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VISION

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UZBEK DIDACTIC GAMES IN LANGUAGE LESSONS

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ABSTRACT

It is necessary to widely use didactic games in the educational process today, because it gives the student the opportunity to learn the world in other ways than in the usual way of teaching. The article presents new methods of teaching O'zbek.

KEYWORDS: "Chain Of Words", "Fifteen Questions Per Letter", "Word Within A Word", "Top Down And Vice Versa", "Hidden Letter", "Miracle Boxes".

INTRODUCTION

Bringing non-traditional methods to o'zbek language classes and integrating them into the educational content, finding new ways of teaching, creates the basis for meeting the requirements of the State Education Standards. The role of native language and literature classes is incomparable in the development of the human personality in all aspects, in awakening a sense of respect for universal and national values in the growing young generation, in developing a sense of pride in the national language and the traditions of their people. Therefore, it is necessary for teachers of mother tongue and literature to organize their lessons with these goals in mind.

At the moment, during the lesson, "Pantonym phrase", "Ingenuity", "Fish swims", "Lily flower", "Travel game", "Sequence", "Prove your opinion!", "Find a pair!", "Hurry up" Innovative games such as "game", "Court lesson", "Buds string" create a number of conveniences in achieving the intended goal. Among them, especially in any type of lesson - whether it is the formation of new concepts, knowledge, skills and competencies, whether it is reinforcing and testing or mixed type - the use of a didactic game gives the expected effect. Because the educational process is a living, living organism that always needs improvement and renewal. Therefore, today teachers are required to research new methods of education as much as possible. In today's age of advanced information technologies, students don't like the same lessons, they get bored. As a result, students cannot master the lesson well.

In this article, we aim to clarify the ways of using game methods in the process of growing and developing the students' oral and written speech in o'zbek language teaching, and to give a guide to the science teacher on organizing and conducting games.

According to the psychological and philosophical dictionaries, the game is a form of activity aimed at the application and acquisition of social experience in the fields of science and culture related to the individual in conditional situations of the movement of individuals and objects

using socially reinforced methods. At the same time, each game is played according to certain rules. It is important to pay attention to the fact that following the rules of the game is like “the decision is firm, there is no room for appeal”. This is what makes every participant want to win the game.

Today, it is necessary to widely use the game method in the educational process, because it gives the student the opportunity to learn the world in other ways than in the usual form of teaching: in this process, imagination and independent research in finding the answer, as well as a new look at already known facts and events, supplementing and expanding knowledge are allowed, allows to connect with other separate events, to produce results and to distinguish between them.

The game encourages the student to compare himself with other students and evaluate them accordingly. Learning to judge yourself is a necessary skill that will help you throughout your life. Not being able to correctly assess one's capabilities prevents the development of the qualities of determination, stability and strength in a person's character. Usually, in the game, not the child who knows a lot, but the children who have developed thinking skills, who can observe the progress of the game and can assess the situation correctly, accurately and quickly, that is, not only those who have a good “memory store”, but from the riches in this “memory store” will win those who use it wisely will be lucky.

The game requires the cooperation of the whole team. It creates an atmosphere of healthy competition that develops students' creative abilities. In the hands of a good organizer, the game becomes a weapon that requires a lot of mental pressure from the players, and at the same time gives them pleasure. We found it necessary to describe the procedure of some of the philological games that enrich the educational process in the mother tongue classes and increase the effectiveness of the practical application of the acquired theoretical knowledge, using the example of nouns.

“CHAIN OF WORDS”

Pupils are asked to make a chain of words related to nouns. In this case, the next word must start with the last letter of the previous word. For example:

Cheese-eagle-earth-theatre-e-book-kangaroo-observation...

This competition is based on speed, and the student who makes the most word chains in a certain time is the winner.

The game condition can be complicated by creating a chain of only one-syllable words:

Nag-gad-dad-dab-back-keg...

“FIFTEEN QUESTIONS FOR ONE LETTER”

The teacher writes fifteen questions on the board based on the table below (if the question is written on a piece of paper, it can be used several times). Then the teacher says a letter, the students write in their notebooks the words that start with that letter followed by the corresponding number. For example, let's take the letter “m”, the answers can be:

Number	Question	Answer
1	Writer	Marie de France
2	Artist	Mary Mc Crossan
3	Composer	Madin, Henri

4	A work of art	The Magician: A novel by Colm Toibin
5	Feature film	My dog skip (comedy drama film)
6	Cartoon	Mulan, Mickey Mouse
7	Object	Mirror
8	Animal	Mouse
9	Bird	Mountain Seril
10	Flower	Moonflower vine
11	Plant	Magnolia
12	City	Miami
13	Country	Madagascar
14	Name	Michael
15	Proverb	Man proposes, God disposes

In this game, the student who writes the answers quickly and correctly first wins. Depending on the level of preparation of students, the nature and number of questions can be changed.

It is advisable to use letters whose answers are easy to find in the game - a, b, g, l, s and other letters.

“A WORD WITHIN A WORD”

Students are given a six-seven-letter word (at least three of which must be vowels). Students must use these letters to make new words within a certain time period (3-5 minutes). Whoever makes the newest words in the time limit wins. For example, the following words can be made from the word "elegance":

Charm, delicacy, dignity, gentility, grace, grandeur, luxury, magnificence.

The teacher says: “Time is up!” after the sentence, the students stop writing and one of them reads aloud what he wrote, while the others compare what they wrote with what he said. If they meet the same words, they draw a line over it. The winner is the one with the most un-underlined words.

“TOP TO BOTTOM AND VICE VERSA”

The teacher instructs the students to write a word consisting of 4 or 5 letters in columns. Depending on the number of letters in the selected word, a table of 4x4 or 5x5 cells is drawn from the column. The last cell of the table is instructed to write the word from the first column from bottom to top. Under the guidance of the teacher, students fill in the blank boxes in the middle of the table with the corresponding letters and form new words. For example, the following words are formed from the word “falcon”:

Top to bottom	Vice versa
F	T
R	I
U	U
I	R
T	F

F	A	B	L	E
R	A	D	I	O
U	N	F	I	T
I	D	I	O	M
T	A	B	L	E

The student who fills the boxes first is the winner. Do not forget that not all words are suitable for this game. For this reason, the teacher is required to preview the words to be used in the game.

“THE HIDDEN LETTER”

In this game, students are asked to replace the dots with letters representing vowel sounds to form a new word:

...ea... - deaf, dead, cease, peace

The condition of the game can be slightly changed and made more complicated: instead of dots, make new words by using letters representing consonants:

....ck.... -aback, o'clock, lack, tack

In this game, the student who writes the most words in the specified time period wins.

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SOCIALIZATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses communicative competence, pedagogical communicative competence, communication culture of teachers and students in the educational process, and their socialization.

KEYWORDS: *Competence, Communicative Competence, Communicative Dialogue, Information Exchange, Social Competence.*

INTRODUCTION

The communicative competence of the pedagogue is manifested in the process of communication with the students, parents, colleagues and management. In this case, the interaction of the pedagogue with the group of students is especially important. The teacher strives to communicate with students and make it effective. Communicative competence of a pedagogue is a conversation organized by a pedagogue with a group of students, parents, colleagues, management in accordance with the requirements of pedagogical etiquette and communication. In the educational process, the communicative competence of the pedagogue is manifested in the following:

- Communication of the pedagogue with an individual student;
- Communication of the teacher with the whole group;
- Communication of the teacher with the group through an individual student;
- Communication of the teacher with the individual student through the group.

Directions of pedagogical communication. Pedagogical communication has the power of spiritual and psychological influence. Therefore, the pedagogue has a great responsibility to ensure that the communication process is positive during its organization. If a properly organized pedagogical dialogue causes fear, the birth of insecurity, a decrease in attention, memory and work ability, a violation of the speech norm in the student, on the contrary, theoretical-pedagogical and practical properly organized communication will cause the opposite of the above situations. As a result, students' interest in reading and independent learning and thinking increases. Pedagogical communication is also considered a unique socio-psychological process. The following tasks are performed in this process:

- Studying (knowing) the person;
 - Exchange of information;
 - Organization of activities;
-

- To be sympathetic.

Communicative competence is the possession of complex communication skills and abilities, the formation of sufficient skills in new social structures, knowledge of cultural norms and limitations in communication, customs, traditions, knowledge of the rules of etiquette in the field of communication, respect for the rules of etiquette, good breeding, orientation to communicative means characteristic of the nation, property mentality and expressed within this profession.

Communicative competence is a generalized communicative characteristic of a person, which includes communicative abilities, knowledge, abilities and skills, emotional and social experience in the field of business relations. Communicative competence consists of the following abilities:

Communicative competence is an indispensable quality that synthesizes general culture and its specific appearance in professional activity. One of the conditions of communicative competence is the fulfillment of certain rules and requirements. The most important of these rules are:

See what "communicative competence" is in other dictionaries:

Communicative competence of teaching staff - communicative competence - the quality of actions of an employee that ensures effective design of direct and reverse communication with another person; communicating with students of different ages (students, children), parents (persons ...) Official terminology

Communicative competence of the leader - communicative competence - the quality of the leader's actions, ensuring effective interaction with various organizations, authorities and management, their representatives; possession of business correspondence; the ability to negotiate, implement ... Official terminology

Professional communication: communicative competence - In determining the effectiveness of professional communication (P. o.) we rely on its characteristics as a unit of communication, social perception and interaction. True communicative competence (K. to.) is related to the ability to transmit

The authority of the leader in communication - the term "authority" is considered only legal by some lawyers, but in the last 10 years in psychological and social sciences it is psychological, social, social psychological, communicative. Encyclopedia of modern legal psychology.

Social competence is understood as complex education: the level of adequacy and effectiveness of responding to problematic life situations, achieving realistic goals in special social conditions, using appropriate methods and positive development ... Psychology of communication, encyclopedic dictionary.

Communicative competence is a complex personal characteristic, including communication skills and abilities, knowledge of a psychologist in his field, personal characteristics, psycho. countries accompanying the process. In modern conditions. psychology abroad, a number of approaches to study. Communication psychology. encyclopedic dictionary.

Psychological competence - subject as a psychologist. this phenomenon has been the subject of research for many decades. and abroad. psychologists working within the framework of decomposition. directions and conceptual schemes. Psychol. Competence is understood

differently by different authors, starting from the quantity Psychology of communication. encyclopedic dictionary

Summary

As the main component of communicative competence, only one parameter determines the ability to communicate. In this, we took into account the component that each place in the society should occupy, and we were sure how important it is for us and that we should familiarize ourselves with our tasks.

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MODERN METHODS OF THERAPY OF ACUTE GASTRODUODENAL BLEEDING IN PATIENTS WITH SEVERE BURNS

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ABSTRACT

Among the causes of gastrointestinal bleeding, stress ulcers occupy the second place, second only to chronic ulcers of the stomach and duodenum and account for 10-20% of all causes of hemorrhage. Relapses of bleeding from acute stress ulcers, with a mortality rate of 60-90%, are particularly dangerous.

The Purpose of the Research:*To develop methods of treatment of patients with bleeding from acute gastroduodenal ulcers in severely burned.*

Materials and Methods *In the burn department of the Samarkand City Medical Association, 78 seriously burned people with bleeding from acute gastroduodenal ulcers have been cured over the past 10 years. The average age of patients was 51 ± 16 years, of which 46.4% were over 60 years old. The total area of thermal damage to the skin indicated a significant severity of thermal injury, and was equal to $36.7 \pm 7.7\%$ of the body surface. All patients were divided into two groups. The main group ($n=46$) and the control group ($n=36$).*

Results. *As a result of the study, we found out that the risk of erosive and ulcerative lesions of gastroduodenal zones, including those complicated by gastroduodenal bleeding, increases with an increase in the total area of the burn lesion, especially with an area of more than 40% p.t. In this regard, it is necessary to perform EGDFS upon admission to the hospital of patients with burns of more than 40%, which allows timely detection of erosive and ulcerative changes from the gastroduodenal zones, to begin their treatment and prevention gastroduodenal bleeding.*

Increased development of vascular-endothelial dysfunction leads to vascular damage. This showed a marked development of endothelial dysfunction.

Argon plasma coagulation was the most effective method of hemostasis in bleeding from acute stressful gastroduodenal ulcers in severely burned patients, rather than injection and radio wave hemostasis.

Conclusions. *Thus, stable hemostasis during bleeding from acute gastroduodenal ulcers in severely burned patients was achieved in the control group against the background of antisecretory therapy with H₂-receptor blockers only in 77.8% of cases, in the main group against the background of antisecretory treatments and with the addition of dopamine D₂-receptor blockers (domperidone) and L-arginine, stable hemostasis was achieved in 88.1% of cases.*

KEYWORDS: *Gastroduodenal, Hemostasis, Endothelial, Antisecretory, Ulcerative.*

INTRODUCTION

Gastroduodenal complications occur with thermal injuries of 15-25%. The most frequent complication of acute gastroduodenal ulcers in severely burned patients is bleeding[1,4,7]. At the same time, it should be noted that after thermal injuries, the mortality rate for bleeding from acute gastroduodenal ulcers remains high and reaches 25-75%[5,7]. Treatment of patients with bleeding from acute gastroduodenal ulcers in severely burned patients, despite the introduction of new surgical, endoscopic and drug treatment methods into practice, remains an urgent and complex problem in surgery [2,5,11].

Treatment of stress gastroduodenal ulcers complicated by bleeding presents significant difficulties. There is no uniform management tactics for patients with this complication. To date, the problems of the effectiveness of various methods of endoscopic hemostasis, therapy with antisecretory drugs remain unresolved [3,12].

Due to the fact that often the clinical signs of the appearance of acute gastroduodenal ulcers and their complications in severely burned patients are masked by various symptoms during severe systemic organ dysfunction, most of them are diagnosed late[6,9]. There is no doubt about the need for preventive measures that reduce the likelihood of stress ulcers in severely burned patients. However, the methods of prevention and the category of patients remain unclear, which makes it necessary to carry them out [8,13].

The Purpose of the Research: To develop methods of treatment of patients with bleeding from acute gastroduodenal ulcers in severely burned.

Materials and Methods: In the burn department of the Samarkand City Medical Association, 80 seriously burned people with bleeding from acute gastroduodenal ulcers have been cured over the past 10 years. The average age of patients was 51±16 years, of which 46.4% were over 60 years old. The total area of thermal damage to the skin indicated a significant severity of thermal injury, and was equal to 36.7 ± 7.7% of the body surface. By localization, acute gastric ulcer was the source of bleeding in 38 (47.5%) patients, acute duodenal ulcer in 19 (23.7%). Combined localization of ulcers was detected in 23 (28.8%) patients, but the source of bleeding was only one.

Analysis of feces for hidden blood in burned patients can play an important role in the diagnosis of stress ulcers complicated by bleeding. The benzidine reaction of Gregersen (J.P. Gregersen) is very sensitive and becomes positive already with blood loss of 2-5 ml. But preliminary preparation of the patient is required. We performed the Gregersen benzidine reaction in 58 patients in the stage of shock and acute burn toxemia in dynamics. The Weber-Van Deen reaction gives a positive result with blood loss of 30-50 ml and does not require special training of patients and was carried out in 22 patients.

All patients were divided into two groups. Patients of the main group (n=42) underwent anti-ulcer therapy for 7 days (Pantaprazole 40 mg i / v per day, kvamatel 20 mg i / v 3 times a day, amoxiclav - 50 mg / kg / day +tinidazole - 50 mg / kg/ day). In addition, prokinetics - blockers of dopamine D₂ receptors (domperidone) - suspension, 10 mg through a nasogastric probe or inside, the drug L-arginine – 100ml intravenously and active surgical tactics (early necrotomy, necrectomy with autodermoplasty) were used to correct vascularendothelial dysfunction. Also, the main group included 12 patients with a high propensity for gastroduodenal complications, who had a history of chronic gastropathy or were constantly taking ulcerogenic drugs.

Patients of the control group (n=38) were treated only with H₂-receptor blockers for anti-ulcer therapy and traditional treatment with wait-and-see surgical tactics. In this group, a high propensity for gastroduodenal complications was in 9 patients who had a history of chronic gastropathy or were constantly taking ulcerogenic drugs.

Esophagogastroduodenofibroskopy (EGDFS) was performed proactively in dynamics on 1,3,7,14 and 21 days, if necessary and at a later date. The endoscopic classification of J. Forest (1989) was used to assess ulcerative bleeding. The following methods were used to perform endoscopic hemostasis: injection, argonoplasma coagulation, radio wave coagulation. Angiogenesis and vasculoendothelial growth factor, the role in the pathology of the gastrointestinal tract in severely burned patients were also studied. To do this, the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) was determined. In addition, the role of Helicobacter pylori on the formation of acute gastroduodenal ulcers with complicated gastroduodenal bleeding in severely burned patients was studied. For enzyme immunoassay of centrifuged blood serum, the amount of vascular endothelial growth factor was studied using the test system of CJSC Heliko Best – antibodies and Vector-Best (Russia, Novosibirsk). Twelve healthy individuals were selected for control.

The data obtained during the study were entered in the form of a spreadsheet in the Microsoft Excel 2013 application program. Statistical processing of the material was carried out using the corresponding functions of Microsoft Excel 2013 and the IBM SPSS Statistics Base 22.0 program.

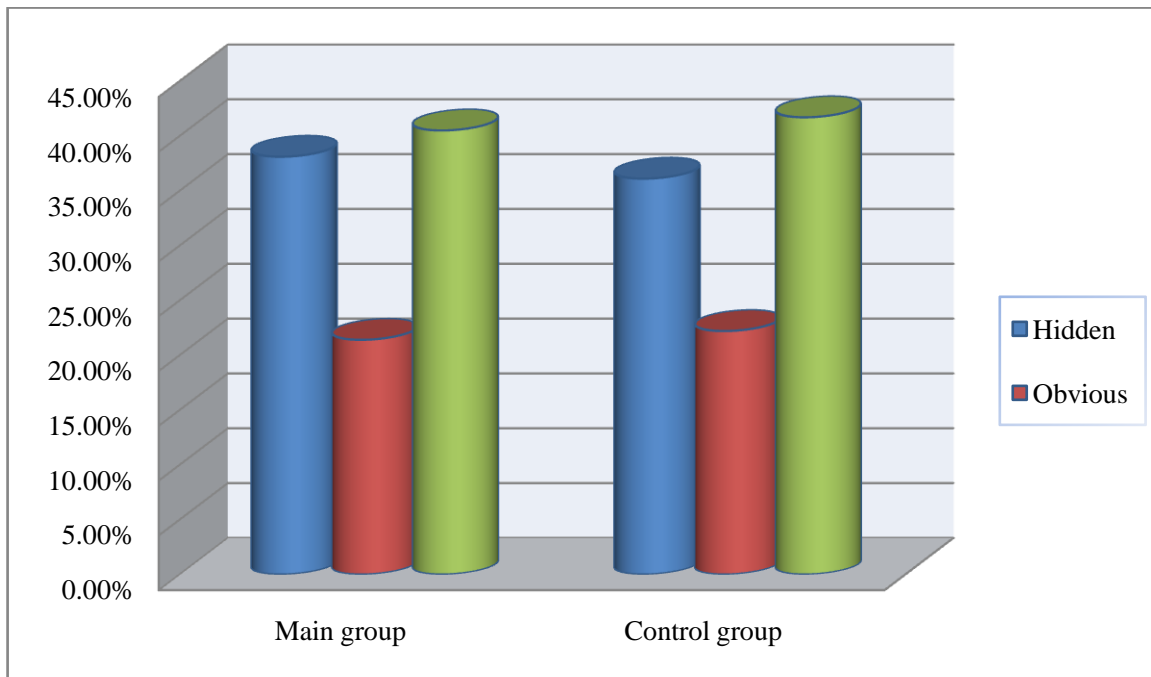
Results Gastroduodenal bleeding in severely burned patients was observed in 29 (36.2%) of 80 patients in the form of vomiting or coffee grounds from a nasogastric probe. Bleeding in the form of melena was observed in 24 (30%) patients. Simultaneous observation of these two symptoms was detected in 27 (33.8%) patients.

In patients with gastroduodenal bleeding, excitement (in 3 patients), inhibition (in 4 patients), a feeling of thirst or hunger (in 7 patients) were observed. Tachycardia (115-120 beats) was observed in all patients. per minute), hypotension in 31 (90-100 mmHg), tachypnea (24-28 per

minute). Clinical and endoscopic data provided the basis to determine diagnostic and therapeutic tactics.

According to the classification of D.J. Cook et al. (1994) identified latent, explicit and hemodynamically significant bleeding (Fig. 1).

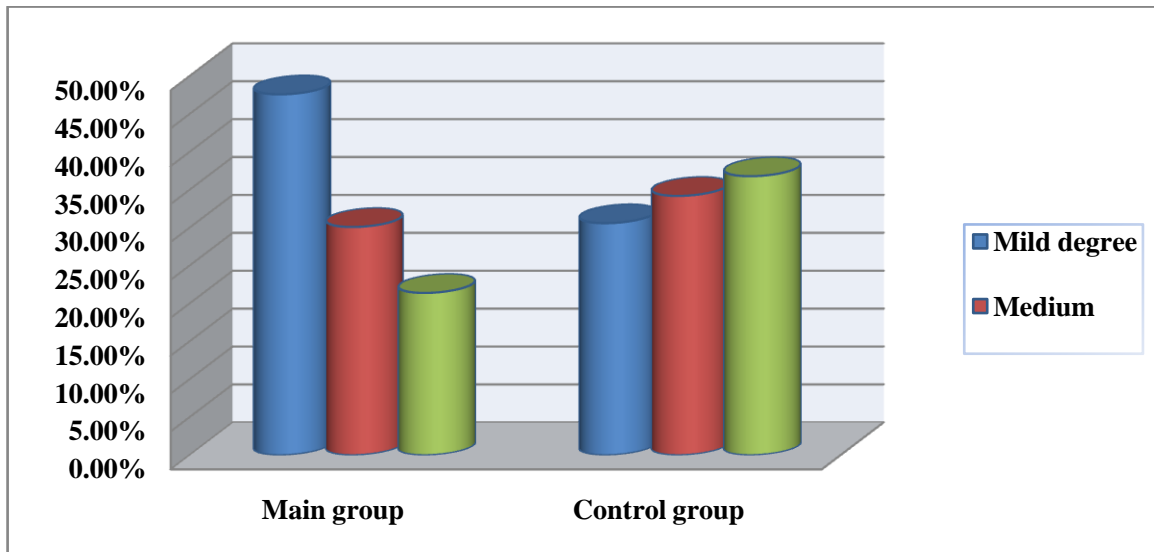
Figure 1 Distribution of patients by the nature of gastroduodenal bleeding (classification by D.J. Cook)



In 29 (35.4%) of the victims, the clinical signs of gastroduodenal bleeding were hidden. These patients underwent fecal analysis for latent blood. In 17 victims, Gregersen's benzidine reaction was positive, and Weber's reaction in 12 victims. The diagram shows that in the main group with gastroduodenal bleeding, obvious and hemodynamically significant indicators are observed less compared to the control group.

The severity of blood loss that developed against the background of gastroduodenal bleeding was assessed based on a comparison of laboratory, clinical and instrumental data in accordance with the classification of A.I. Gorbashko. In the main group, 20 (47.6%) patients were diagnosed with mild bleeding from severely burned. Average bleeding was detected in 13 (30.1%) patients, severe blood loss - in 9 (21.4%) patients. In the control group, 11 (30.6%) patients were diagnosed with mild bleeding. Moderate bleeding was detected in 13 (34.2%) patients, severe blood loss - in 14 (36.8%) patients (Fig. 2).

Figure 2 Distribution of patients by classification according to A.I. Gorbashko

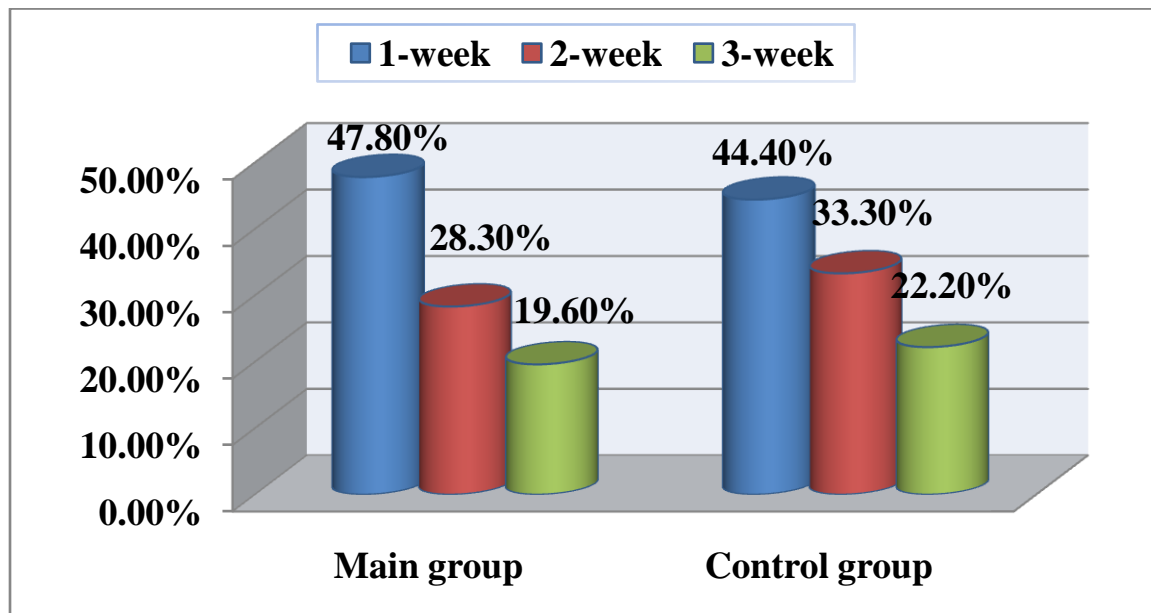


After gastroduodenal bleeding in the main group of patients of moderate and severe severity, there was less relative to patients of mild severity, and the opposite was observed in the control group.

Thus, bleeding from acute stressful gastroduodenal ulcers worsened in 1 out of 3 cases.

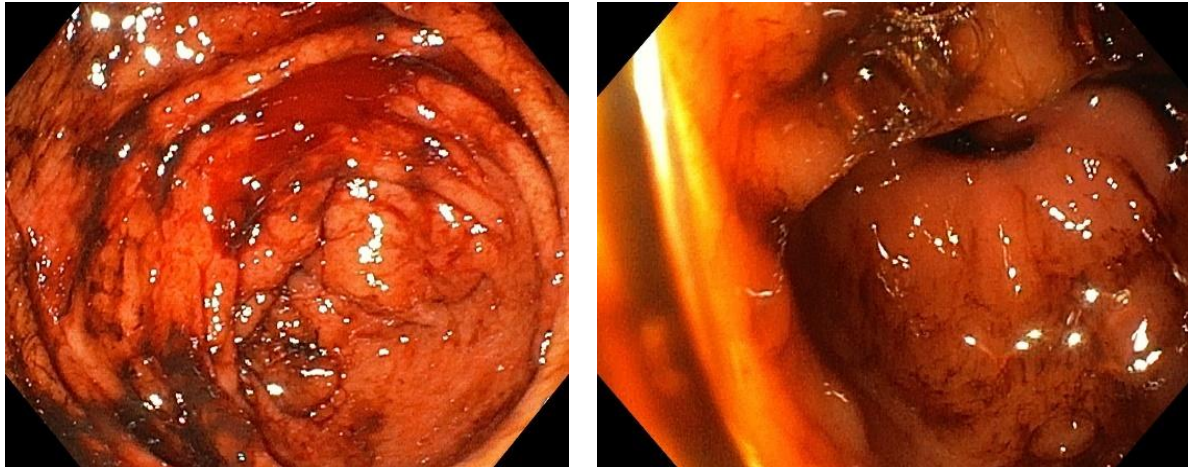
According to the time of occurrence of acute stressful gastroduodenal ulcers and the rate of bleeding complications, most of the patients were diagnosed in both groups in the first weeks from the moment of injury (Fig. 3).

Figure 3 The timing of the development of gastroduodenal bleeding from stress ulcers



Bleeding in the majority of patients (48.7%) developed as a result of alternative exposure to additional risk factors in severely burned patients, i.e. when the burn area was 40% and deep burns exceeded 20%.

Figure 4A) Bleeding from acute stress stomach ulcers F1b.



A

B

B) Bleeding from acute stress stomach ulcers F2a

According to our research, gastroduodenal hemorrhage was observed in 54.3% of patients with a total burn area of more than 40% and in 81.4% of patients with a total burn area of 20% in the first two weeks after a burn injury. In addition, gastroduodenal bleeding in the main group decreased significantly in the following weeks compared to the control group, that is, by 5% and 2.6% at week 2 and 3, respectively.

Thus, these patients need preventive and anti-ulcer treatment from the moment of admission to the hospital.

To determine the effect of *Helicobacter pylori* on the formation of acute gastroduodenal ulcers, we examined 51 patients for helicobacteriosis. Of these, 28 patients made up the main group. The second control group consisted of 23 patients. To determine the presence of contamination of the mucosa of the gastroduodenal zone of *Helicobacter pylori*, a non-invasive diagnostic method was used - a serological research method based on the determination of CagA antibodies to *Helicobacter pylori* in blood serum. To detect antibodies to *Helicobacter pylori*, the ELISA (enzyme immunoassay) method was used. Blood sampling was performed on the day of admission of patients, before the start of antibacterial therapy. Blood was obtained from the central vein. It is known that *h. pylori* is activated in patients with chronic gastropathy. Therefore, patients with a history of chronic gastropathy were also compared (Table 1).

TABLE 1 TITER INDICATORS OF H.PYLORI-CAGA ANTIBODIES IN GASTRODUODENAL BLEEDING IN SEVERELY BURNED

	3-day		7-day		14-day	
	Main	Control	Main	Control	Main	Control
With a tendency to gastroduodenal complications	0,374	0,568	0,822	1,080	1,446	1,056
Without a tendency to	0,691	0,686	0,982	1,564	1,722	2,328

gastroduodenal complications						
Control	0,665					

OP ≥ 0,419 - positive(+); OP ≤ 0,419 - negative(-).

The variation of H. pylori infection was not significantly activated on the first day of burns. It was noted that in patients with a tendency to gastroduodenal complications, the indicators were higher in a ratio of 1.5:2.3 times after 7 days and in a ratio of 3.5: 2.6 times after 14 days among the main and control groups. In patients without a tendency to gastroduodenal complications, the titer of Helicobacter pylori-CagA antibodies increased by a ratio of 1.2:1.6 times for 7 days compared with healthy people (Tab 1).

Thus, the titer of H.pylori-CagA antibodies in patients with a tendency to gastroduodenal complications is characterized by a gradual increase in the acute period of burn disease. This indicates an increase in the density of H. pylori on the gastric mucosa.

It was found that, depending on the severity and duration of the burn periods, vascular vasculoendothelial dysfunction developed in the control group, VEGF concentrations on day 3 were 10 times higher in patients with a tendency to gastroduodenal complications than in healthy patients, and 6.7 times higher in patients without a tendency to gastroduodenal complications. And on day 7, these indicators in patients with a tendency to gastroduodenal complications are 19 times higher than in healthy individuals. On day 7, in patients without a tendency to gastroduodenal complications, these values were 9.5 times higher than in healthy people. On day 14, the concentration of VEGF in patients with a tendency to gastroduodenal complications increased by 22.5 times. In patients without a tendency to gastroduodenal complications, the concentration of VEGF increased by 14.8 times compared to healthy people.

In the main group of patients, VEGF concentrations remained virtually unchanged for 3 days compared to the control group in patients with a predisposition to gastroduodenal complications, decreased to 18.5% on day 7 and to 24.2% on day 14. In patients without a tendency to gastroduodenal complications, there was a decrease of 10.9% on day 7 and 15.4% on day 14 compared to patients in the control group.

TABLE 2 VEGF CONCENTRATION IN GASTRODUODENAL BLEEDING IN SEVERELY BURNED PATIENTS

	Control			Main		
	3-day	7-day	14-day	3-day	7-day	14-day
With a tendency to gastroduodenal complications	673	1301	1512	642	1060,4	1146
Without a tendency to gastroduodenal complications	448	636	998	434	566,6	844,3
Control	67,2 mE/ml					

Thus, the use of L-arginine-containing drug in the main group of patients during all days there was a decrease in the concentration of VEGF compared with the indicators in the control group (table. 2).

Various methods of therapeutic endoscopy for gastroduodenal bleeding in severely burned patients were used in 52 (66.7%) patients. Argonoplasmic coagulation was the predominant method of endohemostasis and was used in 34 (65.4%) cases. The infiltration method accounted for a smaller proportion – in 9 (17.3%) cases, and radio wave coagulation in 9 (17.3%) cases.

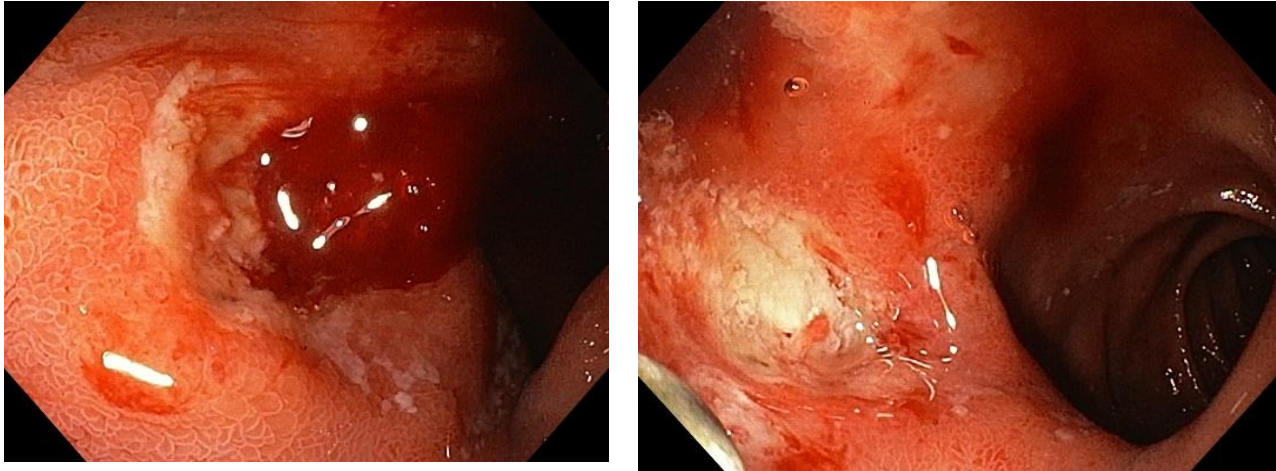
TABLE 3 DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY OF BLEEDING

Forrest	Classification of bleeding	Number of patients		Frequency%
		Main n=42	Control n=38	
F Ia	Ongoing active bleeding	7	6	16,2
F Ib	Ongoing capillary bleeding	8	9	21,2
F IIa	Venous bleeding	5	6	13,7
F IIb	Fixed thrombus at the bottom of ulcers	10	8	22,5
F IIc	Hematin of perchloric acid at the base of ulcers	12	9	26,2
F III	There are no signs of bleeding	0	0	0

Endoscopic manipulations aimed at stopping the ongoing ulcerative bleeding (FI) (Table. 3), were performed in 31 patients and were accompanied by the achievement of hemostasis in 29 patients. Accordingly, the effectiveness of endohemostasis as a means of stopping ulcerative bleeding was 93.5%.

In patients with Forrest Ia bleeding, bleeding was stopped in 84.6% of cases (in 11 patients out of 13). In patients with Forrest Ib bleeding, hemostasis was achieved in 88.2% of cases (in 15 patients out of 17). In one patient with FIa bleeding, endoscopic hemostasis was not performed (due to technical difficulties). With the ineffectiveness of endohemostasis, patients were operated on urgently. Comparing the effectiveness of one or another technique of endohemostasis with continued bleeding, it was revealed that the use of argonoplasmic coagulation was unsuccessful in 1 patient (with F Ia). During the infiltration of the periulcerous zone, bleeding was not stopped in 1 patient either (with FIb). When using argon plasma and radio wave coagulation, we had no failures with FIb bleeding.

Preventive endohemostasis, aimed at ensuring stable hemostasis and reducing the likelihood of its recurrence in the Forrest II picture, was performed in 29 (58% of all patients with this endoscopic picture) patients. Endohemostasis was not performed in 21 (42%) patients, as signs of stable hemostasis were noted, and the risk of possible recurrence was assessed as low (Fig. 6).



A

B

Figure6 A) Acute duodenal ulcer, complicated with hemorrhage, F-Ib.

B) The condition after stopping bleeding with argonplasmic coagulation

In patients of the first group (n=42), after 2-3 days of antisecretory treatment, the pain syndrome in the epigastric region significantly decreased, the feeling of discomfort in the stomach area, heartburn, belching almost disappeared, there was not pronounced gastrointestinal paresis. The healing of erosions with a diameter of up to 1 mm was observed on average for 8-10 days. Obvious bleeding from acute ulcers was detected in 9 (out of 42) patients (21.4%), which stopped after endoscopic therapy. One patient had a relapse on the second day.

In patients of the comparison group (n=38), pain syndrome, discomfort in the stomach, belching persisted for 7-10 days, some had vomiting with food eaten. Gastrointestinal bleeding was detected in 8 (out of 38) patients who were stopped endoscopically, but in three cases a relapse occurred.

During the study period, 6 patients were operated on for bleeding from acute gastroduodenal ulcers of severely burnt, of which 3 (3.8%) patients were operated on due to continued bleeding, 3 (3.8%) patients due to recurrent bleeding. The following types of operations were performed: gastric resection - 1; gastrotomy, stitching of a bleeding ulcer - 3; stitching of an ulcer with pyloroplasty and stem vagotomy - 2.

2 patients (33.3%) died after surgical interventions. When performing organ-preserving operations for bleeding from symptomatic gastroduodenal ulcers, the mortality rate was 16.7% (1 out of 6 patients died) ($p>0,05$).

Thus, the operation of choice for continued bleeding from symptomatic gastroduodenal ulcers is organ-preserving surgery, gastrotomy with stitching of an ulcer with a bleeding vessel, or stitching of an ulcer with pyloroplasty and vagotomy.

The total mortality rate was 13.7% (11 patients out of 80 died). Acute blood loss and posthemorrhagic anemia were the direct cause of death in 3 (27.3% of all deceased) patients with bleeding from symptomatic gastroduodenal ulcers. In the remaining 8 (72.7%) of the deceased, the cause of death was a different pathology.

Noteworthy is the fact that out of 11 deceased patients with bleeding from symptomatic gastroduodenal ulcers, 8 (72.7%) died from severe concomitant pathology with healed ulcers or ulcers in the scarring stage.

Thus, the use of modern endoscopic methods of stopping bleeding (argonoplasmic coagulation) and modern antisecretory drugs allows for the successful conservative treatment of patients with bleeding of acute gastroduodenal ulcers, minimizing the likelihood of an endoscopically irreversible recurrence of bleeding (the frequency of recurrence of bleeding was reduced from 15% to 11.7%).

Discussion: With burns, gastroduodenal bleeding, in addition to vomiting in the form of coffee grounds, abdominal pain, bleeding in the form of melena, tachycardia, tachypnea, patients have symptoms such as agitation, constipation, hunger. Also, in severely burned patients, bleeding from stressful gastroduodenal ulcers is characterized by a high tendency to hypotension against the background of burn shock and hypovolemic condition. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the collection of anamnesis and clinical signs.

Latent bleeding was observed in 36.2% of patients. Therefore, in patients with the possibility of gastroduodenal bleeding, monitoring of the Gregersen benzidine reaction and the Weber reaction is a diagnostic test for timely detection of latent gastroduodenal bleeding in severe burns.

Among patients with severe burns, gastroduodenal bleeding was severe in 1 out of 3 cases. At the same time, most of the diagnosed stressful phenomena developed in the first weeks with momentary trauma.

The risk of erosive and ulcerative lesions of gastroduodenal zones, including those complicated by gastroduodenal bleeding, increases with an increase in the total area of the burn lesion, especially with an area of more than 40% p.t. In this regard, it is necessary to perform EGDFS upon admission to the hospital of patients with burns of more than 40%, which allows timely detection of erosive and ulcerative changes from the gastroduodenal zones, to begin their treatment and prevention of gastroduodenal bleeding.

In patients with a tendency to gastroduodenal complications, compared with patients without a tendency to gastroduodenal complications, an increase in *H. pylori* infection was shown in the first days of the burn toxemia period, due to the severity of the burn and a tendency to microcirculation disorders in the gastrointestinal mucosa and inflammation in the epithelium.

The increased density of *H. pylori* in the gastric mucosa has an aggressive effect, further aggravating the inflammatory activity of the mucous membrane in the gastroduodenal region. It also persists for a long time against the background of persistent inflammation. As a result, acute inflammation occurs in the gastroduodenal region and causes bleeding.

Increased development of vascular-endothelial dysfunction leads to vascular damage. This showed a marked development of endothelial dysfunction. Therefore, according to our research, high concentrations of VEGF were observed in the acute period of burns. This leads to the release of compensatory vasoactive substances that cause pathogenic hypoxic changes in the vascular endothelium. It was also found that VEGF concentrations were consistently higher in patients with a tendency to gastroduodenal complications than in patients without a tendency to gastroduodenal complications. It is associated with the proliferation of endothelial cells, which contributes to the proliferation of blood vessels and the formation of new vessels against the background of chronic diseases of the gastroduodenal zone.

The observed relationship between the amount of VEGF in the blood serum and the severity of gastroduodenal bleeding can be explained by the activation of cytokine production under conditions of tissue hypoxia, interpreted as a mechanism aimed at restoring the microcirculatory bed, contributing to the improvement of reparative processes in the mucous membrane and accelerating the epithelialization of ulcerative defects in patients.

At the same time, an excessive increase in VEGF, especially against the background of atrophy, inflammation of the mucous membrane and H. pylori infection, can accelerate the processes of neoangiogenesis.

Thus, in severely burned patients with gastroduodenal bleeding, the observed increase in the amount of vasculoendothelial growth factor depends on the severity of bleeding and infection with H. pylori, and is diagnostically valuable.

The criterion for the effectiveness of the therapeutic effect produced with EFGDS is the achievement of final hemostasis, that is, the absence of recurrence of hemorrhage. Recurrence of acute gastroduodenal ulcerative bleeding in severely burned patients occurred in 8 patients out of 52 (15.4% of the number of patients with endoscopic hemostasis).

With argonoplasmic coagulation, bleeding recurrence occurred in 13.7% of cases; after injection hemostasis in 24% of cases; after radio wave hemostasis in 23% of cases ($p>0,05$).

So, we found out that argonoplasma coagulation is a more effective method of hemostasis for bleeding from acute stress gastroduodenal ulcers in severely burned patients than injection and radio wave hemostasis. The criterion for the effectiveness of the therapeutic effect of antisecretory drugs in acute gastroduodenal ulcerative bleeding was the absence of recurrence of hemorrhage and the state of stable hemostasis. In the main group, against the background of antisecretory therapy, bleeding recurrence occurred in 5 (11.9%) patients, and in the control group in 8 (22.2%) patients.

Thus, stable hemostasis during bleeding from acute gastroduodenal ulcers in severely burned patients was achieved in the control group against the background of antisecretory therapy with H₂-receptor blockers only in 77.8% of cases, in the main group against the background of antisecretory treatments and with the addition of dopamine D₂-receptor blockers (domperidone) and L-arginine, stable hemostasis was achieved in 88.1% of cases. The dopamine D₂ receptor blocker (domperidone) has a protective effect on the mucous membranes of the gastroduodenal zones and a positive regulatory effect on the tone and contractile activity of the gastrointestinal tract. Thus, the motor-evacuation functions of the gastroduodenal zones are quickly restored.

The results of numerous studies in recent years, conducted in compliance with the principles of evidence-based medicine, indicate the possibility of effective and safe use of L-arginine in clinical practice in various pathologies, including diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.

Analysis of the results of the use of antisecretory drugs with the addition of dopamine D₂-receptor blockers (domperidone) and L-arginine in terms of ensuring stable hemostasis shows that it is the most effective in bleeding from acute ulcers in severely burned ($p>0,05$).

CONCLUSIONS

1. The development of acute gastroduodenal ulcers complicated by bleeding in severely burned patients is severe organ dysfunction and a high tendency to severity of the patient's condition

(27.5%). The cause of death in patients with bleeding from gastroduodenal ulcers in 72.7% of cases was multiple organ failure in severely burned.

2. It has been established that the clinical manifestations of gastroduodenal bleeding in severely burned patients depend on the condition and duration of the peneulcerogenic area, the nature of erosions, the depth and size of the ulcer, the course of epithelialization and functional changes (deformities and motility) in the gastroduodenal area.
3. The risk of developing gastroduodenal erosive and ulcerative complications, including gastroduodenal bleeding, increases with an increase in the total area of the burn lesion, especially with an area of more than 40% p.t. In this regard, it is necessary to perform EFGDS upon admission to the hospital of patients with burns of more than 40% p.t., which allows timely detection of erosive and ulcerative lesions from the gastrointestinal tract, to begin their treatment and prevention of gastroduodenal bleeding.
4. In severely burned patients with gastroduodenal bleeding, the observed increase in the amount of vasoendothelial growth factor depends on the severity of bleeding and infection with *H. pylori*, and is diagnostically valuable.
5. When preventing the occurrence of acute gastroduodenal erosions and ulcers in severely burned patients, the risk of their formation decreases, as well as the likelihood of bleeding.
6. Argonoplasma coagulation is the most effective method of hemostasis for bleeding from gastroduodenal ulcers, compared with injection and radio wave methods.
7. Stable hemostasis in bleeding from acute gastroduodenal ulcers in severely burned patients was achieved against the background of antisecretory therapy with H₂-receptor blockers only in 77.8% of cases, and stable hemostasis was achieved against the background of antisecretory treatment with the addition of dopamine D₂-receptor blockers (domperidone) and L-arginine in 88.1% of cases. The operation of choice for bleeding from stressful gastroduodenal ulcers in severely burned patients is organ-preserving interventions.

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MODERN ASPECTS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DIABETIC FOOT SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

To date, relevant questions remain 1) formulation of differentiated treatment of diabetic foot syndrome, taking into account the status of vascular diagnostic data, microcirculatory changes; 2) improve surgical methods for treatment.

Material and Methods: *In purulent surgery Department of the Central Hospital of the city of Samarkand surveyed 120 patients who were hospitalized. The patients were divided into three groups: the first group – 79 patients with diabetic foot syndrome and diabetic lower limb gangrene, which conducted x-ray-radioisotope-ultrasonography and advanced surgical treatment; the second group – 29 patients without diabetes who conducted x-ray-radioisotope research; the third group – 12 patients who held multispiral computed tomography arteries of the lower limbs.*

Results: *Ultrasonic, radioisotope and x-ray studies complement each other, allow predicting the course of pathological process and to select the right treatment tactics.*

Conclusions: *When choosing the tactics of treatment of patients with diabetic foot syndrome it is advisable to take into account the condition of the arterial blood flow, the presence of arteriosclerosis of Menkeberg, the degree of microcirculatory disorders.*

KEYWORDS: *Diabetic Foot, Microcirculation, Technetium, Calcification.*

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the number of people in the world suffering from diabetes had increased from 108 million in 1980 to 422 million in the 2014 year. In addition, in 2012 year 1.5 million deaths were directly caused by diabetes and a further 2.2

million deaths were due to the high content of glucose in the blood [1]. WHO is projected in year 2030 diabetes will occupy seventh place among causes of death [2]. Despite some advances in treatment, diabetes is recognized as one of the most important non-communicable diseases, the incidence of which has become a pandemic [3, 4, 5]. There has been an increase in geometric progression. According to the International Diabetes Federation to 2040 year projected growth in the number of people with diabetes to 642 million [6].

The General result of uncontrolled diabetes is hyperglycemia, or high blood sugar, which eventually leads to severe damage many body systems, especially the nerves and blood vessels [1]. The issue is the severity of surgical complications of diabetes. The urgency of the problem lies in the severity of the surgical complications of diabetes – diabetic foot syndrome (DFS) and diabetic gangrene of the lower limb (DGLL). Amputation of lower limbs in patients with diabetes are produced in 17-45 times more likely than people not suffering from this disease [7].

To improve the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of DFS in the world a number of targeted research, including screening for early detection of patients and the provision of timely preventive and curative care, the development of various methods of surgical treatment. In this regard, to date remain relevant issues related to the development of differentiated treatment, taking into account all possible diagnostic data and improvement of surgical methods for treatment of the DFS. At the heart of angiopathy, often, lies calcification of the middle shell of arteries and arterioles (arteriosclerosis of Menkeberg, mediakalcinosis). According to I.I.Dedovs, sclerosis leg arteries is more than 10-15% of cases [8]. Calcification of the arteries on the background of its thickening and sclerosis — increases with age from 5% to 37% among the young in the elderly. In patients with diabetes calcification of arteries is detected, on average, 3 times more frequent than in persons without violating carbohydrate Exchange. Manifestations of calcification of the arteries not only clearly visible on x-ray pictures, but also at duplex receptacles lower limbs [9, 10]. In the long-term the current diabetes, especially when no satisfactory metabolic control and peripheral neuropathy often develops calcification of arteries legs [11].

Development of calcification of the arteries is primarily due to the formation of polyneuropathy and defeat the standalone link peripheral nervous system. In the face of autosympatectomy there is a violation of the trophic myocytes vascular wall accompanied by the deposition of calcium. As a result, the artery becomes stiff tubing with a fixed diameter, which creates prerequisites for the development of "functional" ischemia extremities, i.e., ischemia arising amid conditions that require increasing the volumetric blood flow and primarily during physical exercise, as well as, possibly, other conditions (inflammation) [11, 12]. In addition, several studies have noted the existence of the so-called rigidity or increasing the density of the walls of the arteries of the lower extremities, resulting in limiting volumetric blood flow and formation of ischemia of the extremities even when shoulder ankle-brachial index (ABI) more than 0.9 [13]. One of the pathogenetic ways of development of such state believe glycation of proteins of the arterial wall. Accumulation of glycation end-products in the vessel wall leads to endothelial structure, possible thrombotic complications and is a substrate for occlusion of the affected vessel [12]. Despite the presence of calcification of the arteries in the treatment of diabetes, there is still insufficient knowledge about it at different stages of development of DFS. The analysis of published data indicates that calcification of the arteries, common in patients with DFS is not taken into account sufficiently when choosing the tactics of surgical treatment.

Data studies of the microcirculatory bed are not entirely unambiguous. On the one hand, numerous morphological studies have shown changes in basal membranes and other components of the vascular wall in patients with diabetes. Great attention has been given to a possible pathogenetic role of morphological changes of microcirculatory bed in the development of diabetic complications, particularly destructive lesions stop. Despite the apparent obviousness of such a link and numerous data on the morphological changes and correlation functions of capillaries, the value of microangiopathy as an independent factor in the development of tissue necrosis stop not proven [14].

Thus, the current diagnostic methods need to be refilled with new data on microcirculatory changes in patients with diabetic foot syndrome. Therefore, one of the important items in the solution of the above problems is improvement of methods of diagnosis and treatment of diabetic foot, which justified the conduct of this study.

2. Material and Methods

In purulent surgery department of the Central Hospital of the city of Samarkand surveyed 120 patients who were hospitalized. The patients were divided into three groups: the first group – 79 patients with DFS and diabetic gangrene of the lower limb (DGLL), which carried out an x-ray-radioisotope-ultrasonography and improved surgical treatment; the second group – 29 patients without diabetes who conducted x-ray-radioisotope study; the third group – 12 patients who held multislice computed tomography (MCT) arteries of the lower limbs.

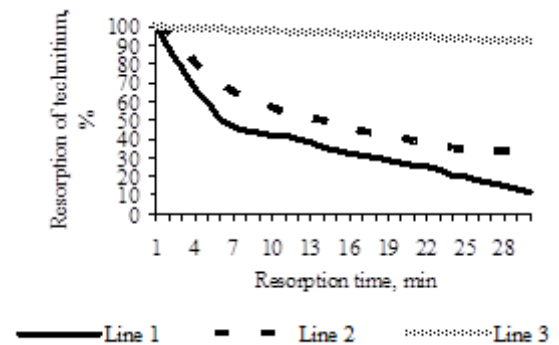
The status of microcirculation defined proposed us radioisotope method of research using technetium ^{99m}Tc. Drug activity in the volume of 70-90 MBk 0,3-0,5 ml saline injected subcutaneously in the toe of the foot intervals symmetrically on both sides. Degree of microcirculatory changes determined by the speed of resorption of technetium using a gamma camera fitted with electronic-computing device. All the patients conducted dynamic fixing technetium resorption within 30 minutes, as well as the determined time of resorption 50% technetium (T_{1/2}, or half of resorption).

Foot x-ray was done using the apparatus of "RUM-20M" (traditional radiography) and ECONET EVA-HF 525 (digital radiography) on standard technique in frontal and lateral projections. While determined not only bone changes, but also identified stage of calcification of the arteries. 5 stages of calcification were distinguished in view of x-ray changes: 1 stage – seal the walls of the vessel caused by calcium salts inlay beginning linear shadow small intensity; 2 stage – circular shadow in the first metatarsal span (display on the radiograph of the foot in front projection cross-section deep plantar artery); 3 stage – partial calcification of the walls of the receptacle; 4 stage – calcification of the walls of the vessel in the form of "jets of smoke"; 5 stage – wall calcification full-blown vessel in the form of "curved cord" with a cord lesion and small branches.

Clinical evaluation methods macroangiopathies served as a sound definition of pulsation of the femoral, popliteal, posterior tibial artery and dorsal artery of the foot using the device "Minidop". In addition, conducted with doppler ultrasound measurement of segmental blood pressure in lower extremities using machine «Minidop» and the determination of magnitude of ABI. Duplex scanning was performed using the apparatus of "PHILIPS".

Treatment was carried out taking into account the severity of clinical manifestations of DFS. Organ-saving operations on the foot, in particular, amputation of fingers, performed with high

excision flexor and extensor tendons concerned, sparing minimal excision, metatarsal heads resection muscles bones on improved methodology (resection of the first and fifth metatarsal not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in the slanting direction; isolated resection of second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones in the transverse direction is no less $\frac{2}{3}$; when the amputation of multiple fingers – combined multiple metatarsal bone resection is stepped in the slanting direction). We abdicated by exarticulation in the joint of Lisfrancs and Shopars with transmetatarsal resection instead holding the foot on Sharp. In the case of DGLL were "big" ("high") amputation (legs and thighs). Tibia level amputation was performed in the upper third with extirpation of soleus muscle.



3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Study of the First Group

3.1.1. History

The study of the history of the first group of patients has shown that recourse to the hospital through 30 or more days after the onset of purulent-necrotic changes observed at 30 (37.97%) patients. Treatment of patients during the first week after the disease made up 25.32%, which is not sufficient in relation to diabetes. Among all patients of this group period from the moment of occurrence of symptoms of DFS before hospitalization averaged 24.33 ± 2.63 days. In four cases (5.06%) a core group of diabetes was identified for the first time, while patients have noted the presence of subjective symptoms. 40 (50.63%) patients visited an endocrinologist irregularly, diet is not adhered to, control the level of glycemia with their hand held in a timely manner. Mostly these were rural dwellers. Duration of diabetes before entering the hospital averaged 9.62 ± 0.62 years. 52 patients suffered from diabetes throughout 5-15 years, which stood at 65.82%. At 44 (55.7%) patients with diabetic history amounted to 10 years or more.

3.1.2. Ultrasonography

Ultrasound examination of patients showed that the ABI when receiving at 38 (48.1%) averaged 1.1 ± 0.14 that has been associated with the presence of these patients the calcification of arteries; at 31 (39.24%) patient rate of ABI was 0.67 ± 0.12 ; critical ischemia was observed at 10 (12.66%) patients, ABI amounted to 0.51 ± 0.13 .

3.1.3. Radioisotope Study

Radioisotope survey was administered to all 79 patients in the first group. Comparative analysis of the results of treatment with the radioisotope study patients helped allocate 2 subgroups of patients with completely different quantitative and graphical indicators: 1) Patients with diabetic angio-neuropathy, DFS developed, which was conducted by conservative treatment and organ-saving operations on the foot. During pathological process was relatively favorably and ended without major amputations (72 patients – 91.14%). 2) Patients with DGLL, which was a great deal of amputation (7 patients – 9.6%).

In patients with the first subgroup (uncomplicated DGLL) resorption of technetium occur relatively slowly, gradually. Resorption time 50% technetium averaged 15.4 ± 0.44 min ($T_{1/2} =$

11-30 min). A graphical image of resorption of the drug has crescent shaped, or gradually decreasing form (Figure 1, line 2).

Study of microcirculation in the second subgroup of patients, with DGLL, revealed that the resorption of technetium from this category of patients proved to be extremely slow. During the observation in any case 50% technetium resorption was observed ($T_{1/2} > 30 \text{ min} - P < 0.0001$). Therefore, graphic image was nearly horizontal placement. This graphic type got the name "horizon necrosis" (Figure 1, line 3). Treatment in this group of patients ended holding big amputation (legs and thighs), that was associated with the phrase "over the horizon – amputation".

Thus, this study has allowed us to draw the following conclusions: a radioisotope study method using technetium ^{99m}Tc according to the degree of resorption of fabric depot allows you to obtain reliable quantitative information on the status of the microcirculation in patients with DFS. Data 50% resorption technetium ^{99m}Tc are an additional criterion for accurately predict future illness and select tactics of treatment of patients with DFS.

Figure 1. Dynamics of technetium resorption in patients with diabetes and without diabetes

3.1.3. X-ray Study

Analyzed the results of X-ray examinations of 79 patients. Calcification of the arteries was more than half of the cases – 49 (62.03%) we found that clearly allocates 4 clinically important subgroups of patients (Figure 2): 1) patients who have not revealed calcification of arteries and saved trunk blood arteries foot – 20 (25.32%) – favourable disease course; 2) patients who have not revealed calcification of the arteries, but trunk blood arteries determined not – 10 (12.66%) – a varied course of disease; 3) patients who have revealed calcification of the arteries 1-4 stage – 42 (53.16%) – favourable for disease (Figure 3); 4) patients who have identified arteriolosclerosis 5 stage – 7 (8.86%) cases – critical for disease (Figure 4). And arteriolosclerosis two main arteries of the foot dorsalis pedis, a. a. tibialis posterior to their branches – aa. plantares, a. metatarsa dorsalis prima, a. plantaris profundus, aa. digitalessimultaneously.

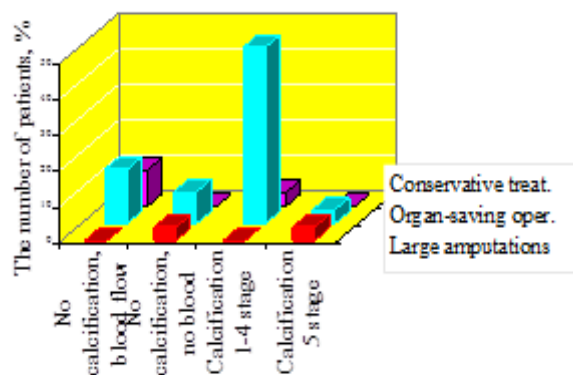


Figure 2. Comparison of x-ray examination and treatment

Results of treatment of patients in the first group. Of all the operations in the first group of 66 was at the level of the foot, which was 91.67%; 7 large amputations, which amounted to 9.6%.



Figure 3. Calcification of the arteries of 3 stages, gangrene 4 fingers

Large numbers of amputations performed on level 2 of the tibia, which amounted to 2.78% and 5 thigh – level amputation – 6.82%. One of the main reasons for large amputations were: delays in treatment of patients in the hospital, poor control of glycemia and unawareness foot care (burn hot tub, heating appliance, incorrect nail grooming), despite the fact that they aware that they have diabetes.

The average length of stay of a patient in bed was 17.15 ± 1.46 . Analysis of patients with foot operations showed that: 34 (47.22%) is necrectomy; 28 (38.89%) – amputation of one or more fingers; 1 (1.39%) resection of metatarsophalangeal joint; 3 (4.17%) – transmetatarsal resection of the foot by Sharp. Death came at 1 patient (1.27%), which is associated with the severity of the condition on admission, with late circulation, concomitant diseases.

The purpose of our analysis of the treatment of patients in the first group, was the definition of repeated surgery, study its causes. Repeated operations were conducted, only in 5 patients that amounted to 6.33% of patients the primary group, and 6.94% (5 reoperations) of all conducted transactions. Causes of these repetitive operations were undervaluing changes in the vascular bed and refusal of the patient from the proposed us big amputation. Efficacy of surgical treatment of patients in the first group, showed the correctness of the proposed us methods of improvement of traditional surgical treatment.

Thus, ultrasound, radiology and x-ray studies complement each other, allow predicting the course of pathological process and to select the right treatment tactics. In addition, the radiologic study showed that microcirculatory were available in all of the surveyed cases of DFS and DGLL, meaning they could be the cause as angiopathy, and neuropathy.

3.2. Results of a Survey of Patients in the Second Group (without Diabetes)

All Of the 29 patients accounted for 15 patients with pyo-inflammatory diseases of the lower extremities without diabetes and without vascular pathologies of the lower limbs in order to determine the status of microcirculation in lower limbs in relatively healthy persons (1 subgroup). The age of these patients ranged from 35 to 65 years. In the first subgroup were patients with infected wounds, ulcerous, phlegmonous-abscessing, osteomyelitic changes in the lower limbs.

Patients throughout the treatment period was satisfactory. All of these patients was conducted using radiologic study technetium ^{99m}Tc , as in the first group. It has been established that in relatively healthy persons resorption of technetium tissue depot is fast, resorption time 50%

technetium averaged 5.8 ± 0.29 min ($T_{1/2} < 10$ min): a graphical picture of resorption of the drug had, as a rule, in the form of a hockey stick (Figure 1, line 1). Resorption time 50% technetium authentically significantly ($P < 0.0001$) differed from the testimony of the patients with DFS and DGLL. Thus, the comparison of the results of research on healthy patients with the results from the first group of patients found that the method of radioisotope definition of microcirculation by the degree of resorption 50% technetium from fabric depot allows you to obtain reliable quantitative information on the status of microcirculation. This information can be used in choosing the tactics of treatment of patients with DFS.

The remaining 14 patients in the second group comprised patients without diabetes, but with other vascular pathology (obliterative atherosclerosis – 12 patients and lower extremity occlusive disease – 2 patients) to determine whether they have a calcification of the arteries (2 subgroup). The age of patients ranged from 39 to 82 years. All of these 14 patients performed x-ray foot in frontal and lateral projections. In any case, the second group of calcification of the arteries was not detected.

Thus, the comparison of the results of radiographic studies of patients with vascular pathology of the arteries of the lower limbs, but without diabetes in the second group with the results from the first group of patients found that radiographic method definition of calcification of the arteries is valid. Foot x-ray data may also be used in choosing the tactics of treatment of patients with DFS.

3.3. Results of Examination and Treatment of Patients in the Third Group

The third group consisted of 12 patients with DFS, which was held on MCT of arteries of the lower limbs. As arteriography care for diabetic patients in terms of adverse effects due to the contrast in patients with diabetic nephropathy, in this group of patients were identified, which shows the arteries in tomography due to the presence of arterial occlusion of lower extremities arteries. The age of patients ranged from 49 to 79 years, an average of 63 ± 2.77 . In this group were patients with infected wounds, ulcerous, phlegmonous-abscessing, gangrenous changes in the lower limbs.

Among the third group of patients from the time period signs of DFS before hospitalization averaged 21.4 ± 7.78 days. Duration of diabetes before entering the hospital averaged 14.17 ± 2.3 years. The value of ABI upon receipt from 3 (25%) patients averaged 1.2 ± 0.12 , which was associated with the presence of these patients the calcification of arteries; at 5 (41.67%) patients ABI was 0.62 ± 0.09 ; critical ischemia was observed at 4 (33.33%) patients, ABI amounted to 0.41 ± 0.1 .

All the patients of the third group held MCT and identified the main arteries occlusion of lower extremities due to atherosclerotic changes. The degree of occlusion in patients with varied, mainly it was the popliteus and tibial artery. MCT arteries showed that this survey gives a good idea about the changes occurring in the lumen of the vessel (Figure 5).

Of all the operations in the group, all operations were carried out at the level of the foot. Among them: 2 (10.53%) necrectomy; 6 (31.58%) – amputation of one or more fingers; 1 (5.26%) – transmetatarsal resection of the foot by Sharp. 8 (67%) sick of 12 patients with the third group held endovascular treatment: 6 patients – balloon angioplasty, 1 patient is prolonged intra-arterial catheter therapy, 1 patient – balloon angioplasty and intra-arterial catheter therapy. The average length of stay of a patient in bed was 6.5 ± 0.39 days. There were no deaths.

Thus, examination of patients in a third group showed, that all patients with DFS must hold duplex scanning (dopplerography) and x-rays of the lower limbs, and only when the ultrasonic detection occlusion of lower limb arteries advisable conduction MCT, which complements the picture about the functional status of the arteries of the lower limbs and allows you to define further tactics treatment of patients with occlusion of the arteries in DFS.

In these cases, it is recommended that you perform the balloon angioplasty and stenting arteries of lower extremities with further conducting organ-saving operations, which will preserve the supporting function of the lower limb (Figure 5).

4. Conclusion

When choosing the tactics of treatment of patients with DFS it is advisable to take into account the following:

- Data trunk blood arteries of the foot (absence or presence of at least one of the two arteries – a. dorsalis pedis, a. posterior tibialis) obtained by duplex scanning (dopplerography).

- X-ray data stop with taking into account the stage of the calcification of arteries main arteries of foot – a. dorsalis pedis, posterior tibialis a. with their branches – aa. plantares, a. metatarsa dorsalis prima, r. plantaris profundus, aa. digitales. In the presence of calcification of the arteries 1

- -4 stageone should think about carrying out organ-saving operations on the foot. When identifying the radiography total calcification of arteries 5 stage and the presence of arterial blood flow, one should think about maintaining the supporting function by performing a transmetatarsal resection of the foot by Sharp. Identifying the same total calcification of the arteries in the absence of arterial blood flow may be indication for holding large amputation at the level of the thigh and drumstick. According to ultrasonography vessels taking into account the main blood flow of the foot and radiography taking into account the stage of calcification of the arteries, it is possible to predict the further course of the disease with DFS and DGLL, but the absence of calcification of the arteries does not exclude the severe course of the diabetic foot syndrome (DFS), which can result in a large amputation.

- Radioisotope studies (resorption is there 50% technetium for 30 min). In terms of the practical application of radioisotope study was most



Figure 5. Multislice computed tomography of the arteries. Occlusion of the right posterior tibial artery, uneven contraction of the right front tibial and both small tibial arteries. Stage of balloon angioplasty and stenting.

effective in cases where the radiography calcification of arteries and the absence of arterial blood flow of the arteries of the foot.

• Results of MCT of arteries in case of detection in print duplex occlusion of lower extremities arteries. Treatment in these cases should be directed to the preservation of the support functions of the lower limb by holding a balloon angioplasty, stenting arteries of the lower extremity and only in the subsequent carrying out organ-saving operations on the foot.

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LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SERVICES IN THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED MODEL DEGREE COLLEGES OF ASSAM: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This study is intended to examine the status of general library collections, e-resource collections, and various library services including Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure and library automation in the newly established model degree colleges in the state of Assam, India. The survey was carried out with a structured questionnaire for total 9 (nine) number of colleges which have started their academic sessions. The findings in the study revealed that the selected model degree college libraries established in Assam has very inadequate collections both in printed and electronic form. In addition, due to lack of sufficient staff, unavailability of resources and poor ICT infrastructure, library services provided by the selected college libraries are in an awful condition.

KEYWORDS: Assam, Library Resources, Library Services, Model Degree College.

INTRODUCTION:

Library is considered to be a very important constituent in any academic institution. Libraries act as a centre for various information resources and helps in disseminating knowledge amongst its users. To serve its users properly a library must have appropriate collections, various information resources and other library facilities. In order to provide better and maximum service with the available resources and facilities libraries can effectively engage their users and can act as a center of attraction for all round development at the academic level.

For escalating the institutional base by creation of additional capacity through establishing a good number of Model Degree Colleges (MDCs) in Assam, the state Government has really taken a bold and significant step in the field of Higher Education to socially deprive as well as educationally backward classes of Assam. Hence the study has been conducted to examine the present situation of model degree colleges with special reference to their libraries, its various information resources and available services. This study will definitely provide a current and wide-ranging impression of library resources and their services in the newly established model degree colleges of Assam, India, which has initiated their academic session ever since the year 2017.

ABOUT THE MODEL DEGREE COLLEGES:

The Government of India has been taking proactive measures for the expansion of Higher Educational Facilities time to time to ensure the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher

Education of all the Indian states to achieve the national average. In this process, the Government of India has initiated a scheme of providing financial assistance to the states for establishing model degree colleges in 374 districts in the country where the Gross Enrolment ratio in higher education is less than the national average of 12.4 percent. This scheme is called the Scheme for providing financial assistance to New Model Colleges in Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) which is essentially a motivational mechanism for State Governments to uplift under-served districts educationally by providing appropriate financial assistance. The Central assistance under this scheme is provided through the UGC which had identified 17 numbers of Educationally Backward Districts in Assam and it was decided to establish 17 numbers of Model degree colleges in these Districts in 2 phases under RUSA Assam. First phase includes 12 numbers of Model degree colleges under RUSA-I and second phase includes 5 numbers of Model degree colleges under RUSA-II.

The central focus of this study is to observe the position of the library resources and library services offered in the model degree colleges of which some of them have started their academic session from 2017 since the inception of this scheme in the year 2009. At the initial stage, government have decided to name the model degree colleges after Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya, a great thinker, philosopher, economist, sociologist of the country. Hence, some of the model colleges so established in different Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) in the state of Assam are known as Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya (PDUAM).

Scheme of Management of PDUAMs/GMCs under RUSA in different EBDs:

RUSA-I/RUSA-II	Name of GMCs	Status
RUSA-I	PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon	Operational since 2017
	PDUAM, Amjonga Goalpara	
	PDUAM, Dalgaon, Darrang	
	PDUAM, Behali, Biswanath	
	PDUAM, Eraligool, Karimganj	
	GMC, Borkhola, Cachar	Operational since 2020
	GMC, Deithor, Karbi Anglong	
	Padmanath Gohain Baruah GMC, Kakopathar, Tinsukia	
	PDUGMC, Katlichera, Hailakandi	
	PDUGMC, South Salmara-Mankachar	Under Construction
	PDUGMC, Samaguri, Nagaon	
	PDUGMC, Lahorighat, Morigaon	
RUSA-II	PDUAM/GMC, Baksa	Under Construction
	PDUAM/GMC, Harisingha, Udalguri	
	PDUAM/GMC, Baghbar, Barpeta	
	PDUAM/GMC, Dima Hasao	
	PDUAM/GMC, Dhubri	
Total		17 MDCs

Out of the 17 MDCs proposed to be established in 17 different EBDs in the state of Assam, there are 9 (Nine) numbers of MDCs which is operational at present time and have started their academics sessions. Although initially these institutes are developed as institutes for Higher

Secondary and Under Graduate level teachings, the government also has the plan to introduce Post Graduate (PG) Level Courses in these institutes in future. Hence, this study will be focused on the above 9 (Nine) MDCs only.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

There exist a good number of studies that has been conducted on the availability of library resources and services on various academic possessions in India as well as in abroad. Some of the important studies are mentioned below.

A study conducted by Janak and Verma (1992) examined the status of engineering college libraries in terms of collection, finances, staff, services and organization. Ullah, Pradeep Kumar and Ahmad (2002) examined the status of collection, facilities, manpower and services.

Mozumder (2021) in her study presents the current situation of the various library services provided by the undergraduate colleges of Barak valley, Assam. In her study it was found that most of the college libraries are in developing stage in terms of infrastructure and library automation.

Singh and Arora (2015) have conducted a study on library resources and services in the selected universities libraries of Haryana, India. The study reveals about the current status of resources (collection development, staff, library members, working hours, etc.) available in the university libraries. The study also describes about different types of services provided to the library users by these universities. The study further suggested various measures such as better infrastructure, in-service training to library staff for effective use of library resources and services in these university libraries.

Pal and Barman (2020) have conducted a study on Current Scenario of Library Resources and Services in the Private University Libraries of Assam, India. The study explores the status of resources and services provided to the users of the libraries. The study reveals number of important facts starting from providing sufficient library resources and ample library staff of all categories to handle the library services. The study also suggested that in order to provide a research culture in the universities, the private universities of Assam need to subscribe a more number of both printed and online research based materials. The study further stressed the need of taking professional care in maintaining and managing the library and its services in the private universities of Assam.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The proposed study entitled “**Library resources and services in the newly established Model Degree Colleges of Assam: A study**” is an attempt to identify the available resources and services offered in the model degree college libraries. The study is confined to newly established and operational model degree colleges of Assam. Practically, there are only 9 (nine) number of MDCs that are operational at present scenario which are located in 9 EBDs across the state of Assam.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To know the present status of the available general library collections in the studied model degree college libraries of Assam.

2. To know the present status of e-resource collections in the studied model degree college libraries of Assam.
3. To determine the various types of library services provided to the users of the model degree college libraries of Assam.
4. To know the present status of availability of ICT infrastructure and services provided in the respective model degree college libraries of Assam.
5. To find out the present status of library automation in the studied model degree college libraries of Assam.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present study is a work of descriptive research based on a survey method where a structured questionnaire is designed to collect the relevant data. The designed questionnaire is distributed to the 9 college librarians/ library in-charge of the selected colleges to collect the required data. Out of 9 colleges 8 have responded the questionnaire and the response rate is 88.89%. The data received through the questionnaire have been tabulated and analysed to observe the result of the study with various graphical representations to meet the objectives of the study.

The selected list of colleges where the study is conducted is depicted in table 1 below:

TABLE 1: LIST OF COLLEGES

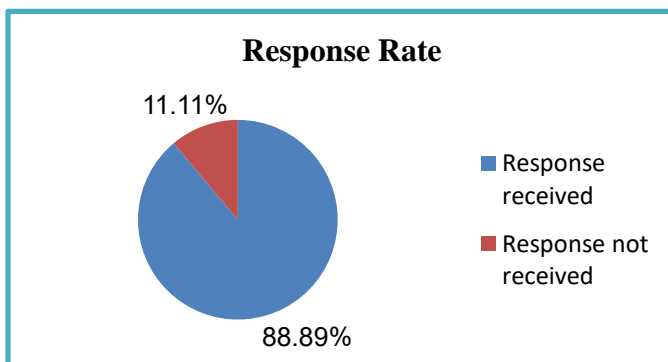
Sl. No.	Name of College	Affiliating University	District	Abbreviation Used
1	PDUAM, Amjonga, Goalpara-783124	Gauhati University	Goalpara	PDUAMA
2	PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon- 783383	Gauhati University	Bongaigaon	PDUAMT
3	PDUAM, Dalgaon, Darrang- 784116	Gauhati University	Darrang	PDUAMD
4	PDUAM, Eraligool, Karimganj-788723	Assam University	Karimganj	PDUAME
5	PDUAM, Behali, Biswanath- 784184	Gauhati University	Biswanath	PDUAMB
6	GMC Borkhola, Cachar-788127	Assam University	Cachar	GMCB
7	GMC, Deithor, Karbi Anglong- 782480	Dibrugarh University	Karbi Anglong	GMCD
8	PNGB GMC, Kakopathar, Tinsukia- 786152	Dibrugarh University	Tinsukia	PNGBGMCK
9	PDUGMC, Katlichera, Hailakandi- 788162	Assam University	Hailakandi	PDUGMCK

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

RESPONSE RATE OF THE STUDY:

Out of the 9 selected colleges, response from only one college which is PDUAM, Behali have not been received. Other 8 colleges have responded the questionnaire and thus the response rate of the study is 88.89%. Diagrammatically, the response rate is shown below.

FIGURE-1: RESPONSE RATE



The questionnaire designed for the study is divided into six (6) sections (Section A to Section-F). Data collected from the questionnaire is analysed section wise.

SECTION A- PERSONAL DETAILS

TABLE 2: PERSONAL DETAILS

Name of College	Year of Establishment of the College	Library working hour	No. of present library user			
			Teaching	Non-Teaching	Student	Total
PDUAMA	2017	10AM-4PM	28	14	304	346
PDUAMT	2017	9AM-4PM	34	4	750	788
PDUAMD	2017	9AM-4PM	26	15	300	341
PDUAME	2017	10AM-4PM	13	4	157	174
GMCB	2020	10AM-4PM	17	0	100	117
GMCD	2020	9AM-4PM	17	2	250	269
PNGBGMCK	2020	9AM-4PM	16	0	450	466
PDUGMCK	2020	10AM-4PM	12	0	275	287

Table 2 confirms that, at present PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon is having the highest number of library users, while Govt. Model College Borkhola, Cachar is having the lowest number of library users. Figure 2 shows the diagrammatical representation of the number of library users of the respective colleges.

FIGURE-2: NUMBER OF LIBRARY USERS

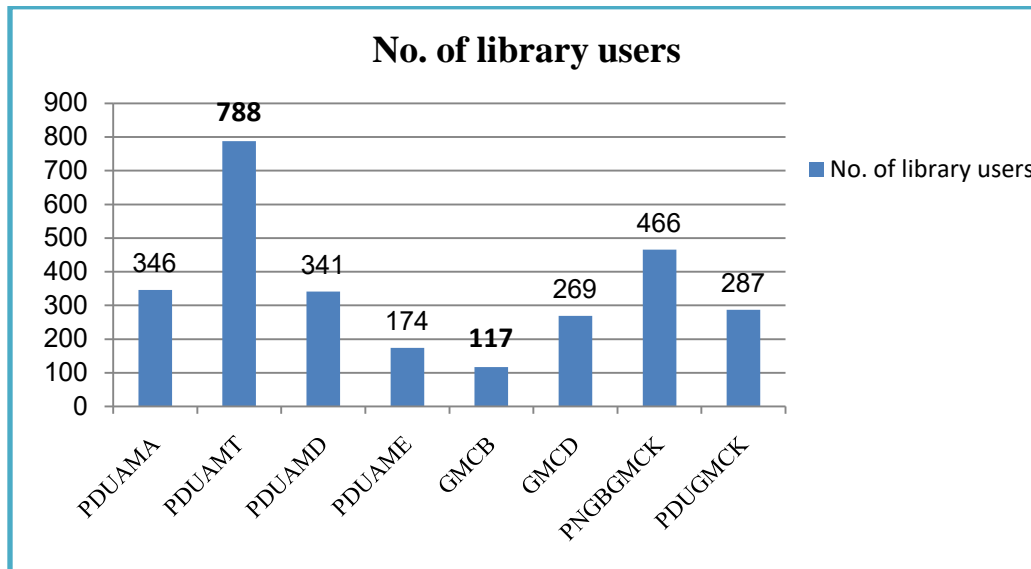


TABLE 3: MANPOWER STATUS

Name of College	Present Manpower Status (Sanctioned)				
	Librarian	Assistant Librarian	Library Bearer	Others (In-Charge/ Support staff)	Total
PDUAMA	1	1	0	0	2
PDUAMT	1	1	1	0	3
PDUAMD	0	1	1	0	2
PDUAME	0	0	0	3	3
GMCB	1	0	0	1	2
GMCD	1	0	0	0	1
PNGBGMCK	1	0	0	0	1
PDUGMCK	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3, depicts some interesting facts about the present status of manpower in the libraries of the studied colleges. Out of 8 colleges, 5 of them have permanent Librarian, 3 of them have permanent Assistant Librarian and 2 of them have permanent Library bearer in their library. PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon is having the highest number of library staff in their library (i.e. 3), whereas in PDUGMC, Katlichera, Hailakandi, no library staff is available. College authorities have confirmed that the state government has initiated the recruitment process for the library staff and within a very short span of time all the vacancies in the library cadre will be filled up. Due to the lack of permanent staff, some college authorities are running the library with additionally engaging teachers or other supporting staff as in-charge of the library so that users can avail the library facilities.

TABLE 4: LIBRARY COMMITTEE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE

Name of College	Library Committee (Yes/No)	Library Furniture available (Yes/No)
PDUAMA	Yes	Yes
PDUAMT	Yes	Yes
PDUAMD	No	Yes
PDUAME	Yes	Yes
GMCB	Yes	Yes
GMCD	Yes	Yes
PNGBGMCK	Yes	Yes
PDUGMCK	No	Yes

Table 4 confirms that the state government has provided all the minimum requirements for the library furniture's like table, chairs, book racks, almirah etc. in all the studied college libraries. It is also observed that in PDUAM Dalgaon, Darrang and PDUGMC Katlichera, Hailakandi, there is no specific library committee is available.

SECTION B- GENERAL LIBRARY COLLECTIONS**TABLE 5: GENERAL LIBRARY COLLECTIONS**

Name of College	Total Books			Magazine	Journal	Newspaper	Printed Theses & Dissertation
	Textbook	Reference	Total				
PDUAMA	1410	1685	3095	0	0	1	0
PDUAMT	2722	1622	4344	1	4	2	0
PDUAMD	844	2269	3113	0	0	2	0
PDUAME	625	1643	2268	0	0	2	0
GMCB	1000	0	1000	0	0	2	0
GMCD	72	317	389	0	0	0	0
PNGBGMCK	225	675	900	2	2	2	0
PDUGMCK	112	363	475	0	0	0	0

FIGURE 3: TOTAL NO. OF BOOKS (TEXTBOOK AND REFERENCE BOOK)

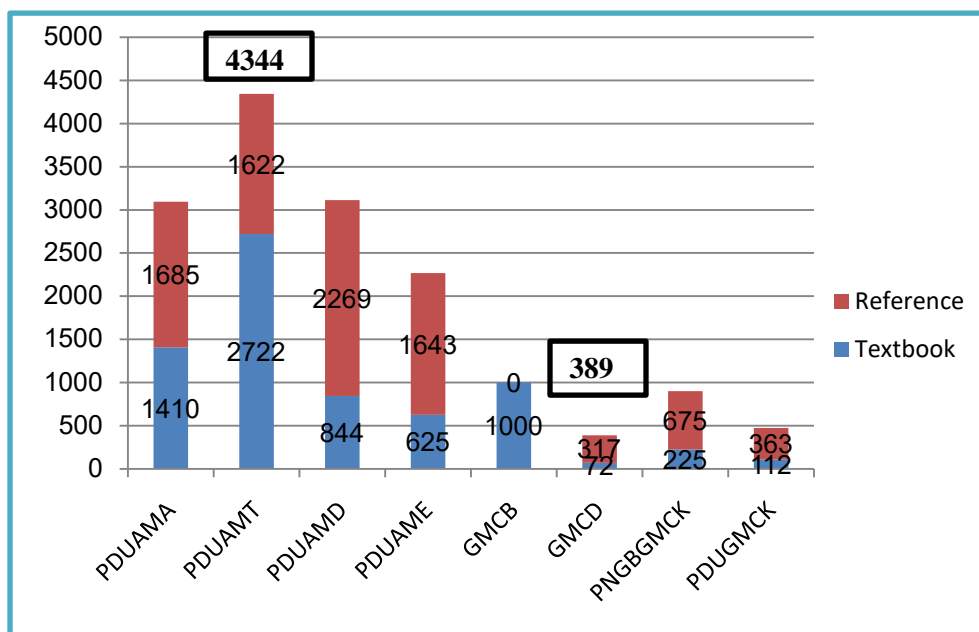


Figure 3 above shows that PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon is having the highest number of collection of books including textbook and reference book in their library (i.e. 4344). At the same time, Govt. Model College, Deithor, Karbi Anglong is having the lowest collection of books in their library (i.e. 389).

FIGURE 4: GENERAL COLLECTIONS (PERIODICALS)

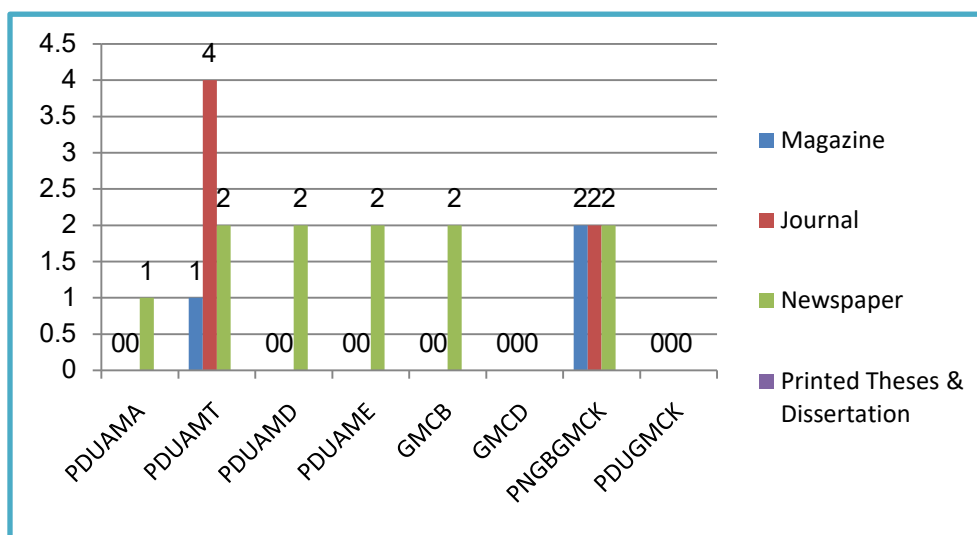


Figure 4 above indicates that PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon subscribes one (1) magazine and four (4) journals and PNGB GMC, Kakopathar, Tinsukia subscribes two(2) magazines and two (2) journals each. Most of the college libraries have the facility of newspapers except GMC, Deithor, Karbi Anglong and PDUGMC, Katlichera, Hailakandi. The figure also indicates that none of the libraries have printed these and dissertation facility.

SECTION C- E-RESOURCE COLLECTIONS

TABLE: 6- E-RESOURCES

Name of College	E-books	E-journals	CD-ROM	N-LIST/NDLI	E-theses & Dissertations	Remarks (If any)
PDUAMA	-	-	-	-	-	Under process
PDUAMT	199500+	6000+	-	N-LIST	-	
PDUAMD	-	-	-	-	-	Under process
PDUAME	-	-	-	-	-	Under process
GMCB	-	-	-	-	-	Under process
GMCD	-	-	-	-	-	Under process
PNGBGMCK	-	-	-	NDLI	-	Under process
PDUGMCK	-	-	-	-	-	Under process

Table 6 depicts the data collected regarding the e-resources available in the libraries. Majority of the libraries lacks these facilities till now, but the authorities have cited that e-resource procurement is under process and very soon they are going to have these facilities in their respective libraries. Out of the eight (8) colleges only PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon provide a good number e-resource facilities in the form of e-books, e-journals and N-LIST. Data depicts that PNGB GMC, Kakopathar, Tinsukia have subscribed to NDLI.

SECTION D- LIBRARY SERVICES

TABLE: 7- LIBRARY SERVICES

Name of College	Circulation	Reading Room	User guidance	Reference	New Arrival	CAS	Newspaper Clipping	Book Bank	ILL	Internet	Photocopy	Printing	Scanning	Wi-Fi	OPAC/Web-	Drinking Water	Wash Room	Library Website	Barcode Service	Old Question	Total no. of available
PDUAM A	√	√	√	-	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	√	8
PDUAMT	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	6
PDUAM D	√	√	√		√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	√	7
PDUAME	√	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	7
GMCB	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	7
GMCD	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	7
PNGB GMC K	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	8
PDU GMC K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

The above Table 7 depicts twenty (20) different categories of library services. Data gathered from the concerned library authority shows that majority of the colleges provide at an average of

seven (7) services in their library. It is also found that PDU GMC, Katlichera, Hailakandi have not been able yet to make these services available for their user.

SECTION E- ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

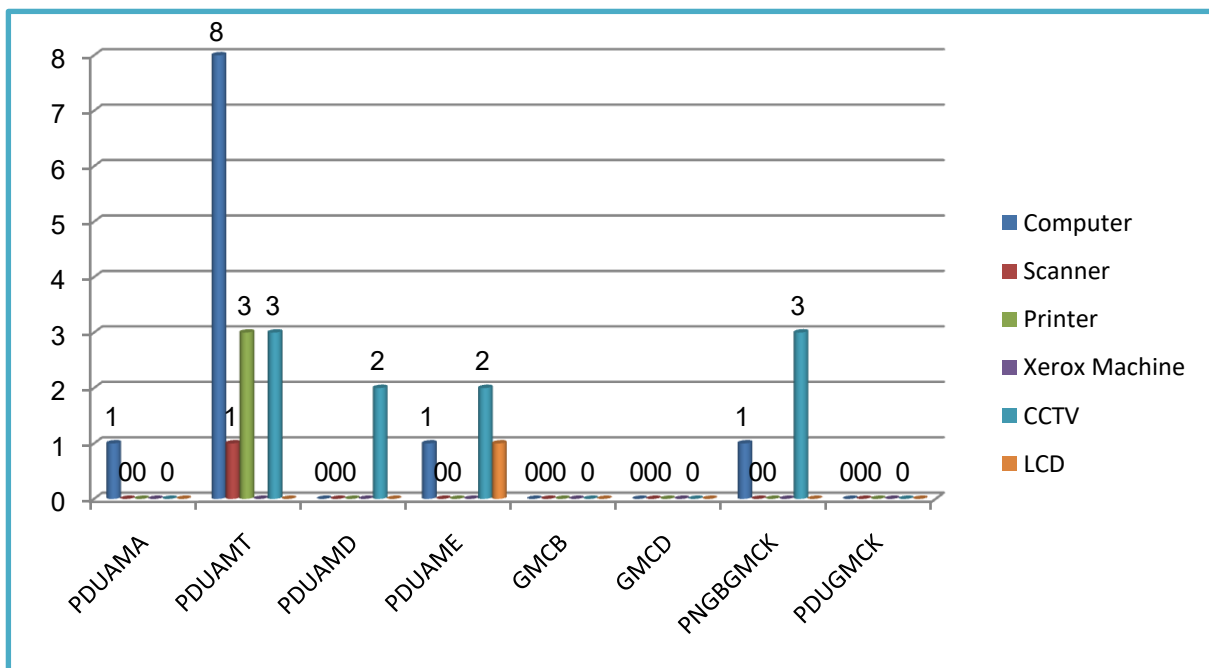
TABLE: 8- ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

Name of College	IT Equipments					
	Computer	Scanner	Printer	Xerox Machine	CCTV	LCD
PDUAMA	1	0	0	0	0	0
PDUAMT	8	1	3	0	3	0
PDUAMD	0	0	0	0	2	0
PDUAME	1	0	0	0	2	1
GMCB	0	0	0	0	0	0
GMCD	0	0	0	0	0	0
PNGBGMCK	1	0	0	0	3	0
PDUGMCK	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 depicts different IT equipments available in the libraries of studied colleges. It is observed that PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon have maximum number of IT equipments available in their library. Whereas, PDUAM Dalgaon, Darrang, GMC Borkhola, Cachar and GMC Deithor, Karbi Anglong is yet to upgrade their IT infrastructure. More number of IT equipments will enable the libraries to increase their ICT based services for the user. Since libraries of this particular study are in growing stage, having sound IT infrastructure is the need of the hour for this kind of libraries. The diagrammatical representation of the IT equipments available in the studied college libraries are shown below in figure 5.

FIGURE 5: ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

SECTION F- LIBRARY AUTOMATION



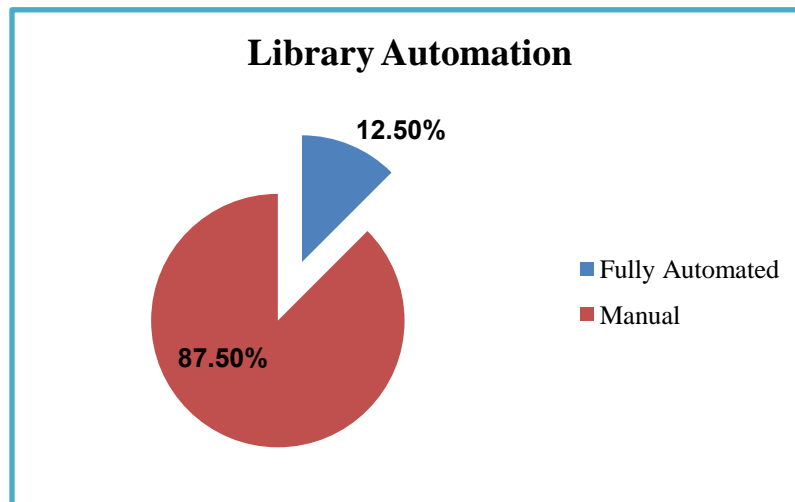
The data collected from the studied college libraries regarding the status of library automation are tabulated in Table 9.

TABLE 9:- LIBRARY AUTOMATION

Name of College	Library Automation	Software Used
PDUAMA	Manual	-
PDUAMT	Fully Automated	SOUL
PDUAMD	Manual	
PDUAME	Manual	
GMCB	Manual	
GMCD	Manual	
PNGBGMCK	Manual	
PDUGMCK	Manual	

It is clear from the Table 9 that library operations of PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon are fully automated. They have implemented SOUL software in their library. Whereas, all other libraries are still managing their library activities manually. Authorities of some libraries have confirmed that very soon they are going to implement automation in their libraries. Figure 6 below shows the percentage of college libraries in regard to their automation status.

FIGURE 6: PERCENTAGE OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION



Best Practice adopted: The data collected from the questionnaire regarding any best practices adopted in the studied libraries are tabulated in Table 10.

TABLE 10: BEST PRACTICES

Name of College	Best Practices
PDUAMA	Carrier Information Service, Best reader award
PDUAMT	Online resources
PDUAMD	Regular orientation programme for students to build up reading habits
PDUAME	Resource generation from locality
GMCB	Access to online database of previous question papers
GMCD	NA
PNGBGMCK	Best reader award, Information literacy session, Internet browsing
PDUGMCK	NA

Table 10 shows that most of the libraries adopt a few best practices in their libraries. For better performance and to improve the quality of library services, there is an utmost need to follow the parameters of best practices. Necessary step in this regard is needed to be taken for overall library development.

FINDING & SUGGESTIONS:

The following findings can be achieved by studying the respective colleges.

1. PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon, established in the year 2017, is having the maximum number of library users which is 788, followed by PNGB GMC Kakopathar, Tinsukia (466) and PDUAM, Amjonga, Goalpara (346).
2. All the posts in the library cadre of PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon are permanently filled up. The library have a well qualified library staff who are constantly working together to strengthen their library. Lack of library staff hinders the library activities to run smoothly, hence there is an urgent need to fill the vacant posts as early as possible. College authorities and govt. should work together in this regard.
3. It is found that the state govt. have provided all the necessary physical requirements for the library like furniture, almirah, chairs, book selves etc. Now it is the duty of the college authority to make best use of it.
4. An urgent requirement of increasing the general library collection is felt in all the libraries. The study shows that only PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon is having a book collection of 4344, while some libraries are having a collection of below 1000. Increasing library collections by purchasing more books, magazines, journals etc. will satisfy the user needs and improve the footfall in the library.
5. The study shows that PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon is acquiring a good collection of e-resource materials in their library. Special care is needed to improve the e-resource collections in other studied libraries. All other libraries have mentioned to fulfill this criterion as they are working on it.
6. Apart from all this the study shows that some special attention is needed in improving other library services to meet up the user need and satisfaction and all round development of the library.
7. ICT being the base of modern library system, all libraries must equip with necessary IT tools in the library. The study confirms that only PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon is provided with

minimum IT equipments. Though all the libraries are in initial stage, providing IT tools will surely enable them to provide ICT based services for their user. Hence, there is a need to improve ICT infrastructure in the studied libraries.

8. It is found that in PDUAM, Tulungia, Bongaigaon, all library procedures are fully automated. Rests of the libraries are still working on manual basis. Hence, they require purchasing automation software which will enable them to perform library routine activities efficiently.
9. Implementation of best practices in libraries is a costly, complex and continuous process. The study asserts that being a newly established college majority of them strives to employ some of the parameters of best practices in their libraries. By minimizing the barriers of implementing best practices libraries can adopt it in an efficient manner.

CONCLUSION:

The concept of establishing Model Degree College (MDC) is totally a new thought initiated by the Government to pertain educational scenario of backward zones of the state of Assam. The state govt. has put their best effort in ascertaining the institutional set up and providing minimal physical infrastructure to run these studied educational institutions in an organized manner.

The above study is a tiny effort to understand the status of libraries of the newly established model degree colleges in Assam. Though, the colleges are in initial stages of inception, inadequacy of library staff, proper collections, lack of e-resource materials, poor IT infrastructure facility, non-automation of library procedures etc. are some key loopholes observed in the study. All these issues can be play down if proper initiative is taken up from the govt. concerned, competent authority and the librarian's side of the college.

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**COMMUNICATIVE-PRAGMATIC GROUNDS FOR THE STUDY OF
INTRODUCTORY AND INSERTION ELEMENTS**

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the study of introductory and insertion elements, which help communicators during the processes of discourse generation, actualization and perception. The research is based on Communicative-pragmatic aspect .Functional polysemy, a characteristic feature of many discourse marker as English, is realized on two levels – beyond the pragmatic functions of these words and within them.

KEYWORDS: *Discourse Markers, Polysemy, Functional Polysemy, Russian Language, English Language, Desemantization.*

INTRODUCTION

Communicative-pragmatic studies of introductory and insertion elements represent a linguistic direction within the framework of a system-structural approach to language cognition, the object of which is a language in human activity, a language in the process of interpersonal interaction. In the 20th century, within the framework of a system-structural approach to language cognition under the influence of theoretical developments of the classics of domestic linguistics (A.A. Potebni, JI.B. Scherby, A.M. Peshkovsky, E.D. Polivanova, L.P. Yakubinsky, V.A. Zvegintseva), prominent domestic psychologists (JI.C. Vygotsky, N.I. Zhinkina, A.N. Leontyeva, A.R. Luria, S.L. Rubinstein) and foreign researchers (W. von Humboldt, E. Benvenist, L. Wittgenstein, P. Grice, T. van Dyck, C. Morris, D. Austin, C. Pierce, J. Ser la, etc.) a multi-discipline of the communicative-pragmatic direction was formed in linguistics.

The current state of the problem of metalanguage components as a universal syntactic category requires taking into account the anthropocentric factor in language, the behavior of the human person in the process of communication (communicative attitudes and emotional state of participants in speech communication, ways to influence the recipient of speech, etc.).

Based on the concept of human activity, researchers are increasingly paying attention to the social, psychological, pragmatic aspects of the speech behavior of the person. This trend is primarily associated with the problem of learning "language in action," within the framework of which modern linguistic research is being conducted.

A person reports facts and events or indicates reactions to them, verbalizes feelings and desires in a certain way in the process of cognitive activity, verbally forms concepts, thoughts and conclusions, enters into communicative contacts, encourages the interlocutor to this or that action. All this variety of speech needs and manifestations in their communicative completeness is realized primarily through syntax, using the syntactic resources of the language. One of these language resources is the system of introductory elements that has developed in the syntax of the Russian language, forming a "communicative-pragmatic category with the general content of the subjective, evaluative attitude of the speaker to the statement" [LecantPA, 1998:3] and insert elements with varying degrees of communicative setting, which can be qualified "as additional to the content of the main sentence" [Gusarenko C.B., 1999:6] and text of a certain compositional type. The interpretation of introductory words, phrases and inserted sentences is one of the unresolved linguistic problems, although it attracted the attention of many researchers. Thus, linguists have repeatedly turned to the study of the history of introductory words in Russian (I.A. Babakova 1955, V.A. Glukhova 1977), to the consideration of the grammatical and semantic properties of introductory words and phrases (A.I. Anikin 1956, A.I. Studnev 1969, P.A. Markaryan 1987, P.A. Lekant 1988, L.I. I. Vasilenko 1990), to the specifics of the connection of introductory elements with the statement (A.M. Peshkovsky 1938, A.A. Shakhmatov 1941, A.I. Anikin 1956, A.G. Rudnev 1968, I.I. Meshchaninov 1976), to consider introductory units as one of the means of expressing the modality of a sentence (V.V. Vinograd 1950, A.A. Kornilov 1973, B.Z. Panfilov 1977, G.P. Nemets 1991), to the analysis of the modal characteristic of the introductory components (A.I. Ostanin 1968, V.V. Vostokov 1976, E.S. Yakovleva 1984, E.I. Belyaeva 1991, T.I. Steksova 1992, I.V. Stolyarova 1992), to their intonation features (R.M. Romanova 1971, Z.M. Bazarbayeva 1991), to the study of the functioning of introductory and insertion components as part of various types of sentences, as part of the text (A.I. Studneva 1969, M.S. Chertkova 1969, V.V. Amosova 1971, J.I.B. Anisimova 1982, G.A. Zolotova 1983, A.M. Baranov, I.M. Kobozeva 1984, C.B. Gusarenko 1999, Yu.G. Polyakova 2001). Special cases of the union function of introductory components in the structure of the sentence (text) were also considered (M.E. Boskova 1959, N.V. Muravyova 1980, T.S. Algazina 1994)

However, despite the fact that a variety of introductory and insertion elements have long been the subject of close attention of linguists, their interpretation and description methods are still different. Moreover, the researchers use different terminology, diverse descriptions of these speech elements. So in the works of scientists you can find the terms "introductory words and phrases" (A.N. Baranov, M.E. Boskova, V.I. Bukharin, D.I. Ganich, I.M. Kobozeva, V.M. Nikitin, A.I. Ostanin), "introductory-modal words" (J.I.B. Anisimova, G.A. Zolotova), "introductory" or "introductory-allied components" (T.S. Algazina, J.I.K. Dmitrieva, P.A. Lekant, I.V. Stolyarova), and "introductory-modal units" (V.V. Amosova), "introductory constructions" (E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk, P.I. Sedun), "introductory words and revolutions" (E.V. Paducheva), "introductory sentences, insertion elements, inserts, insertion structures" (C.B. Gusarenko, A.I. Studnev), "introductory statements" (E.H. Gorbachev), etc.

In this study, following V.V. Vostokov, A.A. Kornilov, V.Ya. Plotkin, N.V. Rachuk, M.N. Rudkovskaya, Yu.M. Skrebnev, we consider it possible to call the considered speech units

"introductory and insertion elements," combining both introductory words and introductory phrases, and introductory sentences and introductory sentences inserted constructs, since they are not all related to the sentence syntactically, "express the speaker's relation to the thought being expressed" (Grammar 1980, E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk 1958, T.G. Venerable 1968, A.N. Gondev 1973, N.S. Valgin 1991), that is, they may contain indications of the degree of reliability of the message, the nature of the action, may express an emotional assessment of the statement, indicate its source, contain comments on the use of words, style and tone of speech, establish a connection between this message and previous or subsequent and have a special intonation (P.M. Romanova 1971, Z.M. Bazarbaeva 1991) At the same time, introductory and insertion elements are one of the means characteristic of the connection between independent sentences in the text. Linguistic studies of the last decade of the 20th century clearly define the contours of new concepts focused on the study of the corpus of introductory and insertion elements of the modern Russian language within the framework of the general scientific problem "man in language," and in particular - a person creating discourse. This is due to the significant interest of linguists aimed at identifying the communicative specifics and pragmatic properties of introductory and insertion elements.

Achieving this goal in this article involves solving the following tasks:

1. Identify the specifics of the communicative-pragmatic content of the introductory and insertion elements and their integral conditioning;
2. Determine the communicative-pragmatic potential of introductory and insertion elements in the text, their role in optimizing speech communication;
3. Classify introductory elements depending on their implementation of communicative and pragmatic attitudes;
4. Classify the inserted elements depending on their implementation of communicative and pragmatic attitudes both in the statement and in the text as a whole.

The implementation of the set tasks is carried out using the following methods and techniques: a) a descriptive method using techniques of observation, interpretation, comparison, generalization and typology; b) methods of contextual and situational-contextual analysis taking into account situational-deterministic connections of speech units, causes and methods of their use; c) communication method.

1. The study of inserted elements leads to the need to analyze this syntactic phenomenon from the point of view of communicative pragmatics. In this chapter, insertiveness is considered as a special speech technique that makes the reader perceive the information received as double text: text itself and metatext. The obvious isolation from the general text drawing allows the inserted elements to solve a number of pragmatic problems: to equalize the background knowledge of the author and the addressee, to convey the polyphony of the artistic text, to express a subjective attitude to certain realities.
2. The need for meta-language commentary arises for the writer when, given the nature of the perception of his statement by a real or hypothetical addressee, he tries to predict possible questions, objections on his part, which is why the author accompanies the main content of the text with various explanations, amendments, translations and interpretations of words, comments of an evaluative nature. At the first approach to this problem, we identify three groups of

communicative-pragmatic insertion elements capable of implementing communicative communicant settings: text-propositive, emotive-no-estimated, contaminated insertion elements.

3. Textopropositive insertion elements at the level of utterance are designed to explain, clarify, supplement the propositional content of utterance. The addressee, when including text-propositive insertion elements in the content of the main statement, solves the following pragmatic problems: he clarifies the information of the main content of the statement by designating a possible alternative situation; transmits information as valid or problematic; focuses the interlocutor's attention on the information presented in the content of the main statement; maximally adapts information transmission to the recipient's perception; reduces the categorical nature of the statement; increases the reliability of the information due to the cited source; represents the course of reasoning of the communicant.

4. Emotive-evaluative insertion elements vividly express the speaker's emotive-evaluative attitude: to the content of the text, to the genre of the text and to the addressee. Woven into the fabric of the main utterance, emotive-evaluative insertion elements from the point of view of their semantic content are able to implement a number of pragmatic attitudes of the speaker, such as: to introduce positive, negative information in relation to the main utterance described in the main utterance; in relation to himself or the design of the speech statement; create an ironic tonality of utterance; to vua-lyse the categorical statement.

5. Contaminated insertion elements combine communicative-pragmatic load of text-propositive and emotive-estimating insertion elements. The study material made it possible to distinguish the following speech settings when the contaminated insertion elements were introduced into the tissue of the main utterance: to report, clarify or clarify the information necessary for an adequate perception of the thought transmitted by the main utterance; increase the impression of the statement by giving a subjective assessment of the reported; comment on the main statement reported in a more concise or, conversely, detailed form.

The communicative-pragmatic study of the introductory and insertion elements of the modern Russian language is a promising direction of linguistic research, which studies the methods of using the syntactic means of the language, in particular, the introductory and insertion elements in the activity of speech communication in the process of interpersonal interaction.

In speech, introductory elements and insertion elements exist and categorically differ. The introductory element is defined from the standpoint of communicative-pragmatic linguistics as a component of utterance, forming a modal plan and implementing certain communicative-pragmatic attitudes of the speaker. Insertion elements are defined as a special syntactic phenomenon that goes beyond a complicated and complex sentence; insert creates a "double-text" with an inclusive sentence and expresses meta-communicative content.

The parameters that determine the system structure of the communicative-pragmatic situation using input and insertion elements include: a talking subject who implements his communicative settings; the destination receiving the information; the general purpose of communicants, which determines the speech mode of communication and the choice of introductory and insertion elements of the language as an expression of the subjective position of the speaker.

The communicative setting of the talking subject using the introductory and insertion elements in the activity of speech communication is one of the leading factors of communication and represents a predisposition of the activity of speech communication to the transmission of

information using the introductory and insertion elements of the language with the expectation of achieving the predicted result of communication. The communicative installation contains a plan of communicative intentions in the aspect of which the speaker seeks to transmit various information to the addressee through input and insertion elements, as well as a plan of pragmatic calculation with the help of which the communicant plans to achieve a certain result in affecting the addressee.

We believe that from the standpoint of communicative pragmatics, the classification of introductory elements can be presented as follows: accent-but-affirmative, accent-probabilistic, emotive-qualifying, targeted-marked, fatal and metatext introductory elements. The addressee, using accent-affirmative introductory elements, focuses the addressee's attention on all the statement or any part of it, purposefully insists on a certain nomination, knowing that the information is reliable. Accent-probabilistic introductory elements, in certain situations of speech activity, implement pragmatic semantics - various shades of probability, possibilities. Introductory elements having an expressive connotation expressing a positive or negative relation to the content of the utterance are called emotive-qualifying. Targeted-marked introductory elements serve to express the attachment of an opinion or assessment to a particular subject sphere, indicate the source of the message.

The fatal introductory elements implement "this contact" in all three phases of speech communication (establishment, maintenance, opening of speech contact). Metatext introductory elements, as shown by the results of our study, on the one hand, connecting parts of the text (individual sentences, paragraphs) are a specific means of interfacial and interabsorbent communication, and on the other hand, they help the speaker (writer) to solve a number of pragmatic problems: focus the interlocutor's attention on a certain nomination in the text; indicate a greater or lesser degree of significance of a feature in the text; log the text, while revealing the course of reasoning of the communicant; mark the trivial state of affairs; submit an author's comment on a particular topic or situation; to mark emotional evaluability.

Communicative-pragmatic studies of introductory elements make it possible to analyze them in the light of the theory of speech acts - depending on the implementation by the talking subject of a set of communicative attitudes or illocutative intentions. Introductory elements participate in such acts of communication as: acts of indignation, indignation; acts of admiration, delight; acts of opinion, hearing, recognition; acts of fright; acts of sworn assurance; acts of edification, reproach; acts of ridicule, contempt; acts of approval, encouragement; acts of despair; acts of warning, warning; acts of irritation, annoyance; acts of determination; acts of consent, confirmation, reconciliation; acts of surprise, amazement, bewilderment; acts of distrust, doubts. The paper describes three groups of communicative-pragmatic insertion elements capable of implementing communicative installations: text-propositive, emotive-evaluative, contaminated insertion elements.

Textpropositive insertion elements at the level of utterance are designed to explain, clarify, supplement the propositional content of utterance. The addressee, when including textpropositive insertion elements in the content of the main statement, solves the following pragmatic problems: he clarifies the information of the main content of the statement by designation. a possible alternative situation; transmits information as valid or problematic; focuses the interlocutor's attention on the information presented in the content of the main statement; maximally adapts information transmission to the recipient's perception; reduces the

categorical nature of the statement; increases the reliability of the information due to the cited source; represents the course of reasoning of the communicant.

Emotive-evaluative insertion elements vividly express the speaker's emotive-evaluative attitude: to the content of the text, to the genre of the text and to the addressee. Woven into the fabric of the main utterance, emotive-evaluative insertion elements from the point of view of their semantic content are able to implement a number of pragmatic attitudes of the speaker, such as: to introduce positive, negative information in relation to the main utterance described in the main utterance; in relation to himself or the design of the speech statement; create an ironic tonality of utterance; to vua-lyse the categorical statement.

The contaminated insertion elements combine the communicative-pragmatic load of the text-propositive and emotive-evaluation insertion elements. The study material made it possible to distinguish the following speech settings when the contaminated insertion elements were introduced into the tissue of the main utterance: to report, clarify or clarify the information necessary for an adequate perception of the thought transmitted by the main utterance; increase the impression of the statement by giving a subjective assessment of the reported; comment on the main statement reported in a more concise or, conversely, detailed form.

Thus, the introductory and insertion elements used in the conditions of communicative-pragmatic activity contain subjective information to the realities of the surrounding reality, and this information, from the point of view of the sender of the voice message, is designed to implement a certain set of communicative settings and effectively affect the addressee.

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**DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
COMPETENCE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE PROCESS
OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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ABSTRACT

The dynamics of the development of the information society does not require the study of specific software tools, but the mastering of the prospects and possibilities of the development of information and communication technologies, as well as the psychological and didactic foundations of their use by teachers of primary education. The article covers the issues of information and communication competence development of primary school teachers during the training process.

KEYWORDS: *Information And Communication Technology, Ability, Competence, Competent Approach, Information And Communication Competence.*

INTRODUCTION

The development and introduction of information and communication technologies in the fields of human activity, as well as the transition to the information society, imposes new requirements on the qualifications of teachers. Since the formation of general, cultural, psychological, social and professional conditions for the development of the information society begins in education, its informatization should be superior to the informatization of other areas of social activity. The teacher is the main person in determining the state of education, and the results of socio-economic changes in our Republic directly depend on their professional level.

It can be seen that the teacher's professional competencies are the readiness to master and use new methods, forms and tools, in particular, on the basis of information and communication technologies, taking into account their compliance with the requirements of the information society and the educational process. It depends on combining them with their own professional experience to improve their effectiveness.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Competence is the ability to apply knowledge, skills and personal qualities for successful activity in a certain field.

Competence is the ability of a person to successfully apply the knowledge, skills, and personal attitudes he has acquired in a specific field of education or specialty in his work.

A competent approach to today's modern education is rapidly entering and gaining popularity.

Competent approach means the formation of the ability to independently apply knowledge and skills acquired in a specific context to one's professional activity. The state educational standard envisages the use of a competent model of a teacher who has acquired such educational competencies as socio-personal, economic and organizational-management, general scientific, general professional, special.

The basis of the formation of general professional competencies in a modern specialist in any specialty is the use of information and communication technologies, which provides for the preparation and ability to search, collect, process, correct and apply information. The process of improving the qualifications of specialists focused on intensive use of information and communication technologies in various fields should be seriously improved. Because, within the current training, information and communication technology does not provide competence.

A.A. Yelizarov understands ICT competence as a set of knowledge, skills and experience in the field of ICT [4].

A.M. Semibratov and L.N. Gorbunova defines the competencies of teachers in the field of information and communication technologies as "a teacher's readiness and ability to use these technologies independently and responsibly in their professional activities" [3].

O.N. Shilova and M.B. Lebedeva defines ICT competence as a person's ability to solve educational, daily and professional tasks using information and communication technologies [6].

A necessary condition for the success of the modern system of professional development is the implementation of methodological ideas of the activity approach in professional development. The leading principle of the activity approach should be considered joint design of the content and methods of professional competence development, experimentation with knowledge, practical

implementation of methods of their use in the learning process. As a result of the integration of reflexive and informational activities, the information and communication competence of the listener, identified in the activity, ensures the success of professional and personal development of the teacher. The organization of activities in the course preparation, such as searching for information, practical

application of software applications on the subject, the use of ready-made and independent creation of digital educational resources, the creation of a personal website contribute to the development of information and communication competence of the teacher [2].

Based on the analyzes carried out, it is appropriate to describe the information and communication competence of the primary education teacher as a system of the following characteristics that describe the individual's ability:

- Independent acquisition, assessment and creation of new information;
- Modeling and designing objects and processes, including one's own individual activities;
- Solving educational issues aimed at teaching, developing and educating members of the information society;
- Use of modern information and communication technologies that ensure the improvement of the effectiveness of the educational process in their professional activities.

he use of information and communication technologies in education is based on the following

general didactic principles:

- Compliance of the didactic system with the laws of teaching. This principle indicates the need to organize the learner's learning activities in accordance with his objective laws;
- The leading role of theoretical knowledge. It is the study of a sufficiently large meaningful part of the educational material using information and communication technologies, in which the learner gets an idea of the entire theoretical content of the subject at the initial stage, and then at the intermediate stage shows the suitability of the didactic process, which is organized in order to master the content of the subject matter, and at the last stage, the study of the whole topic reaches the required level of mastery;
- Unity of educational, educational and developmental functions of teaching. In the use of information and communication technologies in education, it is placed at the stage of designing information educational resources, where the process, purposeful and meaningful aspects of these functions of education are implemented;
- motivation. It continuously reflects the need for the learner to achieve the goal of education, and considers teaching as a process of manifestation of subject activity;
- Problematic. It directs the teacher to create a problem situation using information and communication technologies;
- Unification of collective educational activities based on an individual approach to teaching. It envisages purposeful integration of information and educational resources into appropriate forms of education;
- Multimedia. It is a development of the traditional principle of visibility and is used in the following two senses: a) in a narrow sense (in the form of information representation); b) in a broad sense (as a set of information content);
- Activation of the independent activity of the learner. The use of information and communication technologies in education is intended to develop a person, to determine the characteristics of the learner as a subject, to recognize his subjective experiences, to build pedagogical interaction based on this experience to the maximum extent;
- The compatibility of the educational information base with the educational content and the entire didactic system.

The educational environment based on ICT tools contributes to the improvement of professionalism in course preparation by developing and implementing new educational technologies, individualizing training, modeling situations and enhancing the visibility of multimedia tools [5].

Taking into account the mentioned requirements, the methodology of teaching the subject of the mother tongue, the methodology of teaching the subject of reading, which is provided for in the curriculum of the "Primary education" direction in the professional development system, including working programs, electronic textbook, electronic study guide, video lecture, electronic practical for the subjects of mathematics teaching methodology, world around us and natural science teaching methodology, technological science teaching methodology, a didactic complex was created that includes modules for monitoring the learner's cognitive activity (a system of creative tasks for independent work and a set of tests for checking knowledge).

An important aspect of the formation of information and communication competence in primary education teachers is working with information posted on various sites, in particular on the following sites:

- 1) Websites of ministries (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education - www.edu.uz, Ministry of Public Education - www.uzedu.uz), including regulatory documents, methodological recommendations, etc. education portals (for example, www.ziyonet.uz, www.eduportal.uz, www.lex.uz, etc.) [7];
- 2) Thematic sites that reflect various aspects of pedagogical activity (for example, www.uz.denometr.com, www.eduportal.uz, www.dars.uz, www.referatlar.uz, www.istedod.uz, etc.);
- 3) Sites that store software necessary for reading (for example, www.utube.uz, www.ictsummit.uz, www.multimedia.uz, www.nnm.uz, www.software.uz, etc.).

The following are important issues in the use of information and communication technologies in the training of teachers of primary education in educational institutions of teacher training:

- Description of knowledge, skills and qualifications in the form of an integrated system of knowledge that defines the natural-scientific landscape of the world;
- Formation of the ability to solve specific issues in professional activity;
- Increase the effectiveness of the educational process;
- Individualization and differentiation of education;
- Organization of independent work based on positive motivation and systematic training;
- Improvement of control and self-control;
- Acquiring methods of working with modern technologies and tools of teaching.

One of the methods of developing information and communication competence in primary education teachers is the interactivity, flexibility and integration of visual educational information in various forms into the educational process, as well as taking into account the individual characteristics of students. is the use of multimedia tools that represent useful and productive educational technologies.

Today, teaching primary education subjects using new information and communication technologies, at the same time, introducing students to their complex world and training teachers capable of forming information culture is one of the urgent issues. They should know well the psychology of students, have methodical methods of teaching and be well versed in information and communication technologies. In our opinion, such pedagogues should have the following knowledge and skills:

- To know the possibilities of using a computer in teaching and development;
- To have methods of using information and communication technologies in the organization of primary education;
- Knowing how to use a computer to determine the level of mastery of the studied subject and organize self-control;
- To know the optimal adaptation of informational and traditional technologies of education;

□ Application of information and communication technologies in organizing students' creative activities, etc.

Information and communication technologies in educational institutions of teacher training have their own characteristics, because they are not only an object of study, but also a tool for subject and pedagogical activities and a means of educational and methodological support of the educational process. is considered.

The goal of the development of the information and communication competence of primary school teachers is to meet the professional and non-professional information needs that arise during the teacher's educational-educational, teaching-methodical, social-pedagogical and cultural-educational activities. consists of the possibility of optimal implementation of individual information activities aimed at satisfaction.

Let's dwell on the methodical aspects of the development of information and communication competence of primary school teachers during the training process. Currently, since the study of information and communication technologies is considered an organizational part of the state standard for improving the qualifications of teachers in optional specialties, the problem of the development of information and communication competence is considered from the point of view of the use of informatics and ICT tools and methods of teachers in their professional activities. we asked The main task of such methodical preparation is as follows:

- Creation of conditions to meet the needs of specialists to gain knowledge about the possibilities of modern ICT in education and their implementation in various fields of science, technology, and production;
- Carrying out scientific-research and educational-methodical works based on the realization of the possibilities of software tools, the possibilities of multimedia, telecommunication and geo-information technologies;
- Scientific, pedagogical and methodical expertise of program tools and educational systems, telecommunication projects, methodical recommendations for their use in the educational process;
- Study of common ICT in modern information society (at the level of a leading user).

We believe that the following tasks should be solved in order to develop the information and communication competence of primary school teachers during the training process:

- Training teachers in ways and methods of working with a personal computer (if they have not mastered these methods);
 - Training teachers in the methods and methods of working in the Internet global computer network, as well as in local computer networks (if they have not mastered these methods);
 - Forming the skills of teachers to obtain up-to-date information and methodical materials on subjects using the Internet;
 - To teach teachers to create network educational resources, pedagogical software tools, methodical, didactic and organizational materials for conducting lessons - mastering a wide range of ICT and using them to create various types of activities carried out in class and extracurricular activities learning to use in transfer;
 - Teaching didactic, psychological-pedagogical and methodical methods that allow the
-

formation of the student's information competence.

Within the framework of the research, the development of information and communication competence of primary school teachers is carried out within the framework of a special course aimed at solving the following tasks:

- Acquiring rational methods of independent search for information in accordance with the tasks that arise;
- Assimilation of information processing (analytical-synthetic) methods;
- Study and practical use of technologies for preparation and formalization of results of independent educational and scientific-research works.

RESULTS

A competent approach in the process of improving the qualifications of a primary school teacher, which is determined by the information of the society, allows to develop the following general requirements for the scientific and methodological training of the teacher who conducts training in primary education subjects will give:

- The place and role of primary education subjects, modern information systems that ensure mastery of the content of primary education, mother tongue, mathematics course, important for the formation of interdisciplinary connections, primary has knowledge of pedagogical practice in the use of information and communication technologies in the process of teaching internal education subjects, and multimedia and network resources in primary education subjects, as well as the features of methodical approaches to teaching the course in the conditions of educational informatization to be
- To solve non-standard problems, to carry out interdisciplinary connection of primary education subjects with other subjects, to evaluate and select information and communication technologies for organizing the educational process according to the course, to use them in conducting various trainings to acquire knowledge and skills to develop application methods, to determine the expediency of traditional methods of teaching and the use of information and communication technologies;
- Application of software tools and hardware devices for the implementation of educational, demonstration, equipment management, information collection, processing, storage and transmission activities by computer, automation of computing and information-search activity process, to acquire skills and competences in computer visualization of information about the studied objects, construction of graphs and diagrams on the screen.

CONCLUSION

As a result of the conducted research, we came to the following conclusions:

The use of information and communication technologies in education significantly affects the content, form and methods of teaching.

Large-scale use of information and communication technologies in the process of professional development is practical in the educational process by introducing variety, personal goals (designing an individual educational trajectory) and an interactive activity component (mastering project-research and communicative methods) into the educational process. provides the

completion of objective, professional self-awareness and the formation of skills and competence necessary for continuing education in a suitable professional direction.

It is necessary to integrate information and communication technologies in education in order to develop the information and communication competence of the primary school teacher, their reasonable use in education, upbringing and development of the learner, and rational use to ensure professional activity.

We present the following practical recommendations for the development of the information and communication competence of the primary school teacher in the course of training in primary education subjects:

- 1) consistently turning the student's educational activity into the quasi-professional activity of a primary education teacher. For this purpose, the use of the computer as a primary educational tool.
- 2) organization of active independent work of listeners. Primary school teachers find different ways to independently use the possibilities of information and communication technologies and master them (creation of online lessons and textbooks).
- 3) Use of Internet technologies. (Internet resources activate educational activities, form information culture and research skills)
- 4) Organization of the educational process in a modern state and use of the following new educational and methodological materials: mobile, graphic, multimedia systems of the studied material; electronic and network training manual and training-methodical complex; multimedia courses, video lectures; knowledge testing and evaluation systems; a set of intellectual trainers and electronic exercises; interactive whiteboards and virtual classrooms, etc.

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**CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF BITTER WATERMELON AND
DETERMINATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF FOOD
ADDITIVES BASED ON WATERMELON**

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the amount of amino acids and vitamins in the juice and seeds of bitter watermelon grown in Andijan region was determined, and the results were presented in the form of tables, diagrams and the antioxidant activity of bitter watermelon was determined using the method of autooxidation of adrenaline in vitro in order to determine the chemical composition, medicinal properties, as well as its use in folk medicine and biological activity of biologically active substances in the bitter watermelon in Andijan.

KEYWORDS: *Bitter Watermelon Seeds, Bitter Watermelon Rind, Bitter Watermelon Juice, Protein, Amino Acid, Vitamins, Ethanol, Biologically Active Substance, Protein, Fats, Linolenic Acid.*

INTRODUCTION

The bitter watermelon plant (*Citrullus colocynthis*) belongs to the Cucurbitaceae family, the *Citrullus* family, and is widespread in the Mediterranean and Asia. It is usually considered the ancestor of cultivated watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) [1].

The main fatty acids in *Citrullus colocynthus* seeds are linoleic (70.7%), oleic (10.9%), palmitic (8.3%) and stearic (7.8%) acids. When analyzing the content of free amino acids, threonine (0.32 µgmL⁻¹), valine (0.26 µgmL⁻¹) and tryptophan (0.19 µgmL⁻¹) were found to be present. In addition, *Citrullus colocynthis* seed oil contains serine (0.29 µgmL⁻¹), ethanolamine (0.18 µgmL⁻¹), glycine (0.25 µgmL⁻¹) and aspartic acid (0.12 µgmL⁻¹) contains amino acids.[2]

Studies conducted on this species have shown that the characteristic biologically active compound of *Citrullus colocynthis* is called cucurbitacin glucoside [3-4]. This substance has

anti-inflammatory, as well as cytotoxic and insecticidal effects [5].

When studying the properties of *Citrullus colosynthis* as a biologically active source, the composition of essential fatty acids and amino acids in the plant helps to determine their nutritional value and promotes their use as food additives[6].

The study of the level of secondary metabolites of plants showed that the seed composition consists of bioactive components. Phytochemical analysis revealed a high concentration of tannins and alkaloids. Some antinutrients such as phytate, cyanogenic glycosides, hemoglutinin, saponins and oxalates have been found to be present in very low concentrations. Flavonoids, steroids, terpenoids, and phenols were detected in high concentrations, while beta-carotene was detected in very low concentrations of $0.92 \pm 0.01 \text{ mg/100g}$. High concentrations of vitamin C, flavonoids and phenols indicate high antioxidant activity[7].

The bitter watermelon plant (*Citrullus colocynthis*) belongs to the Cucurbitaceae family, the *Citrullus* family, and is widespread in the Mediterranean and Asia. It is usually considered the ancestor of cultivated watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) [1].

Citrullus colocynthis has many common names, including Abu Jahl melon, (original name in Turkey) colocynth, bitter apple, bitter cucumber, etc. *Citrullus colocynthis* contains carbohydrates, proteins, isolated amino acids, tannins, saponins, phenols, flavonoids, flavone glucosides, terpenoids, alkaloids, anthranol, steroids, cucurbitacins, saponarin, glycoloids, and many other chemical groups. It has antioxidant, anti-diabetic, anti-microbial, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, reproductive, protective and other pharmacological effects [1].

Fruit pulp contains resins, glycosides (up to 2%), pectins and proteins extracted with diethyl ether and chloroform. The strong laxative effect of the fruits of the plant is due to the glycoside colocynthin contained in their pulp, and their genins are elaterins, derivatives of the tetracyclic triterpene cucurbitacin [8] [9].

The pulp of colocynth fruits has very pronounced laxative properties, when used in small quantities it causes severe diarrhea, when the dose is exceeded it causes vomiting, colic, enteritis and gastritis [10].

Colocynth fruit powder or extract is used as a strong laxative and liver stimulant. In overdose, they can cause severe acute pain in the intestines with dangerous inflammation. A decoction made from the fruit pulp was also used as an insecticide [11].

The seeds are gray and 5 millimeters long and 3 mm wide. They have a bitter, nutty taste, just like the fruit, and are rich in fat and protein. They are eaten whole or used as an oilseed. The oil content of the seeds is 17-19%, 67-73% linoleic acid, 10-16% oleic acid, 5-8% stearic acid and 9-12% palmitic acid. Oil yield is about 400 L/ha. In addition, the seeds contain a large amount of amino acids, including arginine, tryptophan, and sulfur [12].

Experimental part. Experiment 1. Determination of the amount of free amino acids. The composition and amount of amino acids in the sample was determined by the Cohen method, in the form of FTK derivatives of amino acids. In the determination of free amino acids, the samples are extracted with distilled water, centrifugation of the extracts, precipitation of proteins and peptides in the supernatant using 10% UXS, removal of the precipitate by centrifugation, and the necessary amount for analysis is separated by lyophil drying, and the dried mass is modified by Cohen's method. FTK derivatives of amino acids were analyzed using YuSSX

(High Performance Liquid Chromatography) method. Amino acid identification and quantification was performed by comparison to FTK derivatives of standard amino acids. Chromatograms of FTK derivatives of free amino acids and chromatography conditions are as follows.

Work Performance: Chromatogram of a mixture of FTK derivatives of amino acids. A) standard amino acid mixture, B) samples (column 75x4.6 mm Discovery HS C18., solution A: 0.14M CH₃COONa + 0.05% TEA rN 6.4, V:CH₃CN. Flow rate 1.2 ml/min, wavelength 269nm. Gradient % B/minute: 1-6%/0-2.5 minutes; 30%-40 minutes; 60%-45-50 minutes; 0%-55 minutes).

TABLE 1. AMOUNT OF AMINOACIDS

Name of amino acids	bitter watermelon juice	bitter watermelon seeds
	Concentration mg/g	
Asparticacid	1,226874	2,970367
Glutamicacid	1,696091	0,895334
Cool	1,616709	3,702966
Glycine	1,370501	0,636648
Asparagine	2,748233	1,217866
Glutamine	4,721946	2,387948
Cysteine	3,759563	6,065574
Threonine	3,119094	1,986804
Arginine	1,376472	1,767593
Alanine	1,374203	0,973799
Proline	3,09135	0,711606
Tyrosine	2,378075	0,805768
Valin	2,138948	0,76315
Methionine	0,746879	0,266795
Histidine	7,390025	0
Isolation	1,395528	0,483166
Leucine	2,646349	0,983435
Tryptophan	2,445752	1,554859
Phenylalanine	0,393912	0,457625
LysineHCl	2,505511	0,806112
Total	48,14201	29,43742

Experiment 2. Determination of the amount of vitamins in bitter watermelon. The amount of water-soluble vitamins was studied by the method of high-performance liquid chromatography. The water-soluble vitamins in the sample were determined by the method of high-performance liquid chromatography.

Work Performance: 5-10 g is taken from the drawer on an analytical balance and placed in a 300 ml flat flask. 50 ml of 40% ethanol solution is added to it. The mixture was heated under vigorous stirring for 1 h, equipped with a magnetic stirrer, reflux condenser, and then stirred at

room temperature for 2 h. The mixture is cooled and filtered. 25 ml of 40 percent ethanol was added to the remaining part and re-extracted 2 times. The filtrates were combined and filled to the mark with 40% ethanol (5-10%) in a 100 ml volumetric flask. The resulting solution is centrifuged at 7000 rpm for 10 minutes. The resulting solution was taken from the upper part for analysis.

Working solutions of water-soluble vitamins with a concentration of 1 mg/ml were prepared. For this purpose, 50.0 mg of each vitamin standard is taken on an analytical balance and dissolved in a 50 ml volumetric flask in 40% ethanol and filled to the line. Phosphorus, acetate buffer systems, and acetonitrile were used as eluents in the literature for the determination of water-soluble vitamins with the YuSSX. We used an acetate buffer system and acetonitrile.

Chromatographic conditions:

- Chromatograph Agilent-1200 (equipped with an autodoser)
- Column Exlipse XDB C 18 (obraschenno-faznyy), 5 μ m, 4.6 x150mm
- Diode array detector (DAD), 204 nm, 254 nm, 290 nm identified.
- Flow rate 1ml/min
- Eluent acetate buffer: acetonitrile:
- 0-5 min 96:4,
- 6-8 min 90:10,
- 9-15 min 80:20,
- 15-17 min 96:4,
- thermostat temperature 2500C, -5 μ l input amount (vkol)

First, working standard solutions and then prepared working solutions were introduced into the chromatograph.

TABLE 2. AMOUNT OF VITAMINS

Vitamin	bitter watermelon juice	bitter watermelon seeds
	Concentration mg/g	
B-1	0,000	0,0382
B-2	2,151	1,4440
B-6	2,637	3,8146
B-9	148,120	0,0000
PP	0,047	0,1668
C	12,527	0,0784

Experiment 3. Antioxidant activity was determined by phytochemical analysis of samples of products in water and 96% alcohol. The antioxidant activity of bitter watermelon is determined by the inhibition of the autoxidation reaction of adrenaline in vitro and prevents the formation of the free form of oxygen. The method is based on the inhibition of the autoxidation reaction of adrenaline, it is expressed in percentages (%) due to the formation of the active form of oxygen and autoxidation of adrenaline in vitro.

Work Performance: 2.0 ml of 0.2 M sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃-NaHCO₃) pH = 10.65 buffer, 56 µl of 0.18% solution of adrenaline (epinephrine) hydrochloride were taken. 30 µL of antioxidant drug (L1 and L2) was added and examined in a spectrophotometer (Cary 60 UV-Vis Agilet Technologies) at 347 nm wavelength for 30 seconds to 10 minutes. The tested amount (concentration of 1 mg in 1 ml of the solution) was used as a standard. As a control, 2.0 ml of 0.2 M buffer and 56 µl (5.46 mM) of 0.18% adrenaline were used.

Antioxidant activity was calculated according to the inhibition of autoxidation of adrenaline with the following formula.

$$AA\% = \frac{D_1 - D_2 \times 100}{D_1}$$

In this, optical density of adrenaline hydrochloride solution added to D₁-buffer;

Optical density of the investigated extract and adrenaline hydrochloride added to D₂-buffer.

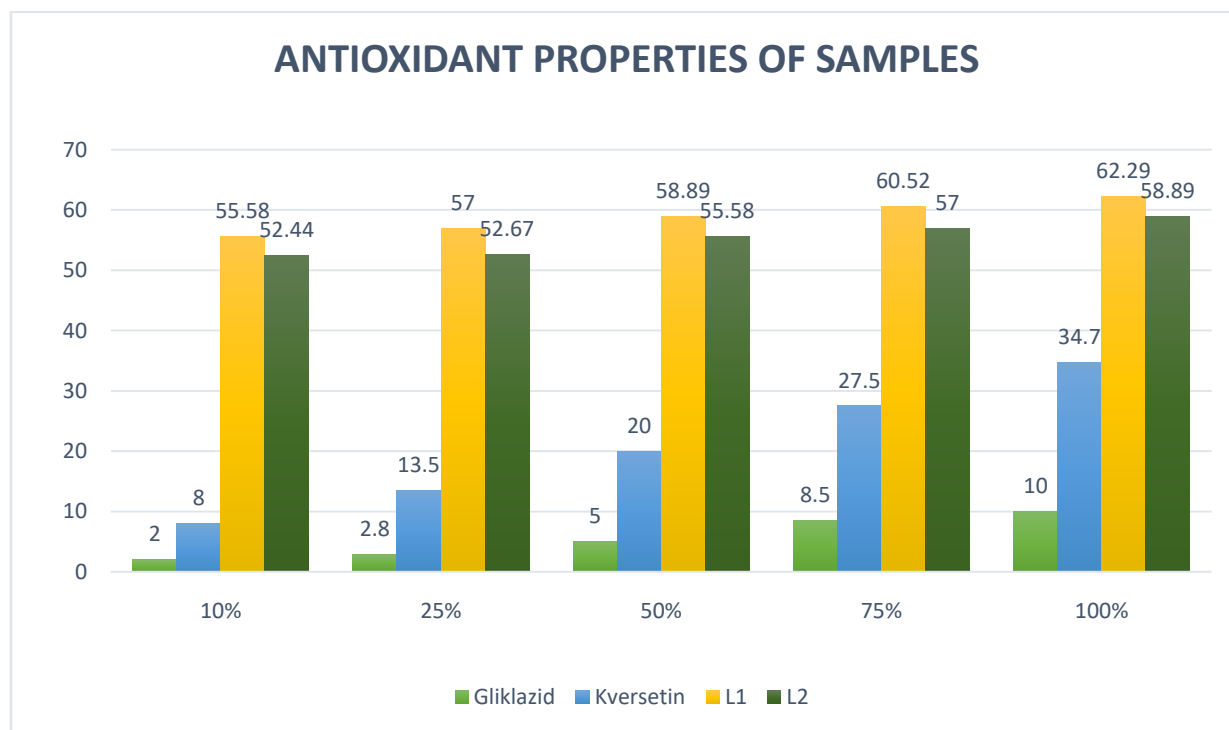
TABLE 1 DRUGS UNDER INVESTIGATION

№	Preparation	Composition	Solubility	In vitro mkg/ml
1	As-Mirtol capsule -L1	Bitter watermelon seeds, Sweet watermelon seeds in a ratio of 3:1	Water	100/250/500/750/1000
2	As-Mirtol tea -L2	Bitter watermelon rind, sweet watermelon rind in a ratio of 3:1	Water	100/250/500/750/1000

TABLE 2 RESULTS OF ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF THE SAMPLES

№	Substance (Bitter Watermelon Seed, Sweet Watermelon Seed)	Control	Experience	AA%
1	L1 (10%) 100 mg/ml	0,43052	0,19122	55,58
2	L1 (25%) 250 mg/ml	0,40050	0,17220	57,00
3	L1 (50%) 500 mg/ml	0,43890	0,18041	58,89
4	L1 (75%) 750 mg/ml	0,45905	0,18122	60,52
5	L1 (100%)1000 mg/ml	0,48105	0,18140	62,29
№	Substance (Bitter Watermelon Peel, Sweet Watermelon Peel)	Control	Experience	AA%
1	L2 (10%) 100 mg/ml	0,40394	0,19212	52,44
2	L2 (25%) 250 mg/ml	0,3890	0,1841	52,67
3	L2 (50%) 500 mg/ml	0,43052	0,19122	55,58
4	L2 (75%) 750 mg/ml	0,40050	0,17220	57,00
5	L2 (100%)1000 mg/ml	0,43890	0,18041	58,89
№	Substance (Gliclazide)	Control	Experience	AA%
1	Gliclazide -(10%) 100 mg/ml	0,02782	0,0235	2,0
2	Gliclazide -(25%)250 mg/ml	0,03895	0,0329	2,8
3	Gliclazide -(50%)500 mg/ml	0,06955	0,0587	5,0
4	Gliclazide - (75%)750 mg/ml	0,11823	0,0998	8,5
5	Gliclazide -(100%)1000 mg/ml	0,13909	0,1174	10,0
№	Substance (Quercetin)	Control	Experience	AA%

1	Quercetin - (10%) 100 mg/ml	0,11128	0,0940	8,0
2	Quercetin - (25%) 250 mg/ml	0,18778	0,1586	13,5
3	Quercetin - (50%) 500 mg/ml	0,27819	0,2396	20,0
4	Quercetin - (75%) 750 mg/ml	0,38251	0,3294	27,5
5	Quercetin - (100%) 1000 mg/ml	0,67247	0,5348	34,7



Discussion of Results. In the 1st experiment, when the amount of amino acids in the bitter watermelon was studied, it was found that the most common amino acid in the juice of the bitter watermelon grown in Andijan region is histidine, and the seeds contain a large amount of cysteine. Among the rarest amino acids, phenylalanine was found in the juice and seeds.

In the 2nd experiment, when the amount of vitamins in bitter watermelon was studied, it was found that the juice of bitter watermelon grown in Andijan region contains the most common vitamin B-9, and the seeds contain a large amount of B-6. Among the rarest vitamins, it was found that PP is in the juice and B-1 is in the seed.

In the 3rd experiment When the antioxidant activity of the drugs was determined by the inhibition of the autoxidation reaction of adrenaline in vitro, the samples prevented the formation of the free form of oxygen. All samples were compared with standard antioxidant quercetin and gliclazide antioxidants. The obtained results showed that the drugs have antioxidant properties.

The biologically active substances contained in the preparations were analyzed from the literature, and in order to determine this, the antioxidant activity of the preparations was determined using the autoxidation method of adrenaline under in vitro conditions. It was found that the 100% solution of "Asmirtol" capsule has higher antioxidant properties.

CONCLUSION

The composition and amount of amino acids in the sample was determined by the Cohen method, in the form of FTK derivatives of amino acids. The amount of water-soluble vitamins was studied by the method of high-performance liquid chromatography. The water-soluble vitamins in the sample were determined by the method of high-performance liquid chromatography.

Chemical composition and natural medicinal, biological and nutritional properties of bitter watermelon, nutritional products and chemical composition of bitter watermelon, specific components of bitter watermelon and their use in folk medicine were widely analyzed. As a result, it was determined that it is appropriate to conduct research on the creation of food additives based on bitter watermelon seeds and peel.

The antioxidant activity of preparations was determined by the autoxidation method of adrenalin in vitro. The antioxidant activity of the investigated preparations was evaluated by phytochemical tests.

Chemical composition and natural medicinal, biological and nutritional properties of bitter watermelon, nutritional products and chemical composition of bitter watermelon, specific components of bitter watermelon and their use in folk medicine were widely analyzed. As a result, it was determined that it is appropriate to conduct research on the creation of food additives based on bitter watermelon seeds and peel.

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OF THE COUNTRY'S AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX ENTERPRISES OF INSURANCE STATUS AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT

In the article reaches of agricultural enterprises in the country rely on complex scientific research and statistical sources, without which the insurance process was practical. Also, the agro-industrial complex of the enterprises producing agricultural areas, in particular agricultural products of producing crops and livestock insurance insurance coverage analysis and development of proposals and recommendations on the prospects for the economic indicators are developed.

KEYWORDS: *Agrosug'urta, agricultural crop insurance, livestock insurance, crop insurance for agricultural crops.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the economic crisis unfolding in the background of climate change at the international level, the proliferation of various epidemiological take you directly or unexpected diseases of the country's agro-industrial complex enterprises also significantly the activities of his influence continues.

Agro-industrial complex in particular by the enterprises of agricultural products, agricultural crops, livestock products as a phenomenon arising in the process of cultivation of the different cuts, the temperature of the air to be raised about climate change, drought, hail, strong winds, intense cold and dry, fall dramatically the amount of rainfall is going to be different and to be zararkunda various fire the click of insecticides, biological and protection from other diseases is important.

Agro-industrial complex development and the priority of activity of the enterprises of the introduction of new crop varieties in agriculture, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, organic agricultural products in the production of quality goods and wide launch is required.

Agro-industrial complex of activity of the enterprises of the unexpected cuts of critical importance moliqdir about any and protection from natural disasters. As one of the priority issues of the day today's agro-industrial complex of the enterprises on the basis of the activities of financial support and protection sug'urtaviy them promising in terms of development it is desirable to be developed proposals and recommendations.

Review of the Literature

The risk associated with climate change due to the presence of maize in agriculture associated with the risk of coming face to face etishtiruvchilarni sug'urtaviy protection research issues. Corn producers in agriculture in terms of the fulfillment of the requirements of different crop

insurance crop insurance as a result of conducting inquiries developed practice recommendations for improvement¹.

Agriculture insurance and major theoretical and methodological issues associated with climate change, the effects of agriculture in the production of major agricultural products in the conditions of insurance (i.e., drought-resistant properties) have been studied by researchers. Grow agricultural products and the agricultural sector of the u.s. her research innovative process introduction to the effects of climate change and crop insurance coverage, business insurance, long-term survey was options to adapt to climate change².

In various countries, climate change and livestock sectors drought risk also dramatically affecting his produced the variety of unexpected natural disasters and protection issues more sug'urtaviy John Felix, Russell Toth, Karin Frank, Jürgen Groene vela, A Müller, such as research by other scientists was³.

Research Methodology

Today, we evaluated the current position of major agriculture insurance, promising development of the main directions of the research conducted by local and foreign scientists in the field studied. Mushohada was doing in the article theoretical and practical, systematic approach, statistical data synthesis, analysis and synthesis methods, such as in the case of application of agro-industrial complex of the activities of the enterprises, mainly in the field of insurance, problems and their solutions suggestions and recommendations are formed. Scientific-practical recommendations to improve the agriculture of our country from the activities of insurance can be used in the process.

Analysis and Results

The country's agro-industrial complex enterprises, peasant farms and agricultural enterprises and in particular the market along with providing other types of domestic consumption of agricultural products grown by have been exported to the foreign market.

Exporters of agricultural products in agricultural sectors by taking into account that the supply of agricultural products to the world market is important in agro-industrial complex enterprises and the activities of the service provider it companies are also expanding the scope of protection of the government sug'urtaviy directly in the center of attention the issue of exactly what is coming, our long-term strategic is one of the issues.

The country respects located in the zone of risky agriculture ql directly drought or water scarcity, land and environment department of the state because of the deterioration of the level of salinity and other high about the cuts to the effects of the events that took place in the agrarian sector of the representatives of big talofat has a serious effect on the activities occur. This is closely related to the agricultural sector, the effects of natural disasters, can hinder its stable development. In this context Agrosug'urta effective solution of a different problem to the field, as in this case the system out.

The planting of agricultural crops by agricultural sector representatives in their own time, their agronomic performance in term of activities of agricultural products cultivation, processing and delivery of food products to the population on the basis of the development of the sector provide you with the actual function. One of the main factors in the development of sustainable agriculture rendered any conditions it is desirable to perform as reliable insurance services.

Agro-industrial complex enterprises as a result of reforms in the field of insurance, insurance in the insurance market status and role of organizations is increasing. In this regard, the size of insurance in the insurance market and insurance coverage is increasing the level of services rendered.

Agricultural sector of uzbekistan in the field of insurance operates in the insurance market coming "Uzagrosugurta" joint-stock company of the activities of specific importance. To continue agricultural activities, their population at the time of the safety of food products based on agricultural protection avoid this process and provide you with sug'urtaviy is one of the important tasks of.

"Uzagrosugurta" joint stock company customers which are the main agricultural enterprises, farms and small farms, small business and private entrepreneurship subjects and is of the rural population. "Uzagrosugurta" joint-stock company insurance considerations arising caused by certain natural disasters and accidents by customers in various industries.

"Uzagrosugurta" joint-stock company seen as a result of natural disasters in order to cover the damage to the year 2020, according to the position of the society and its regional branches as a result of service by total units 1475649 insurance agreement with legal entities and individuals is, according to him, 178,2 million.the sum of insurance premiums. "Uzagrosugurta" joint-stock company in order to cover the damage insured by ones seen by 91,3 million.the sum was paid in the amount of the insurance benefit.

"Uzagrosugurta" joint-stock company functions through the provision of insurance services as one of the enterprises of agricultural complex of the financial activities aims to support. 2016-2020 over the years from various natural disasters insurance for the agricultural sector (all types of insurance) contract come from out 142,6 billion in the year 2016.if the sum of insurance premiums, 178,2 billion in the year 2020.the sum of insurance premiums on revenues was achieved. The volume of natural disasters on agriculture insurance from various insurance premiums reduced to 30 percent in 2019 compared to the year 2020.

"Uzagrosugurta" joint-stock company of the farm of agricultural crops by crop insurance total 56,3 million.the sum of insurance premiums that have come down on the cotton crop insurance 34,9 million.grain crop insurance sum and on 21,1 million.the sum of insurance premiums. These farms in the period of natural disasters and other unexpected event in order to cover the damage from the cuts about the type seen 44,4 million paid the insurance benefit.for a total of dollars.

Agriculture economic production volume of livestock products in the category that we have seen on the farms in year 2020 5,1 percent, 3.5 percent of agricultural activity implementing organizations, peasant percent to usd 91,4 (personal assistant) to contribute to the economic comes on. Decrease in comparison to the same period of the year 2019 it can be seen that the share of peasant agriculture.

Agro-industrial complex enterprises hududlarda feed them in the development of the base to the expansion of livestock farms, livestock and increase the types of chains through the creation of added value and increase the size of the delivery to ensure the needs of the population, as well as the planning of measures, such as price stability by providing it is desirable to increase the source of income.

Sug'urtaviy network mainly depends on the type of livestock in livestock protection in the case, according to insurance risk insurance: fire, storm, dovul, flood, earthquake, as a result of the

outpouring remain froze into cold, hard, poisoning, traffic accidents, explosion, avalanche, wild animals attack, identity theft, and other cases it should be noted that the compulsory slaughter.

Animals of livestock insurance on a voluntary basis. According to the order insurance, livestock insurance, the insurance money to the value of the animal than the highest amount of cattle, horse, camel, sheep and goats for 80 percent and 60 percent for fur animals, pork, poultry, fish, and bees are defined as 50 percent.

Agro-industrial complex enterprises in the field of insurance against natural disasters and available in various diseases of livestock in the country "Uzagrosugurta" joint-stock company insurance services by showing it. Also, the year 2020 on the condition of the peasant (individual) farms and pets available in the insurance contract according to the 192309,4 million.if the sum of insurance premiums, in order to cover the damage to 19043 million seen in the same period.payment of the insurance benefit, the sum given.

Agro-industrial complex to maintain their financial stability and market position of enterprises has a positive effect sug'urtaviy protection. For this reason, timely financial insurance ko'makchi out to the field, as in any case. Sug'urtaviy protection through agriculture companies for the protection from various risks and natural disasters as a result of the economic crisis and the damage from seen be covered to prevent financial losses is achieved.

Agro-industrial complex of the enterprises of pay given to be covered along with their direct financial loss of insurance coverage serves to keep from bankruptcy.

Various dangers of the agricultural sector among insurance "Uzagrosugurta" joint-stock company by producing agricultural products to agricultural enterprises at the time of the conclusion of the contract with his insurance to climate change, taking into account the interests of the insured ones protection from the financial aspects of insurance services and all types of natural and anthropogenic risks the maximum level of use in the prevention of issues such as the effects of the constant attention should be lost in.

CONCLUSIONS

Agro-industrial complex of activity of the enterprises of the agricultural sector and the improvement of major insurance regulatory and legal frameworks in ensuring the future of the insurance process, it is desirable to focus on the following:

- In uzbekistan, "rural economic insurance" on institutions of higher education specialist in-training and in this regard to consider the issue of the organization of the united faculty of joint universities in the country.
- Various diseases and livestock from the natural disasters insurance in the payment of 50% of the state budget to cover part of or based on the experience of foreign countries in the case of the introduction of the mechanism subsidiyalash by the state;
- Livestock network,the introduction of electronic insurance on the insurance policy;
- The farm of the head of the staff of the "insurance" on increase of economic and legal literacy;

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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LABOR MARKET IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

In this article The formation and development of the labor market in Uzbekistan, its state is described. Unemployment caused by pandemic restrictions and the measures taken to eliminate it and mitigate the situation are analyzed. Also, the reforms being carried out to ensure the stability of the labor market are highlighted. International experiences are studied, the problems of ensuring the employment of the population are indicated and directions for their elimination are proposed.

KEYWORDS: *Work, Labor Market, Unemployment, Population Employment, Demographic Factors, Demographic Changes.*

INTRODUCTION

Millions of people have lost their ability to work due to the coronavirus pandemic. Due to the introduction of quarantine measures in the world, the activities of non-essential companies and enterprises have been temporarily suspended. As a result of the introduced quarantine measures, the demand for goods and services in the domestic and foreign markets has decreased significantly.

In the context of the aggravation and danger of such socio-economic processes, Uzbekistan, along with many other countries, has taken and continues to take measures to provide comprehensive support to the population. In particular, primary attention is being paid to public health care, assistance to unemployed citizens, and entrepreneurs. In particular, the Anti-Crisis Fund with a fund of 10 trillion soums was established, and its funds were directed to health care, social infrastructures, and financial support of the population and enterprises. During 2020, over 500,000 entrepreneurs and over 8 million citizens were granted benefits amounting to 34 trillion soums, and 2.6 trillion soums of additional funds were allocated for social benefits, material assistance and employment growth.

Today, reforms are being implemented in the country to ensure the employment of the population, especially the wide introduction of the self-employment mechanism and to support its development, and the legislative framework is being improved. In particular, in order to regulate relations in the field of population employment, on October 20, 2020, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Population Employment" No. ORQ-642 was adopted.

With this document, a number of issues related to providing employment to the population were determined at the level of the Law. Including:

- Allocating subsidies, grants and loans to encourage employment and attract entrepreneurship;
-

- Forming a state report on job creation every year;
- Types of services provided by local labor authorities to jobseekers and unemployed persons;
- Procedure for registration and deregistration of jobseekers by local labor authorities;
- Management of the interdepartmental software-hardware complex "Uniform National Labor System";
- Electronic calculation of seniority.

It is not an exaggeration to say that all these are the beginning of reforms aimed at the formation, development, regulation of the labor market, simplification of the processes of finding a job and self-employment, and their support in Uzbekistan, where the population is increasing.

Critical analysis of literature on the topic

In general, the economic function of the labor market is the rational attraction, distribution, regulation and use of labor (Korzhova, 2015).

In the labor market, the supply and demand for labor is influenced by population, its composition by gender and age, birth rate, i.e., demographic factors. In particular, several factors of the influence of demographic factors on employment can be distinguished (Yakovets, 2003):

Firstly, population growth forces to search for new areas for marriage;

Secondly, depending on the density of the population, different demographic pressure on nature is observed: the use of natural resources for production and their consumption increases, the environment is polluted.

The changing demographic factor is a global problem that largely determines the state and development of society. At the beginning of the 21st century, the main demographic characteristics of the world are the decrease in birth rate and the aging of the population. This is especially evident in industrialized countries. In general, the population is aging rapidly all over the world, and this has a serious impact on health and pension authorities, as well as public spending on the social sector (Abdurahmonova, 2013).

In addition, the following factors affecting the labor market should also be cited (Stytsyuk, 2014):

- The general state of the national economy;
- Salary increase;
- Priority for certain professions or, on the contrary, a decrease in the prestige of any profession;
- Changes in the demographic situation in the country;
- Changes in the sphere of leisure activities of the population.

An important condition and tool for the formation and development of the labor market infrastructure is the formation of the labor market information system, which provides communication between its subjects (Arabov, 2017). Therefore, the information should be maximally truthful and complete enough to conduct research in the labor market, reflect the processes taking place in it, it not only describes the state of the labor market, but also serves as a basis for forecasting the researched processes, aimed at further improving the situation in the field of the labor market. It should strengthen the changes that occur as a result of the

implementation of measures (Umarova, 2019). Aggregate data make changes in economic growth seem fairly small. In developed countries economic growth rarely tops 3%,

The development of the infrastructure of the labor market depends on the effectiveness of the activities of the structures that support the employment of all the population in its system (Kholmominov et al., 2016).

Research Methodology

Methods such as economic, statistical, comparative analysis, and logical thinking were used in the research. Also, from the published scientific works of local and foreign scientists on this topic and the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations official statistics were used.

Analysis and Results

During the pandemic, when the highest rate of unemployment was returned, measures were taken to maintain employment and reduce the unemployment rate in Uzbekistan (Yunusov, 2020). Including:

Parents (substitutes, guardians, sponsors) placed in quarantine due to being affected or suspected of being affected by the coronavirus infection, as well as persons taking care of their children under 14 years of age, are to be paid a temporary incapacity benefit in the amount of 100% of the average monthly salary ;

it is prohibited to terminate employment contracts at the initiative of the employer with employees infected with coronavirus infection or placed in quarantine, as well as parents (substitutes, guardians, sponsors) of a child under the age of 14;

it was decided to ensure timely payment of salaries of employees of pre-school, general secondary, special secondary and higher educational institutions, sports and cultural institutions (1.04 million people) that are financed from the state budget and have ceased their activities;

in addition, the amount of material assistance paid to an employee, not subject to personal income tax, was increased from 4.22 times to 7.5 times the minimum wage;

a simplified system of providing documents on temporary incapacity for work to the population was introduced;

During the period when the activities of preschool educational organizations and general education schools are suspended, parents (substitutes, guardians, sponsors) of children of preschool educational organizations and elementary school students of general education schools (including those who have worked for less than 6 months) will receive annual leave regardless of the schedule of using annual leave. presented;

it was established that employers can transfer employees, especially pregnant women, the elderly, disabled and chronically ill persons, with their consent, to a remote working method, a convenient work schedule or work from home;

During the period when medical, sanitary-epidemiological and other employees are involved in measures to combat the spread of coronavirus infection, daily additional payments of 6 percent of their monthly salary were introduced.

In the address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis, the priorities of 2021 were determined (Figure 1).

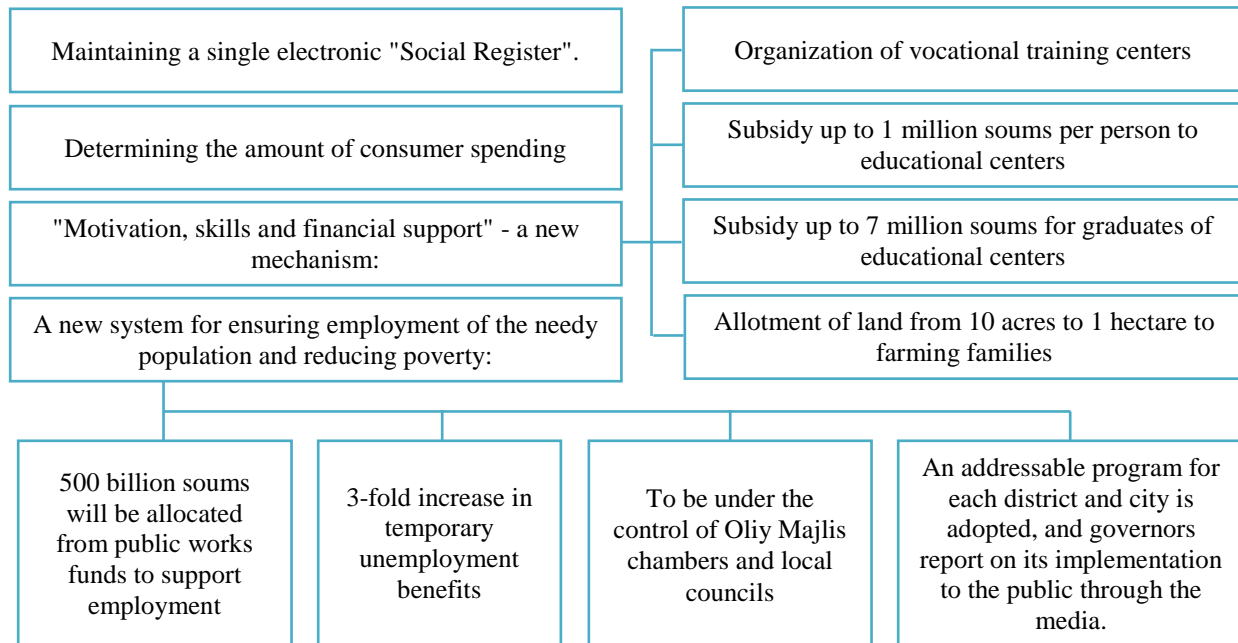


Figure 1. Comprehensive approach and non-standard methods to reduce poverty in Uzbekistan¹

According to the analysis, the number of labor resources in Uzbekistan today is about 19.2 million. consists of people. This is equal to 55.9 percent of the total population. 8.7 million of labor resources. 16-29-year-old population make up 45.3 percent of them. If the unemployment rate in the country is 10.5 percent of the total labor force, the majority of it is attributed to the youth.

In fact, the development of small business and entrepreneurship is the most important factor and resource for providing employment to young people, helping them achieve economic independence and finding their place in life. Therefore, the government pays great attention to providing employment to young people and preparing them to be competitive in the labor market. In particular, about 230,000 young entrepreneurs, farmers, and skilled craftsmen are working in our republic. The state is creating the necessary conditions for their further expansion.

Within the framework of the "Youth-our-future" program alone, over 1 trillion 630 billion soums of preferential loans were allocated to about 8 thousand business projects of representatives of the young generation, as a result of which about 40 thousand new jobs were created.

Also, in order to attract the population to entrepreneurship activities and create additional conditions for the implementation of legal labor activities, the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 8, 2020 "On measures to simplify the regulation of entrepreneurial activities and self-employment by the state" Decision No. 4742 was adopted.

With this decision, the list of "Types of activities (jobs, services) for self-employed persons" was approved. A total of 68 types of jobs and services were included in this list, they were given a

number of conveniences and benefits, and a mobile application was developed for remote registration of their activities. In particular, 1 million for 1-year internship by previously self-employed persons. sums were paid, now only 111.5 thousand soums were paid for 2020 and 1 year of work experience was obtained.

The experience of developed countries clearly shows that entrepreneurship plays a very important role in the modernization and diversification of the national economy, in ensuring its development at a stable pace, in technical and technological re-equipment, in the development of new types of products, and is the main source of filling the domestic market with necessary goods and services. The importance of private entrepreneurship in providing employment or self-employment to the able-bodied population and increasing its income is especially important for Uzbekistan.

At this point, when talking about the experiences of European countries in the formation and development of the labor market, it is appropriate to consider the Danish labor market policy in particular.

From 1994 onwards, labor market policy in Denmark has been redesigned to include a more proactive and flexible approach to active labor market programs as well as the concept of combining the fight against unemployment with the fulfillment of other goals, through leave schemes and job rotation. Part of the success in the Danish model can be attributed to a unique combination of flexibility in the employment relationship (indicated by a high level of labor and job turnover), the economic and social security of employees (illustrated by a generous unemployment benefit system) and the new labor market policy of activation (which upgrades the skills of the unemployed and thus supports the ongoing transformation of the economy) - the elements that constitute the three corners of the Danish "golden triangle" (Madsen, 2003), (Figure 2).

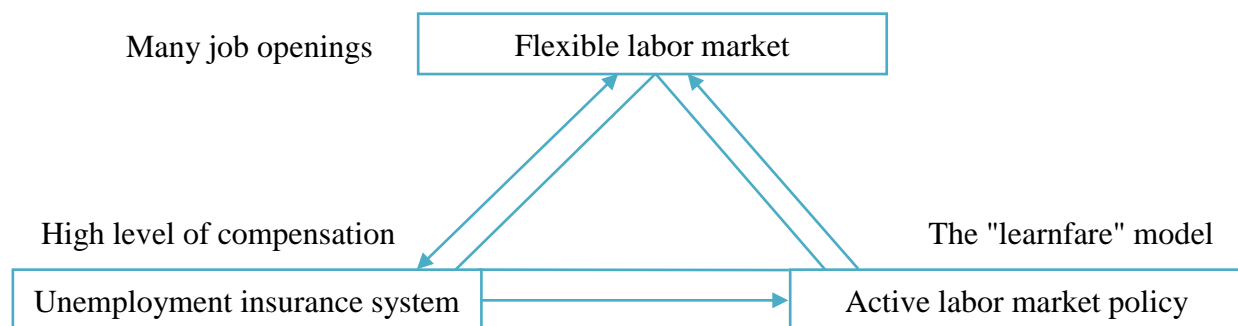


Figure 2. The Danish Golden Triangle

Of course, one of the main factors in ensuring the stability of the labor market is the active labor market policy in the country. Also, according to the experiences of developed countries, the organization of the unemployment insurance system is a good way to finance the worker during the time of unemployment due to the share during the working period. However, it will be necessary to create a flexible labor market on the basis of creating many jobs in the labor market, increasing the amount of compensation and improving the system of its payment.

Discussion of Research Results

Based on the research, it should be noted that a number of reforms on the formation of the labor market, increasing its flexibility and further development have been implemented in the country, and scientific research works are being carried out to study the problems in the field and solve them. But this is not enough, there are a number of problems in the field:

in the conditions of the digital economy, it is necessary to improve the system of training for new professions and improving the qualifications of employees;

solutions to the problems of improving the efficiency of one-time or temporary employment of unorganized youth, the population in need of employment and the unemployed exist only in theory, and in practice, insufficient attention is paid to it;

the system of retraining the unemployed with secondary and secondary specialized education for traditional and modern labor professions that are in high demand in the labor market in short terms is not up to the level of demand;

based on fighting with bureaucratic and financial measures instead of improving the institutional basis of reducing the informal employment of the population;

it is necessary to research the effective mechanism of state regulation of labor migration, etc.

In order to improve the situation in the labor market and reduce unemployment, and in order to eliminate the above problems, we propose a mechanism for improving the processes of ensuring the employment of the population (Figure 3).



Figure 3. The mechanism of improving the employment of the population²

This mechanism will increase the number of new jobs based on taking into account demographic changes in the process of improving the employment of the population, provide quality services for job placement and professional retraining, improve the mechanisms of legal documents and labor relations, ensure the electronic formation and truthful management of information on vacancies, and itself aimed at implementing further employment support.

In addition, given the desire of the young to pay the wages of him and his special work depending on the degree of knowledge that can give advice, you need to choose open from the center. And finally, under the ministry of employment and labour relations to the formation of the state order certain jobs in the labour market and young people dealing with the placement need to be established. The above-mentioned mechanism to monitor the situation in the labor market, the introduction of working power allows you to give a timely and effective response to changes in supply and demand, will be of practical help in providing young people with jobs.

Be the graph of ensuring the innovation of the proposed youth employment for young people because it will bring greater economic benefits for the application to work in real-time location through the use of data collection and analysis consultancy center for young people in the labor force the labor market is based on the place of adaptation to changing requirements.

The purpose of ensuring effective mechanisms for the formation of the targeted youth employment program receive complex, it is desirable to (Figure 3.).

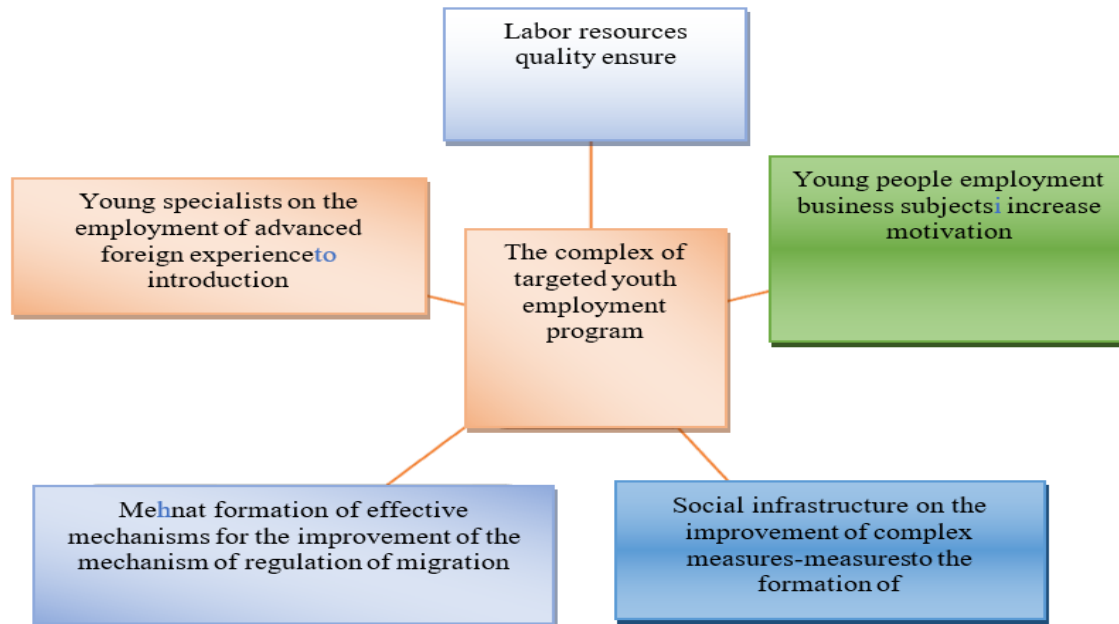


Figure 3. The main directions of the targeted youth employment programme of the complex³

The integration of the production process to provide quality education and labor resources, the training of young specialists for short-term courses (programs) is achieved through the organization of.

The representatives of the young generation in the structure of business entities motivasiyalash personnel for more than 50% of the business structure, especially, from among graduates of secondary special and higher educational institutions the introduction of tax benefits and other mandatory fees is recommended.

Measures for the improvement of social infrastructure (privileged young people for the introduction of mortgage lenders and others) the young personnel of intensive labor productivity increases.

The mechanisms of regulation of the labor market of young people for the purpose of improving the evaluation of the quality features of employment plays an important role. Different indicators are used for measuring the quality of employment in the world practice, among them: employment security, income, the amount of working time duration, stability and social protection ishsizlikdan, work quality and time of work, the balance between work and personal life and the person's risk, fair dealing in the field of employment, wages and the level of labor productivity adekvat, as well as in business relationships, effective labor insurance, and

education of staff the opportunity to get the necessary independence of the enterprise quality management and others.

Conclusions and Suggestions

In forming the labor market, its further development, reducing unemployment and ensuring the stabilization of population employment, attention should be paid to the following areas:

to determine the characteristics of each area based on the location of the population and ensure the priority of the measures implemented in this direction;

in parallel with the demographic changes, it is necessary to create jobs, especially for the population with secondary and secondary special education;

it is necessary to focus on increasing the demand for additional jobs on the basis of improving the business environment, increasing investment attractiveness and creating more opportunities for foreign investors;

it is necessary to improve the system of retraining for traditional and modern professions that are in high demand in the labor market;

it is necessary to implement non-standard forms of employment;

it is necessary to develop practical recommendations on improving programs for providing employment to the population and creating new jobs in the conditions of the digital economy;

it is necessary to implement an effective mechanism of state regulation of labor migration;

it is necessary to develop and organize a mechanism for organizing the unemployment insurance system.

In short, through the organization and development of the labor market, it is necessary to ensure the permanent improvement of the population's employment and the well-being of its life, to eliminate the sharp differences of different strata in terms of education, culture, professional qualifications, and income, and to create decent living conditions for people. Also, the active labor market policy - the essence of the reforms in the field is primarily focused on the person, his personality and maturity, who is at the center of these changes. Therefore, it is appropriate to increase the well-being of citizens, to improve their way of life, and to consistently apply the principle of "Reform is not for the sake of reform, but first of all to ensure the interests of man" put forward by our president.

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THE SYSTEM OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT MECHANISM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC

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ABSTRACT

In this article the main directions of the development of the economic foundation by the organization and determine that the railway transport system, the main taste of the perks of economic development of the railway transport system, the volume of transportation of railway transport and railway transport in good cert types of undp in the volume of transportation of the types of performance indicators and trends in railway transport cargo and cars of the volume of cert involved in the investment activities of JSC "Uzbekistan Railways" were analyzed the most important conditions for the structural reform of railway transport were indicated based on result of the analysis of the studied problem were systematized, and at the same time, the principles of strategic integration and development of the railway transport railway transport model of the system, as well as directions of economic development, which include the six stages were proposed.

KEYWORDS: *Clonal Organization Of The Economic And Basi The Railway Transport System, Simulation Model, Car Cargo, Delivery, Transport And Logistics System, The Taste Of The Perks Of Hierarchy, Complex Transport-Transport, Expedition, Transit Potential, The Types Of Intermodal And Multimodal Transport Service Market, Railway Transport Infrastructure, The Main Router, Logistic Concept, Simulation Model.*

INTRODUCTION

The stable development of international economic relations is mainly determined by transport activities. The length of the transport route in the world 50 million. more than miles to stabilize at a level is observed. According to data from the world bank, nowadays “the international transport market is equal to 2.2 trillion marks (by gdp-6.8%)”. The share of transport in gdp in most countries of the world 4 - 9 percent of the population in employment 3-7 percent[1]. On the one hand, the transport system of the national economy, the level of development of the country reflects the level of security on the second hand.

World transport system to the effective development conducts comprehensive research on. In particular, the railway transport system, economic development approach to a complex issue, the railway transport system, providing the formation of the effective development of economic approaches on conducted the ayogan studies at the railway development of the transportation network of the positive effects have been noted, nevertheless, the direction of these effects and

the scale was not on form complex thoughts. Proceeding that, the railway transport system of economic development determines that additional research should be conducted.

As one of the important sectors of the economy in the country paid special attention to the rapid development of transport and communications. In this regard, Uzbekistan's strategic development at new years 2022-2026 also "the development of transport and logistics services and market infrastructure, railway infrastructure and to deliver 60 percent of the level elektrlashtirish the rapid development of the road network, transport for foreign trade in the field of "green corridors" and 15 million tons of transit cargo transit capacity to deliver and expand the volume" is defined as priorities[2]. one of the most important tasks were identified, and in reference to the president of the oliy majlis of the republic of Uzbekistan "internal and external market our product delivered to cultivate the necessary costs of the transportation and logistics sector whose ulu a to start"[3] noted that. This in turn of the country's transport-transit potential and the delivery of modern technologies, effective use to and railway transport system, economic development, the improvement of the model for scientific research with the goal represents.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Railway transport is localized and the development of the system of theoretical and methodological principles of the research identifies a number of foreign scientists. According to this English economist Anthony Venables, "transport of goods and passengers to meet the transportation needs of the complex network of social production is understood to be the sum of people specialized xojiligi"[4].

D. Bauersokhsning opinion of the organization of cargo transportation and economic efficiency advantage compared to the traditional method included the issues of the organization of multimodal and intermodal transportation of cargo in the case of a particular problem I have. The same author, along with the transport networks, transport companies transport system that includes means of transport and have [5].

G from the scientists of our country'. Samadov, Zoxidov A.A. Gulamov, and in the opinion of Ravshanov M. "transport system – this load and their interaction in the process of delivery address stands passengers transport and infrastructure of the complex, that is, which are mutually associated with the transport sector, the economy of the country and the labor resources and effective management of all types of transport in order bosharish tushiniladi system" [6].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The effective development of the economy of the world state in the main "blood circulation" acting transport in the complex acquires a particular significance. Effective transport system in the internal market cross optimize the movements of materials and products, in the same number of the country's economic competitiveness in foreign trade boosts allows to accelerate the process of integration into the world market. In general the country's large-scale inter-regional economic relations in the broad sense of a higher rate of development to be directly related to the effective functioning of the transport infrastructure[7].

Railway transport enterprises from the perspective of the interests of society and the network concerned with the implementation of the current interests of the proverbial column. This railway transport system is effective and the introduction of a targeted approach to the development of the entire organizational-economic system, which has many properties which cover an integral and important theoretical and methodological basis of its general shows that it

is necessary to develop a model[8]. Today, the concept of activity in the proportion of all participants in the transport market on the basis of mutual regulation by the state of new strategy and to develop a model of railway transport is a pressing problem.

Therefore, the main business indicators of railway transport system, transport and logistics infrastructure of the stages of development learn and recommendations on the elimination of problems in the system of the main issues in development today has been one. The local load tash in uzbekistanuv volume share of 5.3%, the share of transit transportation and the size of 92.5% will come on to railway transport[9].

Transportation is provided to the main brand of the product coal, grain, oil, ore, mineral fertilizers and other large shed which is included in the liquid and increases the size of the load (1table).The data of the table as it is seen from the outside railof the load ladi bulk to the product of the mining industry (coal, oil and oil products, ferrous and nonferrous metals, ore) comes on.

TABLE 1 THE VOLUME OF CARGO TRANSPORTATION RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN SOME KIND OF¹THOUSANDTONS

Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
were established by	971,0 3	3 712,7	442,9	632,6 5	5 231,0	459,2 4	5 673,8
of oil and oil products	773,9 10	10 661,4	10 961,9	769,4 6	6 156,2	951,6 5	5 372,2
black and nonferrous metals	959,5	887,2	812,7	079,3 1	1 280,9	stood at tl 113.2 1	1 054,9
chemical and mineral fertilizers	304,2 4	4 381,3	4 049,8	451,4 3	3 602,6	210,9 4	4 641,7
the cost of building	7 728,7	690,3 6	6 329,4	475,3 5	5 575,5	071,9 4	5 607,7
Cement	325,7 5	5 514,1	4 846,4	866,4 4	5 112,0	5 044,5	4 582,1
wood products	46,3	21,2	18,9	27,1	31,2	19,7	23,0
grain and grain products	266,9 1	1 269,6	662,4 1	1 737,1	645,2 1	1 898,6	2 000,4
Total	376,2 34	33 137,8	29 124,4	038,6 29	28 634,6	769,6 26	28 955,8

Delayed delivery of goods the content of the saved time to stop the action to be punkitlarida problems caused by this condition iron before you own the road transport tasks ensure effective execution of moving the content to faolyait necessary to increase the effectiveness ofstained shows. 2-table of general use in working, shipping, moving from the use of some type of structure provides descriptive information.

TABLE 2 INDICATORS OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN UZBEKISTAN²

Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Lokomotiv productivity, tv brutto thousand per day,	947	1015	1056	1110	1190	1200
wagon load the productivity of my tv netto per day and	30	30,4	30,8	to 31.1	32	32,2

train load on the plots of the average speed, km-hours	32	31	30,6	31,3	30	31
load of the train technical speed km-hour	39,3	39,7	and 40.4	40,7	41,1	41
wagon load average circulation time, daily	4,6	5,78	4.2	4,1	3,84	3,9

The volume of shipping in the last fifteen years, 27% and the number of passengers increased by 86% in this period that were used in the process of transporting the park's main stock that have been lokomotivi 18,2 percent reduction can be observed. Cargo train to the speed of the block by 9.6% and decreased since a certain level of ability in railway transport, which lead to a decrease in conductivity[10]. In the years 2016-2021 cargo train speed, the average speed is much lower than the prescribed technical on the block and if, in the opinion shows the speed of the train to scan the negative effects of the following factors:

cargo train to be late from time the established norms;

technical failures in the station;

stansiyalarda technological fulfilled with the gastric train timeeitherof rlarg the increase;

gastric term spending time in the station to the elimination of such a systemeitherrining increase;

the load p isassociated with the movement of staff oyezdlar negative effects.

The year 2019 included in the system of transport in total investment volume of around 6% of 2.5 times over the year 2009 was reduced to the main blood vessels of the country's economy - the volume of investments in railway transport, stays involved in years 2014-2016 by 24% and increased in the years 2017-2019, while 18% is observed that decreased by (3-table).

The results of the analysis according to the year 2021 in the “Uzbekistan railways” joint-stock company investments, which are involved in the main part of the republic of uzbekistan foreign loans under the guarantee of almost 40% in the next place private funds 35% I have to take[11].

Opinion, following the i railway transport systeminvolved nvestitsiyalar of the main directions to be worthwhile:

the development of new forms of cooperation with foreign transport and logistics companies;

“Uzbekistan railways” joint-stock company selling and renting of real estate assets by attracting investment to participate in the project;

of the country, the railway network of the implementation of the objectives of development and business the power of the state to combinethe nest give afit public-private partnership mechanisms to use.

TABLE 3 “UZBEKISTAN RAILWAYS” JOINT-STOCK COMPANY INVOLVED IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE VOLUME OF ONGOING INVESTMENTS TO³ MILLION.DOLLARS

The project, which is at the initiative and sources of funding	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
funds Society	379,28	386,77	251,40	252,99	212,05	205,64
dalv budget	109,88	85,11	61,64	72,92	66,28	68,04

foreign loans under the guarantee of the republic of uzbekistan	212,12	133,61	126,86	81,91	126,55	226,99
commercial bank loans	50,0	0,0	17,41	47,03	20,00	1,36
Of of direct foreign investment	0,0	12,60	29,78	61,48	53,66	51,25
O'zbekiston Respublikasining qayta tikilish va rivojlanish uchun zarur bo'lgan fondlar	79,90	116,08	40,23	86,92	36,62	22,73
Total	831,18	734,17	527,32	603,25	515,16	576,00

A wide range of quality transport and logistics services, and the range of their aspects can change from a wide range of factors, which can be the effects of competitive services and costs to display the value of the same term, other factors consumers to the enterprise in the field of logistics services to a specific strategy to have accounted for that is noted. Comparative analysis of the costs of shipping quotes in the type of Transport (table 4).

Noted that it should be, in the country today shipping activities, the share of private companies constantly increased it. Private companies moving the content performed by state of the effects of the tariff system is in the form of transportation. Accordingly, rail, road transport was the most important structural reform, it consists of the following terms [13]:

continuous activity and ensure the safety of the transportation process;

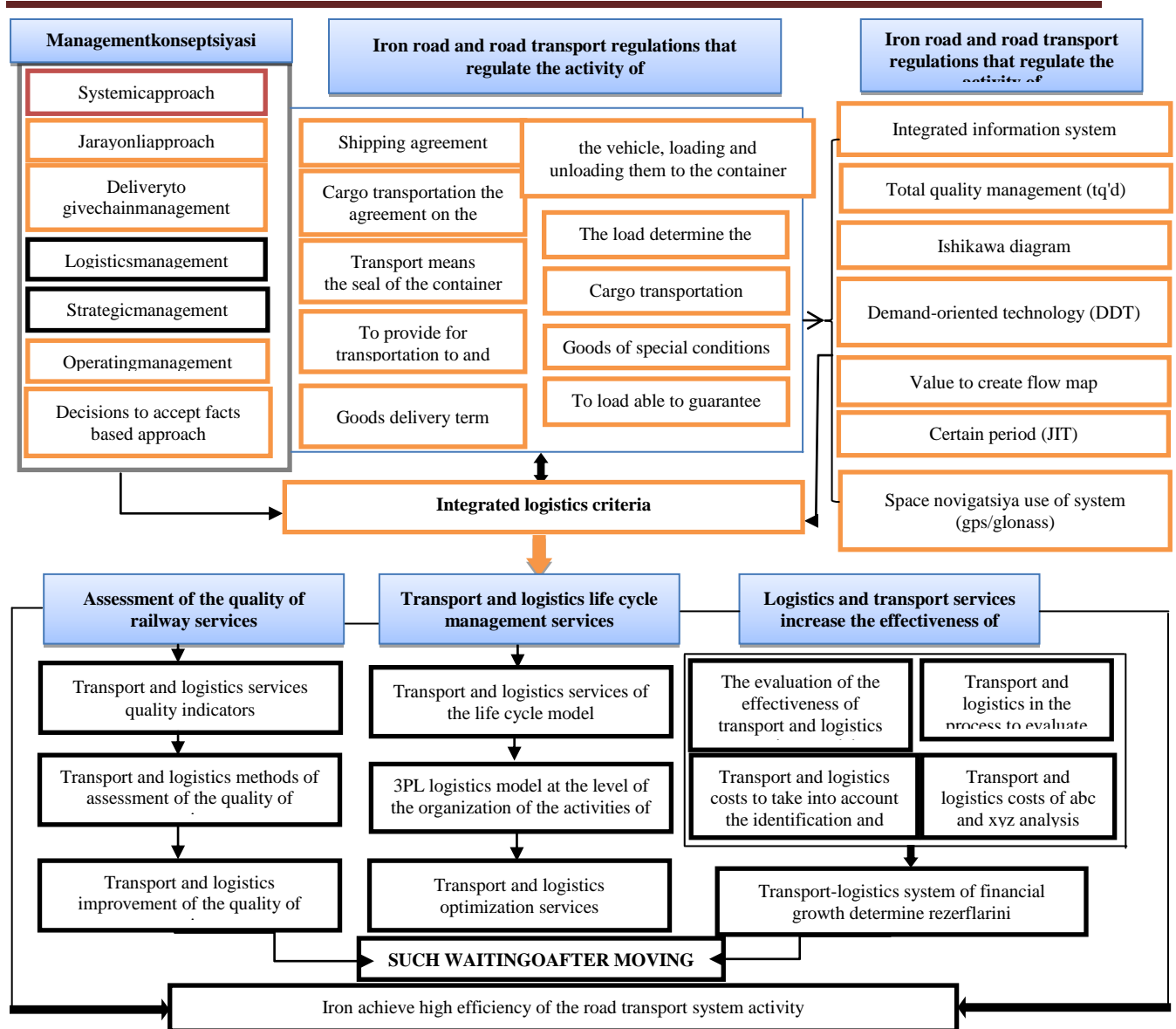
regulation by the state and the market economy, self-management mechanisms together in a way acceptable keeping.

In this connection, the implementation of the following measures, in accordance with purpose:

monopoly and competition barrier arranged succumb to gradual activity;

to take into account the budget and financial resources from the budget and on the methods they use in addition to distinguish.

In the meantime, rail road transport certain types of activities, namely infrastructure, network services trunk railway power supply systems and devices, and other economic and technological reasons for locomotive saved their monopoly of the features of [14]. Uzbekistan for railway transport of the re-organization of the network to create the optimal initial conditions for the introduction of quality management and the market structure. Below imitations railway transport system was proposed model of economic development (the 1st picture).



1-picture. Railway transport system development economic mechanism⁴

The proposed railway transport imitation economic development model of the six directions are included. Model based on the research development of railway transport mudatli long addressed the problem of the development strategy to be based on [15]. Complex development accounted providing imitation model strategic to increase the competitiveness of railway transport, transport and logistics transport and transit potential and the effective use of the system, reduce costs, enhancing service levels and the development of the market factors that enables us to offer new services to guide you.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The proposed railway transport economic development model of the state, society and aimed at ensuring a balance between the interests of railway transport, legal, administrative, financial-economic, ecological, and includes innovative ways. Complex development of railway transport in the model listed destinations insortingli autsortingli and to strengthen integration, strategic

diversification, expansion of the transport system by adding to its stable and will ensure the comprehensive development world.

Also, the economic development of the railway transport system for the purpose of implementation of measures in accordance with the following:

- Change the setting step and the principles ariflarni-stage transition to the new tariff system, fix koefitsentlar reduce the number of railway to provide through traffic from all sides, reducing the types of funds;
- O‘z for cargo transportation by railway transport and lokomotiv wagon for the creation of private companies to haveto create conditions through the n trainat a competitive environment in the field of shippingto the formation;
- Increase the efficiency and reliability of transport and logistics system,until the year 2030 electricitybills equipped with a 55 percent share of rail to delivery. To do this each year an average of 168 km railway to provide the electric energy zarur, while the volume of investments 5,34 billion. dollars should be for. Wagon up to the year 2030 and lokomotiv update for 1.2 billion. investing need to spend dollars:
- Konteynersat term were transported to the transport of cargo in container traffic to reduce the spending needed to increase 10 percent to 25-30 percent of payment;
- Increase the effectiveness of the transport system to the expansion of a network of multimodal transport and logistics centers in the region;
- Shipping, intermodal and multimodal transportations and legal base of normative, technical and technological regulations and standards, logistics centers, transport-forwarding activity without the combination of international standards;
- The organization of integrated multimodal transportation system will be effective to ensure that information;
- The formation of a national network of logistics centers, customs, transport and logistics of the operation them at least 3PL ensure that should be at the level.

Thus,the quotes in the development of modeli is based on the strategy of scientific development of railway transport in modern conditions defines the problem to be solved. Complex developmentaccounted providing amodel of strategic increase the competitiveness of railway transport, reduce costs, enhancing service levels and the development of the market factors that enables us to offer new servicesto guide you.

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FORMS OF STATE SUPPORT FOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Today in Uzbekistan, when discussing ways and models of state development, it is increasingly being declared that one of the priorities for building an open, democratic, legal and social state integrated into the world community is the strengthening and development of non-state structures, non-governmental and public organizations, self-government bodies of citizens and decentralization, transfer of power from the center to places.

KEYWORDS: *Priorities, Democratic, Self-Government, Organizations, Decentralization.*

INTRODUCTION

Interaction between the state and NGOs, forms of state support for NGOs can take various forms - From consultations to joint project work and direct financing, taking into account the fact that the state recognizes such a form of participation of citizens as public associations and NGOs in the implementation of geopolitics in various areas of public relations .

In Uzbekistan, it is promoted that NGOs are called upon to promote the development of civil society institutions, the spread and strengthening of their impact on the population, the strengthening of centuries-old spiritual and moral values, ideas of compromise and interreligious harmony.

The formation in 2005 of the Association of Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations of Uzbekistan (NANNOUz) was an important step in the further development of NGOs and the coordination of their activities. Today, this organization unites more than 200 national NGOs. The Association actively cooperates with the largest NGOs of the republic, parties, state institutions, international funds and organizations.

The whole question is whether there is a legislative base that specifies which types of public organizations are entitled to direct state support and what kind of support this is. In the absence of legislative prescriptions, the state itself decides and often finances not on the basis of the function performed by a public organization, but on the basis of whether the activities of this organization contribute to the implementation of public policy. With this in mind, the state determines whether this or that NGO is worthy of state support.

As a rule, there are two main types of state funding for non-governmental non-profit organizations. Direct financing, when funds are allocated from the state budget directly to the organization. Different ways of such financing are used: funds can come directly from the account of the State Treasury to the account of NGOs, or, as most often happens, they can pass through various state institutions (ministries, state and other funds, etc.). This issue is dealt with

by the Parliamentary Commission for managing the funds of the Public Fund for the support of non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In addition to the above fund, other state and public structures have been created to support civil society institutions, such as the Fund for Support of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations of Uzbekistan as part of the National Association of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations of Uzbekistan (NANNOUz). The main tasks of the Fund are: financing the activities of the National Association of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations of Uzbekistan; accumulation of the necessary material resources and financial resources, including the attraction of grants from local, foreign, international organizations and financial institutions, designed to stimulate the development of civil society institutions and, above all, independent non-governmental non-profit organizations that enjoy the support of the population, independently solving the tasks facing them to satisfy and protect certain interests of the citizens of the republic; financing of projects and programs of NGOs aimed at increasing the socio-political activity of citizens in solving the most important humanitarian, socio-economic and other socially significant problems and tasks, the development of civil society institutions; rendering financial assistance in the implementation of projects and programs related to strengthening the material and technical base of NGOs, providing them with legal, advisory, organizational, technical and other assistance, holding events on the development of the activities of NGOs, civil society institutions. aimed at increasing the socio-political activity of citizens in solving the most important humanitarian, socio-economic and other socially significant problems and tasks, the development of civil society institutions; rendering financial assistance in the implementation of projects and programs related to strengthening the material and technical base of NGOs, providing them with legal, advisory, organizational, technical and other assistance, holding events on the development of the activities of NGOs, civil society institutions. aimed at increasing the socio-political activity of citizens in solving the most important humanitarian, socio-economic and other socially significant problems and tasks, the development of civil society institutions; rendering financial assistance in the implementation of projects and programs related to strengthening the material and technical base of NGOs, providing them with legal, advisory, organizational, technical and other assistance, holding events on the development of the activities of NGOs, civil society institutions.¹

It is traditionally believed that the peculiarity of state support for NGOs, in particular, the allocation of material resources from the state budget through funds that announce grant competitions, creates conditions for targeted distribution of funds. In Uzbekistan, an interdepartmental commission is being created at the Upper House of Parliament to consider issues of financing NGOs: budget funds are allocated to organizations under special programs, and through extra-budgetary funds, accumulated funds, both budgetary and coming from other sources (special taxes and fees; appropriations from both the central and local budgets; special or voluntary loans) are allocated for their intended use. The creation of such supervised off-budget social funds makes it possible to secure revenue sources and monitor the use of funds.

The Parliamentary Commission developed and approved the “Regulations on the procedure for monitoring the targeted use of funds and determining the effectiveness of the implementation of projects financed by the Public Fund under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”. According to this document, information and analytical consolidated groups are being created on the ground, which will monitor the effectiveness and target orientation of funded projects, as

well as develop recommendations and proposals for the timely prevention of financial and other violations of NGOs.²

At the suggestion of these groups, in 2012, changes and additions were made to the conditions of grant competitions. Thus, NGOs that have won competitions for the first time must implement projects with their own capital (in the form of tangible and intangible assets) in the amount of at least 10% of the grant amount. For NGOs that won a grant for the second time, this figure will be at least 30%, and for three-time winners - at least 50%.³

The reporting of public organizations and control of the targeted use of funds are prescribed in the Appendix to the Minutes of the meeting of the Parliamentary Commission No. 1 dated 11.07.2008, with additions and changes dated 02.10.2008.

6.1. On a quarterly basis, NGOs receiving budgetary funds submit to the Public Fund, in the terms and in the manner established by it, a report on the implementation of activities for grants and social orders, as well as a report on the use of funds received. In turn, the Fund, after a set of reports submitted by NGOs that received budgetary funds, submits to the Ministry of Finance, within the time limits and in the manner established for budgetary organizations, a report on the use of budgetary funds.

6.2. The Parliamentary Commission and the Fund provide control over the targeted use of funds allocated to NGOs.

6.3. Checking the receipts and targeted use of funds allocated to support NGO activities can also be carried out by the Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the request of a group of deputies numbering at least one tenth of the total number of deputies of the legislative chamber.

6.4. Control over the compliance of the activities of NGOs with the legislation and their charters is carried out by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan.”⁴

The second type of state funding for public organizations is indirect support. This is a kind of privilege, without a direct transfer of funds from the state to the organization, which allows the use of the released funds for statutory purposes. These benefits provided to the “third sector” in the state budget do not form an expenditure line, but, as it were, “lost income”. The allocation of such benefits to organizations by the state can be considered financial support. Thus, there is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Guarantees for the Activities of Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations”, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 17, 1999 No. 502 “On the Procedure for Applying Tax, Fee and Customs Benefits Provided to Charitable and Other Foundations and Societies, as well as to the enterprises and other subsidiaries created by them”. Funds received under grants are exempt from tax deductions.

By special decrees of the President of the Republic, public organizations involved in targeted programs are exempt from property tax. Are not payers of property tax of legal entities and non-profit organizations,⁵ while in the course of entrepreneurial activities, non-profit organizations are payers of the property tax of legal entities in the manner prescribed by law. The following are exempt from property tax on legal entities: “legal entities owned by public associations of the disabled, the Nuroniy Foundation and the Chernobyl Citizens of Uzbekistan Association, in the total number of which employ at least 50% of disabled people, veterans of the war and the labor front of 1941–1945 , except for legal entities engaged in trading, intermediary, supply and

marketing and procurement activities. When determining eligibility for this benefit, the total number of employees includes employed employees.⁶ Similar examples can be given in each of the many tasks solved by NGOs in the social sphere.

One of the latest adopted documents, which we talked about above, provides for a 5-fold reduction in the state duty rates charged for the state registration of NGOs, and 2.5 times the fees charged for the state registration of their symbols, from January 1, 2014. In addition, the document abolishes the collection of state fees for registration and registration of separate divisions of NGOs (representative offices and branches), including those vested with the rights of a legal entity registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan.⁷

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