in reality and cyberspace. The advantages of using virtual reality technologies include:

- recreating the course of real events in real time (working out the algorithm of actions);
- reduction of material costs for practical training (replacement of real equipment with virtual equipment);
- predicting the results of real operations.

Another multimedia technology in training is "augmented reality". This is the technology of combining several independent and disparate spaces on the screen: real objects surrounding the student in life, and virtual ones created using computer technologies. Already, there are devices, such as textbook pages, with built-in three-dimensional models on the topic of study. Modern mobile devices allow students to combine digital data and images of the real world, which allows you to get a powerful set of tools for multimodal representation of information.

The use of these multimedia products (electronic textbooks, presentations) opens up fundamentally new methodological approaches in education, and also makes it possible to make distance education competitive in relation to traditional forms of conducting training sessions. The possibilities of multimedia technologies in training include:

- improving the visibility of information presentation;
- increase the interactivity of the created software tools;
- creating a virtual environment of inaccessible reality;
- increase in the emotional and psychological load of the student;
- creation of software tools for correctional pedagogy;
- voicing and "animating" the object.

Conclusion

The analysis of multimedia technologies in teaching shows that their typification can be determined by the set pedagogical goals and the corresponding methods of e-learning, within the framework of which an electronic educational environment is designed, giving priority to increasing the individualization of learning, the development of a base for independent learning.

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PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVING NATIONAL LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF COPYRIGHT PROTECTION ON THE INTERNET

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Abstract: The article analyzes the norms and processes of copyright protection on the internet. Internet as a space that requires special legal regulation requires the creation and implementation of special methods of copyright protection in this environment.

Keywords: The importance of protecting copyright objects. the Roadmap for strengthening the Protection of Intellectual Property. Sub-legal act regulating the activities of the special authority in the field of IT.

Introduction

The specificity of the Internet as a space that requires special legal regulation requires the creation and implementation of special methods of copyright protection in this environment, including legal ones.

The importance of protecting copyright objects and the need to improve the regulatory framework was also noted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev at a meeting held on October 12, 2020 on measures to improve the system of protection of intellectual property objects, where he noted that "if we do not raise the issue of intellectual property protection at the state level, then Uzbekistan will not be able to be competitive in 10 years." At this meeting, the problem of using works of art and literature for commercial purposes without the consent of the author was discussed.

For example, the existing online cinemas in the domain “uz”, which charge a fee for viewing by subscription, host more than 30 thousand films, TV series, clips and cartoons, but the authors do not receive any deductions².

Based on the above, within the framework of the concept of the primacy of authors ' rights, using a comparative legal analysis and a systematic method, the main practical aspects of the methods of copyright protection in the digital space operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan were investigated.

The study found that the country is gradually moving towards positive changes in this area.

The Main Findings and Results

First of all, it should be noted that in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 520 of February 16, 2019, our state joined the Treaty of the World Intellectual Property Organization on Copyright (Geneva, December 20, 1996). The provisions of this Agreement largely relate to the protection of works and the rights of their authors in the digital environment.

Further, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 4965 of January 28, 2021 approved the Roadmap for strengthening the Protection of Intellectual Property and the introduction of modern information and communication technologies. One of the activities of this map is the development of a mechanism to ensure full protection of copyright and related rights on the Internet in order to fully protect the personal non-property and property rights of authors.

However, according to the results of the analysis of judicial practice, it was found that at the moment in the Republic of Uzbekistan there is no sufficient base of considered cases in the field of copyright protection. Thus, according to statistics provided by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for the period from 2018 to 2020, only 22 such cases were considered in the country, including only one in 2020. Moreover, the civil courts have not considered any cases concerning the protection of copyright on the Internet.

At the same time, many existing legal acts aimed at protecting copyright do not contain special rules regulating the procedure for protecting the rights of authors in the virtual space.

The results of the study showed that all of the above requires amendments and additions to the current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Taking into account the specifics of the information space, it is proposed to make the following changes to the regulatory legal acts:

1) Article 12-1 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Informatization" establishes the obligation of the owner of a website and (or) a website page, including a blogger, not to allow the use of their website and (or) a website page on the Internet, which contains publicly available information, for the purpose of calling for violent changes to the existing constitutional system, propaganda of war, pornography, narcotic drugs, etc., while it does not provide for the obligation to prevent copyright infringement on these sites. Establishing such a duty would teach bloggers to filter content, since it is very often on their virtual pages that copyright objects are used without obtaining the permission of the authors or copyright holders.

2) Sub-legal act regulating the activities of the special authority in the field of IT Position about the Ministry for development of information technologies and communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers on May 1, 2018 No. 318, establishes that the Ministry in the field of cyber security detection and counter threats to information security and cyber security, prevent the use of information and communications technologies for criminal intelligence and terrorist purposes through the formation and implementation of effective mechanisms to combat them. In our opinion, the Ministry for the Development of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan should also take measures in the case of the use of IT for the purpose of copyright infringement, namely, the placement of copyright objects on various sites without the permission of the author or the copyright holder, by blocking such sites.

It should be noted that at the current level, it is important to adopt a resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, which will regulate the procedure for applying the norms of legislation on copyright protection.

If we turn to foreign practice, then, for example, we are interested in the Normative Resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 25, 2007 No. 11 "On the application by courts of certain norms of legislation on the protection of copyright and related rights", which contains the following paragraph:

"The placement of objects of copyright and (or) related rights in telecommunications networks, in particular, on the Internet, is the use of these objects in the form of communication to the public»³.

This point is important for the unification of judicial practice, since more often in the protection of copyright disputes arise precisely as to whether there is a violation or not.

Conclusion

In summary, it should be noted that the low level of cyber piracy, along with other indicators, is one of the aspects of the development of state legislation. In view of the importance of copyright objects, not only as goods that bring profit to the state economy, but also as the cultural heritage of our country, work on improving the mechanisms for protecting copyright on the Internet should begin now.

In this connection, it is planned to further study the possibility of improving national legislation in the field of copyright protection on the Internet.

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BUSINESS OMBUDSMAN: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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Abstract: The main purpose of this article is to create conditions for the protection of the rights of business entities using various means. The goals and objectives of the Representative Institute are analyzed. Areas of activity were studied.

Keywords: business entities, protection, institution of representation, foreign experience.

Introduction

Today, in many countries around the world, there are several forms of coordination of relations between public authorities and business entities. But their naming or subordination in the system of public authorities does not matter much. The main purpose of their establishment is to protect human rights and ensure their free exercise of their statutory rights, as well as to facilitate the resolution of relations between the state and business entities, reduce administrative time, prevent violations of entrepreneurial rights, ensuring their legitimate interests or restoring their violated rights. One of the clearest forms of coordination of social relations between the two is the institution of the Representative for the Protection of the Rights of Entrepreneurs.

As noted above, the Institute for the Protection of the Rights of Entrepreneurs was established not only in Uzbekistan, but also as an international legal practice. The Institute of the Representative for the Protection of the Rights and Legal Interests of Entrepreneurs was established in the last decade of the last century in several countries around the world. Among them are several countries of the European Union, such as Australia, the United States and New Zealand. It should be noted that the institution of ombudsman has been scientifically studied in detail and thoroughly by scientists from foreign countries. The

institution of the ombudsman, which protects the rights and legitimate interests of entrepreneurs, is still new to Uzbekistan, and, unlike the activities of the human rights ombudsman, has not been studied by our national scholars.

The Main Findings and Results

If we look at the experience of foreign countries, although the institution of ombudsman first appeared in Sweden, there is no representative institution in this country, which is aimed at protecting the rights of entrepreneurs. The main task of protecting the rights of entrepreneurs in this country is performed by a separate body of executive power and the Ombudsman of Justice, which is engaged in the development of entrepreneurship in the country, the elimination of emerging barriers [19. 35].

In the United States, unlike in Sweden, the National Ombudsman, part of the Office of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship (SBA), protects the rights of businesses and creates a free business environment for them. In this country, the rights and interests of entrepreneurs are protected by the National Ombudsman when the entrepreneur and the state interact. The main reason for the creation of the National Ombudsman within the Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship Administration (SBA) is the fact that U.S. scientists face administrative barriers and illegal interference in their activities. even when they arrive, they explain that they can legally protect their rights and legitimate interests. The U.S. National Ombudsman is appointed and dismissed by the head of the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Administration (SBA) (hereinafter referred to as the Board). He reports daily to the head of the department on the work done. According to the US Small Business Act, the National Ombudsman's primary responsibility is to support small business as an important part of the U.S. economy. Unlike in European countries, the National Ombudsman in the United States concludes the case with a concrete legal solution, rather than explaining and recommending a problem that has arisen between the two. Therefore, the activities of the U.S. National Ombudsman are viewed more as a Business Advocate. Another distinctive feature of the US National Ombudsman is that he receives appeals only by e-mail or regular mail and fax. This is done in order to ensure that the entrepreneur uses his time efficiently and does not allow unnecessary hassle [19. 36. 37].

In the United States, there is also a business ombudsman, whose main task is to monitor the accuracy and quality of implementation of economic laws by government

agencies. The U.S. business ombudsman is the executive representative and is appointed and dismissed by the appropriate executive body.

The institution of ombudsman has been operating in the European Union since 1995. After the elections to the European Parliament and the parliament is formed, and these members of parliament appoint a representative (ombudsman) for a term of five years before the end of their term. Its main task is to consider complaints from individuals and legal entities registered within the European Union on cases of abuse of office and use by self-interested bodies by EU bodies and institutions. In the EU countries, the ombudsman has regional representatives. One of the main tasks of this ombudsman is to protect the rights and legitimate interests of business entities.

The institution of the Representative for the Protection of the Rights and Legal Interests of Entrepreneurs also exists in Australia, where the institution is called the Commissioner for Small Business, not the Ombudsman. This representative institution was introduced in Australia in 2002 and is appointed by the Governor-General of the country for a term of 5 years. The basis of its activity is to create sufficient opportunities and conditions for small business. The Office of the Australian Commissioner for Small Business has a special place in the system of state power. And is always in close contact with the system of executive bodies. But it is not part of it. The post of commissioner is recommended by a parliamentary decision and at the same time determines its legal status. The nominated candidate is appointed by the Governor-General. In the states, they are appointed by state governors. The Commissioner is accountable to the Ministry of Small Business and reports annually on the work done.

Conclusion

Under Georgia's tax code, the business ombudsman is appointed by the prime minister in consultation with parliament. In this country, the activities of a business ombudsman are taken seriously, and if a representative abuses or neglects his or her position, he or she can be dismissed from his or her position, deprived of citizenship, and even prosecuted. It should be noted that the position of Business Ombudsman in Georgia Although introduced in 2011, the ombudsman has since been replaced three times by the prime minister. The reason for the frequent replacement of candidates for this position is unknown. The country's business ombudsman does not operate independently of the executive branch. The fully independent ombudsman in the country is the European

Parliament Ombudsman appointed by the European Parliament for this five-year term. It is not accountable to any authority in the country and is accountable only to the European Parliament.

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LIFE-BASED LAND REFORM AND ITS CRUSH ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

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Abstract: The examination was directed to survey the Wildlife Based Land Reform Programme and its impact on family food security in Mattes Intensive Conservation Area A1 resettlement towns. Twenty surveys were distributed to families in Woodlands town to gather quantitative data to assess the level of family food security in the examination region. Moreover, a middle social event discussion was got done with three town heads, the ward councilor and three people from the Village Development Committee to dissect the troubles looked by the resettled farmers in the normal life meander and overview the level of accomplice support. Key informant interviews were done with specialists of some picked government departments to take a gander at their positions and obligations in the program. The results of the examination uncovered that the program had a tremendous contribution towards family food security. Permission to more productive land came about irrelevant redesigns in oat creation. The additional compensation from hunting dividends helped beneficiaries with purchasing plant wellsprings of information and more non-staple foods achieving families living on an upgraded eating schedule. The examination reasons that the Wildlife Based Land Reform Program achieved its guideline objective of improving household food security. The examination recommends that a few challenges defied by the farmers, for instance, nonappearance of normal life the board data and resource constraints should be need intercessions to ensure the legitimacy of the livelihoods it he study an area.

Keywords:- wildlife, family food, wood, land, village

Introduction:

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country in Southern Africa, and is separated into ten provinces; among them is Matabeleland North where Mattes Intensive Conservation Area lies. Zimbabwe has a populace of individuals as indicated by the 2002 national enumeration Central Statistics Office of whom percent are ladies. Over percent of the country's populace live in provincial territories where agribusiness is the main economic action . A great many people in the rural regions depend ashore to make money as they practice means cultivating,

Results And Discussions :

The Wildlife Based Land Reform was evaluated seeing its impact on house hold food security basing on the occupations of the households before they were resettled and after benefitting by the program. The differences between size of arable land owned, crop yields, and pay sources was used to evaluate the impact of the Wildlife Based Land Reform program on household food security. Approach The assessment used both quantitative and emotional investigation procedures that included family meets, a focus group discussion and key informant inter views zeroing in on accomplices included in the program. Surveys were used to collect quantitative data from households whilst the FGD and key observer interviews were used to accumulate abstract data. A total of 20 families were discretionarily sampled from Woodlands town.

Conclusion:

The Wildlife Based Land Reform programmed had constructive outcome on household food security in Woodlands village. The beneficiaries approach food from their productive collect fields and have adversity of work open entryways in the area. Pursuing compensation benefits were used to acclaim other work choices such as crop creation as it was used to buy agricultural commitments similarly as purchasing staple and non-staple food products such as sugar and cooking oil. This came to fruition in more food access and availability at household level. Thusly, the compensation from hunting contributes

basically towards improving household food security in Woodlands. There is obvious level of accomplice involvement which has had a limit responsibility to the achievement of the program. However, there are two or three challenges that are faced by the beneficiaries and the stakeholders involved which should be tended to ensure the viability of the programmed. The beneficiaries face resource constraints for doing critical errands such as poaching and establishment of fireguards for the affirmation of the wildlife habitat. Different accomplices face a range of challenges with deficient financial support being the rule challenge. The study recommends that the public authority should promote an exhaustive method to manage natural resource safeguarding with more emphasis put on limit working of organizations to fully look into regular resource conservation. More financing should be directed towards huge untamed life conservation operations, for instance, planning of natural resource screens and against poaching activities to get untamed life from poachers and gather incredible prizes in future with more significant holds. The Parks and Wildlife Authority should interface with other stake holders to participate in the program through organising workshops in which they share the progress of the program, lessons learnt and challenges stood up to and map a way forward. Accordingly, various accomplices may come on board by perceiving openings that they may fill for the headway of the programmed. The close by associations in the space should be strengthened through planning in natural resource the chiefs.

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THE CONCEPT OF CONDUCTING EXECUTIVE WORK IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF IMPROVING EXECUTIVE WORK

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Abstract: classification of the subjects of the executive proceedings, functions of the persons participating in the executive proceedings, rights and obligations of the parties in the executive proceedings, concept of legal succession and participation in the executive proceedings, types of representation in the executive proceedings, powers, participation of translators, specialists in the executive proceedings, mandatory executive order, interaction with credit organizations and other organizations

Keywords: execution proceedings, State and public interests, executive bodies, translators, aunts, property keepers.

Introduction

Persons participating in the execution proceedings, — these are all participants in the execution proceedings who have a certain legal (material and (or) prosessual-legal) interest and who participate in the execution proceedings on their own behalf or on behalf of other persons for the protection of their interests, interests of other persons, State and public interests.

It should be noted that in the legal literature there is a classification of the subjects of execution in accordance with the purpose and objectives of participation in the conduct of executive proceedings and the implementation of cooperation with compulsory executive bodies:

- persons with the functions, namely executive bodies – judicial and Bailiff Kon;
- persons participating in the implementation of acts of repression;
- persons who support the bailiff in violation of the law according to the requirements of the bailiff;
- persons holding the property of the debtor on a legal basis;

persons whose property rights are allegedly infringed by the bailiff or whose property rights may be infringed.

Another authors suggest that the subjects of the executive proceedings relationship should be divided into the following two groups:

- 1) the main participants in the execution proceedings;
- 2) persons contributing to the execution.

The Main Findings and Results

It is also known that the classification, in which all participants in the performance work are invited to be divided into four, depending on the goals for which their activities are directed and their role in the performance of the performance. According to him, the participants in the execution proceedings are as follows:

- 1) Mandatory executive bodies;
- 2) milk (judge);
- 3) parties;
- 4) other participants in the execution proceedings.

From our point of view, Valeev D. Valeev D. simple and maternity classifications of the subjects of execution proceedings.H. invited by. According to his proposal, the subjects of execution proceedings are classified as follows:

- 1) executive authorities (bailiff);
- 2) persons participating in the execution proceedings (representatives of the parties and the parties, as well as the prosecutor and state management bodies);
- 3) persons contributing to the execution proceedings (persons who are not legal or any other entity from the execution proceedings and are involved in the performance of their specific obligations – translators, aunts, property keepers and other persons).

When determining the functions of certain subjects belonging to the category of persons participating in the execution proceedings, it should be taken into account for what purpose they are involved in the execution proceedings.

The parties to the proceedings have rights and obligations in accordance with their legal status. Parties to the proceedings:

- acquaintance with the materials of execution proceedings;
- transfer of materials of execution proceedings and production;
- providing additional materials;

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- submission of petitions, including petitions on postponement of execution actions;
 - participation in the implementation of execution actions;
 - give oral and written explanations in the process of execution actions;
 - to express their arguments and comments on the issues that arise during the execution of the case;
 - to express respect for the petitions, arguments and comments of other persons participating in the execution proceedings;
 - to refuse;
 - to delay the execution of the executive documents, or to apply to the court or other body that issued the executive document with the application for the amendment of the method and procedure for their execution, as-is-execution;
 - appeal against the actions (inaction) of the bailiff;
 - they have other rights provided for by law. For example, the debtor has the right to provide execution documents for compulsory execution, to waive the obligation and to conclude an agreement, to provide the debtor with a lump sum of expenses for the search for his or her property, and then to demand compensation for these expenses. The debtor has the right to leave the property of the debtor, which is not realized, in its own way.

Currently, in order to further simplify the execution procedures, it is necessary to ensure unconditional and timely execution of court documents and other body documents, effective protection of the rights of individuals and legal entities, as well as to put an end to censorship in the conduct of executive proceedings, as well as, Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to further increase the effectiveness of the implementation of judicial acts and documents of other bodies" in order to carry out the tasks defined in the state program for the implementation of the strategy of action on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the On the basis of this decision, the adoption of the following proposal of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Chamber of Advocates of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the introduction of the Institute of media to the process of compulsory execution of judicial documents and other body documents has been determined since April 1, 2019.

In the process of compulsory execution of court documents and other body documents, the implementation of the procedure of the media is the basis for the suspension of execution proceedings for a period of not more than fifteen days on the applicant's application;

From June 1, 2019: the issue of initiation of execution proceedings shall be resolved within one working day from the time of the receipt of the execution document; in the event that there are circumstances that impede the implementation of execution actions, these actions will be delayed no more than twice in accordance with the application of the debtor or on; appointed by the state executive to explain the issues that have arisen in the execution of executive actions, it was established that the specialist is obliged to submit a written conclusion within fifteen working days from the date of acquaintance with the decision of the executive.

First, starting from 1 April, the Institute of media is introduced into the process of compulsory execution of court documents and other body documents. According to the applicant's application, execution proceedings for a period of not more than 15 days are suspended. The process is prohibited from interfering with the state executive and representatives of other bodies of the state.

If the parties formalize an agreement on the subject of execution at any stage, the execution proceedings will be terminated. If they do not agree, if one of the parties refuses to continue the media or the period of its implementation expires, the execution proceedings will be restored. In this, the procedure of the media is not carried out repeatedly.

Secondly, since 1 June, the issue of initiation of proceedings for execution is resolved within 1 working day from the time of the receipt of the execution document (now – in 3 days). Execution actions are allowed to be delayed twice as late (now only the deadline for which they can be delayed is indicated – no more than 10 days). It was established that the specialist appointed to participate in the proceedings had to submit a written conclusion within 15 working days from the date of acquaintance with the decision of the performer.

Third, from October 1, a single electronic database of executive documents will be introduced. By integrating with the corresponding database systems into it, the following are introduced:

- * all executive documents received by the executive bodies;
- information on administrative fines imposed and levied by the competent authorities (officials).
- the tasks for the development of the draft code of conduct of executive proceedings, which provides for the systematization of processual norms in the field of execution of court documents and documents of other bodies, as well as ensuring their direct application, were determined.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it should be noted that the execution of court documents and other documents of state bodies should be carried out unconditionally by legal and physical bodies.

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PART-TIME WORK IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: The article discusses the concept of civil service, requirements and restrictions for entering the civil service in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the procedure and types of part-time work, and also proposes an addition to the current legislation

Keywords: Civil service, requirements for admission to the civil service, part-time work, external part-time work, internal part-time work

Introduction

Public service is an activity related to the implementation of the functions and tasks of the state.

Civil service requires employees to have certain knowledge, skills, and in some cases, moral qualities, since it is civil servants who perform the functions of the state, and the development of the state as a whole largely depends on their performance of their official duties.

Therefore, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes a number of requirements and restrictions for admission to the civil service and in the exercise of their official duties.

The Main Findings and Results

Persons are not allowed to enter the civil service if the following conditions are met:

- recognition of a person by the court as incompetent or with limited legal capacity;
- deprivation of a person by a court of the right to hold public office for a certain period of time;

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- the presence of a disease that prevents the performance of official duties, based on the conclusion of a medical institution;
 - refusal of a person to go through the process of obtaining permission to use information that is considered a state secret and is protected by law, if the performance of a public position is associated with the use of such information;
 - revocation of citizenship, acquisition of citizenship of a foreign state (except in cases where admission to public service is regulated by mutual agreements between states);
 - joint service in the same state enterprise of persons who are closely related or related to each other.

In addition, according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 297 "On approval of the Regulations on the procedure for working part-time and combining professions and positions" of October 18, 2012, "it is not allowed to hold two senior positions simultaneously in state and economic management bodies, including part-time, except for cases established by law".

And also, in the Regulation on the procedure for working part-time, approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 297 of October 18, a list of persons who are prohibited from working part-time, namely:

- persons under the age of eighteen;
- in jobs with unfavorable working conditions, if the main part-time job is associated with the same conditions (with the exception of employees of health care organizations);
- as an employee (specialist) of the road transport security service;
- employees (except technical and service personnel) of the Presidential Administration and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, heads of state administration bodies, their deputies and heads of structural divisions, the Chairman and members of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, except in cases stipulated by decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- khokims of regions, districts and cities and their deputies;
- specialists of public administration bodies in organizations subordinate or controlled by one another, with the exception of doctors employed in health management bodies and teachers employed in education management bodies;

other persons (employees) who, in accordance with the law, are prohibited from working part-time.

As you can see, three points relate to the regulation of part-time work in the public service.

This restriction is intended to prevent conflicts of interest. Indeed, a civil servant who has the right to adopt a regulatory legal act may exceed his authority, which may lead to a conflict of interests or to an excess of official authority.

In other words, a civil servant cannot be objective if he will perform other paid work in any other organization.

Often, the civil service exceeds the norms of working time. Civil servants are not allowed to work part-time. An employee who works at several jobs feels worse, reduces labor productivity, and, as a result, this affects the quality of the activity. This cannot be allowed, since a civil servant acts on behalf of the state, he has influence on the fate of many citizens of the state.

Currently, there are a number of laws that prohibit part-time work, except for scientific, teaching (pedagogical) and other creative activities:

1) Article 17 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of March 28, 2003 - to the members of the Cabinet of Ministers;

2) Article 43 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prosecutor's Office" of August 29, 2001 - To employees of the Prosecutor's office;

3) Article 6 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the status of a deputy of the legislative chamber and a member of the senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of December 12, 2002- to deputies and senators;

4) Article 30 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Internal Affairs Bodies" of September 16, 2016 - To employees of internal affairs bodies;

5) Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Advocacy" of December 26, 1996 - for advocates;

6) Article 66 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Courts" of December 14, 2000 - to judges;

7) item 212 of the Regulations on military service – for military personnel and others.

According to the Regulation on the procedure for working part-time and combination of professions and positions, part-time work is divided into external and internal. If an employee performs paid work on the basis of an employment contract in another company in his spare time from his main job, this part-time work is considered external.

Whereas in the case of internal part-time work, an employee enters into an employment contract in an organization that is considered his main job.

Conclusion:

There are cases when it is not provided to open any full-time staff unit, based on the amount of work in the organization for this position. In this situation, a part-time staff unit is established, an employee is accepted for the position as the main place of work, but for part-time employment. Therefore, part-time work for this employee is possible in the same organization in another position (more often than part-time).

In our opinion, it is advisable to allow part-time civil servants to work on an internal part-time basis. In this case, the civil servant does not need to work in another organization.

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PROBLEMS OF CIVIL REGULATION OF CRYPTO ASSETS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: The article analyzes the norms and processes of civil regulation of crypto assets. The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the possibility of turnover of crypto assets, but it is limited. The legislator indirectly makes it clear that crypto assets are subject to civil rights, but are not a means of payment.

Keywords: The crypto economy is supranational in nature and it cannot be regulated by national legislation. The connection of an individual with his digital profile and the protection of the rights of an individual to a new type of property.

Introduction

To date, crypto assets have become quite a popular phenomenon, a striking example is the popularity of the cryptocurrency "Bitcoin", which sets record rates, in particular, recently the rate of "Bitcoin" against the US dollar exceeded 60 thousand rubles.

Yuri Pripachkin, President of the Russian Association of Crypto Industry and Blockchain, as an introductory speech in the framework of the report

The Eurasian Economic Commission on the topic "Cryptocurrencies and blockchain as attributes of the new economy. Development of regulatory approaches: international experience, practice of the EAEU member states, prospects for application in the Eurasian Economic Union " said the following:

"The world has changed with the introduction of a blockchain accounting system for new digital entities. If earlier the whole system of relations was built around an individual, then cryptoeconomics implies the formation of an economy around a person with a gadget, around his digital profile...

The Main Findings and Results

Since the history of the crypto economy is supranational in nature and it cannot be regulated by national legislation, 2 laws should be adopted: (1) the connection of an

individual with his digital profile and the protection of the rights of an individual to a new type of property (digital profile); (2) the interaction of fiat money and cryptocurrency."

Despite the popularity of crypto assets and the growing volume of their use in civil circulation, the law and order of many countries cannot come to a consensus on the essence of crypto assets.

At the same time, a number of countries have banned the turnover of crypto assets for various reasons, ranging from protection from mass deceptions of the population, scams, financial pyramids to preventing increased electricity consumption (the countries that banned it are Bolivia, Libya, Iceland, Indonesia, Lebanon, Nepal, Ecuador), while it should be noted that the international intergovernmental organization Group for the Development of Financial Measures to Combat Money Laundering in 2014 expressed its position on the turnover of crypto assets on the principle of better legalize than ban. The rest of the countries are trying to adjust the regulation of crypto assets to the current legislation through explanations, or, on the contrary, they are trying to create a new regulatory framework by adopting special regulatory acts, making changes and additions to existing regulatory acts.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has set a course to create an appropriate regulatory framework. In particular, on July 3, 2018, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-3832 "On measures for the development of the digital economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted, which provided answers to important questions on the turnover of crypto assets in the Republic of Uzbekistan:

The turnover of crypto assets is not prohibited in the Republic of Uzbekistan, but activities related to the turnover of crypto assets are subject to licensing, the authorized body for licensing activities in the field of turnover of crypto assets is the National Agency for Project Management under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Trading in crypto assets is allowed only on crypto exchanges. (Currently, there is one crypto-exchange "UZNEX" operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan, <https://www.uznex.com>); Transactions on the turnover of crypto assets are not subject to taxation;

Currency transactions related to the turnover of crypto assets conducted by persons who have received a license to carry out activities in the field of turnover of crypto assets in

accordance with the established procedure are not subject to the norms of the legislation on currency regulation

In the current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there is no norm that establishes a legal regime for crypto assets as an object of civil rights. In our opinion, the absence of such a rule gives rise to a chain of problems related to the implementation of civil turnover of crypto assets, since while crypto assets are not defined as an object of civil rights, this will confuse the judicial authorities in protecting the rights of interested persons, moreover, it confuses criminal legislation, since so far in the absence of a legal regime for crypto assets, no part of the crime can be discussed. However, it should be noted that in paragraph 7 of the Rules of implementation of the crypto-exchange trading (Annex 1A to the Regulation on the procedure for licensing of crypto-exchanges, approved by Order of the National Agency of project management under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 21 January 2019 No. 16) is as follows:

"Crypto-assets can't be used on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a means of payment or payment". Accordingly, the legislator indirectly makes it clear that crypto assets are subject to civil rights, but are not a means of payment.

According to the above Provision, a question arises regarding the restriction of the turnover of cryptocurrencies by residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

"Residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to conclude only transactions on the sale of crypto assets and tokens on crypto exchanges", since in fact this rule restricts their turnover and contradicts Article 82 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Conclusion

Summarizing the above, please note that the main problems in the civil turnover of crypto assets are currently:

1. The absence of a rule establishing the legal status of crypto assets as an object of civil rights.
2. Restriction on the conclusion of transactions for residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. Prohibition of trading outside of crypto-exchanges, in fact, it is possible to conclude the purchase and sale of crypto assets, as well as exchange of a crypto asset for another crypto asset. Possibility of entering into other transactions with crypto assets is not provided.

As a result, we can say that the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the possibility of turnover of crypto assets, but it is limited. However, due to the fact that legal relations arise outside the field of regulation of the jurisdiction of a particular state, the established prohibitions are actually uncontrolled, and the subjects of legal relations will prefer to hide from legal regulation, which can lead to negative consequences.

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LEGAL BASIS OF CERTIFICATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: The state performs its functions through employees, since public service is the activity of the personnel of state bodies with authority to implement the functions of the state[1]. The quality and efficiency of their work helps to ensure certification, as a special procedure for increasing their professionalism and responsibility in relation to the work they perform.

Keywords: Civil Service Commission, In France, as in Germany, civil servants, Information Technologies, Bodies and Organizations.

Introduction

It should be noted that in a number of foreign countries, the concept of certification of civil servants replaces the concept of continuous professional development, due to the specifics of legal relations and established traditions in a number of foreign countries.

Thus, in the UK, the selection of candidates for admission to the civil service is carried out by the Civil Service Commission, as well as directly by ministries and institutions.

Professional development of civil servants in France can be described as continuous professional development. It includes preparation for the first position of a civil servant and further training at all stages of his career.

In France, as in Germany, the system of training civil servants has a centralized nature and multi-level structures.

Therefore, a brief overview of the experience of foreign countries on how the state solves the issues of professional development of civil servants, and this procedure has been worked out in foreign countries: partly at the level of state bodies and organizations, partly at the level of independent state bodies responsible for the development of public service in a certain area.

The Main Findings And Results

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legal basis for certification is the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Labor Code, laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees, resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regulations and other normative acts.

At the moment, the legislation on the certification of civil servants is fragmented, it is constantly changing, supplemented, many regulations are replaced by others, which in general, may indicate both positive trends in legislative work (updating regulations, certification requirements, the procedure for conducting certification taking into account modern requirements of the time, etc.), and negative trends (complication of the certification procedure, heterogeneity of the certification procedure due to the huge number of regulations for each state body, lack of systematization of certification and other problems).

The legislation on civil service contains an indication of the establishment of institutions for the qualification ranking of officials, certification, training and retraining of civil servants, passing qualification exams for the right to hold a particular public position, etc., which is confirmed by the action of such regulations as:

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Customs Service»;
- The resolution of the President "On measures for radical improvement in the assessment of qualifications and providing the labor market with qualified personnel" from 31 December 2020;
- The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the system of training, retraining and advanced training of prosecutors" may 8, 2018;
- Presidential decree "On measures to radically improve the personnel policy and the system of the civil service in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated 03.10.2019 G.;
- Presidential Decree of February 19, 2018 "On the organization of the activities of the Ministry for the Development of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan»;
- Regulations on the procedure for serving in the internal affairs bodies of November 29, 2017;

- Regulations on the procedure for certification of employees of state and economic management bodies, local government authorities for compliance with the requirements for the minimum level of computer literacy;
- Regulation on the procedure for certification and professional development of employees of legal services of November 22, 2007;
- Regulations on class ranks of court employees of 14.12.2000;
- Regulations on the procedure for certification of heads and employees of departments of state bodies and other budget organizations responsible for the development of information technologies and Communications of April 11, 2018 and other acts.

As we can see, the legal basis for the certification of civil servants consists of a whole array of normative legal acts.

We believe that for a simplified understanding of the current certification system, it would be appropriate to classify the certification of civil servants by position.

As an example of our thoughts, we can list the normative documents regulating the certification for obtaining a qualification category.

Taking into account all the above, it should be noted that at the moment the procedure of certification of the civil service is systematically reflected in the Regulations on the Procedure of Certification and Professional Development of Employees of Legal Services and in some other documents, which, in accordance with the Regulations on the Legal Service of state Bodies and Organizations[2], covers a wide range of relationships between an employer and a candidate who intends to get a job as a legal adviser in a state organization. In other respects, we believe that our country is in great need of systematization of the procedure for certification of public positions and other professions.

As we know, the Classifier of the main positions of employees and professions of workers, which was in effect until 01.03.2021, is at the stage of improvement. We believe that this document partially fulfills this task, but certainly not in the way that the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Service" would fulfill this task, the draft of which is being discussed with an active dynamic of changes and criticism. But this does not mean that in practice the certification process stands still. On the contrary, it is constantly improving. So, at the moment, heads, deputies of ministries, committees, agencies,

including ministers and their deputies, as well as khokims and deputy khokims are included in the list of civil servants subject to mandatory assessment of the level of knowledge.

These measures are provided for by the draft resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On additional measures to improve the legal literacy of civil servants".

Since 2021, a system has been implemented to improve the legal literacy of public administration bodies and local executive bodies and to assess their level using a special test system.

Consequently, it can be argued that in the Republic of Uzbekistan there is a steady trend towards systematization of legislation on the certification of civil servants, and a tendency to optimize the procedure for certification. This can be justified as follows:

- almost any socially significant profession is subject to mandatory certification, whether it is a profession in the state customs service, in the prosecutor's office, internal affairs bodies, khokimiyat, in a state enterprise. And as we have already understood, certification increases the quality of the professional level of a civil servant, which allows us to ensure the effectiveness of the profession performed by a citizen;

- the Classifier of the main positions of employees and professions of workers, which was valid until 01.03.2021, is at the stage of improvement; with the help of this document, in general, in practice, it will effectively navigate in existing professions, including in the field of public service;

- in the future, the Law "On Civil Service" will be acknowledged in our country, which will combine in its content general, model issues of certification of civil servants, setting common standards and rules for all subordinate legislation, after which the subordinate legislation will be brought into strict compliance with it;

- the fact that the admission to the civil service will be held on the basis of an open independent competitive selection by the Agency for the Development of the Civil Service under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, already indicates that the procedure for selecting civil servants will be improved; all the advantages and advantages of the candidate, including his moral, ethical and patriotic qualities, will be objectively evaluated.

From the practice of certification, as well as the existing trends in its implementation in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it becomes clear that the certification of

civil servants takes place in the form of passing a qualification exam, which is passed in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Ministry in this case controls the entire certification process.

Certification of employees of the legal service of the central offices of state and economic management bodies, as well as the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokimiyats of regions and the city of Tashkent is carried out by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

For the certification of employees of the legal service in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its territorial bodies, certification commissions consisting of at least five people are established.

Employees of legal services of organizations are required to pass certification once every three years, respectively, in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its territorial bodies[3].

Conclusion

Therefore, we understood that the certification of civil servants is carried out by the Ministry of Justice and the relevant justice institutions. At the same time, it differs from professional development by the subjects of implementation of these procedures. Upon completion of the certification, a certificate is issued.

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TREATMENT OF BIOACTIVE COMPOSITION AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY IN SPROUT ROUGH RICE

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Abstract:

Sprout rice has been seen as a pragmatic food and its clinical benefits. In any case, most related assessments were on evolved gritty hued rice yet our previous examination showed that treatment of cruel rice was a fruitful strategy to gain high groupings of bioactive blends. Preparation time is perhaps the fundamental components impacting the level of biochemical constructions and malignant growth avoidance specialist activity.

Keywords: Sprout earthy hued rice, grown terrible rice, bioactive combinations, Brown Rice , Dried Matter , Total Phenol Composition, Gallic Acid Equivalents , Malonaldehyde , interesting check

Introduction:

Created rice has gained a huge load of thought these days as it contains higher proportion of bioactive combinations than those of unsproutealthy hued rice. It is a wonderful wellspring of γ -oryzanol, tocopherols and tocotrienols, which offer supportive prosperity properties and disease anticipation specialist activity. Different examinations have expounded on the clinical benefits of tocopherols, tocotrienols and γ -oryzanol, such as cutting down the peril of danger advancement, coronary heart contaminations and cholesterol , having moderating development and upsetting cholesterol oxidatio. Also, more thought has been paid to the cell support contained in food assortments which epidemiological assessments have shown that high cell support confirmation can be connected with lessening the threat of cardiovascular contamination and a couple of sorts of harm . Malignancy counteraction specialists can defer the oxidation of an oxidizable

substrate in a chain reaction, thusly the cell fortifications in rice have a normal use as a food added substance, which can improve the limit dauntlessness of a grouping of food .

The Main Findings and Results

Determination of soggy content, protein content, reducing sugar and amylase development: Moisture content was settled using oven drying at 105°C to a consistent weight. Crude protein content was assessed using standard methods for decided from nitrogen content using Kjeldahl methodology and copied by a factor of . Reducing sugar was directed by following the procedure for . All decisions were conveyed as percent of Dried Matter reason. The α -amylase development was analyzed using the compound test units (Megazyme International, Ireland)

Discussion

The improvement of reducing sugar in grew rice was a direct result of the hydrolysis of starch content by α -amylase established during preparation measure; the lessening sugar substance of the endosperm was extended definitely as α -amylase extended in development. The protein content was fairly extended this can be required to during treatment measure, a couple of synthetic compounds are authorized and some non protein nitrogen substances, for instance, nucleic acids are conveyed; subsequently these can cause protein level to be extended.

Conclusion

The preparation time influenced bioactive blends and cell support cutoff of unforgiving rice. The situating of the grew unsavory rice got from different preparation times similarly as the level of bioactive blends and disease anticipation specialist limit followed the lessening demand: . The more raised degree of bioactive blends and more grounded cell support activity of and was important information for picking the ideal chance to grow unsavory rice. Their bioactive blends and prosperity invaluable properties evaluated through the cell support development could be possibly applied to convey valuable food sources. In any case, in the current assessment, simply a solitary cultivar of rice was

investigated. To apply this information to other rice cultivars or other plant seed species, more unequivocal information, similar to preparation temperature, may be relied upon to achieve near results.

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THE MEANING OF THE LAW “ON ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT” IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT

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Abstract: The article analyses the norms and processes of methods of providing information and providing an already established set of public services to citizens, businesses, other branches of government and government officials, in which personal interaction between the state and the applicant is minimized and information technologies are used as much as possible.

Keywords: The development of information and communication technologies. Functioning and development of the "Electronic Government" system. The creation of reliable information systems and databases of "e-government".

Introduction

The development of information and communication technologies in the modern world everywhere entails multilateral trends, including the transformation of the spheres of human activity and public institutions. In the context of the transformation of political institutions and state governance, taking into account the requirements of the information age, national governments set themselves the task of ensuring the effective formation, functioning and development of the "Electronic Government" system, which is relevant today and in the future.

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, in modern conditions, the issues of widespread introduction of advanced information and communication technologies, and the creation of reliable information systems and databases of "e-government" are becoming a priority. The Presidential Decree "On the Strategy of Actions for the further development of the

Republic of Uzbekistan" clearly states that the implementation of the Strategy of Actions will take place in five areas. In particular, as part of the implementation of the first direction "Improving State and Public construction", it is planned to improve the E-Government system, improve the quality and efficiency of public services, practical implementation of public control mechanisms, and strengthen the role of civil society institutions and the mass media.

The Main Findings and Results

Now we should consider the theoretical approaches to understanding "e-government". The concept of "Electronic government" was first covered in the United States in 1991, but at present, sufficient experience has already been accumulated in international practice in the formation and development of this system.

E-Government is a method of providing information and providing an already established set of public services to citizens, businesses, other branches of government and government officials, in which personal interaction between the state and the applicant is minimized and information technologies are used as much as possible. In this definition, it can be noted that special attention is paid to minimizing the contact of state bodies (officials) with the population.

Based on these two definitions, it becomes clear that e-government is not a separate project and is an evolutionarily new stage of state development. E-government is not an analogue or addition to any part of public administration, it is a full-fledged system of the future, and in some aspects of the present, which brings the development of the state (citizens, business, government) to a completely new level of interaction and opportunities. A number of effective measures have been taken in the Republic of Uzbekistan to ensure the access of individuals and legal entities to information, to guarantee the right to receive information about the activities of State authorities and management bodies, and to increase the responsibility of State authorities and management bodies and their officials for the decisions taken.

The introduction and enhancement of the role of e-government in the provision of public services began with the Presidential Decree of June 27, 2013 of the Comprehensive

Program for the Development of the National Information and Communication System of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2013-2020 and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 2015 "On e-Government".

This law defines several principles on the basis of which the electronic government of the Republic of Uzbekistan operates:

openness and transparency of the activities of state bodies;

equal access of applicants to electronic public services;

provision of electronic public services on the principle of "one window";

unification of documents of state bodies;

use of unified e-government identifiers;

continuous improvement of the procedure for the provision of electronic public services;

ensuring information security .

Based on the above, the procedure for the provision of electronic public services, as well as the interaction of state bodies providing electronic public services, among themselves, is subject to mandatory improvement, including by:

elimination and (or) consolidation of redundant administrative procedures and reduction of the number of coordinating functions of state bodies;

reducing the number of documents submitted by applicants;

optimization of interdepartmental electronic interaction;

reducing the time frame for the provision of electronic public services.

Conclusion

Accordingly, state bodies that provide electronic public services are required to ensure the information security of information systems and information resources used in the provision of electronic public services. The emergence of new principles such as transparency and openness, in the context of the formation of a modern national

democracy, make it possible to build a civil society in which there is no bureaucracy and corruption.

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THE 1939 CENSUS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE UZBEK USSR)

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Abstract: This article analyzes the Soviet government's serious involvement in the census and other issues, mobilizing many parties and Soviet officials to further strengthen Bolshevik power in the country in an effort not to lose the national republics in the Central Asian region.

Keywords: Bolshevik power, Central Asian, Soviet officials, involvement, national republics, socio-economic lifestyle, USSR

Introduction

During the Soviet era, among many problems, the socio-economic lifestyle of the population in the national republics was not approached fairly. Also, the history of relations between the Uzbek USSR and Russia was falsified in the spirit of the time. This is a typical study of Soviet historiography, which noted that Russia had brought the population of the republic from the centuries of backwardness to the peak of development. Historical research has not clearly stated that the center has economic, political, military-strategic interests in the national republics.

In an effort not to lose the national republics in the Central Asian region, the Soviet government intensified its census, mobilizing many party and Soviet officials to further strengthen Bolshevik rule in the country. The reason was that the government was well aware that the figures from these measures would serve as a program for water and air, as well as for planning economic activities in the coming years. The leaders of the center carried out extensive propaganda work not only in the Uzbek USSR, but also in other national republics and other allied countries about the socio-economic and political

significance of the 1939 census. As a result, a number of statistics obtained as a result of the 1939 census have been practically justified in the interests of the center for years.

The Main Findings and Results

According to the decision of the USSR ICC №. 859 of July 26, 1938, the census of the All-Union population was scheduled for January 17, 1939[1.4]. The next event was scheduled to complete the registration process in urban areas by January 23, 1939, and in rural areas by January 26. The program of the event of 1939 was developed with the direct participation of the head of the Soviet government V.M. Molotov[1.4]. The reason was that after the results of the previous registration in 1937 were found to be unsatisfactory by a government commission, V.M. Molotov was personally assigned to lead and manage the 1939 event. In addition, after the completion of the main registration of this event, it is planned to conduct control marches in the cities from January 24 to February 2, 1939, and in the villages from January 27 to February 5[1.9]. The reason was that if the population of any city, district, or rural area was not registered, it had to be registered in these control marches. This control course was not officially established in previous enrollment years and was not included in the enrollment program at all[1.23].

An analysis of the data in a number of archival documents quoted above suggests that these control raids were in part due to the repression or deportation of many of the leaders, accountants, and instructors attached to the 1937 registration process. The final results of the 1939 census were to take into account changes in the lives of the country's population within Stalin's "five-year plans" and to provide the necessary materials for the development of future work to be drawn up for the third five-year plans. During this census, leaders at all levels - the party, the Soviet, the economic administration - had to be armed with the necessary information about the population.

According to the decision of the USSR ICC, all responsibilities for the management and conduct of the 1939 All-Union census in the USSR were also assigned to the head of the USSR Central Economic Accounting Department[1.22]. In 1939, the All-Union Population Registration Bureau was established under this organization to prepare for and implement the census, and to process the results[1.54]. The heads of the departments of national economy of the republic, districts and regions are responsible for the management of the registration process within the Union and autonomous

republics, districts and regions[1.25]. Under them, as in large cities, census bureaus were set up. The organization and implementation of the census in the cities and districts is entrusted to the district and city economic accounting officers.

Among the events that took place during the years of the Russian Empire and the Soviet regime, the 1939 census was different from previous ones in that this year's event was held for more than a year [1.41] and the existing permanent population was fully registered. Based on a comparative analysis of data from many sources, it can be concluded that as a result of these measures, insufficient attention was paid to the socio-economic lifestyle of the population. Based on the results obtained during the event, plans for the coming years were made only on the instructions of the center's management.

In addition to the question of education in the 1939 registration form, the question of whether he had completed secondary or higher education was also included as part of this question[1.37]. In fact, to determine the level of education of the population, a 1939 registration form included a questionnaire consisting of 3 questions. Although the number of questions developed for this event was 16, in fact, with the questions within the question, their number was close to 25. In the events of 1920 and 1926, the level of literacy was studied only for general information. According to the results of the 1939 event, the level of education of the population in each region was calculated in exact numbers[1.39].

During the study of archival documents covering the research work, it was found that before the start of the 1939 event, the head of the USSR Central Committee V. Starovsky sent a special telegram to all allied republics on November 26, 1938 №16-10-360[1.2]. The telegram warned to mobilize all efforts and resources for the registration process, to check the preparations in all places for the last time, and not to repeat the mistakes of 1937. This telegram itself was in a sense a signal to all the staff involved in the event. The reason was that if the shortcomings observed in the previous event were repeated, it was clear that no one would be blamed.

In 1939 the total population of the national republics was 16,626,760, of which the total population living in urban areas was 4,090,059, and the total population of rural areas was 12,536,701. The population was significantly higher in the two republics, mainly in the Uzbek USSR and the Kazakh USSR. A study of a number of population sources

revealed that in the years following World War II, the population of the Kazakh USSR declined, while the population of the Uzbek USSR increased due to natural growth and migration.

Sources covering the 1939 census note that population growth in the national republics was largely due to immigrants. According to the population identified at the 1926 census and the 1939 census, the total average population of the USSR increased by 15.9%, the population of the Kyrgyz USSR by 45.7%, the population of the Tajik USSR by 43.9%, and the population of the Turkmen USSR by 25. The population of the Kazakh USSR increased by 6%, the population of the Uzbek USSR by 33.4%, and the population of the Uzbek USSR by 37.6% [1,42]. Analyzing the sources of the period under study, it can be said that by 1939, as a result of the increasingly serious political processes in the USSR, resettlement to many areas has increased significantly. For this reason, the population of the regions was constantly changing.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the indifference of the Soviet authorities to the national composition of the local population in the republic and its social life and relations with other nations continued in recent years. The results obtained on the basis of the census also put a heavy burden on the shoulders of the population living in virtually all national and other allied republics. The scientific conclusions and suggestions gained from the processes of these events over the past century will help the younger generation, who are the creators of our future, to study these events and to study such processes in the future.

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LINGUISTIC COGNITOLOGY AND CLASSIFICATION OF CONCEPTS IN THE INTERPRETATION OF RUSSIAN LINGUISTS

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Abstract: This article discusses the concept and the classifications given to it by linguists, the approaches of Russian linguists to the classification of concepts.

Keywords: concept, frame, script, metaconcept, artistic and cognitive concept

Introduction

Linguistics, like other disciplines, at the end of the 20th century, turned to the study of the infrastructure of the human mind, like an information system. Representing the new scientific paradigm, experts have developed unique methods and procedures for studying the cognitive processes reflected in language. The concept can be classified on different grounds.

The views of Russian linguists on the issue are much broader. In particular, S.A. Askoldov divides into two types of concepts - cognitive and artistic concepts[19].

V.A. Maslova, on the other hand, approaches the classification of concepts based on their semantic structure and divides them into nine different groups: 1) Secular concepts, such as space, time, number, homeland, morning, night, etc .; 2) concepts related to nature - water, fire, tree, flower, etc .; 3) Concepts inherent in human nature - a new rich, genius, guide, fool; 4) spiritual and moral concepts - conscience, honor, sin, truth, etc .; 5) social understanding and relations - freedom, friendship, war, etc.; 6) concepts of an emotional nature: happiness, joy, unhappiness, etc .; 7) representing artifacts: names of houses, palaces, temples, sacred, divine objects, etc; 8) the

conceptosphere of scientific knowledge: philosophy, philology, mathematics, etc.; 9) the conceptosphere of art: architecture, music, dance, painting, etc[20.75].

If Yu.S. Stepanov divides concepts into scientific (isolated) and unscientific (or artistic) types, then A.P. Babushkin classifies them as follows: 1) cognitive paintings are a collection of images in the collective / national or individual consciousness of people; 2) conceptual schemes form a perceptual and cognitive view of the world, which is divided into a certain form by lexical means; 3) hyperonym concepts - symbolic migration, ie concepts that do not have a connotation; 4) concept-frame - a set of schemes of scenes stored in the memory of associations; 5) concept-scenario (script) - the manifestation of information about stereotypical episodes, the sequence, dynamics of events in the thinking that can be expressed in words; 6) insight is an unexpected understanding of certain relationships and structures; 7) The kaleidoscopic concept arises as a result of migration and does not have constant and stable associates, as it sometimes revolves in the form of a cognitive picture, sometimes in a frame or scenario [21.43-67].

The Main Findings and Results

According to the classification of Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin concepts: 1) generalized emotional-visual image of the object or event, conceptual images; 2) concepts represented by a specific generalized spatial-graphic or contour scheme; 3) concepts that reflect the general characteristics of the object or event, consisting of their rational description; 4) concept-frame (a multi-component and comprehensive expression of the imagination, a standard set of knowledge about an object or event); 5) the concept-script (script) is a sequence of several stereotypical episodes belonging to a certain time; 6) concept-gestalt is a system of functional thinking in a holistic system of a complex nature, a phenomenon that regulates the diversity of individual phenomena in the mind[22.43].

M.V. Pimenova's classification is also unique, dividing it into appearances such as image, idea, symbol, cultural concept, and in turn offering several types of cultural concepts, in particular, universal categories of culture, socio-cultural, national-cultural, moral, and mythological categories [23.39]. Abstraction, i.e., according to the degree of abstraction, concepts are divided into groups of mentefacts (abstract concepts) and naturfact / artifacts (concretized concepts). According to the sphere of activity, they have ethno-cultural and socio-cultural aspects. When a group of universal and national

concepts is distinguished according to the degree of reflection of the national character, the highest level (happiness, love, conscience) and simple, as well as basic and universal manifestations are considered according to the level of importance[24.31-32].

According to the interrelationship between the conceptual sphere and the linguistic phenomena of the linguistic personality, G.G. Slyshkin classifies a group of concepts and metaconcepts that belong only to the linguistic personality. "Metaconcept is the result of secondary conceptualization, the object of which is the product of the conceptual experiences of humanity formed as semiotic structures (e.g., language, genre, text, style, translation, etc.)[25.67-73].

Conclusion

According to the nature of expression, concepts are divided into verbalized (univerbial, phraseological and syntactic) and non-verbalized forms [26]. Because not all concepts have the means of verbal expression.

A concept is a unit of the worldview. The world is boundless. In the literature, the idealistic, materialistic, synthetic, scientific, philosophical, rational, cosmological, biological, domestic, spiritual, moral, artistic, etc. of the worldview are described. we are talking about looks like [27.142-143]. Hence, any concept is a phenomenon that can be described in terms of different landscapes of the universe.

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FISH DISSOLUTION MECHANISMS AND STORAGE TECHNIQUES

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Abstract:

Disintegration of food things is a result of manufactured, enzymatic or microbial activities. One-fourth of the world's food supply and 30% of landed fish are lost through microbial activity alone. With the consistently creating all out people and the need to store and move the food beginning with one spot then onto the following where it is required, food preservation gets essential to increase its period of time of ease of use and keep up its dietary advantage, surface and flavor. The freshness and nature of fish have reliably procured the thought by Food Regulatory Agencies and Food Processing Industry. Fitting managing, pretreatment and protection techniques can improve the quality fish and fish things and augmentation their period of time of convenience.

Keywords: Fish, crumbling, time span of reasonable ease of use, low temperature accumulating, manufactured shielding

Introduction

With the consistently creating all out people and the need to store and move the food beginning with one spot then onto the following where it is required, food preservation gets essential to extend its period of time of ease of use and keep up its solid advantage, surface and flavor. Henceforth, incredible food security techniques ought to hinder microbial dissolution of food without affecting its quality and empowering. Communicated that around, things being what they are, and vegetables made in general are lost in light of weakening. evaluated a 10% loss of grains in non-mechanical countries.

Kantor et al drove an ordered focus on food setbacks in during total retail, foodservice and consuming in USA and uncovered total disasters of for natural items, vegetables, meat, poultry and fish things and dairy things, separately as exhibited in Swanton et al surveyed the typical yearly cost of collect adversity in Canada to be more than \$984 million dollars. An assessment of \$4 billion of perishables food setbacks was evaluated and more than \$11 billion of full scale food adversities were also surveyed in non-mechanical countries. Weakening of food things can be a result of compound, enzymatic or microbial activities. Engineered disintegrating and microbial rot are obligated for insufficiency of gross fundamental agrarian and fishery things reliably One-fourth of the world's food supply , and of landed fish are lost through microbial activity alone.

Conclusion

The rot of fish and fish things depends upon different factors. These components similarly as the rot segment ought to be totally appreciate before making genuine dealing with and pretreatment methods and protection techniques for food things. To stop the fast misuse of fish, it is vital for store the fish at 0°C in the wake of finding during get-together. Nevertheless, the energy concentrated freezing exercises is only a fleeting strategy for assurance of fish as freeze storage can decrease microbial and enzymatic waste yet can't thwart oxidative weakening. After a comprehensive review of back and forth movement shielding methodologies which include: water activity; bug enzymatic, antimicrobial and underground bug oxidative systems, a cycle including the development of a mix and ascorbic destructive can be the awesome controlling the rot of fish and fish thing.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE USTRUSHANA OASIS IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

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Abstract: In this article, the author presents some conclusions based on historical sources, reflecting the views of the historical and cultural region of Central Asia - Ustrushana on the processes of socio-economic life in the early Middle Ages. Based on these conclusions, we can gain important information about the political, economic and cultural life of this country.

Keywords: Ustrushana, Bunjikat, Buttam, Pargar, Dulu, Nushibi, Kanjui, Chachan napch, pecheneg, Kofir-kala, Galatepa.

Introduction: The relevance of this article lies in the fact that in the early Middle Ages, especially during the period of the Western Turkic Khanate, the socio-economic life of Ustrushana, like a number of other administrations of the oases of Central Asia, was mainly associated with external and internal political processes. In the economy of the oasis, along with the predominance of occupations based on sedentary farming: horticulture, handicrafts, trade also played an important role. Relatively large cities such as Dizak (Jizzakh), Zaamin, Bunjikat, Buttam, Pargar in the Ustrushana oasis and cities or villages such as Usmand, Kurkat, Khos, Sabat, Marsmanda, etc. have a special place in the economic life of the population of the oasis as centers of agriculture and handicrafts. The international trade oasis played an important role in the economic life of the oasis due to the location of many settlements in Ustrushon from Sughd to Chach and Fergana, and through them to the Ettisuv, East Turkestan, as well as the Silk Road network from the middle basins of Syrdarya to Sughd and adjacent areas.

Due to its natural geographical location and climatic conditions, Ustrushana is economically different from other oasis administrations between the Amudarya and

Syrdarya, in particular, from its neighbors Chach, Fergana and Sughd. This is because while a large part of Ustrushana consisted of mountainous areas, the oases that formed part of it also had some inconveniences due to their geographical location. The mountainous part of Ustrushana was located separately from each other, in narrow mountain gorges, and the areas suitable for farming were relatively few. The oasis part of Ustrushana consisted of several relatively scattered economic and administrative centers, where the agricultural lands did not occupy the territory of the Trinity. In particular, the lack of a large river basin in Ustrushana, which supplied water to large fields, prevented the widespread development of irrigated agriculture in the oasis. This, in turn, would cause some difficulties in the economy of Ustrushana. The irrigated agricultural lands of the Syrdarya River, which flows north of the oasis, belong to the Khojand region, which is a separate oasis, and the present-day Mirzachul, which occupies a very large area, is located much higher than this river, and the irrigation of this land required a great deal of labor in the conditions of that period. Because of this, the plains here have long been known as deserts and steppes, far from irrigated agriculture. This is confirmed by the records of the Chinese monk Xuanzang, who passed through the plains of Ustrushana – today's Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions - during the transition from Chach to Sughd around 630. The monk writes that there is a "Great Sand Desert" in the northwest of Ustrushana, emphasizing that no vegetation or water can be found in the area, the boundaries of which are unknown, and that only the high mountains or the skeletons of the roads can determine the direction [1].

The Main Findings and Results:

At the same time, this Chinese monk said, "The width of the land of Sutulisena (Ustrushana) is one thousand four hundred or one thousand five hundred li. The eastern side is connected to the Ye (Syrdarya) river. The source of the Ye River begins in the northern ridges of Mount Tsunlin (Pamir). Its waters flow from north to west. (This) river is much wider, and its water is turbid, turbulent, and rapid. The crops and customs are the same as those of the Che-shi. [2] based on this information, we can say that agriculture in Ustrushana, as well as in Chach, is much more developed. It should be noted that the priest's emphasis on the similarity of Ustrushana's social and economic life, climatic conditions and way of life to that of the "Chach" oasis attracted a number of researchers, and certain views were put forward in this regard. Including, M. Iskhakov

writes that at that time Ustrushana was under the rule of Chach and had relative autonomy, and as a confirmation of his view: “Tan-shu” also gives the following evidence: “In ancient times, Su-duy-shana belonged to Ershi” [3]. It is difficult to conclude from this report that the political and territorial influence of ancient Fergana (Davan) extended to the Turkestan mountain range. However, the fact that the stages of statehood in the Fergana Valley, up to the Kokand Khanate, considered Ustrushana, or rather, Uratapa, as a region of strategic importance for this period, suggests that this issue was also specific to ancient times. But when Xuanzang writes about Ustrushana, he emphasizes that the nature of this country is close to Chach, and the products grown are the same as Chach. He says that since the reign of Sutulisena, that is, Ustrushana, began, the land has been under Shiga (Chach) ever since.

Based on this information, Ustrushana lived in the early Middle Ages as an autonomous state in direct contact with Chach, and with the Turkish Khanate, which was indirectly dependent on Chach [4]. M. According to Iskhakov, such a hierarchical system of subordination is a unique way of the Turkish Khanate in the management of a vast territory, and in each administrative-territorial unit, that is, overseers of the Turkish Khanate worked in the subordinate state structures, ensuring the implementation of the policy of the central government on the ground. According to the researcher, “the same function was performed by a representative of the Turkish Khanate in the position of Chochdatudun. For this reason, Chinese sources indicate that Chach was ruled by two rulers. For example, document A-14 from the Mug Mountain archives shows that the Chach ruler and the Chach Tudun were two separate individuals, one a local ruler and the other a representative of the Khaganate [5].

In order to prove the subordination of Ustrushana to Chach, this researcher argues that the borders of the Turkish khanate extended to the Amudarya and that all local state structures were subject to the khanate while retaining their relative autonomy, e.g. Kesh, Nakhshab, Bukhara, and the local administrations of these three countries note that they have retained internal autonomy in nominal subordination to Central Samarkand Sughdiana, drawing attention to the fact that each of them has the right to mint money for its territory. According to him, these small Sughd rulers were secondary subjects of the khanate through the Central Sughd government [6]. M. Iskhakov, who cited similar factors, said: “In the context of this information and on the

basis of the testimony of Xuanzang, it is correct not to exclude Ustrushana from the general situation. In other words, Ustrushana was an autonomous rulership under the Turkish Khanate through its subordination to the primary Chach” [7]. However, as mentioned above, nowhere in the information given by Xuanzang is there any indication that Ustrushana was a Chach-ruled ruler. The monk's statement that “the crops and customs are the same as those of the Che-shi” [8] does not allow us to draw such a conclusion. It is clear that the two governments are socio-economically and culturally similar.

As mentioned above, unlike a number of other kingdoms, information about the economic life of Ustrushana has not been preserved much in Chinese chronicles. The information is mostly about the Fergana and Sughd administrations, and the fact that both administrations have established close diplomatic relations with China has had an impact on this. Dozens of ambassadors from these kingdoms visited China during the Western Turkish dynasty, and there were reports that 2-3 ambassadors were sent from Ustrushana in just two centuries [9].

During this period, the social life of Ustrushana also did not differ much from the surrounding neighboring countries. The society consisted mainly of members of the ruling class, the religious class, peasants, artisans, and merchants, while the military and other sectors were relatively minorities. In the early Middle Ages, the addition in Ustrushana consisted mainly of a small number of soldiers guarding the ruler, but later, around the eighth century, their weight increased considerably. This is confirmed by the military successes achieved during the reign of the ruler of Ustrushana Kara-Bugra (720-740) [10].

The role of religion in Ustrushana society was much higher. This is stated in the Chinese chronicle “Tan-shu” in the Eastern Tsao (Ustrushana)... Yecha is a city with a closed cave. Sacrifices are made here twice a year. The people stand with their faces facing the cave. During his reign (618-626), an emissary was sent from this kingdom. In Ustrushana, a number of other dominions, especially in Sughdia, were dominated by Zoroastrianism, while the ancient local belief systems also had a place here. This is evidenced by the fact that there is a tradition of “closing the cave and sacrificing in front of it” written by Chinese authors above. The strong religious ideology in Ustrushana can be seen in the activities of one of the last members of the Afshin dynasty, Afshin Haydar,

in the 820s, and in his interrogation and assassination by the Arabs as a person who kept his religion secret. Afshin Haydar is accused of plotting against the caliph, betraying Islam, adhering to Zoroastrian rites and worshiping idols, as well as resisting the conversion of Zoroastrian temples in Ustrushana into mosques. His interrogation took place at the Mu'tasim Palace in the late winter of 840-841. Officially, the case was presided over by Chief Justice Ahmad ibn Abi Dawud and Minister Muhammad ibn Abdulmalik al-Zayyat, who ruled that Afshin Haydar had secretly practiced Zoroastrianism and kept a book related to the religion [12].

Conclusion:

Thus, acquaintance with the social and economic life of Ustrushana during the Western Turkish Khanate shows that in this period the life of the oasis was dominated by a sedentary farming style. At the same time, nomadic cattle-breeding in the vast foothills and steppe plains of the oasis also played a special role in the economy of Ustrushana. This is especially true of the oasis's neighbors, such as Chach and Fergana in the northern regions, as well as in the middle basins of the Syrdarya, such as Otrar (Tarband), and in the south and southwest, partly of northern Turkestan, in particular, its close proximity to major economic centers such as Sughd has played a significant role in ensuring the stability of economic life in the oasis.

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DOCUMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF UZBEKISTAN SOURCE ON THE HISTORY OF THE TURKESTAN CUSTOMS

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Abstract: This article analyzes problems such as the establishment of new trade routes, increasing trade turnover, changes in the external economic and political situation, as well as the geographical location and favorable opportunities of Turkestan in establishing and developing trade relations with Iran, Afghanistan, China, Bukhara and etc.

Keywords: economic spheres, issues, trade turnover, external economic, political situation, geographical location, opportunities.

Introduction:

The occupation of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, the violent suppression of any liberation struggle in the country led to the complete dependence of the khanates. The open manifestation of this dependence in the political, administrative and economic spheres led to a further increase in the influence of the Soviet government in the Turkestan region as a result of the events of October 1917. Under the guise of political reforms, measures to increase political and economic dependence, forcibly strengthen their ideology and political system have led to economic instability in the country.

In the early XX century, along with the development of market relations and industry, customs policy became one of the tools to help conquer new markets. The establishment of new trade routes, increase in trade turnover, changes in the external economic and political situation, as well as the geographical location of Turkestan have favorable and favorable opportunities for the establishment and development of trade relations with Iran, Afghanistan, China, Bukhara and Khiva. To this end, it demanded the establishment of border posts, the imposition of large customs duties on goods

imported from foreign countries, the improvement of the regulation of customs and tariffs, increasing their number. The main reason for the reform of customs procedures is the need to improve the practice of customs offices and the organization of customs affairs to control trade flows.

The Main Findings and Results

The forcible establishment of Soviet power, the abandonment of the rules of the First World War, and the beginning of military intervention by the Allies against the Bolsheviks led to the establishment of border posts in Turkestan. As a result, the working conditions of customs control became more complicated with the outbreak of the Civil War, when a large number of border guards and customs officers were mobilized for the war.

During the war, duties were increased for all groups of imported goods, and the export of goods was banned. The length of Turkestan's borders made work difficult during inspections and required special care and effort to keep customs operations at a normal level. In September 1917, the formation of the Central Committee of the Trade Unions of Customs Officers regulated the customs affairs for a certain period of time until the establishment of the Post-Revolutionary Customs Duties Department. Involvement of military border guards in the civil war in Russia has led to an increase in unguarded guards and smuggling groups in border areas that are completely open and uncontrolled. Also, the difficult economic situation, lack of industry, food and basic necessities led to the spread of smuggling, mainly the majority of the border population was actively involved in this work.

During the military operations up to 1918, many foreign trade and customs archival documents on the history of Turkestan were lost [1.50-54]. The analysis of sources shows that the government has established state and cooperative wholesale warehouses in order to eliminate the internal market system and distribute products properly [2.11]. In total, the Turkestan Customs Administration covers the area from the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea to the Persian-Afghan-Western border, including 29 customs offices: 6 of them are 1st level customs, 6 of them are 2nd level customs, 15 of them are customs posts and 2 of them are posts.

The tense political situation in the country and the financial crisis of the current government in Turkestan failed to establish a centralized customs system in a timely

manner. The unsatisfactory condition of the border posts and the fact that the guards and customs officers were not paid for months led them to engage in illegal activities. According to the archival documents, in particular, about the events at the Khivaabad customs point of the Turkmen department of the III category, the commander of the 30th border brigade of the 4th division - "Border brigades have been committing a lot of offenses lately. The guards caught the smuggled goods and resold them independently ... The goal and dream of every border guard was to catch the smugglers and extort money from them ... Soon the border guards lost their trust ... Due to the fact that their salaries are not paid for months or even years, they smuggle goods under various conditions, while in other places they are legally detained and extorted under the pressure of confiscation..."[3.78] – such reports clearly show the situation of that period. Sometimes, border guards begin to seize foodstuffs (rice, wheat, raisins, tea) from the market for domestic use under the pretext of smuggling [4.7]. The reason for this was the right to search up to 7 versts from the border area.

While the term smuggling was seen as an act contrary to the financial interests of the state during Tsarist Russia, it was first defined during the Soviet era. In particular, the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR of December 29, 1917, the import and export of goods without the permission of the Department of Foreign Trade of the Commissariat of Trade and Industry, illegal customs clearance, In the "Customs Regulations" of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of December 12, 1924 [5] was recognized as smuggling and was the basis for liability in the movement of goods, valuables, property and all kinds of items across the state border outside or through customs offices, but concealed from customs control. According to the documents, in 1919, on the basis of the resolution of the RSFSR "On the establishment of a monopoly of foreign trade relations", the competent authorities with foreign countries and their trade enterprises [6.63]. The introduction of a foreign trade monopoly has fueled mass smuggling. In particular, products with a state monopoly (cotton and cotton products, leather, wool, silkworms, tobacco, bread and wheat, tea) [7.30] imported, the process of smuggling livestock out has increased significantly. While the annual export of various goods from Turkestan amounted to 10 million rubles, 64.4% of these smuggled goods were settled in foreign currencies. Up to 80% of the most expensive karakul leather in Bukhara was shipped to India via Iran and Afghanistan, and

then to London [8.71]. Strict penalties were sometimes imposed for smugglers smuggling opium in addition to food (mainly through the Hargos customs post) [9.56].

Persons caught with illegal contraband goods at or near the border were taken to the nearest customs office by a security guard operating in the area. A statement is drawn up by a customs officer (head or deputy head) and contains the following information: time and place of the declaration, the names of the guards who caught the offenders, by whom the customs regulations, where and when the violation was detected, the name of the owner of the goods, the name and patronymic of the owner, where the person lives, the name of the goods, the total weight, as well as the guard and the owner of the goods[10]. At the end of the comment, the signatures of the participants who made the protocol (full name instead of the signature of the literate locals) or a thumbprint are printed. Smuggling cases have been resolved administratively or judicially. The protocol drawn up at the customs office was sent to the courts. If the defendant is often fined administratively, that is, in addition to the confiscation of goods, twice the value of the goods[11.8-9]. In district people's courts, smuggling was punishable by confiscation of goods, fines, arrest, and imprisonment [12,12-13]. In administrative cases, those who were dissatisfied with the verdict, on the advice of the Bar Association, within one month from the date of publication of the decision, sent their complaints against the decisions of the customs authorities to the General Directorate of Customs Control of Turkestan[13.16].

The transition to a new economic policy, the role of the customs service as a tax authority has increased, the legislation on smuggling has been amended. In January 1922, the Law on Smuggling was passed, which established new penalties for smuggling, and in the summer of 1922, the government established a new procedure for the sale of smuggled goods and a new system for the distribution of proceeds from the sale of smuggled goods. Under the newly established order, the Soviet government took decisive economic, political, and administrative measures to curb smuggling. In the amount of 1/5 of the total value of the property confiscated during the arrest for rewarding customs officers fighting smuggling groups [14.10] were entitled to a bonus or otherwise 20 per cent of the confiscated goods[15.296].

Conclusion

In conclusion, by the end of the 1920s, the state had become increasingly involved in industrial activities, gradually nationalizing almost all enterprises. Private ownership of land was abolished, and foreign trade was monopolized. The state controlled almost all spheres of activity, created an administrative and bureaucratic apparatus, introducing the administrative order of management. Against the background of foreign trade monopolies, the legislation has also changed. There have been drastic changes in customs legislation in the direction of strengthening control over the transportation of goods and the implementation of decisions on the state monopoly on foreign trade.

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IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF SIMULTANEOUS TYMPANOPLASTY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PURULENT OTITIS MEDIA

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Abstract: The problem of surgical treatment and rehabilitation of patients suffering from chronic suppurative otitis media remains one of the most urgent in modern otiatrics, since there are often unsatisfactory outcomes of existing methods of both sanitizing and reconstructive functional interventions.

Keywords: suppurative otitis media, tympanoplasty, flap.

The Main Findings and Results: to improve the efficiency of surgical treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media.

Material and Methods: We examined 40 patients with a diagnosis of chronic suppurative otitis media, all patients underwent clinical, laboratory, instrumental and otomicroscopic examinations.

Mechanical crushing of the auricular tragus auto cartilage by compression preserves its structure and supporting properties while increasing the plasticity of the material, which allows it to be successfully used in tympanoplasty. The degree of destruction of the cartilage of the tragus of the auricle depends on the compression force (in the range from 1 to 5 kN for 2 minutes), but not on the duration of mechanical action (2 kN for 2 minutes to 1 hour). The optimal mode of destruction of the cartilage of the tragus of the auricle for the purpose of its subsequent use during tympanoplasty is compression with a force of 2 - 2.5 kN for 2 minutes. Determination of the level of proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and IL-

8 in the middle ear cavity in the preoperative period, along with clinical signs of remission of the inflammatory process, makes it possible to obtain a more reliable prognosis of the engraftment of a nontympanic flap in the postoperative period. In patients with zero or very low local levels of IL-1 β and IL-8, the degree of flap alteration is significantly lower, and the level of engraftment, respectively, is significantly higher than in patients with detectable levels of both cytokines and any of them. A positive significant correlation was found between the levels of IL-1 β and IL-8, indicating the general patterns of development of inflammatory reactions in the middle ear cavity and indirectly confirming the bacterial nature of the pathological process. Local application of the drug "Betaleukin" in the postoperative period after tympanoplasty can shorten the time of engraftment of a nontympanic flap. The reduction in the engraftment time is from 4 days (with the first degree of engraftment of the nontympanic flap) to 10 days (with the third degree of engraftment). The use of the drug "Bestim" in the postoperative period after tympanoplasty significantly improved the process of engraftment of a nontympanic flap. With the systemic administration of Bestim, the first degree of graft engraftment was observed 2 times more often compared with the comparison group. The nature of the Bestim effect and the degree of graft engraftment did not depend on the preoperative local level of IL-1 β and IL-8 in the middle ear cavity. During reconstructive operations on the middle ear in order to increase the volume of the tympanic cavity, it is advisable to use crushed cartilage of the auricular tragus placed over canal of the facial nerve. For the preparation of crash cartilage, it is advisable to use the material obtained during the operation, subjected to uniform mechanical stress using a hand press with a force of 2-2.5 kN for 2 minutes. In the preoperative period before tympanoplasty, it is advisable to assess the local levels of proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and IL-8 in order to predict the

engraftment of a nontympanic flap. The presence of IL-1 (3 and / or IL-8 in washes from the middle ear cavity in concentrations from zero, worsens the engraftment prognosis and requires additional sanitation of the middle ear cavity in the preoperative period and the use of the Bestim immunomodulator in the postoperative period. ip (drug "Betaleukin") in the form of ear drops with a concentration of the drug 5 ng / ml for 7 days, 23 drops in the external auditory canal The use of the drug "Betaleukin" is especially indicated for the 2nd and 3rd degrees of engraftment of a nontympanic flap. To improve engraftment of a nontympanic flap and in the postoperative period after tympanoplasty, systemic administration of the drug "Bestim" intramuscularly 1 time per day at a dose of 0.1 mg is advisable, starting from 1 day after the operation. The use of "Bestim" is especially indicated in cases of detection of proinflammatory cytokines IL-1R and IL-8 in washes from the middle ear cavity before surgery.

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STUDY OF THE ANATOMY GENYANTRUMS AFTER THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WALLS OF ORBIT

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Abstract: The last decades have been marked by the widespread introduction of innovative technologies for the intravital study of various anatomical structures of the human supporting apparatus. At the same time, methods of visualization of the facial bone skeleton and its soft skeleton have received significant development.

Keywords: maxillary sinus, bone defects, cartilage.

Aim Of The Study: to anatomically substantiate the technique of filling the defect of the anterior wall of the maxillary sinus.

Material and methods: in the observation there were 30 patients with various defects of the maxillary sinus and orbit, they underwent clinical, anamnestic, laboratory instrumental, radiological, such as 3D X-ray and CT examination.

Results and discussion: The results obtained on the replacement of the anterior wall of the maxillary sinus with two types of allografts can be used in clinical practice in the development of surgical methods for reconstructing the walls of the paranasal sinuses and restorative operations on the bones of the facial skull.

The data obtained on the age, gender, and variant variability of the thickness of the anterior wall of the maxillary sinus, as well as the depth, shape and topography of the fossa canine contribute to an individual approach in planning the technique of surgical interventions in the maxillary sinus and the choice of biomaterial to replace the created bone defect.

Technologies have been developed for replenishing a trepanation defect with an allogeneic cartilage graft in patients with an anterior wall of the sinus maxillaris of more than 1.5 mm and in the presence of a great depth (5.5 - 9.1 mm) and a wide canine fossa (more than 73.5%).

An improved technique for filling a bone defect in the anterior wall of the upper junction with demineralized bone allograft with its thickness less than 1 mm and with a shallow depth (0.3 - 3.9 mm) and narrow shape (up to 59.2%) of the canine fossa.

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