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CHEMICAL SCIENCE

DETERMINATION OF CYCLOARTAN COMPOUNDS ON PAPER AND THIN LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY

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Annotation. This thesis is currently written about the detection of cycloartan compounds using paper chromatography and thin layer chromatography as a simple and easy way to clean and separate substances.

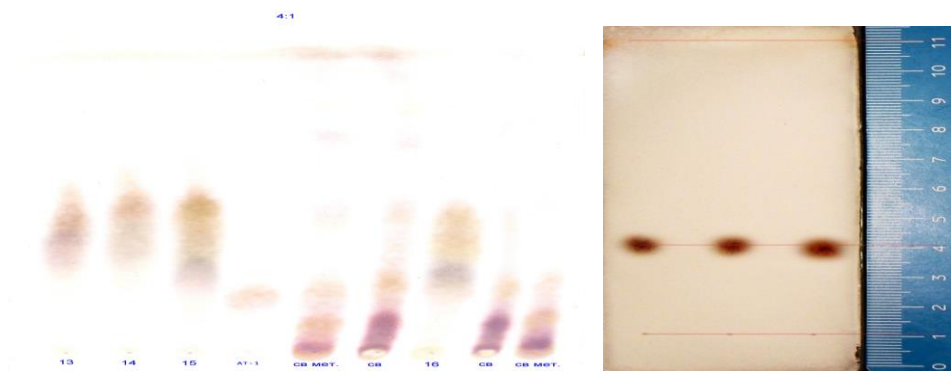
Keywords. Chromatographic analysis, silicagel, paper chromatography, solvent, adsorbent, thin-layer chromatography.

It is one of the methods of purification, separation and detection of substances chromatographic analysis. Natural compounds are in the form of compounds. Separating and identifying them from each other poses little difficulty. In such cases, the use of chromatography is effective. The adsorption process takes place along with the separation process for currently widely used paper and thin-layer chromatography. Aluminum oxide and silicagel used as adsorbents in chromatography of cycloartan compounds.

Paper chromatography is one of the simplest, easiest, and least expensive ways to detect organic compounds. In paper chromatography, the paper is always an adsorbed water-insoluble solvent (non-absorbable phase), while the absorbing solvent (absorbing phase) is a mixture of organic solvents or solvents pre-saturated with water. A few drops of the test solution mixture or a substance likely to be present in the mixture are dropped onto the chromatographic paper and dried. It is then placed in a special hermetic chamber containing solvent. The solvent is prepared in different

proportions depending on which class the substance represents. For example, for carbohydrates, n-butanol, acetic acid and water (4: 1: 5), n-butanol, acetone, water (2: 7: 1), n-butanol, pyridine and water (6: 4: 3) ethyl acetate, pyridine and water (2: 1: 2) were used. When the solution is absorbed into the paper and raised to a certain height, the chromatogram is taken from the chamber and the upper limit (melting front) where the melt reaches is determined. The chromatogram is then dried and treated with specially selected solvents. For example, when a 3% solution of carbohydrates n-anisidine in butanol was applied with a solution of 0.4 g of o-toluidine and 0.5 g of salicylic acid in 10 ml of ethanol, each component of the carbohydrate mixture was stained in different proportions. The determined R_f dimension is compared with the table for pure substances, which corresponds to a pure substance. However, due to the fact that the use of R_f depends on the system, temperature, type of paper and other factors, chromatographic analysis is carried out in the presence of certain substances - "witnesses".

Thin layer chromatography. This type of chromatography is similar to paper chromatography. In the end, in the method of chromatographic separation of the mixture, all the finely ground substances - alumina, silica gel and others - are used to form a thin layer. To do this, the adsorbents are applied on a small piece of glass with plates with an aluminum patch and silicagel. The adsorbent selected for the preparation of a thin-layer chromatographic plate and 5% gypsum is mixed with water in a porcelain vessel in a ratio of 1: 2, the mixture is placed on a glass surface and a thin layer is formed. It was then dried and activated at room temperature and then at 110 ° C in a drying oven for about half an hour. The thin layer prepared in this way adheres well to the glass surface and can be used in any case for chromatography.



Picture - 1 Application of thin-layer chromatography (Left glass plate chromatography, right lip chromatography)

A solution of the test substance is drawn on the prepared thin layer and chromatography is performed in a certain solution, depending on the group of the substance in the solution and its properties. Compared to the method of paper chromatography, the separation of substances is carried out faster. The convenience of thin-layer chromatography makes it possible to select the remaining adsorbent and quickly prepare and chromatograph and test the substance. In addition, it is possible to separate the surface of a separate substance separated from the mixture by chromatography in a thin layer and analyze it after extraction. Therefore, in recent years, thin-layer chromatography is widely used in the testing of synthetic and natural compounds.

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ECONOMY SCIENCE

BUSINESS IN UZBEKISTAN - EASY AND SIMPLE

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Resume: This article describes the work on optimizing the process of rendering public services in Uzbekistan. In particular, the work done to promote business in obtaining public services.

Keywords: public services, public services system, optimization, public services centers, business registration.

One of the key tasks facing Uzbekistan today is the implementation of a consistently high growth of the national economy, attracting investments in the regions, and maximizing the entrepreneurial activity among the population. Knowingly, the necessary conditions for this is the creation of a favorable investment climate.

In this regard, a number of reforms are being carried out in the country aimed at simplifying procedures and reducing the time for processing documents and their number.

The costs of obtaining them are also being reduced. In particular, the creation of a new organization – the Public Services Agency under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic, contributed to this.

A new form of public service provision

In less than 2 years, Public service centers have become an effective point of contact between citizens and government bodies. For today 201 of them are

opened in the republic – in each district and city center. They provide more than hundred public services to both legal entities and individuals.

More than 30 services are intended for potential investors in various business sectors. Among them are registration and re-registration of business entities, the provision of cadastral services, coordination of project documentation, licensing of various fields of activity and others.

Main tasks of the Agency include in themselves provision of prompt, affordable and transparent public services. The ideal model is a minimum of time and maximum convenience for citizens and businesses, obtaining the necessary documents quickly, without unnecessary red tape and bureaucratic delays.

The Public Services Agency has a key position in the implementation and realization of the reforms facing the aim of renewing republic.

At the center of reforms

Today, special attention is paid for improving the position of Uzbekistan in various prestigious world ratings. For example, the Government and the Head of state have adopted relevant regulatory documents aimed to increase the rating of the state in the annual report “Doing Business”, published by the World Bank.

Rating “Doing Business” consists of 11 estimation indicators. The very first and key indicator for the business sphere is an indicator “Starting a business”.

The first step into the world of entrepreneurship begins with the Public Service Centers - this is the place where the business registration takes place. Therefore, the task of improving positions on this indicator are assigned to Public Services Agency under the Ministry of Justice. According to the results of the Doing-Business-2018 report, Uzbekistan ranks 12 out of 190 position of economic systems in the terms of the indicator of registration of entrepreneurs.

Today, due to creation of a special automated system, it is possible to register a business in the Public services centers in just 15-20 minutes. In addition, this procedure can be performed remotely – online. For stimulating and encouraging citizens to use electronic public services, various benefits and discounts were

introduced in making payments. For example, when entity trying to register a business online 90% of the established state fee amount is paid. A huge work is being done in Uzbekistan for simplification the process of doing business.

For instance, the opportunity of opening a bank account simultaneously within the process of state registration of a business in a few minutes is also a good example of the job made in this area. For comparison, earlier this procedure took 1 business day.

For opening a current account, it was necessary to contact one of the branches of a commercial bank and provide a number of documents:

- application for opening a bank account;
- samples of signatures and impressions of seals;
- constituent documents of the enterprise;
- an identity document of a person vested with the right to sign;
- a document confirming registration with the tax authorities;
- certificate of state registration;
- decision on the appointment of the director and accountant.

And only after providing these documents, a bilateral agreement of opening a bank account with the bank can be concluded.

This procedure is greatly simplified by the Public Services Agency. Now it is possible to open a bank account in national and foreign currency simultaneously with the registration of a business entity. The applicant fills out a questionnaire and in the process of state registration selects the desired branch of a commercial bank. At the same time, the conclusion of an agreement of opening a bank account occurs by accepting a public offer through the Automated system of registration and state registration of business entities. In total, this process takes no more than 30 minutes together with the business registration procedure. This service was launched in March of the current year. For this short period, about 10 thousand applications have already been received simultaneously to open a bank account in the process of state registration. 30% of applications were submitted electronically via the fo.birdarcha.uz platform.

For information, in Georgia owing the 2nd place in the Doing business rating by the indicator “Starting a business” a similar system of simultaneous state registration and opening a bank account is introduced. Much work has been done to eliminate the bureaucratic components that have arisen in business registration sphere. For example, on March 1, 2019, the requirement of state bodies and other organizations to stamp the documents or to certify documents with a seal by business entities was canceled. Along with this, measures were taken to eradicate the practice of certifying the corresponding forms and forms with the seal of business entities.

The reliability of a business partner is one of the main conditions for a successful business.

Therefore, based on the best practices of the British organization “Companies House”, an open platform for the all entrepreneurs has been launched as part of a joint project with the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As a result, investors and other business entities have the opportunity to get the necessary information about a future business partner online. Information is available on the name of the company, the date of registration, the size of the authorized capital, as well as names of the founders. It should be noted that now the platform has a global search function for various criteria (by name, location, type of activity, etc.).

Verification of a business partner will help to ensure its integrity and professionalism, thereby allowing entrepreneurs to avoid the facts of fraud and cooperation, which can cause losses.

Soon, information on registered obligations, arrest or other restrictions, leasing obligations will be available on my.gov.uz portal. Today, the Public Services Agency under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan has launched the necessary processes for the speedy implementation of these tasks.

It should also be noted that the mandatory requirements for the size of the authorized capital of a legal entity were canceled. This suggests that now the size of the authorized capital can be limited only by licensing requirements.

The current political situation in the country gives good chances for accelerated development of business and entrepreneurship, successful investment in long-term investment projects. For this purpose, entrepreneurs are provided with the necessary benefits and preferences for the effective conduct of business. Administrative processes are simplified.

The most important reforms already implemented for the benefit of entrepreneurship development in Uzbekistan are listed above. Of course, the work of the Public Services Agency in this direction will continue, and we will try to create the most comfortable environment for creating and running a business.

HISTORY SCIENCE

THE PILGRIMAGE AND TRADITIONS OF JIZZAKH VALLEY RELATING TO CHILLAX

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Resume. This article reveals the worldview of the local population and the traditions that have survived to this day on the basis of ethnosociological research and comparative analysis of the chilla-related sacred shrines and shrines of the Jizzakh valley.

Keywords: Jizzakh valley, microethnographic region, sacred pilgrimage and shrine, sitting in chillax, keeping chillax, chilton, kirkchilton.

The cultural heritage, traditions and customs of Uzbek nations are not only the remained monuments from history to us but only the component of all spiritual wealth and the great award of the intelligence and thought of humanbeing. People take spiritual nourishment and power in valuable heritage remaining from their ancestors and lean on them like tree grows by drinking water and nourishing from its roots in the ground. Each nation and country uses the heritage, practice, historical lessons, behavior, counsels and instructions relating to education from created by their ancestors and they cannot live without them.

Just as pilgrimages and shrines influence the formation of the Uzbek mentality, according to the theory of ethnology and cultural anthropology, they are formed over thousands of years as a result of a combination of biological, geographical, economic, linguistic and cultural factors.

The most interesting thing is that the historical development can change its function because of coming important evolvement impact to traditional society of all factors. Pilgrimages that are, sacred shrines serve for people as factors giving spiritual nourishment in the far historical processes and as sacred places for reflecting general beliefs on the basis of real benefits.

Just as other historical and ethnographic regions of Uzbekistan, the Jizzakh valley is a unique and important microethnographic region due to its convenient geographical location for thousands of years and its situation at the crossroads of ancient caravan routes, the valley can be considered as a place where very different cultures and traditions are intertwined and harmonized. According to this, “*sitting in the chillax*” and “*keeping the chillax*” is spread among population of the valley of Jizzakh about its pilgrimages.

It is one of the Islamic (chillax sitting) and Islamic interpretation (chillax keeping) customs performed in the valley shrines and is widely performed in accordance with international Islamic traditions. At first step, a person who has entered the true path of religion (Sufi, murid, murshid) must keep a chillax for forty days, where he often recites Surah Ya-seen. The sources say “Whoever recites Surah Ya-seen when enters the shrines, Allah will give then relief on that day, what is there will be good for him”¹.

Informants say that in the past, chillax ceremonies were usually carried out in khanaqahs, mosques, mausoleums, chillax rooms and similar places. That is, the pilgrim prayed in these places for 40, 20 or 7 days, following these practices, with sincere faith and sincerity². In the process of “sitting chillax”, the human psyche is more quickly purified if the actions associated with it are performed in secluded places, such as a lonely house, khanaqah, mausoleum, mosque, cave, chillax room, under sacred trees, on sacred springs or on sacred hills. It is noted that in the choice of such desolate places, one’s imagination is enriched, and one’s faith is strengthened

¹ Shaykh Muhammad Sodiq Muhammad Yusuf. Zikr ahliidan surang... – P. 222.

²Writings of fields.Yangiobod region Chilmahram ota, Zamin region Garbaba shrine and Farish region Teshiktosh chillaxroom. 2017 year.

by being left alone in such places. Khilvatkhona, its entrance and exitance places should be narrow and dark³.

However, according to the Islamic tradition of Sufis and murid, the murid prayed for 40 days and the residences of great Sufis, such as Ahmad Yassavi in Turkestan and Bakhovuddin Nakshband near Bukhara, had separate rooms for chillax⁴. In addition, critically ill patients are often chilled by relatives. In this process, the person sitting next to them is required to recite Surah Ya-seen of the Qur'an forty times a day. Such cases, which have survived among the local population, have come to the present day according to international Islamic traditions.

The next practice of “chillax keeping”, which is interpreted as Islamic among the population of the valley, but retains the appearance of ancient religious beliefs, is practiced in the following cases:

- Keeping the chillax in order to get mental strength. The handshake is closed for 3 days (only sitting in a dark place without seeing anyone at home or in the chillax room) and do open for 3 days (can go out but does not shake hands with anyone) chillax is supported by their relatives;
- Keeping chillax of new bride – grooms (such as, not being alone of bride - grooms in the dark of the day and not staying another place);
- Chillax that is keeping by new born baby and his mother (new born baby and mother is kept from strangers and not staying lonely);
- Chillax that is keeping when one of the member of the family passed away.

Turkish people have long held chillax ceremonies, saying “the chillax period has been given attention in the family since the birth of a child. The postpartum period of 6-8 weeks is considered to be the chillax period after the birth of the baby. According to the tradition, the mother and baby should not leave the house for 40 days, nobody should enter the house with child and the lights should not be turned off in the chilly house.

³ Writings of fields. Jizzakh region, Qirqchilton shrine. 2014 year.

⁴ Islam // information. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan encyclopedia, 1989. – P. 276.

Keeping chillax by the population of the valley is carried out at home and in separate places in the shrines. Today there are chillax rooms in Chilmahram ota, Gorbobo, Kirkchilton and Teshiktosh shrines. While observing, the first three days of “chillax keeping for spiritual strength” were kept in the chillax in the shrines⁵. Such ceremonies are performed mainly in the sacred shrines associated with the “Chiltons”.

Chilton (*Persian-Tajik* “Chihilton”) – according to religious beliefs, the legendary 40 spirits with supernatural powers or “forty people”, are invisible, inseparable mythical creatures⁶. According to a popular legend, “...there are chiltons on earth. There’s a week that stands out from the rest. There are also high-ranking sitans among them. On top of this, Qutbi Abdal is great. When the pole dies, one of the sitans is chosen as the pole, one of the weeks is chosen instead of the sitans, one of the chiltons is added to the weeks, and one of the righteous people on earth is found and joined to the chiltons. Their numbers will not be less until the day of Judgement. These are called rijulul unseen. It is said that the prayers of these baroque people grow up and many people find the right way⁷. The same narration is preserved in the views on the appearance of the Chilmahram ota shrine inside the cemetery on the southern bank of the Bayatsay in Yangiabad district.⁸.

Opinions about Kirkchilton and Malik ota shrine in Sharof Rashidov district of the region are directly connected with chiltons. According to the informants, ceremonies related to sitting in a chillax or keeping a chillax are held in the area of these shrines, and the majority of pilgrims are people who have recovered from this

⁵Writings of field. Yangiobod region Chilmahram ota, Zamin region Garbaba shrine and Farish region Teshiktosh chillaxroom. 2017 year.

⁶The definition dictionary of the Uzbek language. – Tashkent: UzME, 2008. T.4. – P. 485.

⁷History of Hazrat Bashir. Sharofnoma Foundation. –Tashkent, 1994.–B. 67.

⁸ Writings of field. Yangiobod region Chilmahram ota, Zamin region Garbaba shrine and Farish region Teshiktosh chillaxroom. 2016 year.

place.⁹ They say they make their problems easier by following the chillax practices for forty days¹⁰.

Also, the views on the shrine "Forty Chilton" in Bakhmal district state that the forty brothers fought here against the enemy and disappeared. Due to the number of missing brothers and the coordination of the local population with supernatural forces, the locals associate them with the Kirkchiltons.¹¹

Such views were formed as a result of the belief in forty good spirits who were kind to people, honest, pure, courageous, invisible, and in the literature these chiltons were sometimes embodied in the image of men and sometimes in the form of legends about "disappeared" and "invisible people"¹². Another characteristic feature of the Forty Chilton shrine in Bakhmal is that mentally ill people with skin diseases come there for treatment. Patients of this type come with their relatives and slaughter the animal and rub its blood on the stones and then prepare and distribute the food.

The ceremonies associated with the Chiltons, if we analyze the shrines, embody traces of the ancient beliefs of the people, various rituals, and are preserved in the form of remnants of the values inherited from the ancestors of the people of the valley. Sacred shrines and ceremonies associated with Chiltons are located in different parts of the country (including the Fergana Valley, Khorezm oasis, Bukhara region, southern Uzbekistan)¹³, which are unique due to factors such as lifestyle and religious beliefs of the local population.

In summary, as a result of the study of Islamic rituals, customs and its rules in the shrines of the oasis, these ceremonies were formed in connection with Islam or on the basis of Islamic views, and they are based on international Islamic traditions,

⁹ Sitting in a chilla is a time spent in solitude with Allah in order to cultivate the nafs and purify the soul. There is no set time for this. But sitting for forty days is a tradition. Therefore, the words "chilla" and the Arabic word "arbain" (forty), derived from the Persian "chehil", which means "forty", are used. In ancient times, shrines had separate rooms for chilling.

¹⁰ Field records. Ravot village of Jizzakh district. 2016.

¹¹ Field records. Kirkqishloq village of Bakhmal district. Shrine of Kirchilton. 2017.

¹² Andreev M. Chiltans in Central Asian Beliefs (V.V. Bartold). – Tashkent, 1927. - P.

Basilov V. Chiltan. Myths of the peoples of the world. T. 2. –M.: Soviet Encyclopedia, 1992. - P. 629.

¹³ Abdulahatov N. Shrines and shrines of the Fergana Valley. Historical and ethnological research (on the example of Fergana region): Tar.fan.nom dis. – Tashkent, 2006. –135 p.; Abidova Z. Shrines and shrines of Khorezm oasis (historical-ethnological research): Tar. fortune teller doc. (PhD) ... dis. –Tashkent, 2018. - 174 p.; History of Hazrat Bashir. Sharofnoma Foundation. - Tashkent: Ma'orif, 1991. –P. 67; Jo'raev M., Saidova R. Legends of Bukhara. - Tashkent: People's Heritage Publishing House named after A. Qodiriy, 2002. - P. 42.

rules and centuries-old evolved through rituals passed down from ancestors to generations.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE FORMATION OF THE IMAM AL-BUKHARI COMPLEX IN THE PAYARIK DISTRICT OF THE SAMARKAND REGION

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Annotation: The article provides historical facts of the development of the Imam al-Bukhari complex, as well as examples of urban development of the village and its environment.

Аннотация: В статье приводятся исторические факты развития комплекса Имама ал-Бухари, а также даны примеры по градостроительному усовершенствованию посёлка и его окружающей среды.

Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari was born on July 20, 810 in Bukhara. Al-Bukhari's father died at a young age and was raised by his mother. From an early age, he was intelligent, quick-witted and enthusiastic about enlightenment and with great interest mastered various sciences, especially the science of hadith. From the age of ten, he read and memorized the hadiths that he had heard from various storytellers in his homeland. In 825, sixteen-year-old al-Bukhari, together with his mother and brother Ahmad, went to Hijaz, visited the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, lived in Hijaz for six years and deepened his knowledge of the hadith in Damascus, Cairo, Basra, Kufa and Baghdad, where he studies hadith, as well as the science of fiqh from famous scientists, participates in scientific discussions and lectures with great scientists and teaches students. Most of Imam al-Bukhari's life was spent in other countries in exile. He said: "I have been to Egypt, Damascus,

Mesopotamia twice and in Basra four times. "I lived in Hijaz for six years, and I don't know how many times I traveled to Baghdad and Kufa."

Returning from abroad, Imam al-Bukhari began to teach hadith to many students and scholars in his native Bukhara. Many people respected him, but some jealous, angry people hated al-Bukhari. As a result, the relations of al-Bukhari with the emir of Bukhara Khalid ibn Ahmad al-Zuhali were broken due to the jealous actions. Amir obeyed the rebels and ordered al-Bukhari to leave the city. Then Al-Bukhari went to Samarkand, where he lived for some time in the village of Hartang with his students and relatives, became seriously ill and died at the age of 60 in 256 hegras (September 1, 870 MS).



The Al-Bukhari Mausoleum in the village of Hartang was renovated in the 1960s by craftsmen from many regions of Uzbekistan. Since then, this mausoleum has been revered as one of the most magnificent, prosperous and beautiful shrines, and has become popular as a sacred shrine for Muslims and all visitors.

In 1974, on the initiative of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, our country celebrated the 1200th anniversary of the scientist with the participation of representatives of the entire Islamic world.

In 1998, by decree of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.Karimov, the mausoleum of the great hadith scholar was reconstructed on the occasion of its 1225th anniversary.



People from all over the world visit Imam Al-Bukhari and step on this premises.

During the visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev on March 17-18, 2018, they were instructed to create a world center for Islamic civilization of the memorial complex of Imam Al-Bukhari, to create the necessary conditions for pilgrims on a wider scale. It was decided to build a memorial complex of Imam Al-Bukhari with a large two-story dome that meets modern requirements. In addition, the construction of the Islamic International Science Center and the Hadith School will play an important role in the development of the Islamic Center. The head of state emphasized the need for the development of tourism, the construction of service facilities and hotels for the cultural recreation of tourists, as well as the need to develop a draft master plan for the Hartang urban-type settlement. By order of the Prime Minister of 05/07/2018. State Unitary Enterprise “UzshaharsozlikLITI” has began developing a project for joint planning of the master plan of the urban-type village “Hartang” in the Payarik district of the Samarkand region.



The Payarik district was formed on September 29, 1926 with a regional center. Payarik district is located in the eastern part of Samarkand region, it borders in the northeast with the Jizzakh region, in the southeast and south with Dzhambay, in the west with Akdarya, in the west and northwest with Ishtihonsky districts. The distance from the center of Samarkand region to the district center is 45 km. The 4K-505 regional motorway, which is the only intersection of the urban-type Hartang settlement, runs in the direction of Akdarya, technical category III, from the southwest to the northeast to Dahbed and Dzhambay. The width of the street is 50.0 m, the asphalt section is 15 m. On both sides of the street, 1- and 2-story individual residential buildings and administrative, commercial facilities have been built.

Hartang is an urban-type settlement located in the southern part of the Payarik district.

The main idea of the architectural and functional layout of the master plan is to expand the territory of the memorial complex of Imam Al-Bukhari and the placement of premises for pilgrims.



The construction of a new hadith school and the Imam Al-Bukhari International Science Center in the memorial complex in the urban village of Hartang will open up great opportunities for tourists and pilgrims to visit, as well as learn more about it.

They enter the complex through the middle gate. The entrance is surrounded by a mosque on the left and a gallery with columns on the right. Right at the entrance through the gate is the mausoleum of Imam Al-Bukhari, rectangular 9x9 meters in plan and 17 meters high.



The majestic mausoleum of the scientist, located in the village of Hartang, is revered as one of the most prosperous and beautiful shrines and is known as a sacred shrine for Muslims and all visitors.

The article presents historical facts on the development of the complex and its development at the present stage.

The above historical facts were recommended for the application of new, modern and understandable directions in the urban planning system during the development of the Imam al-Bukhari complex. It is also necessary to develop a system of social services in the complex. We recommend building an innovative hotel complex for the social services sector of the Imam al-Bukhari complex, which will create new jobs for the population living in the village.

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MATHEMATICS SCIENCE

APPLICATIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF FUNCTION LIMIT FOR SOLVING APPLIED PROBLEMS AND EXAMPLES OF CALCULATING REMARKABLE LIMITS

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Abstract. This article shows the relevance of the use of mathematical methods in solving practical problems, solving one problem in economics, as well as examples of calculating the first and second great limits.

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада математик методларни амалий масалаларни ечишда куллашнинг долзарблиги курсатилиб, иқтисодиёт фанидан битта масала, ҳамда биринчи ва иккинчи ажойиб лимитларни ҳисоблашга оид мисоллар ечиб курсатилган.

Аннотация. В данной статье показана актуальность использования математических методов при решении практических задач, решении одной проблемы в экономике, а также приведены примеры расчета первого и второго замечательных пределов.

The concepts of the limit of a function - the mathematical apparatus "limit" has quite a lot of applications for solving various applied problems from the course of mathematics, physics, applied mechanics, economics, etc. Concepts such as a certain

integral, a curvilinear integral, multiple integrals from a course of mathematics are introduced using the limit of a function.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, deputies of the Oliy Majlis and the upper house, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev set the tasks for higher education workers and employees of the Academy of Sciences to develop such areas of science as mathematics, biology and geology.

From the appeal of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev it follows that higher education workers paid due attention to the development of the connection between higher education and production, that is, graduates of higher educational institutions were able to apply their knowledge at the university to solve various problems and problems encountered in production.

When fulfilling the task set by President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev for higher education workers, it follows that mathematics' teachers should pay attention to teaching students so that they can personally use the mathematical "apparatus" to solve problems that they encounter when teaching mathematics at school or at production.

In this article, we will consider the solution of a problem from an economics course and some examples for calculating the first and second remarkable limits that have a direct application of the mathematical apparatus in solving various applied problems, for example, when solving a problem from an economic course, which we will give below, the second remarkable limit is applied .

Consider an example of the application of the concept of the limit of function in economic calculations.

Consider an ordinary financial transaction: lending the amount S_0 with the condition that the amount S_T will be returned after a period of time T . We determine the value of r relative growth by the formula $r = \frac{S_T - S_0}{S_0}$ (1)

Relative growth can be expressed as a percentage by multiplying the resulting r value by 100.

From the formula (1) it is easy to determine the value S_T : $S_T = S_0(1+r)$.

When calculating long-term loans that span several full years, use the compound interest scheme. It consists in the fact that if in the 1st year the sum S_0 increases $(1+r)$ times, then in the second year the sum $S_1 = S_0(1+r)$ increases $(1+r)$ times, that is, $S_2 = S_0(1+r)^2$. Similarly, $S_3 = S_0(1+r)^3$. From the above examples, we can derive a general formula for calculating the growth of the amount over n years when calculated according to the compound interest scheme: $S_n = S_0(1+r)^n$.

In financial calculations, schemes are used where compound interest is accrued several times a year. Moreover, the annual rate r and the number of charges for the year k are specified. As a rule, accruals are made at regular intervals, that is, the length of each interval T_k is $\frac{1}{k}$ part of the year. Then for a period of T years (here T is not necessarily an integer), the sum S_T is calculated by the formula $S_T = S_0\left(1 + \frac{r}{k}\right)^m$.

(2)

Here $m = \left\lfloor \frac{T}{T_k} \right\rfloor$ is the integer $\frac{T}{T_k}$ part of the number, which coincides with the number itself, if, for example, T is an integer.

Let the annual rate be r and n charges per year at equal intervals. Then, over a year, the sum S_0 increases to a value determined by the formula $S_1 = S_0\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^n$ (3)

In theoretical analysis and in the practice of financial activity, the concept of “continuously charged interest” is often found. In order to switch to a continuously calculated percentage, one must in the formulas (2) and (3) increase the numbers k and n , respectively (that is, direct k and n to infinity) and calculate what limit the functions S_T and S_1 will tend to. We apply this procedure to formula (3):

$$S_1^* = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_1 = S_0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^n = S_0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{r}} \right)^r = S_0 \left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{r}} \right\}^r$$

Note that the limit in braces coincides with the second remarkable limit. It follows that at the annual rate r at a continuously accrued interest, the sum S_0 for 1 year increases to the value S_1^* , which is determined from the formula

$$S_1^* = S_0 e^r. \quad (4)$$

Now let the amount S_0 be loaned with interest accrued n times a year at regular intervals. Let r_e denote the annual rate at which at the end of the year the sum S_0 increases to the value S_1^* from formula (4). In this case, we will say that r_e is the annual rate for calculating interest n times a year, equivalent to the annual percentage r for continuous accrual. From formula (3) we obtain

$$S_1^* = S_0 \left(1 + \frac{r_e}{n}\right)^n$$

Equating the right-hand sides of the last formula and formula (4), setting $T = 1$ in the last, we can derive the relations between r and r_e :

$$r = n \ln \left(1 + \frac{r_e}{n}\right), \quad r_e = n \left(e^{\frac{r}{n}} - 1\right).$$

These formulas are widely used in financial

calculations.

We note two so-called “remarkable limits” and examples on them.

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ The geometric meaning of this formula is that the line $y = x$ is tangent to the graph of the function $y = \sin x$ at the point $x = 0$.
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x)^{1/x} = e$ Here e is an irrational number, approximately equal to 2.71.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^2} = \left. \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\pi}{2} - x = \alpha \\ x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}; \alpha \rightarrow 0 \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \end{array} \right| = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)}{\alpha^2} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\alpha^2} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\alpha} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)^2 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x-2}\right)^{2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-2+1+2}{x-2}\right)^{2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-2+3}{x-2}\right)^{2x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x-2}\right)^{2x-1-3+3} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x-2}\right)^{\frac{2x-4}{3} \cdot 3+3} = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x-2}\right)^{\frac{x-2}{3}} \right]^6 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x-2}\right)^3 = e^6$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{\cos ecx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin x)^{1/\sin x} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x)^{1/x} = e$$

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MEDICINE SCIENCE

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT APHTHOUS STOMATITIS.

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The relevance of research. Modern social and medical studies show that in the health of the human population (including the dental), in recent decades, unfavorable trends persist. Despite numerous studies, both in our country and abroad, the etiology and pathogenesis of recurrent aphthous stomatitis remains unclear to the end. A significant increase in the prevalence of recurrent aphthous stomatitis, affecting from 20 to 60% of the population, is drawing attention to this serious problem of practical dentistry. Over the past 15 years, scientists around the world have done a great deal of research into the etiopathogenesis, prevalence, intensity of the course of RAS and have proposed various methods of treating this disease [1,3,5]. But in the end, it has not been conclusively established which factors contribute to the development of this disease, and which play a dominant role in the pathogenesis of RAS. Therefore, despite the large number of studies devoted to the etiopathogenesis of RAS, an additional research method for this pathology has not been developed. Moreover, there are certain contradictions in the interpretation of research results [2,7].

The etiology and pathogenesis of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis have not been fully elucidated. It has been established that a significant role in the pathogenesis of chronic inflammatory processes belongs to the state of the microbiocenosis of the oral mucosa [4,5]. His participation in the processes of

metabolism, vitamin synthesis, the formation of immune status and non-specific resistance has been proven.

Objective: To improve the methods of treatment and prevention by assessing the clinical condition of patients with RAS.

Material and research methods. The study included 106 patients with recurrent aphthous stomatitis. All patients underwent examination and received treatment at the Department of Therapeutic Dentistry of BSMI. In all patients, the frequency of exacerbation of RAS ranged from 1 to 4 or more relapses per year, the duration of the disease more than one year.

Patients were randomly selected during treatment. We examined 27 men (25.5%) and 79 women (74.5%) aged 18 to 53 years. The average age of the patients was 28.63 ± 1.14 years.

Results of the study. The distribution of patients depending on gender and age is presented in table 1.

Among the examined patients, 72.2% of cases (44 people) were women aged 18-29 years, among men, a greater number of requests - 17 (27.8% of cases) - were recorded in the same age group. In general, in all age groups, women were significantly more likely to see a dentist.

Table 1

Distribution of patients with RAS by age and gender

Age	Total patients		Men		Women	
	abs	%	abs	%	abs	%
18-29	61	57,5	17	27,8	44	72,2
30-39	37	34,9	9	24,3	28	75,7
40-49	6	5,6	1	16,7	5	83,3
50-59	2	1,9	0	0	2	100

Total	106	100	27	25,5	79	74,5
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The duration of the disease with recurrent aphthous stomatitis in patients participating in the study averaged 5.17 ± 0.38 years. 41 people suffered from RAS from 1 to 3 years. In 38 patients, the disease duration ranged from 3.1 to 5 years, in 12 people RAS was observed from 5.1 to 7 years, 15 patients suffered from the pathology under study for more than 7 years (table 3).

Table 2

Distribution of patients with RAS by disease duration

Age	Total patients		Men		Women	
	abs	%	abs	%	abs	%
1-3 years	41	38,7	14	34,1	27	65,9
3,1-5 years	38	35,8	9	23,7	29	76,3
5,1-7 years	12	11,3	0	0	12	100
7,1 and more	15	14,2	4	26,7	11	73,3

Among all examined men, the duration of the disease in 14 men ranged from 1 year to 3 years, in 9 male patients - from 3.1 years to 5 years, in 0% - from 5.1 years to 7 years, 4 men examined had a history of RAS of 7.1 years or more. In the group of patients with a disease duration from 5.1 years to 7 years, no men were registered.

In 27 women, the course of RAS ranged from 1 year to 3 years, the majority of women who participated in the studies (29 people) suffered from aphthous stomatitis from 3.1 years to 5 years, in 12 patients the duration of the disease ranged from 5.1 years to 7 years, in 11 women, RAS lasted 7.1 years or more.

The number of relapses in the history of patients under observation and having a diagnosis of recurrent aphthous stomatitis amounted to an average of 2.42 ± 0.22

times a year. In 50.9% of patients (54 people), the number of relapses was 1-2 times a year. Frequent manifestation (namely, 3-4 times a year) of RAS on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity of the examined patients was observed in 43 people (40.6% of cases), and 9 patients had a relapse rate of 5 or more per year (table 3).

Table 3**Patient history of RAS by history of relapse rate**

Age	Total patients		Men		Women	
	abs	%	abs	%	abs	%
1-2 times	54	50,9	13	24,1	41	75,9
3-4 times	43	40,6	12	27,9	31	72,1
5 and more times	9	8,5	2	22,2	7	77,8

Among men, 13 people suffer from RAS 1-2 times a year, in 12 patients of the male contingent, the number of relapses was 3-4 times a year, 5 or more relapses were observed in 2 male patients. In 41 women, the relapse rate per year was 1-2 times, in 31 patients - 3-4 times per year, in 7 women there were 5 or more relapses per year in history.

Table 4**Localization of pathological elements in patients with RAS**

Localization of pathological elements	Total patients		Men		Women	
	abs	%	abs	%	abs	%

MM transition folds of the upper lower jaw	29	27,4	7	24,1	22	75,9
MM upper, lower lip	23	21,6	6	26,1	17	73,9
Side surface, tip of the tongue	19	17,9	4	21,6	15	78,4
MM cheeks, bottom of the oral cavity	7	6,6	3	42,9	4	57,1
Mixed localization	28	26,5	7	25,0	21	75,0

Table 4 shows the diversity of localization of pathological elements in patients with RAS. According to the table, aphthous and ulcerative pathological elements on the mucous membrane of the upper, lower lips, transitional folds of the upper, lower jaw and mixed localization of lesion elements are significantly more common in women compared with men ($p < 0.05$).

Localization of aphthous elements on the transitional fold of the upper and lower jaw is significantly more common among patients of both female and male gender.

As can be seen from table 4, in 7 men and 22 women, the pathological process was localized only in the mucous membrane of the transition folds of the upper or

lower jaw, aphthous elements on the mucous membrane of the upper or lower lip were observed in 17 women and 6 men, in 4 men and 15 women pathological elements were localized on the lateral surfaces or the tip of the tongue, damage to the mucous membrane of the cheeks or the bottom of the oral cavity was observed in 4 women and 3 men.

Conclusions.

Timely early diagnosis of RAS will allow not only to completely cure the patient, avoid complications, but also to review the low effectiveness of traditional methods of treatment. The results of clinical and dental studies will be used in clinical practice for early diagnosis of RAS.

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FEATURES OF THE PERINATAL PERIOD IN PREMATURE INFANTS WITH RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME

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Relevance. Respiratory distress syndrome is one of the most frequent and severe diseases of the early neonatal period, as well as the leading cause of mortality in premature babies.

The purpose of the study: to study the features of the perinatal period in premature infants with respiratory distress syndrome.

Materials and methods: to solve the tasks, the survey was conducted in 50 premature newborns with respiratory distress syndrome. In order to study the health status of mothers of observed newborns, their obstetric and gynecological anamnesis, the course of pregnancy and childbirth, a thorough analysis of birth histories was conducted.

Results: Our research has shown that newborn children with respiratory distress syndrome were more often born to mothers with a complicated somatic, obstetric and gynecological history, complicated by the course of pregnancy and childbirth. The average age of mothers of observed newborns in both groups did not have significant differences and was 26.3 ± 0.8 years. There were 45,2% of first – born women, 25,9% of repeat – born women, 28,9% of multi-pregnant women.

We studied the structure of morbidity among mothers who gave birth to premature children with RDS. The analysis of morbidity indicators showed that mothers who gave birth to premature children with RDS most often had diseases of the urinary-sexual system (pyelonephritis, colpitis, adnexitis, fibroids)-29%, also important were diseases of the broncho - pulmonary system (bronchitis, pneumonia, tonsillitis)-25% , diseases of the cardiovascular system (chronic hypertension) - 15%, endocrine diseases - 10%.

The majority of mothers had a significantly burdened obstetric and gynecological history, in the form of previous miscarriages 16%, undeveloped and ectopic pregnancy 12%, chronic gynecological diseases in 9% of women (cervical erosion, colpitis, chronic adnexitis).

Analysis of data from the antenatal period showed that in most cases, pregnancy was accompanied by complications, such as preeclampsia in 40% of cases, anemia in 29%, repeated threat of spontaneous miscarriage in 21%, and arterial hypertension of pregnant women in 17% of cases.

Complications in childbirth were observed in 58.5% of mothers (rapid delivery, prenatal outpouring of amniotic fluid, placental abruption and bleeding during childbirth).

Conclusions: thus, significant antenatal and perinatal factors that increase the risk of premature birth of newborns with RDS are diseases of the genitourinary and bronchopulmonary systems, previous miscarriages, preeclampsia, the threat of spontaneous miscarriage and complications in childbirth.

PEDAGOGY SCIENCE

METHODS AND TOOLS OF INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL ACTIVE CIVIL COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS

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Annotation: This article describes the ways of developing a socially active citizen, intellectually gifted students, the development of socially active civic competence, professional development of the younger generation in a democratic state, building a civil society, active civic position in students, pedagogical tools.

Keywords: individuality, competence, reform, socially active citizenship, initiative, socio-professionalism, perfection

Today, the most important factor in the reform of the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the education of a socially active and harmoniously developed generation. On the basis of every initiative and reform carried out by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the education of young people on the basis of socially active civic competence, which is the present and the future of the country, is put forward as an urgent task. In his speeches and speeches, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev touched upon the issue of educating a socially active and harmoniously developed young generation. We will mobilize all the forces and capabilities of our state and society for the sake of educating the younger generation in the country today and promising personnel for tomorrow. increasing attention is becoming the most important factor.

Speaking of the competency approach in the education system: first of all, one of its main rules is to understand competence as a subjective quality of the person.

This is manifested in situations such as the collective nature of the learning process, interactive games, and strict individual mastery of knowledge, the development of skills and competencies in students based on subjective motives of learning, attitude to the subject taught, taking into account the learner's abilities and experience. The concept of individualization in the educational process itself is derived from ancient Chinese philosophy, in which ideas about the importance of individual understanding were put forward to the learner and knowledge was imparted through the first generalized ideas about the norms and principles of education. These ideas formed the basis for the further development of pedagogical thought and practice. This tradition was first used in antiquity, when the term "individualization" was adopted in society, and the principle of individualization began to be used in the practice of pedagogical activity of society.

One of the main features of the development of socially active civic competence is the ability to build on the basis of individual educational programs in the educational process. Participate in democratic processes in accordance with their goals, critical thinking (questioning opinions, comparing facts, presenting counter-arguments, making and examining hypotheses, updating one's views taking into account new factors), operating in a pluralistic environment, being considerate and helping others - Active civic literacy plays an important role.

According to N.Shubina, a Russian scholar, the democratic method in civic competence is the principles of organizing activities carried out through democratic principles of decision-making. According to him, the democratic style is based on the term "collective governance", which has the following meanings:

- ✓ the principle of trust applies; young people, teachers, parents and the leadership of the educational institution, who organize the democratic style and are equally interested in dialogue, will be "in the same horizontal" as citizens;
- ✓ the relationship of all participants in the life of the educational institution - the relationship of partners who help each other in solving

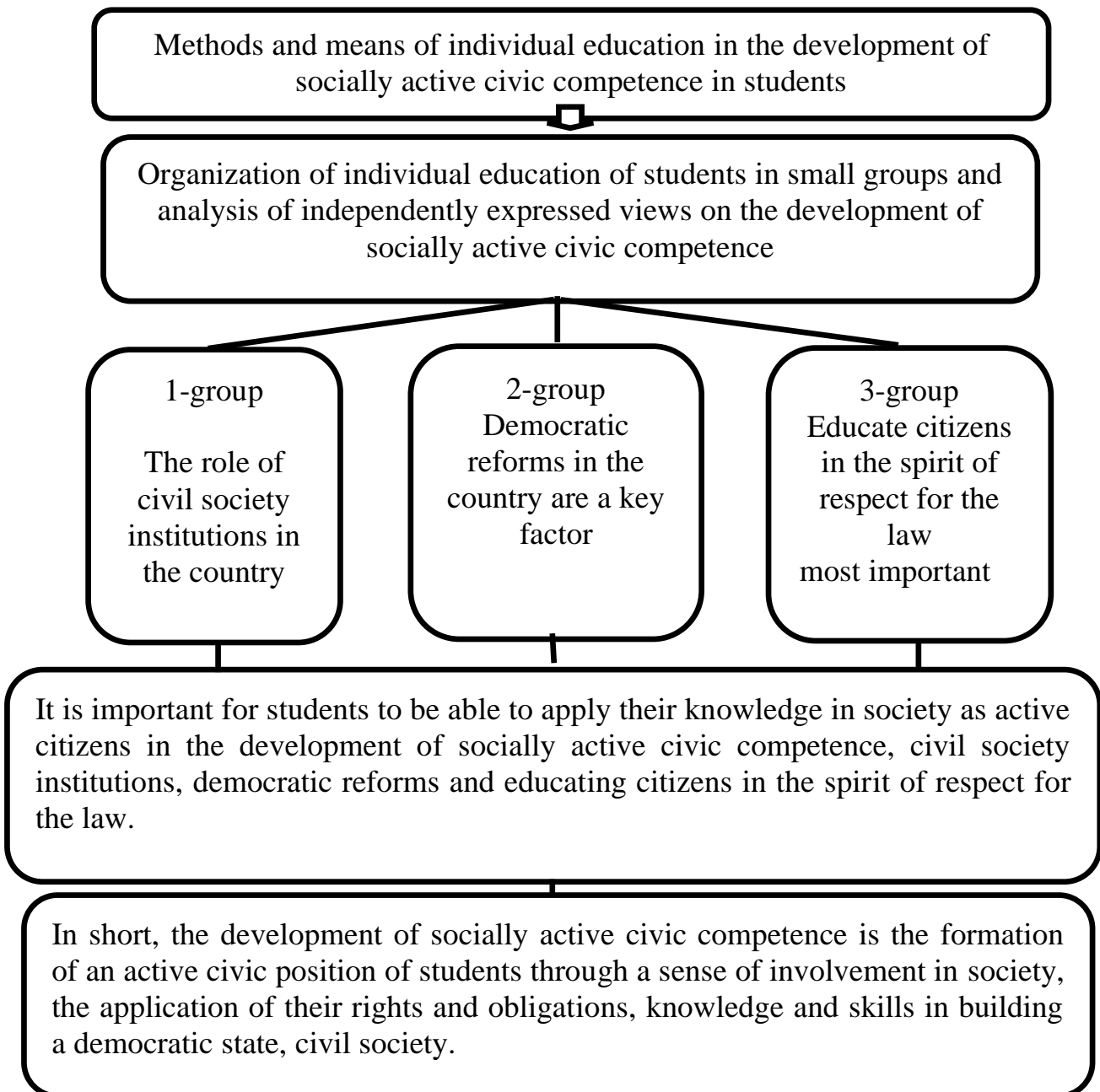
common or specific problems, in which the administration, teachers and students will inevitably have incompatible areas of responsibility.

✓ the element of "political competition" (as an element of rational and equal speech) is artificially introduced into the "authority of the educational institution" to involve young people and adults in active and open interaction, ie in the field of risk.

The development of socially active civic competence allowed to analyze the characteristics of all areas of individuality, as well as the analysis of the theory and practice of active civic education of students, the main factors of individualization in the formation of civic qualities:

- to know the features of the development of mental, personal, including active civic qualities in students; monitoring of student individuality and personal development; purposeful focus on educating the student as a citizen;
- providing students with the necessary information (knowledge in the field of civil rights and obligations, situations, history of the problem); involvement of students in special situations in the classroom and extracurricular social activities;
- individual approach to the development of socially active civic qualities in students in the educational process; is created through a democratic environment that helps to express the active civic attitude of every student in the educational institution.

Table 1.



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PHILOLOGY SCIENCE

GROWING MY ONION (LPP PROPOSAL)

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Abstract. The proposal that I'd like to make to State Testing Centre under the Cabinet of Ministers is about changing the way of taking entering exams for foreign language: English, which is still based on mostly for checking grammar competence that consist of 30 multiple choice questions into obligatory CEFR tests which can check not only grammar competence, but also other integrated skills, such as: writing, reading, listening, speaking and provide students with certificates after taking it that shows test-taker's level of English.

Key words: language proposal, language examinations, IELTS, CEFR, TOEFL

Introduction

Actually, according to the implementation of decree 352 on December 31, 2013 on “Confirmation of the order about giving certificate by assessing foreign language level proficiency” by the Department of Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2013 State Testing Centre holds CEFR examination for learners of English language and provides with certificate according to the results, but for volunteers, with the fee 310 000 sum (\$ 35), ranging from B1 to C1 levels once in two months and provide with the certificate with which students can be free from doing English tests in entering exams (B1 for Bachelor's degree, C1 for Master's degree). However it is hold only in Tashkent which can last for 2 days and most students from regions can't afford to come to take exam, as they have no place to stay at. Second thing to be mentioned is that students started to distrust to the validity of

this exam as not all universities accepted its certificate. Consequently universities have students with strong grammar competence of English who can't use other integrated skills during lectures, seminars and students who can use all integrated skills who most of the cases succeed by its usage.

Actions and research

We live in the new era, the era of technology, we can find innovations in each field of policy, economy, technology and we also can notice changes in the field of education, the way of teaching foreign languages, especially English. As Dilbarhon Hasanova (2007) stated about the place of English in Post-Soviet Uzbekistan that how English has taken prior place in educational system of Uzbekistan and the role of professional organizations such as British Council and the US State Department in expanding learning and teaching English with educational programs and projects and the main aim of this proposal is to revolutionize outdated entering system tests for English, which requires only memorizing skills. Furthermore, new generation is also got bored just cramming English grammar and want more challenges, which make most of youngsters take other international exams such as IELTS, TOEFL which provide them with the valid certificate showing their level of language and gives them chance to train other integrated skills. Besides that this would also eliminate grammar-translational methods of teaching while preparing to entering exams and hire students with real English language competence who are capable of confidently using it in lectures or seminars, as Uzbekistan has already started the policy of teaching English from kindergarten by enhancing all integrated skills, further for this generation and current one, I think just doing multiple choice tests based mainly on grammar can't assess properly their language competence. As it was mentioned above that currently the fee of CEFR test hold by State Testing Centre is 310 000 sum (\$35) and hold only in Tashkent, I would suggest to open branches of this testing center in each region and with the fee 200 000 (\$25) and hire objective experts for honest and objective, reasonable assessment of students' performance, even engaging international professional language experts to raise assessment's reliability, validity. According to Robert B. Kaplan (1997) this proposal relates

macro-planning that engages mainly government agencies and changes are adopted a top-down perspective. Thus implementing it should be first confirmed by Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of Uzbekistan and , then State Testing Center create agenda on working on this project and engage all professor's and qualified English teachers from all regions as well as international teachers for exchanging experience and create list of reliable sources, materials , links which test-takers' can use while preparing in it ,as British Council provides for IELTS preparation. The fee paid by test-takers goes to State Testing Center's own funding, as currently it doesn't have any benefactors that supports them financially. For implementing this project in high-quality and for paying to international experts , for its' own staff, supply with technological devices for listening, paper for distribution and for certificates that is confirmed by Ministry of Education, the Center needs funding, so for the first year students' will have to get registered beforehand (2-3 months before exam) by paying the fee that gives a chance to the Center to deal with all financial challenges, further a month beforehand. Then each branch of the regional as well as head office of Testing Center should have its own rooms to hold this exam, not to use University rooms as it is done usually, in order to provide confidentiality, honesty while exam . Analytical assessment should be used in it, as each skill should be assessed according CEFR rationale for certain levels : B1, B2,C1. For Bachelor's degree of non-specializes universities students with the result of B1 level will be accepted and for specialized universities where English is main subject of learning , B2 is acceptable level and for Master's degree – C1 is accepted.

Conclusion

All in all, the project I'd like propose is in macro-level and it's already high time to change outdated test system, especially for English that can assess not only grammar competence and memory of students, but also critical, analytical, logical skills with the usage of English by writing an essay, answering to logical questions of reading tasks, comprehending listening conversations and freely expressing their opinion on the interview. This change would also influence on teaching program of schools, lyceums that make their staff work harder to prepare students to this kind of

exams. Students entered to university with proper language level, in the future can make researches in international level, get more information regarding his/her major from international professors', researchers work, rather than wasting their precious 3-4 years on improving their integrated language skill

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STATE AND LAW SCIENCE

THE FEATURES OF BARACK OBAMA'S ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY ON THE REGION AND AFGHANISTAN AFTER 2014

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Annotation. The dynamics of American strategic adjustments are not helpful for America to hold on to Central Asia. The U.S. is carrying out the strategies of “returning to Asia” and “rebalancing to Asia-Pacific”, in which American attention and resources are moving towards Asia-Pacific, whereas Central Asia borders on the margin of the strategies. Essential security, political, and economic stability has been made in Afghanistan, but much remains to be done to attain long-term progress in the country and extinguish the Taliban insurgency.

Key words. Central Asia, New Silk Road Initiative, United States, geopolitical and geostrategic interests, “Afghan problem”.

The United States has now been at war in Afghanistan for more than a decade. The sacrifice in blood and treasure has been substantial. Some 2,300 American servicemen and women have lost their lives, more than 19,000 have been injured, and nearly \$650 billion has been spent over the course of the United States' longest war¹⁴. The results, however, can only be described as inconclusive. The reach and effectiveness of the Afghan central government remain circumscribed, challenged by various armed groups and undermined by pervasive corruption. The economy has

¹⁴ Seth G. Jones and Keith Crane. Afghanistan After the Drawdown. – Council Special Report, No. 67 November 2013. – P. vii. – Source: https://www.cfr.org/sites/default/files/pdf/2013/11/Afghanistan_After_the_Drawdown_CSR67.pdf

grown rapidly, albeit from a low starting place, but remains largely dependent on international aid flows that will certainly shrink.

The conflict in Afghanistan is the United States' longest-running war by nearly six years. Approximately 10,000 U.S. troops, and more than twice as many U.S. contractors, remain deployed in this war-torn state¹⁵. Barack Obama declared to withdraw U.S. troops from Afghanistan at the end of 2014 year. Obama, said that it was “time to turn the page on a decade in which so much of our foreign policy was focused on the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq”¹⁶, announced on 27 may 2014 year that he planned to withdraw the last American troops from Afghanistan by the end of 2016. But, after that US policy has not changed. Because, war with terrorism in Afghanistan did not end in 2014 year. U.S. kept 9.800 troops in Afghanistan in 2014. The US forces was stationed in four locations – Kabul, Bagram, Jalalabad and Kandahar. In 2016 year, Obama announced that the “US would keep 5,500 troops in the country when he leaves office in 2017”¹⁷. So, Obama's foreign policy in Afghanistan was not changed after 2014. But, US turned own strategy on Afghanistan and war on terrorism.

At that time “the U.S. military said that more troops will be needed to help Afghan forces counter a growing Taliban threat”¹⁸. But, Taliban threat was not dangerous as before and Afghanistan could protect itself with help of U.S. and India troops in the country. The main plan of Obama was to keep the position of U.S. in Afghanistan and Central Asia. He described the mission in Afghanistan as “vital to U.S. national security interests”. But, it is hard to believe that U.S. really want to peace and stability in this country. That's way, troops left from Afghanistan when Taliban was very weak. All 13 years when U.S. was fighting with terrorism in

¹⁵ Heidi M. Peters, Moshe Schwartz, and Lawrence Kapp, “Department of Defense Contractor and Troop Levels in Iraq and Afghanistan: 2007-2017,” Congressional Research Service, April 28, 2017, 4, <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/R44116.pdf>

¹⁶ [Mark Landler](#). U.S. Troops to Leave Afghanistan by End of 2016. – www.nytimes.com, May 27, 2014. Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/2014/05/28/world/asia/us-to-complete-afghan-pullout-by-end-of-2016-obama-to-say.html>

¹⁷ US troops to stay in Afghanistan in policy shift. – The BBC.com, 15 October 2015. – Source: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-34536833>

¹⁸ Ibid.

Afghanistan, country was a instrument of Obama administration to keep U.S. role in the region.

As mentioned above, President Obama had previously planned to reduce the number of troops left in Afghanistan to about 1,000 by the time he left office in January 2017. An earlier statement from the U.S. National Security Council said the change in policy was the “result of an extensive, months-long review”¹⁹, and after Mr Obama had consulted “with his full national security team and our Afghan partners”²⁰. “This announcement in no way changes the fact that our combat mission in Afghanistan has ended, and we will continue to undertake only two narrow missions: counterterrorism and training, advising, and assisting our Afghan partners”²¹, the statement went on.

After the end of the Afghanistan war, U.S. interests in Central Asia was drop. Although the U.S. reaffirms that its commitment to Central Asia is long-lasting, and “it will continue to view Central Asia as a priority, the actual factors determine that American attention to this region is eroding instead of mounting²²”. After withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan, America’s need of Central Asia decreases substantially, “the role of Central Asia as an artery of transport is now less significant²³”. Therefore, American commitment is of more kind of political posturing and it does not imply that American attention to Central Asia will remain unchanged. Inasmuch as American policy in Central Asia is concerned, some American scholars assert that there is a great discrepancy between the American government’s rhetoric and its innermost heart feelings.

The US strategic presence in this region is on the decrease since its withdrawal of forces. After withdrawing U.S.’ forces from Afghanistan, only one of the U.S. interests is not changed – the Northern Distribution Network.

¹⁹ US troops to stay in Afghanistan in policy shift. – The BBC.com, 15 October 2015. – Source: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-34536833>

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Zhao Huasheng. US Central Asia Diplomacy in the Post-Afghanistan War Era. – China Institute of International Studies, No.3. Jun 25, 2014. http://www.ciis.org.cn/english/2014-06/25/content_7007638.htm

²³ Ibid.

The relations between U.S. and Pakistan is very changeable. So, the Northern Distribution Network was a backup plan.

Along with America's attention and capability decreasing, this has impacted the confidence Central Asian countries have in America, they will then move more towards Russia and China. This fact illustrates the reality of descending American influence and further weakening American status in Central Asia. In the new "Big Game" in Central Asia, who will become the major rival of America is a big issue. It is worth noting that the opinion that China will become America's major rival pops up from time to time, disrupting the conventional wisdom that Russia is America's major rival in the region. Migranyan, a well-known Russian scholar, asserts that, given the rapid rise of China in the region, America will take China, rather than Russia, as its long-term main threat and it probably joins hands with Russia to weigh down China. Russian International Affairs Council, in its research report on America's future policy in Central Asia, forecasts that America will contain China's geopolitical expansion and may enter into an alignment with Russia over fighting terrorism and anti-narcotics. The National Committee on American Foreign Policy echoed this proposition in its report "The Central Asia/ Caspian Sea Basin Region after the withdrawal of US and NATO Troops from Afghanistan", saying that America should support Russia in containing China's ambitions²⁴.

Northern Distribution Network was also U.S.' one of the most actual interests. During the early stages of the war, the US primarily brought in supplies through western Pakistan. However, in 2009, Pentagon strategists drew an alternate network of routes, including the Northern Distribution Network, which includes Latvia, Russia and much of Central Asia²⁵. Its main artery ends in Uzbekistan (because of its central location and advanced railway system) before crossing the border into Afghanistan at Termez. Though the route has some natural advantages, it is made all

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Allison Lazarus. The Northern Distribution Network and Withdrawal from Afghanistan. – The Yale Review of International Studies.

the more attractive in that it avoids the turbulent western border provinces of Pakistan²⁶.

In conclusion, America's Central Asia policy has a host of uncertainties. Two main factors: one is the developments of the situation in Afghanistan; the other is the internal changes of Central Asia. It is difficult to predict how the situation in Afghanistan will evolve, if phenomenal reversal occurs, or if America is forced to completely withdraw, this will disrupt American arrangements, thus America's New Silk Road Strategy will also end. If so, it will have a direct bearing on U.S. policy towards Russia and Central Asia.

²⁶ Andrew Kuchins and Thomas Sanderson. Central Asia's Northern Exposure. – New York Times, 4 Aug 2009.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/05/opinion/05iht-edkuchins.html>

TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE

EURASIAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN RAILWAY TRANSPORT

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Annotation: Railway transport plays a key role in the socio-economic development of the Common economic space of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russia. The state of its infrastructure and rolling stock, as well as the safety and quality of passenger and cargo transportation, determine not only the prospects for further socio-economic development of the CES countries, but also the possibility of effective integration into the world transport system, increasing the availability of transport and meeting the needs of citizens and businesses in transportation, creating conditions for equalizing the socio-economic development of regions in the vast Eurasian space.

Keywords: European and Asian Railways, transport system, international rail traffic volumes

Due to the unique geographical position of the CES, there is a significant transit potential between Europe and Asia to attract additional international cargo flows, which is currently not fully realized.

In the context of a globalized economy and trade, the rational use of transit potential can play a key role and will allow not only to get an economic effect from attracting cargo flows, primarily container traffic, but also to contribute to the territorial development of countries, create conditions for equalizing the socio-economic development of remote regions, and form long-term links between European and Asian Railways. The effective solution of these tasks depends on the state of infrastructure and rolling stock, the quality and safety of cargo and passenger transport.

The role of freight transport on the Railways of the CES countries is currently significant. Moreover, according to Euro stat estimates, about 20% of the world's rail freight turnover is accounted for by CES countries (see figure 1). Within the CES itself, Railways account for more than 43% of the total cargo turnover of all types of public transport, and the most significant is the participation of railway transport in the cargo turnover of the transport system of Kazakhstan, which is a consequence of its geographical location.

In international traffic, including transit, international traffic volumes decreased by 1.3% in the period 2007-2013 due to the Russian Federation, where the drop was 11.7%, while in Belarus and Kazakhstan, international rail traffic volumes increased by 12.9% and 41%, respectively. Export cargo transportation in the whole CES decreased by 10.9%, also due to a 16.9% drop in the Russian Federation. The volume of imported goods increased in all countries, with a total growth of 21.4%. The volume of transit cargo traffic increased by 21.6% during the period under review, also due to Belarus and Kazakhstan, while in Russia this indicator decreased by 10.8%.

The main priorities of the coordinated (coordinated) transport policy are the following:

- * formation of a single transport space;
- creation and development of Eurasian transport corridors;
- * implementation and development of transit potential within the Union;
- * coordination of transport infrastructure development;
- * creation of logistics centers and transport organizations that optimize transportation processes;
- * attracting and using the human resources of member States;
- * development of science and innovation in the field of transport.

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USING VIRTUAL STANDS IN TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF COMPUTER SUPPLY

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Today, when the field of information technology is developing and improving rapidly, new approaches to the teaching of computer science and the improvement of forms, methods and tools of teaching are emerging as an urgent problem. [1].

Scientists such as A.A. Abdukadirov, N.I. Taylakov, F.I. Zakirova, M.H. Lutfillaev, M.H. Allambergenova, I.A. Yuldashev have conducted research in this area.

However, their work does not pay enough attention to the methodology of teaching the subject "Computer Support". The subject "Computer Support" is the main subject of computer science. Therefore, further improvement of the forms, methods and means of teaching this subject is one of the most pressing issues in today's field of computer science education.

The content of this course is the structure of computer devices (microprocessors, RAM, hard disks, motherboards, power blocks, audio and video cards), the exchange of information in them, the principles of operation and installation and use of software (applications, programming languages, applications, software that creates multimedia applications, graphics programs). Therefore, there is a need to improve teaching methods based on the integration of interactive teaching technologies and modern pedagogical software in the teaching of this subject.

Virtual stands are one of the modern pedagogical software tools applied to the educational process of subjects belonging to the category of computer science, including the subject "Computer Support".

Virtual stand - is an educational-laboratory work in the form of a computer simulation model of educational information aimed at expanding and strengthening

the theoretical knowledge of students on the basis of computer technology in a particular subject area. [2, 4, 5].

The organization of the educational process on the basis of virtual stands increases the interest of students in reading, develops their thinking skills based on the interactive nature of education and increases the effectiveness of learning [3]. At the same time, it makes it possible to model and observe processes that are difficult or complex to demonstrate in real situations.

We know that in the process of teaching the subject "Computer Support" it is not possible to demonstrate to students the processes that take place in the exchange of information on computer devices (motherboards, audio devices, RAM, microprocessors, hard disks, etc.). Therefore, there is a need to create and use virtual stands to overcome these problems, as well as to fully convey to students the processes that take place in them.

The purpose of creating virtual stands is, on the one hand, to convey the content of practical and laboratory work to students using a computer simulation model, on the other hand, to facilitate the widespread use of computer technology [4].

In addition, the creation of virtual stands provides ample opportunities for the organization of lectures, practical and laboratory classes on the subject of "Computer Support" on the basis of modern pedagogical software [3, 4]. In addition, the creation of virtual stands creates concepts that are difficult to carry out in the laboratory, that is, to perform tasks such as connecting devices to each other and installing them.

Virtual stands also lead to the disclosure of the content of educational and practical work in the laboratory, increase the effectiveness of science [4]. At the same time, it provides a wide range of opportunities for students to use, analyze, and discuss multiple times in an environment and time that is comfortable for them. As a result, students increase their knowledge, skills and competencies in the subject [5].

In short, the subject of "Computer Support" has played an important role in the training of future teachers of computer science. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a methodology for the effective use of virtual stands in the teaching of this subject. At the same time, it increases students' interest in the subject and creates opportunities

for long-term memory by seeing the processes that are difficult to imagine. As a result, the student is motivated and creative thinking increases.

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