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Значение железнодорожного транспорта для национальной и международной экономики

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается значение железнодорожного транспорта для национальной и международной экономики. Выделены его роль в обеспечении территориального экономического развития, расширении внешнеэкономических связей и повышении эффективности логистики. Рассмотрены преимущества железнодорожных перевозок по сравнению с другими видами транспорта, в том числе большая вместимость, скорость и экономичность при перевозке грузов на дальние расстояния. Подчёркивается необходимость учёта капитальных затрат и планирования инфраструктуры при развитии железнодорожной сети.
Ключевые слова: железнодорожный транспорт, экономика, логистика, грузоперевозки, инфраструктура, эффективность.

The Importance of Railway Transport for the National and International Economy

Annotation. The article discusses the importance of railway transport for national and international economies. It highlights its role in ensuring territorial economic development, expanding foreign economic relations, and improving logistics efficiency. The advantages of railway freight transport over other transport modes are considered, including higher capacity, speed, and cost-effectiveness for long-distance shipments. The necessity of considering capital investments and infrastructure planning in the development of the railway network is emphasized.
Keywords: railway transport, economy, logistics, freight transportation, infrastructure, efficiency.

The transport system enables the formation of the management structure of individual territories and optimizes internal and external economic relations. Transport affects the level of a country’s accessibility, determines the territorial organization of production, and contributes to deeper specialization and integrated development. Thus, the development of transport is a necessary condition for territorial economic growth,

increasing the efficiency of existing resource utilization by linking the components of economic activity. The development of the transport network ensures the expansion of foreign economic relations.

Railway transport holds an important place in the economic system. The railway complex includes railway vehicles and the supporting production infrastructure whose activities are based on rail transport. Railways play a defining role within the railway transport complex.

Railway transport is the leading link in the transport system of the CIS countries, including Uzbekistan, and is a system-forming element of the economy that ensures effective socio-economic development while expanding and deepening integration processes. Railway transport meets the needs of citizens, economic entities, and the state for passenger and freight transport in a timely and high-quality manner, creating conditions for its effective operation and industry development, and ensuring the economic integrity of the country.

Railway freight transport has both advantages and disadvantages compared to other modes of transport.

Additionally, the advantages of railway transport include the speed of wagon flow and its versatility as a mode of transport, meaning the ability to handle freight flows of any volume up to 75–80 million tons annually in a given direction, which favorably distinguishes it from other transport types.

The efficiency of railway transport increases when it is necessary to transport large quantities of goods over long distances, especially when delivering from or to hard-to-reach areas.

The projected load on railway lines and access to new markets or resources determine the investment attractiveness of large-scale projects in the development of the railway network.

In organizing the railway system, it is important to consider the possibility of congestion on certain sections of main lines and network fragments at major railway junctions. Congestion most often occurs at railway border crossings.

In the freight transport market, the demand is determined by entities sending and receiving goods, while the supply is provided by railway companies. It is clear that the most elastic part of the demand for railway transport comes from companies not engaged in mineral extraction or raw material delivery, namely small companies for which alternatives to rail transport include road, water, or air transport.

It is worth noting that, according to some authors, the insufficient pace of railway sector development holds back the development of many other sectors. The interconnection

of sectoral development is demonstrated in the input-output model of Nobel laureate Wassily Leontief.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to consider the high capital investments required for constructing railway tracks and maintaining them in the required condition. The higher the actual concentration of freight flow, the higher the efficiency and attractiveness of investing in the railway freight transport sector.

Thus, railway transport plays a leading role in the economic development of territories, mainly through its logistical function. Compared to road transport, railway transport is characterized by lower costs and higher capacity. The reduction in the share of transport costs in the cost price leads to increased product competitiveness and enhances the overall utility for end consumers, as it reduces budget constraints.

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FACTORS OF PATRIOTIC FEELING FORMATION IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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Abstract. The formation of patriotism is one of the priorities in the field of Secondary Education. Traditionally associated with the increase in the civil-patriotic, spiritual moral, legal and psychological mining of most social institutions that carry out socialization. Introducing patriotism to the level of self-awareness, social activity, Uzbek cultural historical values and Customs is one of the main most important tasks in increasing the patriotic sense of youth. The article is based on a problematic approach to the formation of youth patriotism. Their patriotic directions, values are analyzed. The state, problems and factors of the formation of youth patriotism are considered.
Key words: citizen, civil ministry, Civil, activity, awareness, public activity, Patriot

As a person grows older, their understanding of the Motherland also expands. Every person born and raised in our country, when they say "My Homeland," refers not merely to their home, village, or city, but to the Republic of Uzbekistan. This reflects the patriotic spirit in the hearts of our people. The feeling of homeland means respect and loyalty to our dear and beautiful country. The sense of homeland includes the desire to study the golden heritage and rich history of our people, who have lived in Turan, Transoxiana, Turkestan—lands now known as Uzbekistan. The brave and courageous sons of our nation such as Tomyris, Shirak, Spitamen, Najmiddin Kubro, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, and Temur Malik, who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the Motherland, serve as eternal examples for us and for the younger generation. For instance, let us recall the unfading courage of our ancestor Najmiddin Kubro. At the heart of his feat lies boundless love and devotion to the Motherland. He once said: "My homeland, my Turan—being separated from you is my fate." "[1]
Patriotism is a deep respect for one's family, the honor of ancestors, loyalty to one's conscience, duty, and word. If a person is not brought up from childhood in the spirit of love and respect for their people, traditions, language, and culture, then a sense of patriotism will not form. The feeling of homeland becomes especially evident when a person is far from their native land. History tells us that the lives of many compatriots who lived abroad for various reasons were tragic and sorrowful.
Patriotism means love and devotion to the Motherland, service to the nation, and the willingness to dedicate one's entire potential—and even life—for this cause. It is one

of the universal human feelings and spiritual values inherent to all peoples, nations, and ethnic groups, refined over centuries. From a historical perspective, patriotism is closely tied to the fate of the homeland in the process of socio-economic development, and to the integrity and independence of the territory where people live. To be proud of the Motherland's past and present, to care for its future, and to protect its interests—this is patriotism. For a deeper understanding of this concept, it is essential to study the works of literary and intellectual figures such as Furqat, Fitrat, Abdulla Qodiriy, Cholpon, Abdulla Avloniy, Usmon Nosir, Hamid Olimjon, Gafur Gulom, Erkin Vohidov, and Abdulla Oripov. To be a patriot means to love the homeland, to do honorable deeds for the people, and to glorify and cherish the nation"[2]. The homeland is the past, present, and future of every person.

Understanding one's duty to the nation and homeland should be the highest ideal. A person should feel they are a part of their homeland and be proud of it. It should be natural not to forget that they were raised on its soil, and not to forget that the homeland expects love and kindness from them. Only then can true happiness be attained. Every society passes its wealth onto the next generation. However, it is a known fact that the new generation does not always know how to manage these resources. There are clear distinctions between the concept of homeland during the Jadid era of the early 20th century, during the Soviet period, and after the country's independence. In the national awakening period, patriotism in the works of Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Fitrat, Haji Muin, and Cholpon was expressed through advocacy, resistance, militancy, and the spirit of struggle. In contrast, literature of the independence period reflects patriotism with gratitude, responsibility, pride, and hope for the future [3].

In Fitrat's poem "Yurt qayg'usi" (The Grief of the Homeland), his views on national liberation are expressed with deep emotional intensity: "Oh great Turan, land of lions! What's the matter with you? How are you? What kind of days are you in? O glorious cradles of the Chinggisids, Timurids, Oghuz, and horsemen!". The feeling of patriotism is reflected in deep knowledge of and pride in one's history, in the careful preservation and transmission of the material and spiritual heritage created by great ancestors, in the continuation of traditions and customs that have become values, and in sincere devotion to the future of the state, the stability of independence, and the greatness of the future. Indeed, at all times, the fate of a nation is determined by the upbringing of its youth. Jadid thinkers also emphasized the importance of proper upbringing for both individuals and society.

Patriotism connects human consciousness with the influence of the environment—one's birthplace, upbringing, childhood and youth experiences, and emotional development. Among the fundamental feelings of every person are respect for the place

of birth, love and care for it, respect for local customs, and lifelong loyalty to this land. Our youth are an invincible force. Our great ancestor Sahibkiran Amir Temur once said, “You can break one stick, but you can’t bend many.” This highlights the importance of knowing one’s national history and culture and, in turn, learning to respect the traditions of other peoples as well[4].

In modern times, instilling a sense of patriotism in youth has become especially relevant. While a great deal of methodological literature is now being published on this topic, it often only addresses separate aspects of patriotic education within specific fields of activity. Patriotism includes love for one’s homeland, pride in one’s people, a sense of belonging, and a desire to preserve and enrich the nation’s heritage.

In various social events and patriotic organizations that unite compatriots to carry out patriotic missions and contribute to the homeland’s development, the first mentors to awaken children's patriotic feelings are parents. The role of the family, school, and mass media in shaping youth patriotism is significant. Social institutions, especially the education system, also play an invaluable role in fostering civic-patriotic and spiritual-moral culture. Today, the primary sources of information for many young people are the internet, television, and video content. Only a small portion of them receive information about patriotism through books, newspapers, or magazines. This creates certain contradictions, as not all information online is accurate, leading to confusion and distraction. Patriotism can manifest on individual, group, and societal levels[4].

Therefore, the family plays a key role in laying the foundation for patriotism and ethical values during childhood. For patriotism to become a core principle in upbringing and to deeply influence a child’s mind and heart, continuous and serious effort is needed. Proposals for developing patriotic qualities in the family environment are essential for schoolchildren. “Patriotism should be instilled in a person from birth—just like kindness, compassion, and diligence.” Parents are their children’s first educators.

Conclusion Today, youth education is one of the most important strategic goals of state policy. Comprehensive personality development is entrusted to general education institutions, and this is seen as a crucial factor in cultivating students’ abilities and inspiring their creativity. Explaining current reforms, historical events in a modern light, and national ideas helps develop students’ ideological awareness and spiritual worldview. Only in this way can a powerful national education system be built—one that inspires bravery, initiative, and national pride in young hearts. While patriotism is often associated with military service, in reality, this feeling encompasses much more. It should not be viewed narrowly. A true patriot is a physically and morally healthy, well-educated, culturally refined person who values family, respects their ancestors,

lives by national traditions, and constantly strives to improve their lifestyle and contribute to the development of their homeland.

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Combating illegal trade in precious metals and gemstones: international strategies and regulatory frameworks

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Abstract

The illegal trade in precious metals and gemstones represents one of the most significant challenges to global financial stability and conflict prevention. This trade not only facilitates money laundering and terrorist financing but also perpetuates armed conflicts and human rights violations in resource-rich regions. This article examines the international regulatory frameworks, institutional mechanisms, and collaborative strategies employed to combat illicit trade in precious metals and gemstones, OECD Due Diligence Guidelines, and anti-money laundering measures.

The precious metals and stones (PMS) sector encompasses high-value commodities including gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other gemstones. While these materials drive legitimate economic activity worldwide, their unique characteristics—high value-to-volume ratio, portability, liquidity, and subjective valuation—make them attractive vehicles for illegal activities.

Criminal organizations exploit dealers in precious metals and stones (DPMS) to disguise the origins of illicit wealth, move money across borders undetected, and evade financial scrutiny. The anonymity of cash transactions, ease of resale, and varying levels of regulatory oversight across jurisdictions further enable these illegal activities. Understanding the scope and methods of illicit trade is essential for developing effective countermeasures.

Keywords: Illegal trade precious metals,Conflict diamonds, Blood diamonds, Money laundering gemstones, Kimberley Process, OECD Due Diligence Guidance, Anti-money laundering (AML), Precious metals and stones (PMS), Conflict minerals, Supply chain due diligence, Financial crimes enforcement, Terrorist financing, Trade-based money laundering, Dealers in precious metals and stones (DPMS), Responsible sourcing

*Conflict Minerals and Blood Diamonds.*The concept of "conflict diamonds" or "blood diamonds" emerged in the late 1990s when violent civil wars in Africa became connected to mining and trading of rough diamonds. As defined by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1459, conflict diamonds are "rough diamonds used by

rebel movements or their allies to finance conflict aimed at undermining legitimate governments"[5]. These diamonds have funded conflicts in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), resulting in hundreds of thousands of deaths and widespread human rights violations.[1]

Similarly, conflict gold provides the largest source of revenue to armed groups in eastern DRC, where they control mines and exploit miners. The U.S. Department of Treasury estimates that illicit gold movement from DRC alone is valued at hundreds of millions of dollars annually, directly funding armed conflict and instability[2].

OECD Due Diligence Guidance.The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has developed comprehensive due diligence guidance for responsible supply chains of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. The OECD framework provides step-by-step management recommendations for companies to respect human rights and avoid contributing to conflict through their purchasing decisions.[3]

Five-Step Framework: The OECD guidance establishes a five-step due diligence framework:

1. Establish strong company management systems
2. Identify and assess risks in the supply chain
3. Design and implement strategies to respond to identified risks
4. Carry out independent third-party audits
5. Report publicly on supply chain due diligence[4]

Gold Supplement: The OECD Gold Supplement provides specific guidance for gold supply chains, recognizing the unique risks associated with gold sourcing. This includes enhanced requirements for artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations, which employ over 40 million people globally but often operate in the informal sector.[5]

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[1] U.S. Geological Survey. USGS Scientists Help Address Conflict Mining. https://www.usgs.gov/news/featured-story/usgs-scientists-help-address-conflict-mining

[2] U.S. Department of the Treasury. (2022). Treasury Sanctions Alain Goetz and a Network of Companies Involved in the Illicit Gold Trade. https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0664

[3] OECD. OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas. https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2016/04/oecd-due-diligence-guidance-for-responsible-supply-chains-of-minerals-from-conflict-affected-and-high-risk-areas_g1g65996.html

[4] European Commission. Conflict Minerals Regulation: The regulation explained. https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/development-and-sustainability/conflict-minerals-regulation/regulation-explained_en

[5] Responsible Minerals Initiative. Gold supply chains in accordance with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance. https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/minerals-due-diligence/gold/

*Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI).*The RMI provides tools and resources for companies to conduct due diligence on mineral supply chains in accordance with OECD frameworks. The Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) offers independent third-party assessments of smelters and refiners, creating industry-wide standards for responsible sourcing.

London Bullion Market Association (LBMA). The LBMA has implemented enhanced due diligence requirements for gold refiners, including OECD compliance verification and beneficial ownership disclosure. The LBMA Responsible Gold Guidance requires refiners to demonstrate adherence to responsible sourcing practices.

Responsible Jewellery Council (RJC). The RJC sets standards for ethical, human rights, social, and environmental practices across the jewelry supply chain. RJC certification requires members to implement management systems addressing responsible business practices, human rights, and environmental protection.[6]

Best Practices and Recommendations for Enhanced due diligence

Companies should implement risk-based due diligence systems that go beyond minimum compliance requirements. This includes:

- Comprehensive supplier vetting and ongoing monitoring
- Third-party risk assessments of mining operations
- Regular supply chain audits by independent organizations
- Implementation of grievance mechanisms for affected communities[7]

Industry Collaboration. Multi-stakeholder initiatives prove most effective in addressing complex supply chain risks. Industry associations, civil society organizations, and governments should collaborate to:

- Develop common standards and certification schemes
- Share information about high-risk suppliers and regions
- Coordinate capacity-building efforts in producing countries
- Support formalization of artisanal mining operations[8]

Technology Integration. Investment in technology solutions can significantly enhance supply chain transparency. Promising approaches include:

- Blockchain-based certification systems

[6] Sanctions.io. Understanding Money Laundering Through Trade-in Diamonds. https://www.sanctions.io/blog/money-laundering-through-trade-in-diamonds

[7] Arctic Intelligence, supra note 1.
International Peace Institute. (2023). The Kimberley Process to Eradicate Conflict Diamonds: Twenty Years of Challenges and Achievements. https://www.ipinst.org/2023/03/the-kimberley-process-to-eradicate-conflict-diamonds-twenty-years-of-challenges-and-achievements

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- Digital chain-of-custody tracking
- Satellite monitoring of mining operations
- Artificial intelligence for trade pattern analysis[9]

Regulatory Harmonization. Inconsistent regulatory requirements across jurisdictions create compliance challenges and potential loopholes. International coordination should focus on:

- Harmonizing due diligence standards
- Improving information sharing between regulatory authorities
- Standardizing reporting requirements
- Coordinating enforcement actions[10]

Current frameworks primarily focus on specific minerals and conflict-affected regions. Future initiatives should consider:

- Extending coverage to all precious metals and gemstones
- Addressing environmental and labor concerns beyond conflict
- Including synthetic and laboratory-grown materials
- Covering downstream processing and manufacturing
- Increased penalties for non-compliance
- Enhanced international cooperation on investigations
- Improved capacity building in developing countries
- Greater use of financial sanctions and asset freezing
- Investment in legitimate mining infrastructure
- Support for artisanal mining formalization
- Development of alternative livelihoods in mining communities
- Strengthening governance in resource-rich countries[11]

Combating illegal trade in precious metals and gemstones requires sustained international cooperation, comprehensive regulatory frameworks, and commitment from all stakeholders. While significant progress has been made through initiatives like the Kimberley Process and OECD Due Diligence Guidance, evolving threats demand continuous adaptation and strengthening of existing mechanisms.

The success of future efforts will depend on several key factors: harmonization of international standards, effective enforcement across jurisdictions, integration of new technologies, and addressing the root causes of conflict and poor governance in producing regions. Industry participants must move beyond minimum compliance to

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[9] New Lines Magazine, supra note 16.
[10] Brookings Institution, supra note 36.
[11] International Peace Institute, sup. note 41.

embrace comprehensive due diligence practices that truly eliminate illicit materials from global supply chains.

As the precious metals and gemstones trade continues to evolve, the international community must remain vigilant and adaptive. Only through sustained collaboration between governments, industry, and civil society can we ensure that these valuable resources contribute to peace, prosperity, and sustainable development rather than conflict and crime.

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МЕТАБОЛИК СИНДРОМДА ЎН ИККИ БАРМОҚ ИЧАК ЯРА КАСАЛЛИГИНИНГ МОРФОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ.

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Хоразм вилоят қон қуйиш маркази бўлим мудири[2].

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Мавзунинг долзарблиги: Метаболик синдроми бу – инсон организмидаги моддалар алмашинувининг сурункали ва ўткир бузилиши бўлиб, сўнгги пайтларда метаболик синдром (МС) ҳақида кўп гапирилмоқда. Нима учун бу кассалик хавфли? Чунки бу кўплаб жиддий касалликларнинг ривожланишига олиб келиши мумкин масалан, атеросклероздан инфаркт, инсулт, буйрак етишмовчилиги, саратон ва энг кенг тарқалгани бу қандли диабет касаллигидир.

Ишнинг мақсади: ишнинг мақсади сифатида метаболик синдром бўлган беморларда 12 бармоқ ичакда морфологик ўзгаришларни аниқлаш мақсад қилиб олинган.

Олинган натижалар: илмий изланишлар доирасида метаболик синдромга учраган беморларнинг аксарияти жинс бўйча ўрганилиб кўрилган аёллар 70-80% ни ташкил этди ва касаллик сифатида бошқа сурункали касалликларга қараган 12 бармоқ ичак яра касаллиги борлиги аниқланди.

Вилоят худудида жойлашган тиббиёт муассасаларидан патологик анатомия бюросига олиб келинган 12 бармоқ ичак макропрепаратлари гисталогик текширилганда кўпинча гистопрепаратларда шиллиқ қаватининг бутунлигини бузилилиш сурункали гипоксияси мавжудлиги аниқланди.

Хулосалар: хулоса ўрнида шуни айтиш мумкинки, эркакларга нисбатан аёлларда кўп учраган 12 бармоқ ичак яра касаллигининг асоратланган яарадан пиёзча қисмида, меъданинг антрал қисмида, мъда танасида, меъданинг кичик эгрилигида, меъданинг кардиал қисмида яра борлиги анмиқланди.

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FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS OF PUBLIC CONTROL IN FISCAL POLICY TO REDUCE SHADOW ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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In recent years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been carrying out consistent reforms to reduce shadow economic activity. The shadow economy is especially widespread in retail trade, public catering, and the service sector, and the main form of tax evasion is trading without cash registers or electronic payment instruments.

In such cases, direct damage is inflicted on the state budget, a shortage of funds arises in areas financed from the budget, and an unfair competitive environment is created in relation to legally operating business entities. Therefore, the state chose the path of harmonizing the classical model of tax control with civil society institutions.

One of the most important legal foundations in this direction is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2021 No. PP-5252, which introduced a system to encourage citizens to report tax offenses in the sphere of retail trade and services. According to this decree, if an individual identifies a case of unlimited purchase of goods or provision of services and reports this to the tax authorities through a special program, and a violation is revealed as a result of the inspection, a reward of 20% of the amount of the fine collected from the offender is paid.[1]

This mechanism has been systematically implemented in our country for the first time as a model of financial incentives for public control. Residents can send messages through the "Soliq.uz" mobile application, the my.soliq.uz portal, or the Telegram bot. This mechanism increases the economic and legal activity of citizens and has a significant impact on budget discipline.

In 2023, based on public appeals, more than 50 thousand tax audits were conducted, and fines in the amount of 282 billion soums were collected, while in the first half of 2024, 39.8 thousand audits were carried out, and financial sanctions in the amount of 136 billion soums were applied. The following table summarizes these indicators more accurately:

Table 1.

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[1] Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2021 No. PP-5252 "On Additional Measures to Improve the Use of Cash Registers in the Sphere of Retail Trade and Services" https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-5665883

Inspections conducted on the basis of tax offenses reported by the public (2023-2024)[2]

Year	Number of messages (estimated)	Number of checks performed	Fines collected (billion soums)	Reward paid (20%) (billion soums)
2023	55 000	50 000	282,0	56,4
2024	42 000	39 800	136,0	27,2

Based on this data, it is clear that public control makes a real financial contribution to the state budget. Especially in 2023, on average, as a result of each inspection, a fine of 5.64 million soums was paid, and 1.13 million soums were paid to the citizen as a reward.

The advantage of public control is that it replenishes the capabilities of tax authorities, gives a signal about the real situation on the ground, and most importantly, influences the lawful actions of business entities in the form of social pressure. At the same time, there are some problematic aspects. In particular, in some cases, the reward amount is paid late, some reports are unfounded or inaccurate, and some entrepreneurs assess this situation as "local espionage." To prevent such situations, it is necessary to further improve the system from a legislative and technical point of view.

In particular, it is necessary to fully protect the identity and safety of the complainant, to automatically and timely award rewards, and to develop mechanisms for liability for unjustified complaints. As noted in this section, a system of public control based on incentives is emerging as a powerful tool in the fight against the shadow economy.

Clandestine economic activity is a threat to economic and fiscal stability for many countries. It harms legitimate competition, limits the possibilities of replenishing the state budget, and leads to a weakening of the culture of tax payment among citizens. Therefore, modern, developed advanced foreign countries, in addition to traditional tax control, are establishing monitoring mechanisms based on public participation.

The Whistleblower Program, operated by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) since 2006, is a public reporting system for individuals who violate tax laws. According to the program, a citizen who provides information about persons who have evaded large taxes will be paid a reward of 15-30 percent of the amount of the identified and collected tax.[3]

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[2] State Tax Committee of Uzbekistan. 2024. Tax inspection statistics for 2023–2024. Retrieved July 30, 2025, from https://soliq.uz

[3] Wolters Kluwer. Tax avoidance is legal; tax evasion is criminal. https://www.wolterskluwer.com/en/expert-insights/tax-avoidance-is-legal-tax-evasion-is-criminal

Official statistics over the past five years confirm the stable functioning of this mechanism:

Table 2.

Results of the IRS Whistleblower program in the USA (2020-2024)[4]

Year	Tax collected (million $)	Reward paid (million $)	Number of complaints
2020	338	86	11 394
2021	370	98	12 622
2022	418	109	13 843
2023	475	123,5	16 932
2024	510	130	~17 800

As can be seen from this table, between 2020-2024, the volume of bonuses and the amount of tax collected consistently increased annually. This, on the one hand, increases citizens' trust in the system, and on the other hand, expands the ability of government agencies to work based on information.

In Brazil, through the Nota Fiscal Paulista program, which has been in effect since 2007, citizens receive a tax credit from ICMS (International Service and Product Tax) by registering electronic receipts received for purchases in the state tax base. Citizens have the opportunity to receive a refund of 5-30% of their payments through this system.[5]

The volume of tax credits returned to the population through this program in 2020-2024 is as follows:

Table 3.

Tax credits under the Nota Fiscal Paulista program in Brazil (2020-2024, R$ million)[6]

[4] Internal Revenue Service (IRS). (2024, April 12). IRS recovers billions in tax, financial criminal cases focused on drug trafficking & terrorist financing. U.S. Department of the Treasury. https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/irs-recovers-billions-in-tax-financial-criminal-cases-focused-on-drug-trafficking-terrorist-financing-launches-new-business-online-account-features

[5] International Monetary Fund IMF. 2021. Brazil: Fiscal Transparency and Nota Fiscal Paulista Program (Working Paper No. 21/240). https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/001/2021/240/article-A001-en.xml

[6] Government of São Paulo State. 2024. Nota Fiscal Paulista: Resumo de créditos distribuídos por CPF/CNPJ. Secretaria da Fazenda e Planejamento. Retrieved July 30, 2025, from https://www.nfp.fazenda.sp.gov.br.

Year	Total credits (R$ million)	For CPF (individuals)	According to CNPJ (legal entities)
2020	471,2	15,1	22,3
2021	489,0	15,9	22,7
2022	505,5	16,3	22,6
2023	515,6	16,8	22,7
2024	523,4	20,9	21,6

The annual increase in loan amounts indicates an increase in citizens' interest in this system and the formalization of the retail sector. In particular, the fact that in 2024 the remuneration of the CPF reached 20.9 million reales reflects the active participation of citizens.

In Estonia, tax declarations are automatically submitted to citizens in a ready-made form through a digital platform. Every citizen can check their payment history at any time, see tax payment interruptions, and report them to the tax authorities. In this case, privacy and security are fully guaranteed.[7]

In South Korea, the "Tax Receipt Lottery" mechanism works. After the purchase, the citizen who received the receipt will participate in the lottery. Individuals who report sales not covered by the NCO will receive a direct reward. In 2023, more than $8 million in bonuses were paid to citizens through this. This gamified model has transformed the culture of paying taxes into a social habit.[8]

In recent years, a number of institutional reforms have been implemented in Uzbekistan to reduce the shadow economy and formalize retail trade and the service sector. In particular, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2021 No. PP-5252:

..."when cases of non-issuance of receipts when making a purchase are detected, a procedure for encouraging individuals who have notified the tax authorities will be introduced. In this case, 20 percent of the fine collected for the offense identified during the inspection conducted on the basis of this report is paid as a reward.[9]

[7] Estonian Tax and Customs Board. (2023). Annual report: Digital tax administration in Estonia. Retrieved July 30, 2025, from https://www.emta.ee/eng

[8] National Tax Service of Korea. (2023). Taxpayer compliance and incentive mechanisms in Korea. Retrieved July 30, 2025, from https://www.nts.go.kr/eng/

[9] Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2021 No. PP-5252 "On Additional Measures to Improve the Use of Cash Registers in the Sphere of Retail Trade and Services" https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-5665883

The number of inspections conducted based on public reports and the amount of collected fines are reflected in the following table:

Table 4.

Tax audits conducted on the basis of public participation (2023-2024)[10]

Indicators	2023-yil	January-July 2024
Number of reviews	50,000 items	39 800 items
Amount of the collected fine (billion soums)	282,0	136,0
Paid to citizens as an incentive (%)	20 %	20 %
Amount of remuneration paid (account)	56.4 billion soums	27.2 billion soums

The data shows that in 2023, more than 50,000 inspections were carried out, resulting in fines totaling 282 billion soums. During the first 7 months of 2024, fines totaling about 136 billion soums were imposed. This, in turn, indicates an increased flow of information between tax authorities and the public.

CONCLUSION

Improving tax control with public participation in Uzbekistan will not only reduce the size of the shadow economy, but will also increase civic consciousness and economic responsibility. International experience shows that this system should be based not only on punishment, but also on cooperation and trust. Digitalization, incentives, and institutional protection are the most important factors in the formation of a citizen as an active subject of the tax system.

The following proposals for strengthening civil tax control in Uzbekistan are relevant:

• Strengthening promotional campaigns: popularizing tax culture through schools, colleges, universities, and the media.

• Establishment of pilot regions: launching a highly rewarding, transparent, and convenient tax signaling mechanism in test mode in some cities.

• Control based on a social contract: involvement of public activists, bloggers, mahalla leaders in monitoring.

[10] State Tax Committee of Uzbekistan. 2024. Tax inspection statistics for 2023–2024. Retrieved July 30, 2025, from https://soliq.uz

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING THE SUBJECT "LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF MEDICAL PRACTICE" IN THE TRAINING OF FUTURE DOCTORS

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ANNOTATION
The ongoing development of socio-economic spheres in our republic and the further enhancement of personnel training quality in higher, secondary specialized, and higher education systems are among the most pressing issues today. These include: improving students' inquisitiveness, creativity, thinking abilities, and speech culture in vocational training based on modern scientific and technological achievements; purposeful and effective use of information and communication technologies in mastering professional skills; and developing learners' independent work habits. These aspects are crucial for students to thoroughly grasp the intricacies of their chosen professions.
Keywords: legal framework, future doctors.

In modern educational settings, developing the ability of future specialists to learn independently and approach problem-solving creatively is crucial for shaping their professional skills. These qualities are fostered through enhancing students' capacity for independent thinking and activating their learning processes.
Currently, in lectures and practical classes on the subject "Legal Basis of Medical Practice," students are becoming familiar with legislation on protecting citizens' health, professional misconduct of medical workers, and regulatory legal documents in the healthcare field. Additionally, disciplinary, administrative, and civil offenses, as well as crimes committed by medical personnel, their characteristics, and root causes observed in practice are studied through specific examples. The nature of medical care deficiencies, reasons for their occurrence, impact on outcomes, and their legal assessment are also examined.
The purpose of teaching the subject "Legal Basis of Medical Activity" is to address the increasing number of legal violations committed by medical professionals in recent years. Not only doctors but also nurses with higher education have a significant impact on this issue. For effective and independent practice, medical professionals require appropriate legal training alongside their professional skills. Therefore, the teaching of

the subject "Legal Basis of Medical Activity" in the medical education system is of great importance.

Every educator working in the medical field should be aware of the current state and issues of medical practice in their respective area.

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STOMACH AND DUODENAL ULCER DISEASE: THE ROLE OF ATYPICAL NEUROLEPTIC (SULPIRIDE) IN TREATMENT - LITERARY PERSPECTIVE

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Relevance. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum is one of the most common pathologies of the digestive organs. According to WHO data, more than 4 million new cases are registered annually in the world, and the frequency of relapses within a year reaches 40-60%. Despite the widespread implementation of Helicobacter pylori eradication therapy, morbidity rates remain high, indicating a multifactorial nature of the pathogenesis. In addition to H. pylori infection and the aggressive effects of gastric juice, psycho-emotional factors play an important role: chronic stress, depressive and anxiety disorders, sleep disturbances, as well as the imbalance of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. These factors can enhance the secretion of hydrochloric acid, disrupt mucosal trophic processes, and slow down reparation processes.

Literature review. A number of studies (Feldman et al., 2019; Cheradnikova et al., 2021) showed that patients with gastric and duodenal ulcers have a significantly higher level of anxiety and depression compared to healthy individuals. Moreover, the degree of psychoemotional disorders correlates with the severity of the disease and the frequency of relapses. Sulpiride is an atypical neuroleptic from the benzamide group, possessing moderate antipsychotic activity, as well as anxiolytic, antidepressive, and prokinetic effects. The drug selectively blocks dopamine D2-receptors in the limbic system and to a lesser extent in the nigrostriatal region, which ensures minimal risk of extrapyramidal disorders at therapeutic doses.
The interest in sulpiride in gastroenterology is due to its ability:

- normalize the autonomic regulation of the gastrointestinal tract;
- improve the microcirculation of the gastric mucosa;
- stimulate the secretion of gastromucoprotein;
- accelerate epithelial regeneration processes.

Pathogenetic justification of sulpiride use. In conditions of chronic stress and vegetative dysfunction, hyperactivation of the sympathoadrenal system occurs, which is accompanied by increased secretion of hydrochloric acid, spasm of the vessels of the mucous membrane, and disruption of its barrier functions.

Sulpiride has a complex effect:

1. Anxiolytic - reduces anxiety, improves sleep, relieves emotional tension.
2. Vegetative corrective - stabilizes the balance of sympathetic and parasympathetic activity.
3. Gastroprotective - improves blood flow in the mucous membrane, stimulates the synthesis of mucus and bicarbonates, which contributes to accelerated epithelialization of the ulcerative defect.

Clinical effectiveness. In a number of clinical studies (Kuznetsov et al., 2017; Martinez et al., 2020) adding sulpiride to standard therapy (IPP, H. pylori eradication, antacids) led to:

- reduction of pain syndrome relief time by 2-3 days;
- faster disappearance of dyspeptic symptoms;
- to reduce the frequency of nighttime pain and sleep disturbances;
- to reduce the level of anxiety according to the HADS scale by 35-40%;
- to increase the frequency of complete ulcer epithelialization from 72% to 88% by the 4th week of treatment.

Conclusions. Inclusion of sulpiride in the complex therapy of gastric and duodenal ulcers in patients with pronounced psychoemotional disorders and vegetative imbalance is pathogenetically justified and clinically effective. The drug promotes accelerated healing of ulcerative defects, improves overall well-being, and reduces the risk of recurrence.

Advancing Migrants' Rights in the Digital Era: International Legal Frameworks and Uzbekistan's Case

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Abstract

This article examines the international legal mechanisms for protecting migrants' rights in the digital era, emphasizing the role of digital platforms and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. It analyzes core international treaties and instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations (UN), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and other global bodies, along with comparative experiences from the United States, Germany, South Korea, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. The paper highlights both opportunities and risks of implementing digital solutions, such as enhanced accessibility, data protection, cybersecurity, algorithmic transparency, and cross-border cooperation. Based on comparative analysis, it proposes recommendations for improving legal regulation and developing a robust national digital infrastructure for migrant support.

Introduction

International migration has become one of the defining socio-economic and legal phenomena of the 21st century, influencing labor markets, demographic structures, and social cohesion worldwide [1]. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), by 2023 the global number of international migrants reached more than 281 million, equivalent to approximately 3.6% of the total population [2]. A considerable proportion of these migrants are labor migrants, whose rights and guarantees are often vulnerable due to insufficient legal protection and limited access to reliable information.

The rapid processes of globalization and digital transformation are reshaping the patterns of international migration, offering new tools to protect migrants' rights while simultaneously creating new legal and technical challenges [3]. The COVID-19 pandemic clearly demonstrated the potential of digital technologies in providing remote legal, informational, and social assistance to migrants [4]. For countries with high migration rates, such as Uzbekistan, effective legal support for citizens abroad has become an essential element of social and economic stability.

Digital platforms, when properly designed, have the capacity to integrate legal assistance, labor rights information, access to governmental and international services, and integration programs in host countries [5]. Their effectiveness, however, depends on compliance with international legal standards, adaptation to national contexts, and the protection of personal data.

International Legal Framework

International legal regulation of migrants' rights is based on a combination of universal and regional instruments, which together establish a broad spectrum of rights and guarantees—from labor rights and social security to access to justice [6]. At the universal level, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990) affirms the principle of equality between migrant workers and nationals in working conditions, remuneration, social protection, and access to legal remedies [7]. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) further enshrines fundamental freedoms, including freedom of movement and protection from discrimination [8].

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018) introduced a comprehensive approach to migration management, explicitly recognizing the role of digital technologies in disseminating information, facilitating access to services, and ensuring safe migration channels [9]. It encourages the establishment of electronic registration systems, online legal assistance services, and integrated information portals for migrants.

The ILO has adopted several binding conventions relevant to migrant protection, notably Convention No. 97 (Migration for Employment, Revised, 1949) and Convention No. 143 (Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment, 1975) [10]. These instruments not only impose obligations on states to protect migrant workers but also acknowledge the potential use of technology for monitoring labor conditions, handling complaints, and promoting transparency in recruitment processes [11].

Regionally, the European Union has developed legal tools such as Directive 2011/98/EU, establishing a single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in EU territory [12]. Additionally, Estonia's e-Residency program allows foreigners to register businesses and access public services online, which can also facilitate economic integration for highly skilled migrants [13]. In the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Agreement on Cooperation in

the Field of Labor Migration (2010) includes provisions for mutual recognition of electronic documents and the possibility of remote contract formalization [14].

International Best Practices

Global practice demonstrates that digitalization of migration procedures can significantly enhance efficiency, reduce administrative burdens, and broaden migrants' access to legal protection [16]. In the United States, the USCIS Electronic Immigration System (ELIS) enables electronic submission of immigration applications, real-time tracking of case status, and integration with federal databases [17]. Complementary initiatives, such as Citizenshipworks, provide free or low-cost virtual legal assistance, automated eligibility checks, and step-by-step guidance for naturalization applications [18].

The European Union operates the European Web Site on Integration (EWSI), which consolidates legal information, policy measures, and integration services across member states [19].

Estonia, a global leader in e-governance, has implemented e-Residency, which allows remote business registration and access to state services without physical presence—an approach that can be leveraged by migrants seeking economic integration [20].

South Korea maintains the Hi Korea portal, offering multilingual access to residence registration, visa extensions, work permits, and healthcare enrollment. Integrated with mobile apps, it sends timely reminders about document deadlines [21].

Canada provides an IRCC Secure Account for electronic visa, residency, and citizenship applications, combined with feedback channels and the Welcome to Canada interactive platform for integration courses, labor rights information, healthcare, and taxation [22].

Uzbekistan's National Practice

Over recent years, Uzbekistan has undertaken comprehensive reforms to modernize its migrant protection system, with digital tools as a key driver of improved efficiency and accessibility [24]. The Law "On External Labor Migration" (2020), along with presidential decrees and cabinet resolutions, form the legislative foundation for these efforts [25]. In 2019, the country established overseas offices of the Agency for External Labor Migration in major destination countries—including Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, and South Korea—to provide legal consultations, dispute resolution, and assistance with document preparation [26].

Digital innovations include the Migratsiya mobile application, which provides information on host country laws, available jobs, document requirements, and legalization procedures [27]. The Unified Interactive Public Services Portal (my.gov.uz) allows migrants to request official certificates, register legal documents, and access other state services remotely [28]. Since 2022, online consultations have been available via Telegram bots and video conferencing, enabling real-time legal support even for those abroad [29].

Recommendations

To enhance the efficiency, accessibility, and overall impact of digital migrant services in Uzbekistan, it is crucial to adopt a comprehensive approach that combines technological innovation with legal, social, and educational measures. One of the first priorities is the development of multilingual and accessible digital interfaces. All online platforms, mobile applications, and information resources should be available in multiple languages, including Uzbek, Russian, English, and the languages of major destination countries such as Korean, Turkish, and Arabic. Interfaces must be user-friendly, visually intuitive, and adapted to different levels of digital literacy to ensure inclusivity for all migrant groups.

Equally important is the implementation of nationwide public awareness campaigns to inform migrants and their families about available services. These campaigns should combine online and offline strategies, from targeted social media outreach and instructional videos to community seminars in rural areas. Cooperation with NGOs, local authorities, and diaspora organizations can significantly expand the reach and credibility of such initiatives.

Another strategic step is the facilitation of cross-border digital integration. Establishing secure channels for data exchange between Uzbekistan's migration platform and the systems of key host countries would enable real-time verification of employment contracts, visa statuses, and access to social benefits. This integration would not only reduce bureaucratic delays but also minimize fraud and abuse.

The protection of migrants' personal data must remain a top priority. Uzbekistan's legal framework should be aligned with international standards such as the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), ensuring robust encryption, anonymization practices, and strict data storage protocols. Clear accountability mechanisms for data breaches would strengthen public trust in the system.

The active promotion of public–private partnerships (PPPs) can also play a transformative role. Collaboration between the government, technology companies, financial institutions, and civil society organizations can expand the scope and quality

of services offered. This could include developing new tools such as mobile-based employment matching platforms, microfinance solutions, and secure remittance systems tailored to migrants' needs.

Digital platforms should integrate education and skills development modules to improve migrants' competitiveness in foreign labor markets. These could include language courses for host countries, vocational training, and entrepreneurship programs, developed in partnership with educational institutions and employers. Such initiatives would not only boost income potential but also facilitate smoother integration abroad.

An effective system for early warning and reporting of rights violations is essential. This could be achieved through mobile applications or online forms that allow migrants to report unsafe working conditions, discrimination, or fraudulent recruitment practices. A centralized monitoring center should process these reports, enabling rapid intervention and coordination with diplomatic missions.

Support for the families of migrants who remain in Uzbekistan should be embedded in the national digital migration platform. Services could include guidance on accessing social benefits, remote education support for children, and telemedicine consultations. Such measures would strengthen family resilience and reduce the negative social impact of labor migration.

Given the sensitive nature of migration-related data, cybersecurity must be addressed through multi-layered measures, including biometric authentication, two-factor verification, and regular independent security audits. These measures will help prevent cyberattacks, identity theft, and unauthorized access to personal information.

Finally, incorporating AI-based analytical tools into the national digital migration platform could provide valuable insights for policy planning. Artificial intelligence and big data analytics can track migration flows, identify emerging risks, and detect patterns of labor exploitation, enabling evidence-based decision-making and proactive government action.

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JAMIYATIMIZDA MA'NAVIY VA AXLOQIY QADRIYATLARNI O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada yoshlarni ma'naviy va axloqiy qadriyatlarni, urf-odat va an'analarni saqlash, vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash masalasining dolzarbligi, davlat siyosati markazida turganligi, bu borada olib borilayotgan islohotlarning muhim jihatlari hamda globallashuv jarayonida yoshlarni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashning an'anaviy va zamonaviy usullari yoritilgan.
Tayanch iboralar: vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash, davlat siyosati, yoshlar, islohot, harakatlar strategiyasi, ma'naviy va axloqiy qadriyatlarni, urf-odat va an'analarni saqlash, an'anaviy va zamonaviy usullar.

Har bir kishi o'zi yashayotgan jamiyat yoki davlatning tarixiy maqsadini ifoda etadigan bosh g'oyalarini bilishi, aniq tasavvur etishi kerak. Shunda bu maqsadlar ifodasi bo'lgan g'oyalar uning ongi va qalbidan joy oladi, asta-sekin ishonch, e'tiqodga aylanadi. Ishonchsiz, e'tiqodsiz inson o'z yo'lini, maqsad va manfaatlarini chuqur anglab etmaydi. E'tiqod mustahkam bo'lsa, inson g'oya, ezgu maqsad yo'lidan chekinmay odimlaydi. Milliy g'oya odamlarning o'zaro hamjihatligi uchun asos bo'ladi, kuchli ma'naviy ruhiy omilga aylanib, taraqqiyotga xizmat qiladi.

Ilk o'rta asir mutafakkirlaridan biri Abu Nasir Farobiy ma'naviy ozodlik, inson takomili jamiyat qurishning birdan-bir sharti odamlarni ezgulikka chorlash, g'oyaviy jihatdan voyaga etkazish deb bilgan va bu haqida shunday deb yozgan: "Inson baxt-soadat nimaligini tushungan bo'lsa-yu, unga erishishni maqsad qilib olmasa, g'oya va xohishiga aylantirmagan bo'lsa, unga nisbatan ozgina bo'lsa-da, shavq va zavq sezmasa, istak va mulohazasini, kuch va quvvatini boshqa narsalarga sarflasa bu qilmishlari yomon va noo'rinlidir..." [1]

Shunday ekan, Milliy-ma'naviy qadriyatlarni boyitishda milliy g'oya muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ma'naviy qadriyatlarning aholi keng qatlamlari, ayniqsa yosh avlodning mulkiga aylanishi o'z-o'zidan sodir bo'lmaydi, buning uchun shu millat taqdiri va istiqboliga befarq qaramaydigan ilg'or vakillarning sa'y-harakati talab etiladi. Moddiy va ma'naviy boyliklar va milliy tarbiya to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yilmas ekan, chang bosgan kitoblar, nurayotgan asori-atiqalar, mazax qilinadigan udumlar

darajasiga tushib qoladi. Millatlar va dinlararo tinchlik-totuvlikni mustahkamlash, ma’naviy va axloqiy qadriyatlarni, urf-odat va an’analarni saqlash hamda rivojlantirish borasidagi vazifalarning amalga oshirish va ma’naviy va axloqiy tarbiyani kuchaytirish, aholining siyosiy ongi va huquqiy madaniyatini oshirishni, hozirgi kunning o‘zi taqazo qilmoqda.

Shuning uchun ham 2023-2027 yillarda yoshlarni harbiy-vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash konsepsiyasi (2023 — 2027 yillarda yoshlarni harbiy-vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash ishlari samaradorligini oshirish KONSEPSIYASI. Konsepsiya Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2023-yil 29-iyundagi 267-son qarori bilan qabul qilingan)O‘zbekiston Respublikasining yangi tahrirdagi Konstitutsiyasi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining «Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to‘g‘risida»gi Qonuni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining farmon va qarorlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Hukumati qarorlari asosida ishlab chiqildi.

Buyuk bobokolonimiz Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur va avlod-ajdodlari, sizga ma’lumki, Hindistonni bosib olib 332 yil hukimronlik qildilar. Shundagi bir epizod meni juda ta’sirlantirdi: Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur qo‘shinida, qudratli hind sarkardasi Rano Sangoga qarshi jang oldidan juda asabiy muhit hukmron edi. Chunki Boburning Ibrohim Lodidan keyin paydo bo‘lgan bu raqibi, Mevar rojasi, qobiliyatli va jasur qo‘mondon Rano Sango shafqat bilmasligi bilan nom chiqargandi. Bunga jiddiy sabablar bor edi. Avvalo, yaqindagina Boburning Bayanaga yuborgan qo‘shini Ranoning rajput askarlari tomonidan mag‘lub qilindi. Ra’no Sango o‘ziga qarshi yuborilgan barcha bo‘linmalarni bitta qo‘ymay qirib tashlaydi, bu Bobur qo‘shinida katta qo‘rquvga sabab bo‘lgandi. Vaziyat haqiqatdan ham qaltis edi. Rano Boburga qarshi jangari rajputlar va afg‘onlardan iborat 90-100 minglik dahshatli kuchlarni qarshi qo‘yayotgandi. Bobur qo‘shinining 30 ming atrofida ekani rajputlarning son jihatdan 3 barobar ko‘pligi va isbotlangan jasorati Bobur askarlari orasida chinakam qo‘rquv uyg‘otadi. Bu ham etmagandek, bir ovsar munajjim “barchaning qirilib ketishi haqidagi” o‘zining ahmoqona bashoratlari bilan umumiy bezovtalikni battar kuchaytiradi. Bobur qo‘shinidagi afg‘onlar ham birin-ketin qochib keta boshlaydi. Bundan ham yomoni Boburning eng ishongan chig‘atoy turklari o‘zlari yomon ko‘rgan Hind yurtini himoya qilishdan ko‘ra, Boburdan o‘zlari to‘plagan boy o‘ljalar bilan Qobulga jo‘nab ketishni iltimos qilib kiradilar. Bobur “Boburnoma”da o‘sha vaziyat haqida shunday yozadi: «Butparastlar qo‘shinining shiddatli va jasurligi» askarlarni «tashvish va qo‘rquvga» soldi. Hech kimdan na erkaklik so‘zi, na mard kengash eshitilmadi». Jang arafasida esa chinakam talmovsirash boshlanadi. Uy-joyini qo‘msab, oila va farzandlari diydorini ko‘rmasdan behuda o‘lib ketish xavfi askarlarni qattiq cho‘chitar, hatto, jangga kirishdan bo‘yin tovlash niyatidagilar ham bor edi.

Bundan achchiqlangan Mirzo Bobur jang arafasida oʻz jahlini sezdirmasdan ot ustida tikka turgani holda askarlariga shunday mazmunda murojaat qiladi: «Oralaringizda oʻlmaydigan, abadiy tirik qoladiganingiz bormi?» Hamma jim. U davom etadi. “Quyosh botish uchun chiqadi, odamzod oʻlish uchun tugʻiladi. Bu ayni haqiqat. It ham oʻladi, yigit ham oʻladi. Lekin ularning oʻlimi orasida farq bor. It nafsi sabab oʻlsa, yigit hamiyatini, yurtini, or-nomusini himoya qilib jon taslim etadi. Yigit kishi oʻz elini, vatanini, shon-shavkatini, din-diyonatini, ona tuprogʻini koʻz qorachigʻidek asrash yoʻlida vafot etsa bu sharafli oʻlimdir. Avlodlarning erki, tinch va osoyishta yashashidan ulugʻ ne’mat bormi, oʻzi. Engsak gʻoziymiz, mabodo, qazo qilsak shahid hukmidamiz”. Buni tinglagan askarlar bir necha soniya jim turishadi. Birozdan keyin butun olamni tutgudek na’ra tortishadi: “Biz jangga tayyormiz, biz albatta engamiz!” Askarlar qilich va nayzalarini baland koʻtarib jangga shayligini bildirishadi. Ana shu nutqiy xitob, jangovarlik ruhi bilan sugʻorilgan da’vatnoma 1527-yil martda Boburga Sikri yaqinidagi jangida rajputlar sardori Rano Sango qoʻshinini tor-mor etib, butun Hindistonni boʻysundirishiga imkon bergan murojaati edi.

Yoshlarga ma’naviy va axloqiy qadriyatlarni, urf-odat, an’analarni va Vatan tuygʻusini xuddi shunday murojaatlar qilish orqali, singdirish biz ziyoliylarning burchidir deb oʻylayman.

Millatlar va dinlararo tinchlik-totuvlikni mustahkamlash, ma’naviy va axloqiy qadriyatlarni, urf-odat va an’analarni saqlash qiyinchiligi va qiyinchiliklar, toʻsiqlar, nomutanosibliklar, hatto jinoiy harakatlarning oshib borishi ham sof vijdonli kishi qalbida Vatan tuygʻusini, agar u chuqur e’tiqodga aylangan boʻlsa, oʻchirolmaydi. Yangi-yangi avlodlarning tugʻilishi, hayot sahnasiga chiqishi jamiyat oldiga yangi-yangi muammolarni koʻndalang qoʻyaveradi, aynan ushbu uzluksizlik, tadrijiylik ijtimoiy hayotning ham uzluksiz, tadrijiy davom etishini ta’minlaydi.

Xulosa oʻrnida shuni aytish kerakki, yoshlarda Vatanga daxldorlik hissini kuchaytirish, Vatanni millatlar va dinlararo tinchlik-totuvlikni mustahkamlash, ma’naviy va axloqiy qadriyatlarni, urf-odat va an’analarni saqlash, sevish va asrash tuygʻularini shakllantirish axloqiy ehtiyojga aylandi. Bugungi kunda bu davlat siyosati markazida turadi. Bu ehtiyojni esa ma’naviy-axloqiy meros vositasida qondirish samarali natija berishi yaqqol namoyon boʻlmoqda. Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoev ta’biri bilan aytganda, vatanparvarlik xalqimizning azaliy qadriyatlaridan hisoblanadi. U mehr-oqibat, Vatan taqdiri ma’naviy va axloqiy qadriyatlarni, urf-odat va an’analarni saqlash, uchun qaygʻurish, tashvish va falokatlarga hamdardlik kabi axloqiy fazilatlar sirasiga kiradi.

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CHABAHAR PORTI: MARKAZIY OSIYO DAVLATLARI UCHUN STRATEGIK GEOIQTISODIY IMKONIYATLAR.

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu tezisda Eronning Chabahar porti orqali Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari uchun yaratilayotgan tranzit yo'laklari va savdo imkoniyatlari tahlil qilingan.Port orqali yuk tashish xarajatlarni kamaytirishi, mahsulotlarning Hind okeani orqali jahon bozoriga tezroq olib chiqilishi hamda tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalarni diversifikatsiya qilish imkoniyatlari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar:transport koridorlari, tranzit logistika, Hind okeani, integratsiya, iqtisodiy xavfsizlik

Eronning janubi-sharqida, Omon qo'ltig'i bo'yida joylashgan Chabahar porti Eronning yagona chuqur suvli porti hisoblanadi va u Hind okeani orqali xalqaro savdoga bevosita chiqish imkonini beradi.Shahid Beheshti va Shahid Kalantari terminallari bilan jihozlangan bu port Eronning strategik infratuzilma loyihalarining yuragi bo'lib, mamlakatni Shimol–Janub transport yo'lagi (INSTC), Afg'oniston yo'nalishi va Markaziy Osiyo tarmoqlari bilan bog'laydi.[1] Eron hukumati bu portni nafaqat milliy iqtisodiy o'sish uchun, balki mintaqaviy savdo va tranzit markazi sifatida ham rivojlantirmoqda. Ayniqsa, so'nggi yillarda Hindiston va Eron o'rtasidagi hamkorlik doirasida bu portning salmog'i ortib bormoqda – bu orqali Afg'oniston va undan shimolga, Markaziy Osiyoga olib boruvchi yo'nalishlar strategik ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.[2]

Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari – xususan O'zbekiston, Tojikiston, Turkmaniston va Qozog'iston – dengizdan uzoqda joylashgan davlatlar bo'lib, xalqaro bozorlarga chiqishda geosiyosiy va infratuzilmaviy cheklovlarga duch kelmoqda. Chabahar porti bu cheklovlarni bartaraf etuvchi muqobil transport va savdo yo'lagi sifatida Markaziy Osiyo uchun yuksak geoiqtisodiy imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda.[3] Avvalo, bu port orqali mintaqa davlatlari o'z mahsulotlarini Hind okeani orqali global bozorga tezroq va arzonroq yo'naltirish imkoniga ega bo'ladi. An'anaviy ravishda Kaspiy dengizi, Rossiya yoki Xitoy orqali eksport-importga tayanayotgan mintaqa uchun bu yangi yo'nalish mintaqaviy iqtisodiy mustaqillikni mustahkamlashda muhim vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Transport va logistika xarajatlari mintaqa davlatlari uchun doimo asosiy muammo bo'lib kelgan. Chabahar orqali yuk tashish yo'nalishi Afg'onistonning Zaranj–Delaram yo'li orqali Eronning temiryo'l va avtomobil tarmoqlariga ulanib, yuklarni tez va iqtisodiy jihatdan maqbul tarzda Hind okeaniga olib chiqadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Chabahar yo'nalishi orqali yuk tashish an'anaviy yo'llarga nisbatan 30–40% arzon bo'lishi mumkin.[4] Ayniqsa, O'zbekiston va Tojikiston kabi davlatlar uchun bu yo'l paxta, kimyoviy mahsulotlar, oziq-ovqat va minerallar eksportida katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lmoqda.

Shuningdek, Chabahar portining faollashuvi Markaziy Osiyo davlatlariga o'z tashqi iqtisodiy siyosatini diversifikatsiya qilish imkonini beradi. Uzoq yillar Rossiyaga iqtisodiy jihatdan bog'liq bo'lgan mintaqa endilikda Hindiston, Yaqin Sharq va Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyo bozorlariga chiqish orqali yangi savdo sheriklarini izlayapti.[5] Bu esa mintaqaning global savdo tizimiga integratsiyasini jadallashtiradi va iqtisodiy xavfsizlikni mustahkamlaydi. Ayniqsa, 2022–2024-yillar oralig'ida Eron va O'zbekiston o'rtasida yo'l-transport, bojxona va logistika sohalarida tuzilgan bitimlar bu tendensiyaning real ifodasidir.

Bundan tashqari,Chabahar porti mintaqaviy siyosiy xavflarni kamaytiruvchi vosita sifatida ham e'tiborga loyiq. Rossiyaga qarshi sanksiyalar kuchayib borayotgan, Xitoyning geoiqtisodiy ustuvorligi keskin ortayotgan, Pokiston orqali yuk tashish esa siyosiy barqarorlikka bog'liq bo'lgan bir davrda, Chabahar porti barqaror va nazorat qilinadigan alternativani taklif qiladi.[6] AQSh tomonidan Eron portlariga qo'yilgan sanksiyalar fonida aynan Chabahar porti istisno tariqasida sanksiyadan ozod qilingani ham bu yo'lning xalqaro ahamiyatini tasdiqlaydi.Hindistonning ushbu port infratuzilmasiga sarmoya kiritishi, uni 10 yilga ijaraga olgani va bu port orqali tranzit hajmini oshirishga intilayotgani ham Markaziy Osiyo uchun geosiyosiy imkoniyatlarni kengaytiradi.Chabahar porti Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari uchun strategik geoiqtisodiy ko'prik sifatida maydonga chiqmoqda. U nafaqat savdo hajmini oshiradi, balki mintaqaning tashqi iqtisodiy siyosatini diversifikatsiya qilish, transport xarajatlarini kamaytirish, hamkorlikni chuqurlashtirish va barqaror savdo infratuzilmasini yaratishga xizmat qiladi.

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PARTICIPATION OF A LAWYER IN CASES ON THE APPLICATION OF COMPULSORY MEDICAL MEASURES

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Annotation. *In this article, proposals and recommendations have been developed to provide a defense counsel who can adequately protect the rights and freedoms of people in cases when a socially dangerous act is committed by mentally retarded or mentally disturbed people or persons whose mental state is temporarily disturbed after committing a socially dangerous act, as well as that, some problematic issues arising in connection with the participation of the defense counsel in the judicial investigation practice are developed.*
Keywords*: defense counsel, participation of defense counsel, coercive medical measures, mental retardation, mental disorder, rights and obligations of the defense counsel, waiver of the defense counsel, provision of rights and freedoms.*

In recent years, large-scale reforms aimed at ensuring the rights and freedoms of the individual and his rightful place in society have been implemented in our country, but there is an incomprehensible situation in the application of coercive medical measures against a person in the criminal-procedural legislation, due to the lack of full regulation of the relationship to the protection of the rights of the person. This shows that there is a need to provide legal assistance to a person who is subject to coercive medical measures, to protect his rights and freedoms on time by clearly specifying and strengthening them in the laws of our country.

In criminal-procedural theory, since the persons who are subjected to coercive medical measures are deprived of the opportunity to understand the true nature of their actions and to control them, taking into account that they are usually not prosecuted and accused of committing a crime, a group of scholars argues that this category of persons does not need protection.

In particular, V.D. Adamenko believes that "there is no defense without accusation, there is no meaning of defense without accusation". [1] Another group of proceduralists concludes that if a person is not accused of a crime or a criminal case is not initiated against a person, there is no point in the defense of the person defending him. [2]

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At the same time, other scientists, opposing the above opinions, put forward the opinion that the participation of the defender in cases where coercive medical measures are applied to a person does not come from the function of protection, but from the function of representation aimed at providing legal assistance to a person suffering from a mental illness. According to N.A. Dryomina, the right to defense of a person who is being investigated for the application of coercive medical measures is a real means of protecting a person from unreasonable restrictions and, at the same time, is a necessary guarantee of the fairness of the decision issued by the court. [3]

In our opinion, it is necessary to protect the rights and legal interests of a person who is being investigated for the application of coercive medical measures in order no less than other participants in the criminal process. In this regard, the concept of protection related to medical coercive measures cannot be excluded.

The law of criminal procedure indicates the ambiguity of the concept of defense in criminal proceedings. On the one hand, Article 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for the protection of a person from the restriction of his rights and freedoms. On the other hand, Article 49 of this Code, defining the concept of a defender, states that this is a person who protects the rights and legal interests of suspects and accused persons in the prescribed manner and, at the same time, provides them with legal assistance in criminal proceedings.

According to some authors, as a result of the exclusion from the list of criminal subjects of persons who committed an act prohibited by the criminal law in a state of insanity or became mentally ill after the commission of a crime, the defenders of the use of coercive medical measures cease to be the defenders of the suspects (accused), and new participants in criminal-procedural relations become defenders of persons with mental illness and in need of compulsory treatment by court order. [4] In support of this opinion, it should be noted that under Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Lawyers” of December 27, 1996, No. 349-I, the defense attorneys, possibly within the framework of a criminal case, may provide qualified legal assistance in the form of representation.

When participating in the preliminary investigation of the category of cases under consideration, the defender’s attention should be drawn to several important circumstances that will later be examined by the court and may be the basis for deciding on the application of coercive medical measures.

It is known that the issue of a person’s mental deficiency is considered in the court process. However, during the completion of the preliminary investigation of the criminal case, i.e., the proceedings on the application of coercive medical measures and when sent to court to apply a coercive measure against a person, the investigator

must prove that the mentally deranged person committed this act in a state where he could not understand the true nature and social danger of his actions due to chronic mental illness, temporary mental disorder, mental weakness or other mental illness, as well as the social danger of the person.

Coercive medical measures can be used if the person's mental disorder poses a danger to himself or others or is related to the possibility of causing them other serious harm. This situation is the subject of proof in cases of this category and must be determined during the investigation of a criminal case. Article 92 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan excludes the use of coercive medical measures against this person due to direct instruction, failure to identify evidence indicating the mental state of a person who is capable of repelling dangerous actions or other serious harm to himself or others. Medical coercive measures can only be applied to mentally ill persons. The purpose of applying coercive medical measures is to treat these persons and prevent new socially dangerous acts that may be committed by them. Medical coercion is used to treat a person. In such a case, a "mentally ill" person must have committed the actions specified in Article 92 of the Criminal Code. [5] If necessary, treatment in such cases should be carried out by the general rules stipulated in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Psychiatric Assistance".

According to Chapter 46 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is devoted to the completion of the preliminary investigation, the criminal case is terminated if the nature of the committed act and the mental disorder of the person do not endanger him or other persons or cause them any other harm. It is known that the representative of the person who is being investigated for the application of coercive measures in the medical direction, rejecting the unreasonable conclusions of the preliminary investigation, helps to make a legal decision and prevents the corresponding measures from inconsistent application of the law.

In addition, the presence, level and nature of the mental disorder of the person, as well as the identification of the circumstances related to his social risk by the defender, may result in the deprivation of liberty against the person and procedural coercive measures provided for in part 1 of Article 268 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (admission to a psychiatric hospital) may help to assign precautionary measures, as well as to change previously selected measures to less severe measures.

In the research conducted by Y.V. Sukhoverova, it was shown that the defenders do not always pay enough attention to these elements of the subject of evidence. When appointing a forensic psychiatric expert in certain criminal cases, it was found that the questions about whether the mental disorder of a person poses a danger to himself or other persons or there is a possibility of causing serious harm to them is not included

in the expert's decisions. Accordingly, psychiatric experts did not address this issue in the conclusion, and the court applied coercive medical measures against these persons. [6]

The rule on mandatory participation of the defense attorney from the moment of issuing a decision on the appointment of a forensic psychiatric expert is a novelty in the current criminal procedural legislation. In the previous version, the participation of a person from the moment his mental illness is detected was envisaged. The ambiguity of this phrase has caused much debate among proceduralists about when to allow a defense attorney to participate in a criminal case, and as a result, the law has varied in practice. According to the conclusion of the forensic psychiatric examination, if the person under protection has become mentally ill after committing a crime or is mentally deranged, or if he has mental defects that do not exclude his sanity, but make it difficult for him to independently exercise the right to self-defense, the rule that the defender must participate in the case, provided for in the first part of Article 571 of the Criminal Code, continues to apply. [7] Later, if the person is found to be sane and mentally healthy based on the conclusion of the forensic psychiatric expert, the issue of the defense attorney's participation in the case will be resolved in a general manner. [8]

According to Article 18^1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a sane person who could not fully understand the significance of his actions (inactions) or was unable to control them due to a disturbed mental state at the time of committing a crime shall be held responsible, and a person whose mental state is disturbed in a way that does not exclude sanity, together with punishment by the court taking into account the fact that it is indicated that coercive measures in the medical field may be prescribed, the circumstances related to the mental disorder of a person, the danger to himself or other persons or the possibility of causing serious harm to them must be determined during the investigation of a criminal case, and in accordance with Article 571 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is necessary to ensure the participation of the defender in the proceedings on the application of coercive medical measures from the moment of the decision to appoint a forensic psychiatric expert.

The guarantee of the mandatory provision of a defense attorney to those suffering from mental disorders is established by several articles of the Criminal Procedure Code, which contributes to its mandatory implementation. In particular, according to Article 571 of this Code, the participation of the defender in the proceedings on the application of coercive medical measures is mandatory from the moment the decision to appoint a forensic psychiatric expert is issued. This requirement is expressed in the mandatory participation of the defender under Article 51, Part 1, Paragraph 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code, from the moment the decision on the appointment of forensic

psychiatric expertise is made, as well as in the cases provided for in paragraphs 1-4, 8, 8^3, 8^4 and 9 of the second part of Article 52 of this Code, it is not allowed to waive the defender.

In addition, all the situations in which the participation of the defense attorney is mandatory are summarized in the decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan of December 20, 1996 “On the practice of applying the laws providing the right to protection”.

Mandatory participation of a defense attorney in court hearings on the application of coercive medical measures, inability of the persons whose case is being processed to freely exercise their rights, justified by the purpose of strengthening the protection of the rights and legal interests of persons who need additional guarantees of self-defense due to their mental illness and the presence of the prosecutor during the court session. [9]

According to Article 116 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, although it is noted that receiving qualified legal assistance is not an obligation of a citizen, but a right, it is necessary to ignore the refusal of the defender by the person who is being processed for the application of coercive medical measures. The obligation of the defender to participate in these cases is related to the weakness of the rights, freedoms and legal interests of persons suffering from mental illnesses and the obligation of the state to ensure these rights. The purpose of ensuring the participation of a defender in cases of this category is to take into account not only the rights of the participants in the proceedings, but also the public interest that leads to ensuring the principles of legality and competitiveness. “The duty of the defender is not only private, but the public in nature. By performing the tasks assigned to him, the defense attorney contributes to the solution of the socially important problems of the judicial process, that is, he controls the correct application of the law”. [10] The fact that the investigator is not required to refuse a lawyer is a guarantee of the protection of the rights of persons suffering from mental disorders.

Despite the positive changes, the norms of criminal procedural law require further correction. Thus, the decision to appoint a forensic psychiatric examination cannot always be announced to the suspect (accused) because of “the fact that the accused could not objectively correctly perceive the real and legal aspect of this decision, the nature of his mental disorder, mental state and health at a certain time can lose the importance of the expertise”. [11] At the same time, in Article 571 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the mandatory inclusion of a defense attorney in a criminal case “starts from the moment when a decision on the appointment of a forensic psychiatric examination against a person is issued”. In our opinion, since

the last procedure is the most appropriate, it seems appropriate to supplement Article 51, Paragraph 8 of the first part of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the words “in the cases of the application of coercive medical measures, from the time when the forensic psychiatric examination is appointed”.

In our opinion, O.V. Golovano has established cases of mental disorder, but it is not possible to foresee whether the criminal case will be investigated according to the general rules or the established rules of the procedure for the application of coercive medical measures, views on allowing a lawyer to participate in a criminal case after receiving evidence indicating the presence of mental illness in a person are noteworthy. [12] In cases of this category, the participation of the defender from the first stage of the preliminary investigation ensures the rights, freedoms and legal interests of persons with mental illnesses. In addition, the second part of Article 52 of the Criminal Procedure Code stipulates the mandatory participation of a lawyer if the suspect (accused) cannot independently exercise the right to a defense attorney due to mental illness. The basis for involving a defense attorney in a criminal case is a certificate of registration of this person in a psychiatric hospital or a request for help; the conclusion of the medical and social expert commission that he is a disabled person of any group defined for mental illness or mental disability; medical history or extract from other medical document showing that he is suffering from other mental illness or that he has organic brain damage etc. It should be remembered that under the first part of Article 45 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the protection of citizens’ health” adopted on September 14, 1996, a citizen’s request for medical assistance, information about his health and diagnosis, other information received during medical examination and treatment constitutes a medical secret. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On psychiatric care”, the presence of a mental disorder in a citizen, the facts of applying for psychiatric care and treatment in an institution providing such care, and other information about the state of mental health are medical secrets protected by law. Therefore, the seizure of medical records must be carried out within the framework of a criminal case by an investigator, prosecutor or court decision. In the future, the seized documents will also be used in the appointment of a forensic psychiatric examination.

Deliberate and inadvertent violation of the rights and legal interests of persons who are being investigated by the investigative bodies, the prosecutor’s office and the court for the application of coercive medical measures against them can be eliminated by the participation of highly qualified defenders of this category in the case. However, practice shows that often lawyers invited to participate in cases of this category treat

their duties as a formality, and therefore the rights and legal interests of persons with mental illnesses are violated.

In most cases, the conclusions of psychologists and investigators about the depth and nature of a person's mental state and his public danger are not questioned. In turn, it should be remembered that any evidence, including the conclusion of a forensic psychiatric examination, does not have predetermined force and must be evaluated together with other evidence collected in the criminal case.

In her research, Y.V. Sukhoverova wrote that "only a sufficiently qualified lawyer can protect a person with physical and mental disabilities". [13] S.P. Shcherba proposed that the state allocate highly qualified lawyers in large legal consulting centers specializing in the defense of this category of cases. [14] We consider it appropriate to allocate not only the participation of qualified lawyers with rich practical work experience, but also specialized investigators for the cases under consideration. Its necessity can be attributed to the specificity and complexity of the proceedings under Chapter 61 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In addition to the special evidence that a person with a mental illness may present after the crime has been committed, the defense must find a unique approach to the person with a mental illness.

To provide qualified legal assistance, the legislator gives the defense attorney several powers provided for in Article 53 of the Criminal Procedure Code. However, we need to talk about the duty, not the right, of the defense attorney to participate in the interrogation of the suspect (accused) suffering from mental illness, as well as other investigative activities conducted with his participation. It can be seen that in the cases of the category under consideration, the participant, legal representative and the person who is being processed for the application of coercive medical measures against him must have a general acquaintance with the information of the criminal case on the completion of the preliminary investigation and the decision to send him to court. To ensure the active participation of the defender in the proceedings on the application of coercive medical measures, K.S. Sefikurbanov suggests forcing the investigator to immediately notify the defender of the time and place of the investigative activities conducted with the participation of the accused. [15] This point of view seems correct, and in our opinion, it is appropriate not only to inform the defender of the person suffering from a mental disorder about it, but also to ensure his participation in the investigative actions conducted with the person's participation. Some authors emphasize the need for expanding the rights of the defense attorney during the preliminary investigation and the pre-trial stages of the criminal case process. [16]

The presence and active position of the defender during the investigation and other procedural actions with the participation of the person subject to the application of coercive medical measures prevents possible violations and abuse by officials.

One of the main means of influencing the bodies of preliminary investigation and qualified legal assistance by lawyers is the violation of material or procedural norms of the law; requests that may be related to ensuring the rights of persons suffering from mental illness, collecting additional evidence, changing preventive measures, etc. Unfortunately, we have to admit that there are very few cases of this type.

According to the results of studies, the protection of the interests of individuals is carried out by different defenders during the inquiry or preliminary investigation and the trial. At the same time, none of them submits any plea for wrongdoing. It is very difficult to provide comprehensive legal assistance to a person suffering from mental illness without knowing all the subtleties of the investigation. In this regard, in cases of this category, it is necessary to avoid changing the defenders as much as possible at all stages of the criminal proceedings. L.D. Kalinkina writes that “when a lawyer is appointed in the trial, it is necessary to introduce a norm on the mandatory meeting of the defense counsel with the client. It is doubtful that the defendant’s interests will be fully protected when he meets the defense attorney for the first time in court”. [17] In support of this proposal regarding proceedings on the application of coercive medical measures, we propose to include in the Criminal Procedure Code a provision on the mandatory meeting of the person subject to the application of coercive medical measures with his defense counsel at any time during the criminal proceedings.

In most criminal cases, there were no active efforts by defense attorneys to provide legal aid to persons suffering from mental disorders, that is, they participated if they were appointed. Perhaps the lack of material interest predetermined the passive state of the defenders. “The presence of a passive lawyer in the pre-trial process is a useful factor for the investigative body. A large number of court and prosecutor’s practice is based on the axiom that “the right to defense cannot be violated when a lawyer is present”, and nobody cares about the behavior of the defender. It can be seen that the effectiveness of such a defender is zero and he is serving the client by his inaction. In fact, with such a defense, the defendant will be left without a defense attorney”.

Thus, the current situation requires an increase in the role of the defender who participates in the proceedings on the application of coercive medical measures and participates in the processes of eliminating formalities in the implementation of the protection of persons suffering from mental illnesses. His participation in the investigation and preliminary investigation of this category of cases, starting earlier than when the decision to appoint a forensic psychiatric expert is issued, ensures the

protection of the rights, freedoms and legal interests of persons suffering from mental illnesses. The introduction of specialization of defenders when applying coercive medical measures, reducing the level of their exchange during work to a minimum, as well as the mandatory meeting of the newly appointed defender with the client at any time will have a positive effect on the situation of the participants of the category under consideration. [18]

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