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3D-MRI Obstruction and Visualization of Pharyngeal Airway Tract using Open Source Seeded Technique

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Abstract: Obstructive Sleep Apnea(OSA) is breathing disorder syndrome in which the airway tract pauses during sleep due to collapse of pharyngeal airway. It is occurred at the sleep time, with fourth dimensional high resolution in airway tract Obstruction in children and adults with OSA. Here, we the operator places the seeds that includes the Oesopharyngeal air tract and found out a threshold for the first frame in order to determine the affected tissues which blocks the patients pharyngeal tract. In this automated segmentation method it shows the process of MRI studies of the pharyngeal air pathway and enable diagnose of obstructive tissues with the collapse tissues. Region growing method results well in Dice Coefficients compared with manual segmentation. It automatically detects 90% of collapse tissues. This approach leads to segment the pharyngeal pathway correctly. It uses long MRI scans in order to diagnosis the collapsed tissues with graph, accurate details and coefficients in a short span of duration.

Keywords: Oesopharyngeal, Dice coefficients, Open source method of multi-seeded method, 3D-MRI-Dynamic Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

1. INTRODUCTION

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) (or apnea) is the common method ofsleep apneaand is caused by complete or partial collapse of the pharyngeal upper airway tract. It is characterized by repeated slides of shallow or paused breathing during rest, having difficult to breathe, and is associated with a decrease inblood oxygen saturation. The fact decreased breathing called "apneas" (literally, "without breath"), typically last 25 to 45 seconds. It is identified as a pause of breathe by

others who see the person during episodes or any queries because of the disease effects on the body. OSA is commonly accompanied with snores. As themuscle toneof the pharyngeal tract ordinarily relaxes during sleep, and the airway path at the throat is composed of walls of soft tissue, which can affected, it is not only surprisied that breathing can be obstructed during sleep and in rest also. Although a very slight degree of OSA is considered to be within the limits of normal sleep, and many individuals experience episodes or slides of OSA at some point in daily life, a small percentage of people have chronic, severe OSA.

Apnea is associated with symptoms in the day time also. OSA is linked to decreased productivity, accidents, and increased risk of cardiovascular disease . In static CT images of Three dimensional the Upper Airway were segmented for volumetric analysis using level-set- based deformable models. In 3-D T2-weighted MR images were segment using a fuzzy connectedness-based algorithm. This concept required significant power, operator and processing time, even for shorter scan type. This static 3-D

and ex post facto gated UA images had significantly have much contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR) and less smaller images compared to what is noted in real-time 3-D Upper Airway MRI. Additionally, these alternative methods were not designed for or applied to collapsed or affected airways tissues. In this paper, we reveal visualization of Upper Airway dynamics method and found out of natural obstructive apneas during sleep or rest time. This method development is for half automated method of real time Upper Airway MRI using multi-seeded method region growing algorithm.Region growing algorithm was chosen for its easy to applicate and reveal a new application where segmentation gives the workflow of this method. One or more seeds were decided to enable more correct segmentation and visualization during collapsed or affected tissues when the airway is segmented into two (or more) licensed section. We narrow the analysis volume to just the pharyngeal airway tract and propagate seeds points from one time moving frame to the next frame using the practical noting that the nasal cavity and lower part of the airway remain licensed at all times. We vaidate that this approaching method performs as same as manual segmentation. Errors were comparable to intra operators variability of manual segmentation. This method also show that it analysis of long time period scans and

visualization the most important factors in an MRI such as the second, place, and enlargement of airway collapse.

Section 2, the Identification of problems formulation related to the existing methods. Section 3 presents detailed description of proposed techniques for

solving plant related issue. Experiment results and discussions are described in Section 4. Finally, the conclusion and further enhanced are given in Section 5..

2. PROBLEM DESCRIPTION AND PREVIOUS WORK

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is an another image technique that has shown good possible for airway path evaluation and affected tissue site identification in these patients, It involves no ionize radiation, and can found all same soft collapsed tissues in three dimensions work. It is shown to obtain extremely useful insight into the dynamics and shape of pathway airway tract for patients pathway with Apnea disease and the method restriction until now have

been as a envisionspeed. Formerly, automatic segmentation of the Upper Airway has been applied to MRI images. Three dimensional method of static Computer Tomography images of the Upper Airway were segmented for gravimetric analysis using level-set-based deformable models and region-growing algorithm . Static 3D weighted MR images were segmented using a fuzzy connectetness-based algorithm that required 1-4 min/study. This substructure required significant operator points and processing period, even for shorter time scans.

3. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND SOLUTION

The tract which places affected tissue is selected as region of interest (ROI).Then the selected tissue from the roof of the mouth to the windpipe in the mid-mesial slice of the referenced frame work of the method. Two points of the seeds are placed within the mid-mesial slice: one in the nasopharyngeal pathway airway tract and the other in the oropharyngeal pathway airway tract. The first frame is segmented using multi-seeded method od 3D region growing algorithm. The threshold value is selected by user and placed to differentiate air and tissues in the ROI. The first two points which is as starting point seeds along with this the two new seeds which is already selected by system are used for segmentation. This

method repeats until all frames or slices are processed. Segmentation is performed using an open-source implementation method of multiseeded 3D region growing method .Open source implementation method of multi-seeded techniqus is a simple and easiest region-basedimage segmentationtechnique. It is only classified which uses pixel-based image segmentation method and it also takes the selection of initialseed points in semi automatic method. It is the technique used to segment the airway path tract and collapsed events by placing 3 seeds in the pharyngeal airway tract. Threshold value method is used to turn a gray-level scale image into a binary image inorder to separate airway path and collapsed airway collapsed tissues. This approach to segmentation examines neighboring pixels of initial seed points and determines whether the pixel neighbors should be added to the region.

5. CONCLUSION

We have performed a method which is very simple and it is a automating segment approach for dynamic MRI of the pharyngeal airway. The proposed method has given very good agreement with manual segmentation. In the first time,it also enables time-efficient detection of collapse tissue and events which shows the visualization of the pharyngeal airway pathtrack for all frames. The binary affected plot makes it easy to move to affected events and the see the allow to observe the exsisting site and appearence of affected and collapse tissue. Identification based on the occurence of 4 joined regions that were larger than point two($0.2cm^3$). When airway is paused, region growing results in a single contiguous region.Region growing methods can provide the normal images which have clear and normal edges with good separation in results. This concept is elegant. We just need a little number of seeds points to represent the property we want, then grow the region. We can determine the seed points and the criteria we want to produce it. We can obtain the multiple value at the sametime of input. The segtions of dynamic MRI database can give a previously unavailable anatomical landmarks for clinical usage of doctors such as surgery or oral treatment in the disease of OSA or for patient-specific modeling of the airway collapse tissue.

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THE TRANSFORMATIVE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT: In the contemporary era, the integration of Information Technology (IT) in education has revolutionized traditional learning paradigms, fostering a dynamic and interconnected educational landscape. This abstract delves into the multifaceted impact of IT on education, exploring its role in fostering accessibility, personalized learning experiences, and global collaboration. We examine how IT optimizes resources for educators, promotes lifelong learning opportunities, and contributes to the globalization of education. While acknowledging the transformative potential, we also highlight the challenges associated with the digital divide, data privacy concerns, and the imperative of digital literacy. This abstract encapsulates the essence of the article, emphasizing the need for collaborative efforts to ensure equitable and responsible integration of information technology in education.

Key words: Accessibility to Information, Interactive and Personalized Learning, Collaboration and Communication, Resource Optimization for Educators, Lifelong Learning Opportunities, Globalization of Education, Challenges and Considerations

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, information technology (IT) has become an integral part of our daily lives, revolutionizing various aspects of society, including education. The incorporation of IT in education has ushered in a new era of learning, offering students and educators unprecedented opportunities for collaboration, innovation, and personalized learning experiences. This article explores the multifaceted role of information technology in education, examining its impact on teaching methodologies, accessibility, and the overall educational landscape.

MAIN PART

1. Accessibility to Information

Information technology has democratized access to knowledge by breaking down the barriers of traditional learning. The internet, digital libraries, and online educational resources have made information readily available to students

worldwide. This accessibility levels the playing field, enabling learners from diverse backgrounds to access a wealth of educational materials, irrespective of their geographical location or socioeconomic status.

2. Interactive and Personalized Learning

Technology in education has shifted the paradigm from traditional one-size-fits-all teaching methods to personalized and adaptive learning experiences. Educational software and platforms leverage data analytics to tailor lessons to individual student needs, allowing learners to progress at their own pace. Interactive multimedia elements, such as videos, simulations, and educational games, engage students and make the learning process more dynamic and enjoyable.

3. Collaboration and Communication

Information technology facilitates collaboration between students, educators, and institutions on a global scale. Virtual classrooms, video conferencing, and collaborative online platforms break down physical barriers, fostering communication and teamwork. This interconnectedness not only enhances the learning experience but also prepares students for the collaborative nature of the modern workforce.

4. Resource Optimization for Educators

Educators benefit from information technology tools that streamline administrative tasks, allowing them to focus more on teaching. Learning management systems (LMS) enable teachers to organize and distribute course materials efficiently, track student progress, and provide timely feedback. Automated grading systems further reduce the burden on educators, freeing up time for instructional planning and personalized student support.

5. Lifelong Learning Opportunities

The rapid evolution of technology necessitates continuous learning and upskilling. Online courses, webinars, and digital platforms offer professionals and learners of all ages the opportunity to engage in lifelong learning. This adaptability is crucial in a world where the skills demanded by the job market are constantly evolving.

6. Globalization of Education

Information technology has played a pivotal role in the globalization of education. Students can now enroll in courses offered by institutions around the world without the need for physical relocation. Virtual classrooms and international collaborations broaden perspectives, exposing learners to diverse cultures, ideas, and approaches to problem-solving.

7. Challenges and Considerations

While information technology has brought about transformative changes in education, it also poses challenges. Issues such as the digital divide, concerns about data privacy, and the need for digital literacy skills must be addressed to ensure equitable access and responsible use of technology in education.

IT role in the education of undeveloped countries

On the basis of views of UNESCO international commission about studying the communications problems one of the roles of communication and information technology in the matter of the education, i.e. transferring necessary information for growth, making and growing the personality and learning the skills, transferring necessary various and extended messages in order to help the learners in recognition, understanding and appreciating each other and unity in social obligations. Education is one of the major means through which one can obtain psycho movement, unity sense, argument and self–confidence, and in this case information technology has a major role. The growth of it in developed and undeveloped countries, especially in the case of collective communication brings about new opportunities in education. But on the other hand it seems that less-developed and developing countries, generally are worried about their being fallen behind "Information Revolution", especially in education. This concern causes that large part of government financial facilities is consumed for buying the newest kinds of technology without considering the preparation for absorbing and using its advantages. Developing countries should take such policies that protect them against foreign economic restrictions accompanying with political and cultural outcomes. In the meanwhile, these countries should try to step in the direction of their self-dependence by establishing necessary infrastructure and controlling the existing sources.

CONCLUSION

Information technology is reshaping the landscape of education, empowering learners and educators alike. The integration of technology not only enhances accessibility and personalized learning but also prepares students for the demands of a technologically driven society. To harness the full potential of information technology in education, stakeholders must collaborate to address challenges, bridge gaps, and ensure that the benefits of technology are accessible to all. The future of education is undoubtedly intertwined with the continued evolution and thoughtful integration of information technology.

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Agrobiological characteristics of apple varieties grown in Khorezm oasis

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Abstract*. This article describes the results of studies on the agrobiological characteristics of apple varieties suitable for drying. Here, the main indicators of the apple varieties selected for the experiments were analyzed. As a result of the research, scientifically based conclusions were made.*

Keywords*. Apples, productivity, quality, autumn and winter varieties,*

Enter . The climatic changes observed in recent years and the year-by-year increase in population demand the introduction of varieties of medicinal plants that are resistant to external factors and have food value in all countries. According to the information provided by FAO, 44% of orchards on earth correspond to the share of introduced plants. Currently, the scientists of countries such as the USA, Poland, Turkey and Japan, which are the leaders in the cultivation and export of apples around the world, are conducting scientific research on the quality and shelf life of apple fruits. In the same way, it is necessary to develop effective elements of preservation of apples grown in our republic. In recent years, in this regard, measures have been taken in our republic to increase the shelf life of apple varieties suitable for storage, to improve quality indicators while preserving their biochemical composition.

The research was conducted in Khiva district of Khorezm region during 2021-2023. Observations were carried out on a 10-ha field for all varieties selected in this farm. There are many apple orchards in this district on large areas of land. Observations were made on the basis of apple varieties at the "DAVRON" farm in the Gandimyan neighborhood, which was selected for the experiment. (See Table 1).

Observations were made on the agrobiological characteristics of the studied varieties from flowering to ripening. According to the results of observation, the ripening period of the autumn varieties is the shortest in the Kizy Taram apple variety from 115 to 120 days, in the Mantet variety in 139-140 days, and in the Golden Delishes

variety, these periods are 140-143 days. From the same autumn varieties, it was shown that the Red Delishes variety ripened in 145-149 days. It was also observed in the Kizy Taram apple variety, which is distinguished by the shortest ripening period among the autumn varieties suitable for storage. Due to the early ripening of the Kyzyl Taram apple variety, it was observed that the size of the fruits is also small compared to other varieties.

Table 1

Agrobiological characteristics of apple varieties (2021-2023)

№	Varietal name	Years	From flowering to ripening, days	Productivity, t/ha	A crop suitable for drying		Invalid crop	
					т/га	%	т/га	%
1.	Red Delishes	2021	145±2	40,1±1	39,1±3	97,5	1,0	2,5
		2022	147±3	42,3±3	41,2±2	97,4	1,1	2,6
		2023	149±3	43,1±2	41,9±3	97,2	1,2	2,8
		Average	147	41,8	40,7	97,4	1,1	2,6
2.	Golden Delishes	2021	140±2	48,3±4	47,5±4	98,3	0,8	1,7
		2022	145±2	49,6±3	48,7±3	98,2	0,9	1,8
		2023	143±4	50,8±2	50,0±3	98,4	0,8	1,6
		Average	143	49,6	48,7	98,3	0,8	1,7
3.	Mantet	2021	139±3	39,2±2	38,1±2	97,2	1,1	2,8
		2022	141±2	41,1±3	39,9±1	97,1	1,2	2,9
		2023	140±2	42,4±2	41,1±2	96,9	1,3	3,1
		Average	140	40,9	39,7	97,1	1,2	2,9
4.	Red apple	2021	115±2	45,2±2	44,2±2	97,8	1,0	2,2
		2022	120±3	48,6±3	47,5±3	97,7	1,1	2,3
		2023	118±1	44,1±1	43,2±2	98,0	0,9	2,0
		Average	118	46,0	45,0	97,8	1,0	2,2
5.	Renet Simirenko	2021	168±3	44,6±3	43,3±2	97,1	1,3	2,9
		2022	169±2	43,3±3	42,1±2	97,2	1,2	2,8
		2023	167±3	45,2±2	43,8±3	96,9	1,4	3,1
		Average	168,0	44,4	43,1	97,1	1,3	2,9
6.	Rosemary bely	2021	169±4	50,1±2	49,4±3	98,6	0,7	1,4
		2022	168±2	51,4±4	50,8±2	98,8	0,6	1,2
		2023	170±3	54,2±3	53,4±3	98,5	0,8	1,5
		Average	169,0	51,9	51,2	98,7	0,7	1,3

7.	Farangiz	2021	145±3	40,2±2	39,2±4	97,5	1	2,5
		2022	146±2	41,1±4	39,9±2	97,1	1,2	2,9
		2023	148±3	40,3±3	39,1±3	97,0	1,2	3,0
		Average	146,0	40,5	39,4	97,2	1,1	2,8
8.	Jerome	2021	150±2	45,1±3	43,7±3	96,9	1,4	3,1
		2022	152±2	46,8±4	45,1±2	96,4	1,7	3,6
		2023	149±3	46,8±3	45,3±2	96,8	1,5	3,2
		Average	150,3	46,2	44,7	96,7	1,5	3,3

When analyzing the yield indicators of autumn varieties, the highest average yield was Golden Delishes, and an average yield of 49.6 tons per hectare was obtained. At the same time, the Kyzyl Taram apple variety showed a high productivity index, and an average yield of 46.0 tons per hectare was obtained.

Among edible and drying autumn apple varieties, Red delicacies and Mantet varieties have the highest number of unusable apples in terms of yield.

In particular, the yield of the Red Delishes variety was 41.8 tons, correspondingly, the apples unsuitable for processing and consumption were 1.1 tons, which is 2.6% of the total harvest. Similarly, in the Mantet variety, the yield was 40.9 tons, but it can be seen that 1.2 tons or 2.9% of the yield was separated into poor quality products.

If it is analyzed in terms of years, it is shown that the non-storable crop grown in the last year 2021 has increased up to 3.1%. Due to the improper use of these cultivation, soil and climatic conditions, such a poor quality product is grown and storage problems arise.

Therefore, in our research, it is possible to obtain high-quality, storable apple fruits in the Golden Delishes variety. The lowest indicator was recorded in this variety, the total yield was 49.6 tons, and the low-quality yield was 0.8 kg, which was 1.7% of the total yield.

According to the results of observation, among the experimental winter varieties, the ripening period of Rosemary Belly variety is 168 to 170 days, the Pink Lady variety ripens in 226-227 days, and the Fuji variety ripens in 172-180 days. From the same winter varieties, the Jeromin variety ripened in 149-150 days.

It was also observed in the Rosmarin bely variety, which is distinguished by the shortest ripening period among the winter varieties suitable for consumption and processing. Due to the early ripening of Renet Simirenko and Farangiz apple

varieties, it was observed that the size of the fruits is smaller than the total number of the harvest compared to other varieties.

Analyzing the productivity indicators of winter varieties, the highest productivity index of Rosemary Bely variety, which is the average for the year, showed a high productivity indicator, and an average of 51.9 tons was obtained from 1 ha of land. Farangiz and Jeromin varieties of winter apples, which showed low productivity compared to other varieties, had the most unfit for storage and processing apples in relation to the total yield. In particular, the yield of the Renet Simerenko variety was 44.4 tons, correspondingly, 1.3 tons of apples unsuitable for storage and processing were 2.9% of the total harvest. Similarly, in the Jeromin variety, the yield was 46.2 tons, and 1.5 tons or 3.3% of apples were unfit for storage and processing.

If we analyze it in terms of years, it can be seen that the last year 2021 unfit for storage crop has increased up to 3.1% in Renet Simerenko variety, 3.0% in Farangiz variety, and 3.2% in Jeromin variety. Due to the improper use of these cultivation, soil and climatic conditions, such a poor quality product is grown and storage problems arise.

As a result of the research and analysis of the agrobiological characteristics of apple varieties suitable for drying, it can be concluded as follows:

Rosemary Bely variety can produce high-quality apple fruits suitable for storage and processing. The lowest indicator was recorded in this variety, and the total yield was 51-52 tons, while the low-quality yield was 0.7-0.8 kg, which is 1.3-1.5% of the total yield.

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THE CONTENT OF PREPARING FUTURE TEACHERS FOR PROFESSIONAL INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY

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Annotation: In this article, every pedagogue is interested in learning and keeping up with the times by giving teachers new innovative information in the process of teaching, professional innovation, modern thinking.

Key words: Future teacher, development of professional knowledge, Strengthening of practice, Development of entrepreneurship, Increasing interest of students, Development of cooperation

The main part: the activity of the teacher forms the personality of the developing student, which depends on how much the teacher directs the student's activity or, on the contrary, does not feel the need for it. The role of the teacher in the development of a person is extremely important, because he acts as the organizer of the education and training process. Therefore, in the current conditions, a high demand is placed on the teacher's organizational ability, so the wealth of socio-historical experiences directly depends on the increase in the scope of needs.

On the basis of professional knowledge, pedagogical principles and rules form the basis of behavior and behavior of a pedagogue. Each pedagogue creates these principles and rules based on his own experience, but determines their laws with the help of scientific knowledge. It is necessary to constantly improve this knowledge. As noted by the great pedagogue A. Desterweg, "A teacher who does not strive for scientific research will be condemned to the abyss of devils who seduce from pedagogy such as working at the risk, simplicity and fakeness."

The content of training future teachers for professional innovative activities includes:

❖ Development of professional knowledge: Organization of special courses and seminars for teachers to improve their professional knowledge on new technologies, innovations and innovative methods.

❖ Strengthening practice: organization of practices and laboratory training for teachers to study the professional innovative activities of students.

❖ Entrepreneurship Development: Provide training and instruction to teachers on entrepreneurship, problem solving and new approaches.

❖ Stimulate student interest: Teachers use interactive methods and creative activities in lessons to develop relationships with students, increase their interest, and challenge new ideas.

❖ Foster collaboration: Create opportunities for teachers to collaborate, share ideas, and develop communities with other educators, industry professionals, and businesses.

❖ These contents are important in preparing teachers for professional innovation activities and can help them to support students against innovations and prepare them for their professional development.

To increase students' interest, teachers can use the following methods:

- Diversify the curriculum: Teachers can diversify the curriculum to increase student interest. For example, using useful teaching materials, interactive teaching methods and conducting lessons using new technologies.
- Creative activities: Teachers can organize creative activities to increase students' interest. Through these activities, students can engage in self-directed learning, discussion, and new approaches.
- Practices and Labs: Teachers can organize practices and labs to increase student interest. Through this, students can test theoretical knowledge in practice, learn and discuss.
- Use of new technologies: Teachers can increase students' interests by using new technologies, interactive lesson materials, online platforms.
- Developing relationships with students: Teachers can develop relationships with students by paying attention to their interests, supporting them, and challenging their ideas.

Conclusion: The teacher should have self-control, determination, courage, bravery, attention to the people around him, confidence in his own respect even though he has done harm, honesty in helping, strong will, his own strength. ability to use one's

energy in the right way, to gather information in order to achieve a goal and action, to use it correctly in the implementation of a goal, to be mentally active and to be able to adapt to changing conditions, the force that drives a person and the social world He can achieve a high level of professional skill only if he has the qualities to compare his abilities with.

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PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT OF PREPARING PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS FOR CREATIVE ACTIVITY

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Abstract: In this article, the pedagogical content of the teacher's tasks, which should be used in order to develop creative abilities of primary school students, is presented.

Keywords: Development of students' creative thinking, Practical activities and interactive textbooks, Care and creative activities, Interactive educational methods, creative activities, teaching, training, primary lim

Main part:

The pedagogical content of preparing primary school students for creative activities can consist of the following main areas:

❖ Developing students' creative thinking: Students should be given opportunities to express their ideas, ask questions and discuss. It is important for them to develop their creative thinking by learning to express themselves, find new solutions and ask for advice.

❖ Hands-on activities and interactive tutorials: Students should be motivated to acquire and absorb information through interactive tutorials, multimedia materials and hands-on activities. It is very important to organize practical training for students to implement the information in them.

❖ Care and creative activities: Students should be given opportunities to develop their creative abilities by organizing care and creative activities. It is important to give them the opportunity to organize creative activities, express opinions, receive news and create creative products.

❖ Interactive educational methods: With interactive educational methods, students should be provided with active participation in the process of acquiring and

assimilating information. It is important that they are given the opportunity to learn and develop information through asking questions, asking for advice, organizing creative activities and other interactive practices.

❖ Using these directions, it is possible to use the available opportunities to prepare primary school students for creative activities in pedagogical processes. This helps to create more inspiration, motivation and interest in students in the process of developing their creative abilities, acquiring and assimilating information.

The purpose of education is formed in accordance with the needs of society. Therefore, the goal of education should be appropriate and proportionate. The purpose of education in scientific literature is to create skills and connections, develop logical-creative thinking, improve communicative literacy, inculcate the national idea, form oriental education, and develop personality. it is emphasized that it consists of spiritual enrichment. Based on the educational goal, students' communication culture is improved by increasing their independent thinking, oral and written literacy, and developing logical thinking. On the basis of the educational goal, spiritual, ideological and sophisticated education is provided. In the process of language learning, there is an opportunity to get closer to the cultural and moral values of the people. One of the great sages said, "If you live with anxiety about the future, give your children a good education and teach them." It would not be wrong to say that the reforms implemented in the education system in our country are not a work aimed at achieving results in one or two years or in a short period of time, but in the true sense, it is a change that will last for several hundred years. It shows that there is a wise policy behind the President's idea that all the children of our country - my children, they should be stronger, more educated and definitely happier than us - are concerned about our future, our future generation. It is known that the implementation of advanced pedagogy and new information technologies in education not only increases the effectiveness of training sessions, but also in the education of an independent and logically thinking, well-rounded and highly moral person by applying the achievements of science in practice. is important. In the development of creative activity, the use of forms and methods of organizing scientific activity related to knowledge, which leads to creative ability, scientific and creative research, gave its results. In this regard, classes for the development of creative activity include dialogue classes, discussions, debates, conversations, fantasy, research classes, classes for setting problems and solving them; Participatory classes, modeling, artistic and technical creativity, creating, creating small discoveries, writing essays, creating annals, using business games, innovative

methods were the most effective. in the educational process, it is held at a certain time of teaching as game methods of lesson forms.

The following factors play an important role in shaping the creative training of the future elementary school teacher. These are:

• mastering educational content at a high level;

• development of creative abilities and skills in the field of education;

• organization of the skills of using different forms of work that help to create creativity

• activity in class, curiosity;

• Tasks of educating students using creative activities based on the important ones in each lesson.

These factors increase the effectiveness of the pedagogical skills of the future elementary school, the creative activity of the teacher, mainly the means of learning pedagogical works and their knowledge.

Primary education is the initial stage of teaching students basic information and skills to develop their self-development, creative thinking, caring and creative activities, and aims to prepare for change. In the process of primary education, students can work on the following main areas:

1. Develop students' creative thinking: Students should be given the opportunity to express their ideas, ask questions and discuss. It is important for them to develop their creative thinking by learning to express themselves, find new solutions and ask for advice.
2. Hands-on activities and interactive tutorials: Students should be motivated to acquire and absorb information through interactive tutorials, multimedia materials and hands-on activities. It is very important to organize practical training for students to implement the information in them.
3. Care and creative activities: Students should be given opportunities to develop their creative abilities by organizing care and creative activities. It is important to give them the opportunity to organize creative activities, express opinions, receive news and create creative products.
4. Interactive educational methods: With interactive educational methods, students should be provided with active participation in the process of obtaining and learning information. It is important that they are given the opportunity to learn and

develop information through asking questions, asking for advice, organizing creative activities and other interactive practices.

Conclusion: The cooperation between the teacher and the students begins with the teacher's support to the students. It gradually becomes active and turns into learning activities. As a result, the relationship between the teacher and the students becomes a cooperative one.

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3. THE CONCEPT OF PREPARING FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR CREATIVE ACTIVITIES Farmonov Uktam Nematovic

"CREATING AND DECORATING A FORM ON A WEB PAGE"

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Abstract: This scientific article explores the crucial aspects of creating and decorating web forms to optimize user experience. Web forms are essential elements in user interaction on websites, serving as a means for collecting information, facilitating communication, and enabling various online transactions. The article delves into the design principles, usability considerations, and aesthetic enhancements that contribute to an effective and visually appealing web form. By examining the latest trends and best practices, this research aims to provide valuable insights for web developers and designers seeking to optimize form-based interactions.

Keywords: Web forms, User experience, Web design, Usability, Aesthetic enhancements, User interaction

Introduction: In the dynamic landscape of web development, creating an engaging and user-friendly experience is paramount. Web forms play a pivotal role in this context, serving as a bridge for user interaction. As online platforms continue to evolve, the design and decoration of web forms become crucial components in ensuring an optimal user experience. Web forms are ubiquitous in the digital landscape, facilitating user interaction and data exchange. The process of creating and decorating forms involves a combination of technical considerations and design aesthetics. This article aims to provide insights into the key aspects of form development, emphasizing the importance of usability, accessibility, and visual appeal.

Form Creation:

1. HTML5 and Semantic Structure:

Modern web development leverages HTML5 to create semantically meaningful forms. Using appropriate HTML elements, such as <form>, <input>, <select>, and <textarea>, ensures a clear structure and enhances accessibility. Semantic markup not only aids assistive technologies but also improves search engine optimization.

2. Responsive Design:

With the proliferation of various devices and screen sizes, responsive design is crucial for a seamless user experience. Designing forms that adapt to different screen

resolutions ensures accessibility across a wide range of devices, enhancing the overall usability of the web page.

Form Validation:

1. Client-Side Validation:

Client-side validation enhances user experience by providing real-time feedback on data entry. Utilizing HTML5 attributes and JavaScript, developers can validate user input before submitting the form, reducing errors and enhancing efficiency.

2. Server-Side Validation:

While client-side validation is essential for immediate user feedback, server-side validation is paramount for security and data integrity. Combining both client-side and server-side validation ensures a robust and reliable form submission process.

User Interface (UI) and User Experience (UX) Design:

1. Visual Hierarchy:

Creating a clear visual hierarchy within the form helps users navigate and comprehend the information flow. Grouping related fields, using appropriate fonts, colors, and spacing, contributes to a visually appealing and user-friendly interface.

2. Interactive Elements:

Incorporating interactive elements, such as tooltips, autocomplete suggestions, and dynamic form fields, enhances the overall user experience. These features streamline the form-filling process and engage users more effectively.

Accessibility:

Designing forms with accessibility in mind ensures an inclusive user experience for individuals with disabilities. Employing ARIA (Accessible Rich Internet Applications) attributes, providing text alternatives for form elements, and ensuring keyboard navigation are crucial aspects of accessible form design.

Design Principles for Web Forms:

Effective web form design requires careful consideration of various design principles to enhance usability and accessibility. Clear and concise labels, logical grouping of fields, and a visually pleasing layout contribute to a positive user experience. This section discusses the importance of simplicity, consistency, and responsiveness in form design, exploring how these principles can be applied to create intuitive and user-friendly forms.

Usability Considerations:

Usability is a key factor in determining the success of a web form. This section examines the importance of user testing, feedback mechanisms, and error handling in optimizing the usability of web forms. By understanding user behavior and

preferences, developers can implement features that streamline the form-filling process and reduce user frustration.

Aesthetic Enhancements:

Beyond functionality, the visual appeal of web forms significantly influences user perception. This section explores the role of color schemes, typography, and visual elements in creating aesthetically pleasing forms. Additionally, it discusses the integration of multimedia elements, such as images and icons, to enhance the overall design and convey information more effectively.

Latest Trends and Best Practices:

The rapidly evolving nature of web development introduces new trends and best practices. This section provides an overview of the latest innovations in web form design, including conversational forms, micro-interactions, and progressive disclosure. By staying abreast of emerging trends, developers and designers can implement cutting-edge features that elevate the user experience.

Conclusion: Creating and decorating web forms involves a multifaceted approach that combines design principles, usability considerations, and aesthetic enhancements. By focusing on these aspects, web developers and designers can create forms that not only facilitate information gathering but also contribute to an enjoyable and visually appealing user experience. As technology continues to advance, staying informed about the latest trends and best practices is essential for creating web forms that align with user expectations and industry standards.

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CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK ASSESSMENT

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Abstract: Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) continue to be a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Given the complex interplay of genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors contributing to CVD, accurate risk assessment is crucial for early intervention and preventive strategies. This scientific article reviews the current methodologies employed in cardiovascular disease risk assessment, discusses their strengths and limitations, and explores emerging trends and future prospects in this critical field. Key topics include traditional risk factors, novel biomarkers, genetic predisposition, and the role of advanced technologies in refining risk prediction models.

Keywords: Cardiovascular disease, risk assessment, biomarkers, genetic predisposition, predictive modeling, machine learning, personalized medicine, preventive strategies.

Introduction: Cardiovascular diseases encompass a range of conditions affecting the heart and blood vessels, including coronary artery disease, stroke, and heart failure. Despite significant advancements in medical research and treatment modalities, CVD remains a major global health challenge. To address this, there is a growing emphasis on cardiovascular disease risk assessment as a cornerstone for preventive strategies.

Cardiovascular diseases encompass a spectrum of disorders affecting the heart and blood vessels, including coronary artery disease, stroke, and heart failure. Assessing an individual's risk of developing cardiovascular disease is crucial for guiding prevention strategies and therapeutic interventions. This review examines the various tools and methodologies employed in cardiovascular disease risk assessment.

Traditional Risk Factors

Classic risk factors, such as age, gender, family history, smoking status, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and diabetes, have long been established as key contributors to cardiovascular disease risk. Risk assessment algorithms, such as the Framingham Risk Score and the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association (ACC/AHA) risk calculator, integrate these factors to estimate an individual's 10-year cardiovascular risk.

Novel Biomarkers and Imaging Modalities

Advancements in biomarker research have identified novel indicators of cardiovascular risk, including high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (Lp-PLA2), and genetic markers. Additionally, advanced imaging modalities such as coronary artery calcium scoring and carotid intima-media thickness measurements offer valuable insights into a patient's vascular health.

Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence

Machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) have emerged as powerful tools for cardiovascular disease risk assessment. These technologies can analyze vast datasets, identify complex patterns, and generate personalized risk predictions. Integrating ML and AI into clinical practice holds promise for enhancing the accuracy of risk assessments and tailoring interventions to individual patients.

Personalized Medicine and Genomics

The era of personalized medicine is transforming cardiovascular risk assessment by incorporating genomic information. Genetic testing allows for the identification of genetic variants associated with cardiovascular risk, enabling a more precise estimation of an individual's susceptibility to CVD.

Lifestyle and Behavioral Factors

The impact of lifestyle and behavioral factors, including diet, physical activity, stress, and sleep, on cardiovascular health is well-established. Integrating these factors into risk assessment models can provide a more holistic view of an individual's cardiovascular risk and inform targeted interventions.

Challenges and Future Directions

Despite significant progress, challenges persist in cardiovascular disease risk assessment, such as the need for improved risk prediction in diverse populations and the integration of emerging technologies into routine clinical practice. Future directions include refining risk models, incorporating multi-omics data, and exploring innovative approaches to enhance risk prediction accuracy.

Traditional cardiovascular risk assessment tools, such as the Framingham Risk Score, have been pivotal in identifying individuals at higher risk based on factors like age, gender, blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and smoking status. However, these tools have limitations in predicting risk accurately for all individuals, especially as the understanding of CVD pathophysiology evolves. Hence, there is a need for more comprehensive and personalized risk assessment approaches.

Recent developments in biomarker research have identified novel indicators that may enhance the precision of CVD risk prediction. High-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), lipoprotein(a), and homocysteine are among the emerging

biomarkers showing promise in refining risk stratification. Additionally, advancements in genetic research have unveiled genetic variants associated with cardiovascular risk, paving the way for incorporating genetic information into risk assessment models. In the era of precision medicine, the integration of advanced technologies, such as machine learning and artificial intelligence, is reshaping cardiovascular risk assessment.

These technologies can analyze vast datasets, including genetic information, clinical records, and lifestyle factors, to generate predictive models with improved accuracy. This move towards personalized risk assessment allows for tailored interventions and treatment strategies, potentially preventing CVD events before they occur.

This article explores the current landscape of cardiovascular disease risk assessment, emphasizing the transition from traditional risk factors to more sophisticated and personalized approaches. By examining the strengths and limitations of existing methods and exploring the potential of emerging technologies, we aim to provide insights into the future of cardiovascular risk assessment and its implications for preventive medicine.

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O’tkir Hoshimovning “So’qqabosh bevagina” hikoyasida makoronizmlarning turlicha ifodasi

Kattayeva Mehrangiz Nabiyevna
BDPI I bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O’tkir Hoshimovning “So’qqabosh bevagina” hikoyasida linvistik vositalar bo’lgan paralingvistika va makoronizmlar orqali kulgi farqlashning estetik tamoyillari ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan badiiy matnlar asosida tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so’zlar: Gud moning, salom, predstavit etsam, Jonetta Kabulovna Xaltayeva, Men, к sojaleniyu, sochinenielar**,** o‘qigan emas, rostini aytmoq, kitob o‘qish, vaqt , vremya – dengi va hokazo**.**

Kirish: O’zbekiston xalq yozuvchisi O’tkir Hoshimov qo’lidagi qalam go’yoki yozmadi, balki qalam uchidan so’zlar musiqa singari quyilib keldi. Bolalarga kitob yozmoq uchun bolalikka qaytib bormoq kerak. Boshlagan kitobiga oxirgi nuqta qo’yguncha bola bo’lib yashash zarur. Bu kabi fikrlar adibning hajviy hikoyalarida, qissa va ramanlarida ilgari surildi.

Adabiyotlar sharhi: Mumkinmi? **Gud moning!** Salom! Ruxsatingiz bilan o‘zimni **predstavit** etsam... Jonetta Kabulovna Xaltayeva! Men, **к sojaleniyu,** sizning **sochinenielaringizni**s o‘qigan emasman. Rostini aytsam, kitob o‘qishga vaqt yo‘q. Bilasiz, **vremya - dengi. Xotya,** eshitganman. **V osnovnom mamashkalar** haqida yozarkansiz**.**[1]

Ushbu badiiy matnda: “Gud moning”, “predstavit”, “ k solaleniyu”, “sochinenie”, “vremya-dengi”, “ xotya”, “v osnovnom”, “mamashkalar” va hokazo. Bu so’zlar makoronizmlar hisoblanadi. Ushbu so’zlardan foydalanib adib kitobxonda kulgi uyg’otishga erishgan .

Mening ham to ‘rtta bolam bor... Nima? Unaqaga o‘xshamaydi, deysizmi? Rahmat, **komplement** uchun! Hamma shunaqa deydi. Men **mamamga** o‘xshayman. **Mamam** oltmish yoshdayam **appetitniy** edi. **Как kukolka**! Har kuni sochini **prichyoska** qildirardi. Alchibaltga! Alchibaltni taniysizmi? **Neujeli? Pervoklassniy master-ku! Mujskoy salonga** bormaganmisiz? **Vprochem,** mayli... Olovingiz bormi?.. Yo‘q-yo‘q, men «**More**» chekaman... **Senkyu. Zajigalkangizga** gap yo‘q. **Tochno importniy!**[2]

[1] Hoshimov.O’. So’qqabosh bevagina. So’qqabosh bevagina.Toshkent 2022. Nurli Dunyo nashriyoti. 64-bet.
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Ushbu badiiy matnda: “Komplement”, “ mama”, Appetitniy”, “kak kukolka”, “priychoska”, “neujeli”, “Pervoklassniy master”, “mujskoy salon”, “vprochem”, “More”, “Senkyu”, “Zajigalka”, “Tochno importniy!” va hokazo. Bu so’zlar badiiy matnimizda makoronizmlar sanaladi. Ushbu chetdan kirgan baynalminal so’zlar yordamida adib kitobxonga o’zgacha kayfiyat taqdim etgan.

Itak, to‘rtta bolam bor. Maratik — Nukusda. **Internatda**. Yoshi... **Minutochku**, yoshi, **pomoemu** o‘n to‘rtda. Shu yil o‘n to‘rtga kiradi. **Kopiya - papasi. Kr-r-rasavchik! Smugliyligi,** ko‘zining **razrezi**... **Papasi** bilan birinchi **vstrechamiz** Nukusda **praktikaga** borganimda bo‘lgan. **Zamministr** edi. Shunaqa **abayatelniy**, shunaqa **intelligentniy**. Ikki yilcha turdik. **Sivilizovanniy** ajrashdik. To’g'risini aytdi. «Janochka, jonim, - dedi, - bu yog‘i **prokol** bo‘ladiganga o ‘xshaydi, xotinim **jaloba** yozibdi, **dvoyejenstvo** uchun ishdan haydashlari mumkin», - dedi. Bilasiz, u paytda bunaqa masalalar **strogiy** edi. «Maratik uchun **volnovatsya** qilma, o‘zim **opekamga** olaman, sen, Toshkentga ketaver, **regulyarno** borib turaman», - dedi. **«O-key!»** - dedim...

Ushbu badiiy matnda: “Itak”, “Internat”, “Minutochku”, “pomoemu”, “Kopiya - papasi”, “Kr-r-rasavchik”, “Smugliyligi”, “razrezi”, “Papa”, “vstrechamiz”, “praktika”, “Zamministr”, “abayatelniy”, “intelligentniy”, “Sivilizovanniy”, “prokol”, “jaloba”, “dvoyejenstvo”, “strogiy”, “volnovatsya”, “opekam”, “regulyarno”, “O-key” va hokazolar. Ushbu matnimizda shu kabi so’zlar makoronizmlar hisoblanadi.

Gde-to ikki yilcha oldin Samarqandga bordim. Nargizochkaning **detdomiga** kirdim. **Detdom - tak sebe.** Ammo **direktor nishtyak** ekan! Dyilda!

Bo‘y-basti ikki metr. «**Bratan**, dedim, - Nargizochkadan xabar olishim qiyin. Ishlarim **navalom**», - dedim. «Xotirjam bo‘ling. Nargizochkaga o‘zim otalik qilaman», - dedi. Uch kun mehmon bo‘ldim. **Kr-r-utoy** erkak ekan! **Molodes!**

Nargizochkaning **papochkasi** ham **krutoy** edi. **Mejrayonniy neftebazada direktor** bo‘lib ishlardi. Yoshi ellikdan oshgan bo‘lsa-da , **как ogurchik** edi. Samarqandning **paxani** edi. Xotidan qo‘rqmasdan **shik-k-karniy** to‘y qildi. **Restoranda.** Yomon yashamadik... Qamalib ketgani chatoq bo‘ldi.

O‘sha yerdan **«ksiva»** keldi- xabar. U kishining aytishlaricha, **как budto** hammasiga men **vinovata** ekanman. E, to‘kil dedim! **Benzinga diztoplivo** qo‘shishni men o‘rgatdimmi senga, dedim!

Ammo Nigorochkadan anchadan beri xabar olganim yo‘q. Aytdim-ku, **«vremya - dengi».** Qo‘qonga hech yo‘lim tushmayapti. Nigorochka otasida qolgan. **Predprinimatel** edi. «Jahon bozori»da sakkizta **«tochka»**si bor edi. Xarakteri **«milenkiy». Takoy poslushniy.** Ikkita xotinidan bolasi bo‘lmagani uchunmi,

Nigorochkani jonidan ortiq ko‘rardi. Har kuni ming xil o‘yinchoq olib keladi. Hammasiga o‘zi aybdor! Nuqul **zamechanie** beradi, **notatsiya** o‘qiydi. «Jannatxon, tahorat suvini yaxshi isitmabsiz. Xuftondan keyin ko‘chaga chiqmasinlar. Nomahramlarga ko‘rinmasinlar. Begona erkaklar bilan gaplashmasinlar!» Tomi ketgan **fanatik**! Erkakning ham begonasi bo‘larkanmi?! E, sirpal, dedim! Obbergan bir xonali kvartirangga **как durochka** uchinchi xotin bo‘lib o‘tirishim kerakmi, dedim![3]

Ushbu badiiy matnda: “Gde-to”, “detdomiga”, “Detdom - tak sebe”, “direktor nishtyak”, “Bratan”, “navalom”, “Kr-r-utoy”, “Molodes”, “papochka”, “krutoy”, “Mejrayonniy neftebazada direktor”, “как ogurchik”, “vinovata”, “Benzinga diztoplivo”, “vremya - dengi”, “Predprinimatel”, “tochka”, “milenkiy”, “Takoy poslushniy”, “zamechanie”, “notatsiya”, “fanatik”, “как durochka” va hokazo. adiiy parchada shu so’zlar makoronizmlar hisoblanadi. Ushbu chetdan kirgan baynalminal so’zlar yordamida adib kitobxonga o’zgacha kayfiyat taqdim etgan.

XULOSA: O’zbekiston xalq yozuvchisi O’tkir Hoshimov 20-asr o‘zbek adabiyotida o‘z o‘rni va uslubiga ega bo‘lgan adib. Uning asarlari oddiy va xalqchilligi bilan ajralib turadi. “So’qqabosh bevagina” hikoyasi ham anashunday xalqchil asarlar sirasiga kiradi. Yozuvchi asarlari ko‘pgina xorijiy tillarga tarjima qilingan. Yozuvchi o’z asarlarida hamisha haq gapni aytishga intiladi. Shu bois ham ijidkorning hikoya, pyesa, romanlari xalqimizning sevimli asarlari qatoridan o’rin olgan. Ijodkorning barcha asarlari xalqimiz tomonidan haligacha sevib mutolaa qilinadi va hali-hanuz yosh avlod qalbida o’rni beqiyos.

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PREPARING FUTURE TEACHERS FOR INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY BASED ON CREATIVE APPROACH

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Abstract: In this article, effective methods of forming creativity and technology application skills of future specialists in higher educational institutions in an innovative educational environment, as well as an idea about increasing educational efficiency, placing the individual at the center of education and independent youth is conducted. special attention is paid to ensuring their education.

Key words: Future teacher, Stimulation of creativity, Creative activities, Collaboration, innovative activity, moral virtue, education.

The main part: The teacher's activity develops the personality of the student, which depends on how much the teacher directs the student's activity or does not react to it. The role of a teacher in the development of a person is important, for example, because he is the organizer of the educational process. Therefore, in the current conditions, a high level of leadership is required in relation to the organization, which is directly related to the increase in the scope of those related to the wealth of socio-historical experiences.

To prepare teachers for innovative activities, it is very important to train them based on a creative approach. The following steps can be taken to achieve this goal:

✓ ***Encouraging creativity:*** Communicating with teachers and thinking about their views on creativity and innovation. It is important to support their ideas and encourage them to act responsibly with a creative approach.

✓ **Creative activities**: Designing creative activities for teachers can help develop creativity and innovative thinking through physical and mental activities. These activities are important for teachers to prove themselves, to search for new approaches and to develop their creativity.

✓ **Working together:** It can help teachers to develop together, to think about issues and problems in a group, to search for new approaches and to implement them.

Collaborative work allows teachers to exchange ideas with each other and search for innovative solutions together.

These methods can help prepare teachers for innovative activities based on a creative approach. This provides an opportunity for students to develop themselves, to search for and master new approaches.

Creating the necessary opportunities and conditions for raising a healthy and intellectually mature generation in our country, taking into account that the "21st century-intellectual century" is an age in which values take priority, forming the young men and women of our country into well-rounded individuals is now finally, it is gaining relevance and it has both national and universal meaning, and its implementation leads humanity to spirituality and enlightenment, to high perfection and goodness. For this reason, raising a perfect generation and forming them in accordance with the requirements of the time has been a great dream of our people since time immemorial. If we look at the past of the Uzbek people, our ancestors have always paid attention to raising the intellectual potential of young people, and they always had an actual dream, that is, this promising dream is a permanent goal. and achieving such a dream was the main goal of not only the head of the family or teachers in educational institutions, but also the wise intellectuals of our country (scientists, poets, writers, historians, hadith writers, etc.) and just rulers. In particular, such lofty aspirations are found in Abu Nasr Faroo-bi's Society of the Virtuous ("The City of Virtuous People"), Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Knowledge that Leads to Happiness", as well as At-Tirmidhi, Ahmad Yassavi, Imam al-Bukhari, Bahavuddin The teachings of Naqshband, Haja Ahrar Vali, Az-Zamahshari, Najmuddin Kubro, Ya'qub Charkhi, Hoja Mahmud Porso, Kosani, Haja Yusuf Hamadani, Abdulhaliq G'ijduvani and others in the field of hadith science and Al-Khorazmi's worldly important (the founder of the algorithm), Ibn Sina's medicine, Abu Rayhan Beruni's encyclopedic science and social moral views, A. Timur's statehood and constitutions and his just social and organizational works, Mirzo Ulughbek's mass education of space (Dorilfun's teaching), Mirzo Babur's "Hatti Baburi" in the field of educational reform, A. Navoi's teachings calling for a just society and enlightenment, Ma'mun Academy's "House of Wisdom" ("Bayt- ul hikma") is deeply expressed in his teachings. Now, the dream of our ancestors, who have such a rich past heritage, has been achieved and it has inspired the people of our republic to make radical changes and reforms in various areas. In particular, the Law "On Education" was adopted in the higher education system, the purpose of which is to fundamentally reform the education sector, free it from the harmful effects of the past, developed democratic states to create a national system of highly

qualified personnel training that meets the high moral and ethical requirements of the It is known that in order to achieve such a goal, it is necessary to regularly implement and monitor reforms in the continuous education system and, if necessary, correct and correct them.

Conclusion: The main conflict that ensures the development of the teacher's faith in the profession is determined by the difference between human abilities and the requirements of pedagogical activity. Each teacher resolves the conflicts that arise in the pedagogical process at the level of his capabilities and abilities. This activity determines the individual style of the teacher.

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ENHANCING SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP THROUGH IMPROVED TAX ADMINISTRATION: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: This scientific article delves into the pivotal role of tax administration in fostering the growth and sustainability of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. Recognizing the importance of a well-structured and efficient tax system, the paper explores various aspects of tax administration that significantly impact the functioning of small businesses. Through a thorough examination of global case studies, legislative frameworks, and empirical evidence, this article aims to provide insights into potential strategies for optimizing tax administration to benefit small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Tax administration, Small businesses, Private entrepreneurship, Fiscal policies, Compliance, Economic growth

Introduction:

The success of small businesses and private entrepreneurship is intricately linked to the efficiency and effectiveness of tax administration. Taxes serve as a fundamental source of government revenue, and the manner in which they are collected and managed can have profound implications for the economic landscape. This article seeks to elucidate the multifaceted relationship between tax administration and the flourishing of small businesses. Small businesses and private entrepreneurship constitute the backbone of economies worldwide, contributing significantly to job creation, innovation, and overall economic growth. However, the impediments faced by these entities, particularly in the realm of tax administration, can pose significant challenges to their development. This article aims to underscore the importance of enhancing tax administration as a primary catalyst for empowering small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

The Current Landscape:

An analysis of the existing tax landscape reveals several complexities and inefficiencies that disproportionately affect small businesses. High compliance costs, convoluted tax codes, and administrative burdens often act as deterrents, hindering the potential for growth and innovation within this vital sector.

The Impact of Tax Administration on Small Businesses:

Effective tax administration is more than just a fiscal responsibility; it directly influences the behavior, decision-making, and sustainability of small businesses. This section explores how streamlined tax processes can positively impact cash flow management, investment decisions, and overall business strategy.

Strategies for Improving Tax Administration:

This section delves into practical strategies and reforms that can be implemented to enhance tax administration for small businesses. Topics include simplifying tax codes, leveraging technology for efficient compliance, and tailoring tax policies to better accommodate the unique needs of small enterprises.

Case Studies: Drawing from real-world examples, this section presents case studies of countries or regions that have successfully implemented reforms in tax administration, resulting in tangible benefits for small businesses and private entrepreneurs. These cases offer valuable insights and lessons for policymakers and stakeholders globally.

Challenges and Solutions:

Acknowledging the challenges inherent in reforming tax administration, this section addresses common obstacles such as resistance to change, resource constraints, and the need for international cooperation. Proposed solutions aim to navigate these challenges and create a conducive environment for small business growth.

Future Directions: As the global economy evolves, tax administration must adapt to meet the changing needs of small businesses and private entrepreneurs. This section discusses potential future trends, including the role of artificial intelligence, blockchain, and other emerging technologies in revolutionizing tax systems.

The Impact of Tax Policies on Small Businesses:

The first section of the article delves into the impact of tax policies on small businesses. It explores how tax rates, incentives, and exemptions can either encourage or hinder entrepreneurship. Drawing on global examples, the article examines successful tax policies that have stimulated small business growth and proposes recommendations for adapting such strategies in different contexts.

Compliance Burden and Regulatory Complexity:

The second section focuses on the compliance burden and regulatory complexity faced by small businesses. A detailed analysis of the administrative hurdles small businesses encounter in meeting tax obligations will be conducted. The article suggests practical measures for simplifying tax compliance processes to alleviate the burden on entrepreneurs, fostering a more conducive environment for business development.

Technological Advancements and Tax Administration:

Advancements in technology have revolutionized various aspects of business operations, including tax administration. This section explores the role of technology in streamlining tax processes, reducing administrative costs, and enhancing transparency. Case studies of countries that have successfully implemented digital solutions for tax administration will be examined to derive best practices applicable to fostering small business growth.

Government Support Programs and Initiatives: The fourth section investigates government support programs and initiatives designed to aid small businesses. The article evaluates the effectiveness of tax credits, grants, and other financial incentives in promoting entrepreneurship. It also considers the potential expansion of such programs to create a more robust support system for small businesses, ultimately contributing to economic development.

Conclusion: In conclusion, this comprehensive scientific article highlights the intricate connection between tax administration and the success of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. By addressing tax policies, compliance issues, technological advancements, and government support programs, the article provides a holistic view of the strategies that can be employed to optimize tax systems for the benefit of small businesses and the broader economy.

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DETERMINATION OF MECHANICAL STRENGTH OF ORGANOMINERAL SORBENT BASED ON GIPAN AND HOVDAK BENTONITE

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During the sorption process, sorbets are exposed to various external influences and lose their sorption capacity. In addition, sorbents with a polymer structure are affected by temperature, strongly acidic and alkaline environments, causing their disintegration and loss of functional groups. Compared to organic sorbents, inorganic mineral sorbents have relatively strong mechanical strength. These studies were analyzed by a number of scientists on the basis of special GOST requirements, and scientific research was carried out [1-3].

The main structural-mechanical property of sorbents is strength, which is characterized by grinding and friction properties. The strength of the organomineral sorbent was studied in accordance with the requirements of GOST R 51641-2000 granular granule materials. General specifications [4]. Accordingly, the level of grinding and friction should not exceed 4 and 0.5%, respectively. To determine these properties, several different samples of organomineral sorbents, differing in fraction sizes, were used. The results of the study are presented in Table 1.

Table 1.

Strength properties of organomineral sorbent particles of different sizes*

Sample	Grinding level	The degree of friction
GYPAN: Bentonite-1	1,2±0,1	1,2±0,1
GYPAN: Bentonite-2	1,2±0,1	1,2±0,1
GYPAN: Bentonite-3	1,2±0,1	1,2±0,1

*(Sample 1 - fractions of organomineral sorbents with a particle size of up to 1 mm; Sample 2 - fractions with mixed particles in the range of 1-3 nm; Sample 3 - with a size of more than 3 mm fractions (larger than sample 1)).

GIPAN:Bentonite-3 sample has the highest values of crushing index. It is known that particles up to 3 mm in size differ from larger ones in their resistance to crushing and abrasion.

Studies have shown that GIPAN:Bentonite-2 is characterized by the following optimal high parameters: the average crushing value is 1.4 ± 0.1% (not more than 4% according to GOST) and friction It was determined in the research results that the value is equal to 0.23 ± 0.1% (not more than 0.5% according to GOST).

Table 2.

The main physical properties of organomineral sorbents

Sample	**Mass density, r, g/cm^3**	**Humidity, w, %**	**Actual density of dry sample, ρ_c, g/sm^3**
GYPAN: Bentonite-1	1,21	13	2,31
GYPAN: Bentonite-2	1,18	15	2,29
GYPAN: Bentonite-3	1,03	15	2,29

The main physical properties that determine the quality characteristics are represented by porosity, plasticity and density. These features were also implemented in accordance with the requirements of GOST R 51641-2000. The obtained results are presented in Table 2. As indicated, the density of organomineral sorbents is 2.3 ± 0.1 g/cm^3.

The porosity of the organomineral sorbent as an adsorbent is of great practical importance. In the process of making granules from small adsorbent particles, the porosity index is one of the defining characteristics. It should also be noted that porosity is an important indicator for determining the antibacterial ability of an adsorbent in the process of wastewater treatment. According to laboratory studies, the average porosity of the organomineral sorbent used in the research is 43.6 ± 0.1% (Table 3).

Table 3.

Porosity of organomineral sorbent, %

Sample	**Porosity, %**
GYPAN: Bentonite-1	39
GYPAN: Bentonite-2	44
GYPAN: Bentonite-3	45

In conclusion, it can be said that the synthesized organomineral sorbent has the required strength during the sorption process and does not lose its sorption properties even in stable conditions. Organic sorbents have a low level of consistency. If inorganic minerals are added to it, the degree of consistency will be partially increased.

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AIRFLOW VARIATION IN PNEUMATIC CONVEYING SYSTEMS

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Abstract: The significance of linking pneumatic transport pipes in cotton ginning factories is discussed in the article. Consideration is given to how air duct sealing affects fan performance and energy usage.

Keywords: Pneumotransport, cross-sectional surface, pipe, cotton, fan, aerodynamic force, cyclone, cotton drum.

Introduction. There is a high demand for clothing and sewing-knitted goods made of cotton fibers in the world, and the issue of increasing the quality and quantity of the product is of particular importance. Today, as a result of the continuous increase in the number of people on earth, the rapidly changing tastes, opportunities, and fashion trends of the population lead to a sharp increase or decrease in the demand for a certain assortment of products. This situation causes the demand for cotton fiber, which is the main textile raw material, to change. The world's largest producers of cotton are countries such as China, USA, India, Pakistan, and Brazil, which produce 70% of the total cotton fiber [1]. In this regard, special attention is being paid to improving consumer characteristics and reducing the cost of low-profitable finished products, which are the most costly, require a long time, and require large labor resources, including in cotton fiber-producing countries.

In the world reduce the consumption of electricity by maintaining the initial quality indicators of raw materials in the processes of picking and transporting raw materials, along with the production, by the strong influence of machines and equipment at all stages of the production of cotton and textile products. scientific research is being conducted. As a result, the initial quantity and quality indicators of cotton will decrease, and the cost of the product will increase. In this direction, among other things, research aimed at creating resource-saving techniques and technologies, automation, and mechanization of processes is considered a priority. At the same time, maintaining the initial quality and quantity indicators of cotton seed and fiber and reducing the consumption of electricity in the transportation of cotton by pneumatic transport are considered urgent tasks that determine the current state and prospects of the industry.

Materials and methods. Large-scale measures for the production of a wide range of high-quality and low-cost textile and light industrial products based on the cultivation of cotton and its deep processing in our republic, in particular, through the centralization of cotton-textile CLUSTERS are being implemented. In the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, including "... doubling the production volume of textile industry products, wide implementation of labor productivity improvement programs in industrial sectors, industry the tasks of reducing losses and increasing the efficiency of resource use" are defined [2]. In the implementation of these tasks, in particular, it is important to create mechatronic systems and software development of the equipment, which do not negatively affect the quality indicators of cotton products and provide low energy consumption modes, especially when transporting cotton by pneumatic transport.

Several well-known foreign scientists made a significant contribution to the theoretical and practical foundations of the pneumotransport process and their development, including G. Cherny, G. Abramovich, A. Altshul, L. Loysyansky, D. Chisholm, Yu. Shmuglevsky, T. Karman, Dakh Hem, Donald W. Van Doorn, Dan S. Wise, Hans Oetiker, Richard D. Johnson, and others.

The scientific works of famous scientists of Uzbekistan are dedicated to the creation of fundamental, theoretical, and practical issues and methodological foundations for the transportation of cotton raw materials and products of our country using pneumatic transport. Among them, BALevkovich, RGMakhkamov, KhaRakhmatullin, KhaZiyayev, R.Amirov, S.Boltaboyev, P.Baydyuk, BMMardonov, S.Saidakhmedov, S.Kadirkhojayev, Kh.Akhmedkhodjayev, R.Muradov, M.Khojiyev, O.Sh. Sarimsakov, Ukhazizkhodzhayev, R. Fayziyev, A. Davidov, NAOrtikov, SASamandarov, A. Burkhanov, AAIsmoilov, ZOShodiyev, TOShamsutdinov, and other scientists have achieved significant results in the development of the theory and technology of cotton transportation processes.

At the same time, the causes of problems such as the reduction of the initial quality indicators of fiber and seed in cotton transportation by pneumatic transport, its release and destruction in the air that carries it, and the increase in energy costs due to the lack of opportunities to manage work modes at the same rate are all around. problems of development of technical solutions that eliminate these shortcomings have not been disclosed and not sufficiently studied.

The purpose of the research is to maintain the initial quality indicators of cotton products and reduce the consumption of electricity by developing a mechatronic system that controls the operating mode of pneumatic transport.

In technical literature, air density under normal conditions of air temperature $t = 0$°Cand normal atmospheric pressure $P_{atm} = 101{,}325\ kPa$ (750 mm mercury column) $\rho_{nn} = 1{,}29\ kg/m^3$, and standard conditions $P_{atm} = 101{,}325\ kPa$ ($\rho_{ns} = 1{,}2\ kg/m^3$humidity $W = 50\%$;temperature$T = 20$℃ is shown to be equal to.

Results and discussion. Humidity, temperature, and pressure in the air in our country are unique and depend on the seasons and weather. In the measurements we made in October 2021, air temperature $T = 20$℃, pressure is $P_{atm} = 735\ mm$ 98 kPa, $W = 45\%$; humidity, and our calculations $\rho_n = 1{,}17\ kg/m^3$ showed that it is equal to the nominal density of air.

Any deviation of the actual air density from the nominal value leads to its tension:ρ_n

$$\rho_a > \rho_n \qquad (1)$$

if there is a dense air environment or an overpressure environment in the air,

$$\rho_a < \rho_n \qquad (2)$$

a rarefied air environment or a low vacuum environment occurs.

both sides of the inequality ρ_n:

$$\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_n} = k_3 > 1 \qquad (3)$$

overpressure (density) environment,

$$\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_n} = k_3 < 1 \qquad (4)$$

there will be a low vacuum environment. Here k_3 is the air tension coefficient. The introduction of the stress coefficient, the concept, and the coefficient, facilitates the implementation of process analysis in theoretical work.

The dynamic pressure can be assumed to be constant for a pipe of the same cross-section because the air velocity varies a little along the length of the pipe. However, static pressure varies greatly depending on the pipe cross-section and length. The pressure after the throttle is distributed over the length and cross-section of the pipe, and the transverse forces R_{st} form the static pressure, and the longitudinal force the dynamic pressure: R_d

$$R_d = \frac{K_b \cdot F_{ab}}{f_q} = \frac{K_b \cdot 0{,}25 \cdot R_n \cdot \pi d_v^2}{\left(0.25\pi d_q^2\right)}$$

$$R_{st} = \frac{K_k \cdot F_{ak}}{(\pi d_k \cdot L_k)} = \frac{K_k \cdot \ (P_n - R_d) \cdot \pi d_k \cdot L_k}{(\pi d_k \cdot L_t)}$$

where: $K_b\ va\ K_k$ −proportionality coefficients due to longitudinal and transverse forces, respectively; $F_{ab}$and F_{ak}- longitudinal and transverse forces; $d_v\ va\ d_k$ – fan

throat and pipe diameters; $L_k$and L_t– the total and current lengths of the pipeline. With simple substitutions and reductions, we get the following equations for dynamic pressure:

$$R_d = K_b \cdot R_n \left(\frac{d_v}{d_q}\right)^2, \quad (5)$$

for static pressure:

$$R_{st} = K_k \cdot P_n \left[1 - K_b \left(\frac{d_d}{d_k}\right)^2\right] \cdot \frac{L_k}{L_t}. \quad (6)$$

Proportionality coefficients:

$$K_b = \frac{R_d}{R_n} \cdot \left(\frac{d_v}{d_q}\right)^2, \quad (7)$$

$$K_k = \frac{R_{st}}{R_n} \cdot \frac{d_k^2}{d_k^2 - K_b \cdot d_v^2} \cdot \frac{L_t}{L_k}, \quad (8)$$

K_b and $K_k$coefficients can be determined using aerodynamic measurements. Considering the equations:

$$K_k < K_b < 1, \quad (9)$$

Conclusions. we can predict that it will happen. Because the static pressure inside the pipe is always lower than the nominal pressure, and the dynamic pressure is lower than the static pressure. Also, in existing fans $d_v > d_q$, that is, the diameter of the fan throat is always greater than the diameter of the pipe, and in some cases, it can be equal to it.

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ILLUMINATION OF PROFESSION CHOICE ISSUES IN YOUNG PEOPLE IN DAVANI'S WORKS

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Abstract. The article analyzes the opinions of Eastern scholars on the issues of directing young people to professions in Davani's works. In particular, it is pointed out by the scholar that their age characteristics, interests, needs, and aspirations are important in directing young people to the profession.
Key words: personality, career choice, career guidance, vocational training, world of professions, interest, passion, work, mastering a profession.
Аннотация. В статье проведен анализ взглядов на вопросы профессиональной реабилитации молодежи в работах Давани из восточного алломаса. Особенно в alloma показано, что при выборе профессии молодыми людьми важны их возрастные особенности, интересы, потребности, уровень устремлений.
Ключевые слова: личность, выбор профессии, профориентация, профподготовка, мир профессий, интерес, увлечение, труд, занятие профессией.
Аннотация. Мақолада Шарқ алломаларидан Давоний асарларида ёшларни касб-ҳунарга йўнатириш масалаларига доир фикрларини таҳлили амалга оширилган. Айниқса, аллома томонидан ёшларни касбга йўналтиришда уларнинг ёш хусусиятлари, қизиқиш, эҳтиёж, интилишлар даражаси муҳим эканлиги кўрсатиб ўтилади.
Калит сўзлар: шахс, касб танлаш, касбга йўналтириш, касб-ҳунарга ўргатиш, касблар олами, қизиқиш, иштиёқ, меҳнат, ҳунар эгаллаш.

In the East, providing education and training to young people and teaching them a trade is one of the ancient traditions. Especially the artisans and craftsmen, architects and painters, farmers and herdsmen, who attached great importance to learning the secrets of their trades in raising their children or apprentices. It is worth noting that various stories and proverbs have been collected over the centuries, showing that our people pay so much attention to the education of the young generation. For example, there are many wise sayings such as "A disciple who does not follow the teacher is not a disciple", "A skilled person is not despised" or "Seventy skills are not enough for a young man" It is a clear proof that they have encouraged them to become business owners.

In the teachings of Eastern thinkers, the idea of training boys and girls in a profession, along with education and upbringing, occupies an important place. It can be seen that the issues of career choice and career guidance are not new for today, but are being studied as an age-old problem. Davani, one of the encyclopedic scholars of the East, also expressed noteworthy opinions about children's occupation. The teacher should know very well the skills of the students in which profession they are interested. If the child is engaged in a certain profession or science, it is necessary to support him in every way and create the necessary conditions for acquiring this science or profession. Every person, writes Davani, does not have the ability to master all professions, but a certain person has the ability for a profession [2].

Those who seek to learn a profession will focus all their talents on mastering that profession, and as a result, they will quickly and thoroughly master the professions they love. These thoughts of Davani are very similar to the following thoughts of Farobi: "People who voluntarily strive to acquire a profession and achieve perfection are the owners of true virtue and true artists". If a person does not have passion for a certain profession, he should never be forced to take up this profession, otherwise he can only torture himself [1].

Davani divides professions that benefit a person into three, that is, they depend on a person's spiritual (spiritual) power, and the first one is related to the human mind, which includes the ministry profession. The second comes as a result of education. This includes the study of astronomy, mathematics, medicine and geometry. The third is professions that show a person's courage and bravery: these are fighting against the enemy, guarding the border, etc.

A master scientist criticizes people who do not want to do a job or a profession. Like Jami, he condemns young people who do not take up a profession because of their father's wealth. He calls the young people to work and acquire a profession, according to him, a person can achieve perfection and happiness only in work.

Thus, Davani believed that mastering a profession is one of the most beautiful qualities of a person. A person who strives to acquire a profession and improve it will also benefit society, so such a person is worthy of all praise [3].

He divides people into categories based primarily on their profession. The first category includes scientists, viceroys, astrologers, judges, engineers, Muslim jurists; the military to the second category; and the third category includes merchants, artisans and others. The fourth category consists of peasants and agricultural workers.

Davani especially glorifies the farming profession. Like Alisher Navoi, Davani highly values the work of farmers, because farmers are the people who provide food and material wealth to people of all classes. Without their zeal, the human race would disappear like petty traders, because other classes of people cannot create enough to live on, but give what they create to someone else, take it from one place to another, or change its form.

One of Davani's positive views on the profession is that he sings first of all the work of the common people, especially the work of the farmer, who proved that a person can become a well-rounded person by achieving happiness only through his honest work. Therefore, he calls to always respect and appreciate the work of professionals. Davani also expressed valuable ideas about the development of children's mental abilities and training for professions.

Davani talks about the need for the teacher to know the profession that the children are interested in and their abilities. Of course, not all professions can be mastered, but every person has a talent for a profession, says the scientist. A person who aspires to acquire a profession will spend all his talents and quickly learn this profession. The great thinker Farobi also emphasized such an idea [1].

If this or that person does not have passion for a certain profession, he cannot be forced, otherwise he will suffer and this profession will not bring him happiness, he says. Davani divides professions that are beneficial to a person into three: he shows that it is related to the spiritual power of people, he shows the first one as belonging to the human mind, and he includes the ministerial profession.

The second one is formed as a result of education, including astronomy, mathematics, medicine, and geometry. The third includes professions related to the courage and bravery of people, that is, fighting against the enemy, guarding the border, and others. A scientist is very critical of people who do not have a profession. He condemns young people who do not take up a profession, believing in their father's wealth. While working promotes mastery, it believes that work is the source of human perfection and happiness.

Davani's views on profession are important because he glorifies the work of ordinary people, the work of peasants. It proves that a person can achieve happiness only because of his work, and that work is a criterion for the perfection of a person as a person [1].

In conclusion, it should be noted that studying the ideas on choosing a profession, orientation to a profession in the works of Eastern scholars, applying them to practical life, will help the growing young generation to choose a conscious profession. And this is one of the main tasks of the society to train children in

professions from a young age. It also serves to enrich their professional understanding, imagination and knowledge.

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Искусственные сооружения

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Аннотатция: Искусственные сооружения – это собирательное название сооружений, возводимых в местах пересечения железной дорогой рек, ручьев, потоков дождевой и талой воды, других железнодорожных линий, трамвайных путей и автомобильных дорог, горных хребтов, глубоких ущелий и городских территорий.

Ключевое слово: Искусственные сооружения , переход, устойчивость, деформирующихся, виадуки, эстакады, железная дорога, путепровод мост-эстакада.

Искусственные сооружения обеспечивают:

- безопасный переход людей над или под железнодорожными путями;
- устойчивость крутых и деформирующихся откосов;
- регулирование водных потоков с целью предохранения железнодорожных путей от переувлажнения и размывов.

К искусственным сооружениям относят мосты, трубы, тоннели, виадуки, эстакады, пешеходные мосты, подпорные стенки, регуляционные сооружения, дюкеры, галереи, селеспуски, лотки, быстротоки, фильтрующие насыпи, причалы паромных переправ. Более 90% всех искусственных сооружений составляют мосты и трубы.

Конструкции искусственных сооружений очень сложные и дорогие; замена их представляет большие трудности и поэтому их рассчитывают на длительный срок службы. Неудивительно, что эксплуатируемые искусственные сооружения, возводившиеся в различное время по различным проектам и техническим требованиям, отличаются большим разнообразием не только назначений, но и систем, типов конструкций, рода материалов и несущей способности. Все это значительно осложняет их эксплуатацию, ремонт и повседневное текущее содержание. Рассмотрим, основные виды искусственных сооружений и их назначение.

Мост – это сооружение, по которому проложена дорога через какое-либо препятствие. Чаще всего это река, русло потока дождевой и талой воды, ручей, железнодорожные и трамвайные пути, автомобильная дорога, глубокое ущелье, городская территория. Различают собственно мосты через реки и другие водостоки, а также сооружения мостового типа:

- **путепровод** – применяются в местах пересечения железных и автомобильных дорог . В тех случаях, когда железная дорога проходит поверху, путепровод называется железнодорожным, а если поверху проходит шоссе – автодорожным;
- **мост-эстакада** – служат основанием для пути в больших городах. *Эстакады* – это своеобразные мосты с равномерной и нечастой расстановкой опор для возможно меньшего стеснения улиц и более удобного прохода и проезда под ними. Эстакады нередко строят и на подходах к большим мостам
- **виадук** – это высокие мосты (до 100 метров и более), используемые при пересечении горных ущелий, глубоких долин и оврагов;
- **акведук** – мост или эстакада с водоводом (трубой, лотком, каналом), который сооружают в местах пересечения водовода с оврагом, ущельем, рекой, дорогой и другими препятствиями;
- **пешеходный мост** – устраивают для безопасного перехода людей через станционные территории на больших станциях и пригородных платформах. Для этой цели более целесообразен тоннельный переход под путями, при котором преодолеваемые пешеходом высоты подъема и спуска значительно меньше.

Существуют и другие виды мостов особого назначения, например **мосты-каналы** для судоходства.

Мосты и другие сооружения мостового типа должны быть вполне надежными для движения поездов, а их конструкции и размеры – обеспечивать свободный и безопасный пропуск воды, а также речного или наземного транспорта. Все мосты классифицируются по грузоподъемности на основании расчетных норм. В зависимости от ширины пересекаемого препятствия, возвышения над землей и конструктивных особенностей они могут быть одно-, двух-, трех- и многопролетными. Мосты бывают однопутные или двухпутные. На двухпутных опоры сооружают общие под два пути, а пролетные строения чаще делают раздельными, однопутными. Длина мостов через крупные реки может достигать нескольких километров, высота виадуков – 100 м и более.

Большое распространение на железных дорогах получили водопропускные трубы . Их сооружают, как и малые мосты, на не больших водотоках. Над трубами отсыпают обычные насыпи высотой не менее 1 м. Трубы, как правило, предпочтительнее малых мостов: стоимость сооружения их ниже, а эксплуатация – проще. Поэтому малые мосты прежних лет постройки при переустройстве часто заменяют водопропускными трубами, если они обеспечат пропуск расчетного потока воды и высота насыпи допускает это. Если насыпь низкая (до 2 м) и устроить водопропускную трубу невозможно, сооружают железобетонные **лотки**. Но и при достаточной высоте насыпи трубы нельзя сооружать на водотоках, где возможен самостоятельный ледоход или несущие селевые потоки.

В редких случаях, когда нет ярко выраженного лога и подступающая к земляному полотну вода, не скапливаясь, может просачиваться через насыпь в пониженную часть местности, устраивают специальные фильтрующие насыпи из камня. Для пропуска под путем малых водотоков, например оросительных каналов, в неглубоких выемках устраивают так называемые дюкера. Дюкер представляет собой водопропускную трубу с колодцами по обоим концам. Водоток по нему следует по принципу сообщающихся сосудов от входного колодца с более высоким уровнем воды к выходному с низким уровнем.

В горных районах, чтобы избежать многочисленных обходов и разработки глубоких выемок, нередко прокладывают пути в подземных тоннелях. По заданным трассе и профилю удаляют горную породу, а образовавшуюся выработку закрепляют камнем, бетоном, железобетоном или металлическими тюбингами. Существуют два основных способа тоннельных работ:

- *горный* – требующий в нескальных грунтах закрепления выработки временной крепью;
- *щитовой* – с применением проходческого щита.

По назначению тоннели бывают железнодорожные, автодорожные, метрополитены, гидротехнические, коммунальные, горнопромышленные и другие. Иногда сооружают тоннели под руслом реки. Продольный профиль пути в тоннеле должен иметь уклон в одну или обе стороны, как правило, не менее 3‰. Горизонтальные площадки длиной не более 300–400 м допускаются лишь как разделительные между двумя уклонами, направленными в разные стороны. Если необходимо расположить тоннель в кривой, радиус ее допускается не менее 600 м. Тоннели защищают от проникновения поверхностных и подземных вод водоотводами. Входы в тоннель укрепляют

и оформляют в виде порталов. В тоннелях длиной более 1000 м при паровой и тепловозной тяге обязательно устройство искусственной вентиляции.

Тоннели имеют обделку из железобетона или бетона, а в тяжелых гидрогеологических условиях – из металла. В крепких, но выветривающихся трещиноватых скальных породах вместо несущей обделки разрешается применять облицовочную обделку, а в крепких невыветривающихся скальных породах, представляющих сплошной массив без трещин и прослоек, мягких или выветривающихся пород, допускается сооружение тоннелей без обделки и облицовки. Особый вид горных сооружений **галереи** напоминающие тоннель, но открытый сбоку и сверху, и**селеспуски.** Галереи защищают дорогу от обвалов горных пород на косогорах, а селеспуски предназначены для пропуска над нею грязекаменных потоков с гор, называемых селями. На крутых косогорах у берегов рек и морей при необходимости устраивают **подпорные стены**. Они удерживают от обрушения откос или защищают от подмыва в местах соприкасания с водой основание пути.

Проектируя мосты и трубы для магистральных линий, в расчет принимают расход и соответствующие ему уровни воды, вероятность превышения которых – один раз в 100 лет, и проверяют возможность пропуска наибольшего потока воды, вероятность которого – не чаще одного раза в 300 лет. Минимальная высота насыпи у сооружений должна обеспечить толщину засыпки над сводами мостов не менее 0,7 м, а над трубами – не менее 1 м, считая от поверхности свода или трубы до подошвы рельса.

Пересечения станционных путей с другими железными дорогами, трамвайными путями, троллейбусными линиями, магистральными улицами общегородского значения и скоростными городскими дорогами, как правило, необходимо устраивать в разных уровнях. В местах интенсивного пешеходного движения через пути с частым движением поездов или с большой маневровой работой сооружают пешеходные тоннели или мосты. Минимальная ширина этих тоннелей 3 м, а мостов – 2,25 м. Для пропуска поверхностных вод под станционными путями сооружают лотки или трубы.

Искусственные сооружения по протяжению составляют менее 1,5% общей длины пути, но доля их в общей стоимости железной дороги равна почти 10%; стоимость одного погонного метра моста и тоннеля в десятки раз выше, чем обычного пути. Поэтому их строят капитальными, рассчитанными на длительный срок эксплуатации.

При наименьших затратах на постройку искусственное сооружение должно полностью отвечать своему назначению, быть простым и дешевым в

эксплуатации. **Главное требование к искусственным сооружениям** – обеспечение безопасного и бесперебойного движения поездов с установленными максимальными скоростями при минимальных затратах на их ремонт и содержание. Перечень особо крупных и ответственных искусственных сооружений и порядок надзора и ухода за ними устанавливаются начальником железной дороги.

ПРАВОВОЙ РЕЖИМ ЛИЦЕНЗИРОВАНИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается история развития данной отрасли, регулирование, все проблемные ситуации, которые охватывают данное направление. Предмет исследования - институционно-правовые основы лицензирования, современное состояние и проблемы института лицензирования. Цель и задачи исследования, является разработка правовых и организационных основ лицензирования, выработка комплекса практически значимых рекомендаций для органов исполнительной власти, осуществляющих работу в данной сфере. Методология и методика исследования. Проведенное исследование опирается на соответствующие положения общей и отраслевой теории права. Обоснование положений и выводов, отраженных в статье, осуществлено за счет комплексного применения исторического, логических, сравнительно-правового и статистических методов исследования.

Ключевые слова: лицензия, лицензирование, правовой режим лицензирования, требование, срок, вид.

Abstract: This article explores the history of the development of the licensing industry, its regulation, and all problematic situations encompassing this field. The subject of the research is the institutional-legal foundations of licensing, the current state, and issues of the licensing institution. The aim and objectives of the research involve the development of legal and organizational foundations for licensing, the formulation of a set of practically significant recommendations for the executive authorities working in this area. The methodology of the research relies on the relevant provisions of general and sectoral legal theory. The justification of the positions and conclusions reflected in the article is carried out through the comprehensive application of historical, logical, comparative legal, and statistical research methods.

Key words: license, licensing, legal regime of licensing, requirement, term, type.

Правовой режим лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности – одна из важнейшей части регулирования экономических отношений в современном

мире. Лицензирование – это процедура выдачи государственного разрешения на осуществление определенного вида деятельности. Ее цель – обеспечение безопасности и защиты прав и интересов граждан, а также государства в целом [1]. Однако, несмотря на важность данного инструмента, проблемы лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности все еще существуют. Одной из основных проблем является несовершенство законодательства, которое не всегда ясно определяет критерии выдачи лицензий и порядок их отзыва. Кроме того, часто возникают проблемы с процедурой получения лицензии, которая может быть слишком долгой и сложной.

Несмотря на вышеперечисленные проблемы, правовой режим лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности [2] все же имеет свои преимущества:

- оно позволяет предпринимателю позволяет снизить риски экономической деятельности и повысить доверие к предпринимателям со стороны государства, покупателей так же всего общества;
- позволяет установить законность деятельности и защитить права потребителей;
-способствует более эффективному контролю за соблюдением правил и норм в сфере предпринимательства.

Кроме того, нужно учесть еще один момент, который сейчас является актуальной проблемой во всем мире, и в нашем же государства. Речь идет о недобросовестной конкуренции [3]. Стоит отметить, что, лицензирование предпринимательской деятельности, дает возможность контролировать деятельность предприятия, так же предотвращать недобросовестную конкуренцию. Лицензирование способствует улучшению конкуренции на рынке. Конкуренция — это все так и важный механизм стимулирования качества и инноваций. Лицензирование позволяет установить минимальные требования для предприятий и улучшить качество продуктов и услуг.

Некоторые предприятия могут использовать незаконные методы для получения выгоды на рынке, к примеру как продажа [4] поддельных товаров или предоставление услуг низкого качества.

В нашем государстве данный отрасль регулируется Законом Республики Узбекистан от 15.07.2021 г. «О лицензировании, разрешительных и уведомительных процедурах». Действие данного закона распространяется на органы государственной власти, органы местного самоуправления, юридические лица, и индивидуальных предпринимателей. Данный закон устанавливает порядок выдачи [5], отмены и приостановления лицензий, а

также определяет перечень видов деятельности, которые подлежат лицензированию.

В «Приложении N1» который вложен в закон «О лицензировании, разрешительных и уведомительных процедурах» можем увидеть виды деятельности, которые требуют лицензии. Стоит отметить, что, правовой режим лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности включает в себя ряд требований и ограничений. Так, для получения лицензии необходимо выполнить ряд условий, связанных с квалификацией и опытом работников, наличием необходимого оборудования и технических средств, а также соблюдением требований по безопасности и экологии что является в нынешние времена особенным требованием.

Хотелось бы отметить, что, лицензирование является не только ограничительным механизмом, но и защитным тоже. Оно защищает права предпринимателей, дает возможность контролирования его государством, так же обеспечивает защиту прав потребителей.

Согласно закону Республики Узбекистан от 15.07.2021 г. «О лицензировании, разрешительных и уведомительных процедурах» в нашем государстве существует два вида лицензии: типовые и индивидуальные.

Типовой (простой) вид лицензии – это вид лицензии, который выдается неограниченному количеству соискателей, если они соответствуют единым лицензионным критериям, для осуществления соответствующего вида деятельности. Наиболее типичные виды лицензируемой деятельности это: кредитование, страховые услуги, нотариальные услуги, фармацевтическая деятельность, создание таксопарков [6]. К индивидуальным лицензиям - относятся лицензии, выдаваемые соискателям на основе более особых лицензионных требований и условий, предоставляющие лицензиатам исключительные права при осуществлении данного вида деятельности. Индивидуальные лицензии ограничиваются в их количестве по территории действия, по объекту деятельности либо по иным основаниям, определяемым Кабинетом Министров Республики Узбекистан.

Хотелось бы отметить, что данный вид лицензии выдается, как правило, на конкурсной (тендерной) основе. Данный вид лицензии дает права его обладателю право осуществления деятельности по распространению (трансляции) теле-радиопередач. Стоит отметить, что получение данного вида лицензии весьма сложноват. Для участья в конкурсе соискатель лицензии предоставляет заявку согласно требованиям. Для участья в конкурсе соискатель должен оплатить сбор так же задаток. Документы (дипломы,

свидетельства, сертификаты), [7] который подтверждает квалификацию работников, непосредственно связанных с процессом предоставления услуг по распространению телерадиопрограмм.

Победителем конкурса, признается тот участник, который выдвинул лучшие творческие, финансово-экономические и технические предложения. Кроме того, соискатель должен отвечать лицензионным требованиям и критериям.

Срок действия лицензии без ограничен согласно закону от 15.07.2021 г. «О лицензировании, разрешительных и уведомительных процедурах» за исключением некоторых видов деятельности как: медицинская-фармацевтическая деятельность, торговле минеральными удобрениями, химическими средствами, используемыми для защиты растений, деятельности, связанной с оборотом наркотических средств, психотропных веществ и прекурсоров, сфера деятельности связанное с переработкой нефти и газа.

Не стоит забывать, за нарушения лицензионных требовании или же осуществления предпринимательской деятельности без соответствующих лицензии предусмотрена ответственность согласно закону об Кодекса об Административной Ответственности. Согласно статье 165, Кодекса об Административной Ответственности Республики Узбекистан за нарушение закона «О лицензировании, разрешительных и уведомительных процедурах» влечет наложению штрафа.

Если такие нарушения приводят к крупному ущербу или получению дохода, предпринимателя могут привлечь к уголовной ответственности согласно Уголовного Кодекса Республики Узбекистан. Согласно статье 190 Уголовного Кодекса Республики Узбекистан, занятие деятельностью без лицензии или без документа [8] разрешительного характера наказывается штрафом в размере двадцати пяти базовых расчетных величин или лишением определенных прав до одного года либо обязательными общественными работами.

Вывод: исходя из вышеизложенного, правовой режим лицензирования является важным инструментом государственного регулирования экономических отношении. Так же, лицензия дает предпринимателю определенную защиту, как и в случаях с его конкурентами, так и с потребителями [9]. Лицензия позволяет контролировать государству качество услуг и товаров, так же для того, чтобы они не нарушали права своих конкурентов, так же права потребителей [10].

Стоит отметить, что процесс получения лицензии не такой-то уж легкий. В данной статье мы рассмотрели, что в нашем государстве данный институт

пока что в стадии развития, и что мы можем увидеть, что законодательство по данному направлению все еще не уникален. Это самое редактирование и изменение законодательства говорит нам о том, что правовое режим лицензирования предпринимательской деятельности в нашем государстве на уровне развития. Так же, хотелось бы отметить и процесс получения лицензии. Изучив закон Республики Узбекистан от 15.07.2021 г. «О лицензировании, разрешительных и уведомительных процедурах» мы видим, что процесс получение лицензии сложноват. Всем известно, что, если в стране много предпринимателей, тем страна и его население становится богатой. Если в стране много предпринимателей, это естественно то и увеличивается объем рабочих мест, что приведет к тому, что среди населения не будет без работных граждан. Нужно создать отдельную платформу (сайт) для предпринимателей для получения лицензии. Нужно создать отдельное агентство, которое будет подчинятся только Президенту, а не в Министерства, так как этот метод будет намного проще чем сейчас.

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NATIONAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES IN THE TRANSLATION OF MEDIA TEXT (IN THE EXAMPLE OF A NEWSPAPER)

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Annotation. This article examines the intricate interplay between national and cultural features in the translation of media texts, focusing specifically on newspapers as a case study. It delves into how translators navigate the nuances of language, culture, and context to convey meaning accurately and effectively across cultural boundaries. By analyzing examples from newspaper translations, the article sheds light on the challenges and strategies involved in preserving the authenticity and cultural resonance of media content in translation.

Keywords: translation, media texts, newspapers, national features, cultural features, intercultural communication, localization, linguistic and cultural nuances.

Introduction. In an era defined by globalization and interconnectedness, the translation of media texts plays a crucial role in bridging linguistic and cultural divides, facilitating the exchange of information and ideas across borders. Within the realm of media, newspapers serve as primary sources of news, opinion, and cultural representation, reflecting the values, beliefs, and identities of the societies they serve.

However, the translation of newspapers presents unique challenges, as translators must navigate the intricacies of language, culture, and context to convey meaning accurately and effectively across cultural boundaries.[4] This article explores the dynamic interplay between national and cultural features in the translation of media texts, with a specific focus on newspapers as a case study. Drawing upon insights from translation studies, linguistics, and cultural studies, we delve into the complexities of newspaper translation, examining the strategies and techniques employed by translators to preserve the authenticity and cultural resonance of media content in translation.[5] At the heart of newspaper translation lies the challenge of balancing fidelity to the source text with the need to adapt content to suit the target audience's linguistic and cultural expectations. Translators must navigate linguistic

[4] Newmark, P. (1988). A Textbook of Translation. Prentice Hall, pp 147-163.
[5] Katan, D. (2004). Translating Cultures: An Introduction for Translators, Interpreters and Mediators. St. Jerome Publishing, p 56.

nuances, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references, ensuring that the translated text resonates with readers while remaining faithful to the original message.

Moreover, translators must consider the socio-political context in which the newspaper operates, as well as the cultural sensitivities of its target audience, to avoid misinterpretation or offense. Throughout this article, we will analyze examples from newspaper translations to illustrate the complexities of negotiating national and cultural features in translation. From the adaptation of headlines and captions to the localization of cultural references and idiomatic expressions, we will explore the strategies employed by translators to bridge linguistic and cultural gaps while maintaining the integrity of the source text. By shedding light on the challenges and strategies involved in newspaper translation, this article aims to deepen our understanding of the complexities of intercultural communication and the role of translation in shaping media discourse. Through a multidimensional exploration of national and cultural features in newspaper translation, we seek to highlight the importance of linguistic and cultural sensitivity in ensuring accurate and effective communication across diverse cultural contexts.

Newspapers serve as essential vehicles for conveying information, shaping public discourse, and reflecting cultural values and norms.[6] However, when these texts are translated for audiences of different linguistic and cultural backgrounds, translators face a myriad of challenges in preserving the authenticity and cultural resonance of the original content. In this main part of the article, we will delve into the complexities of negotiating linguistic and cultural nuances in newspaper translation, examining the strategies employed by translators to bridge the gap between source and target cultures. One of the most visible aspects of newspaper translation is the adaptation of headlines and captions. Headlines are often condensed summaries of the main points of an article, employing wordplay, puns, and cultural references to capture readers' attention. Translating headlines requires a delicate balance between fidelity to the original text and readability for the target audience.

Translators may need to modify the wording, structure, or cultural references of headlines to ensure that they resonate with readers while accurately conveying the intended message. Newspapers often contain cultural references, such as historical events, popular culture, or local customs, that may be unfamiliar to readers from different cultural backgrounds.[7] Translators must carefully consider how to convey these references in a way that is meaningful and comprehensible to the target audience. This may involve replacing cultural references with equivalents from the

[6] Baker, M. (2006). Translation and Conflict: A Narrative Account. Routledge, p 325.
[7] Venuti, L. (1998). The Scandals of Translation: Towards an Ethics of Difference. Routledge, pp 123-130.

target culture, providing explanations or footnotes, or adapting the text to reflect the cultural context of the target audience. Idioms and colloquial expressions are common features of newspaper language, adding color and flavor to the text. However, these expressions can be challenging to translate, as they may not have direct equivalents in the target language. Translators must creatively adapt idioms and colloquialisms to convey the intended meaning while maintaining the tone and style of the original text.

This may involve substituting similar expressions, rephrasing the text, or providing explanations to ensure clarity for the target audience. Newspapers often have distinct styles and tones that reflect the editorial stance, target audience, and cultural norms of the publication. Translators must strive to preserve the style and tone of the original text in translation, maintaining consistency with the newspaper's brand identity and editorial guidelines.[8] This requires careful attention to linguistic register, tone of voice, and rhetorical devices, ensuring that the translated text retains the intended impact and resonance with readers. The socio-political context in which a newspaper operates can have a significant influence on its content and tone. Translators must be attuned to the cultural and political sensitivities of both the source and target cultures, avoiding language or references that may be offensive or controversial. This may involve making strategic decisions about which aspects of the original text to emphasize, downplay, or omit in translation, taking into account the preferences and expectations of the target audience.

Through a nuanced understanding of linguistic and cultural nuances, translators can effectively navigate the complexities of newspaper translation, ensuring that the translated text resonates with readers while remaining faithful to the original content. By employing strategies such as adapting headlines, localizing cultural references, translating idioms and colloquialisms, preserving style and tone, and navigating socio-political context, translators play a crucial role in bridging the gap between source and target cultures in the realm of media communication.[9]

Conclusion. In the realm of newspaper translation, navigating the intricate interplay of linguistic and cultural nuances is essential for ensuring effective communication across diverse cultural contexts. Throughout this article, we have explored the challenges and strategies involved in negotiating national and cultural features in the translation of media texts, with a specific focus on newspapers.

[8] Gambier, Y., & van Doorslaer, L. (Eds.). (2016). Border Crossings: Translation Studies and other Disciplines. John Benjamins Publishing Company, pp 25-39.

[9] Gentzler, E. (1993). Contemporary Translation Theories. Multilingual Matters, pp 200-214.

From adapting headlines and captions to localizing cultural references, translating idioms and colloquialisms, preserving style and tone, and navigating socio-political context, translators employ a range of strategies to bridge the gap between source and target cultures while maintaining the integrity of the original content. By carefully balancing fidelity to the source text with readability and cultural resonance for the target audience, translators play a crucial role in shaping media discourse and fostering intercultural understanding. Moreover, newspaper translation serves as a microcosm of the broader challenges and opportunities in intercultural communication. As societies become increasingly interconnected and diverse, the ability to effectively translate and communicate across linguistic and cultural boundaries has never been more important. By embracing linguistic and cultural sensitivity, translators can contribute to building bridges, fostering empathy, and promoting dialogue among diverse cultural communities. As we look to the future, we must recognize the value of translation in shaping media discourse and promoting intercultural understanding. By investing in language education, supporting professional translation services, and fostering cross-cultural exchange, we can harness the power of translation to create a more inclusive, interconnected, and harmonious global community.

In conclusion, the translation of media texts, particularly newspapers, offers a window into the complexities of intercultural communication and the richness of linguistic and cultural diversity. By acknowledging and embracing national and cultural features in translation, we can bridge divides, foster dialogue, and build a more inclusive and interconnected world.

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