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ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article covers the issues of effective planning of the activities of tourist enterprises. The importance of strategic planning for the successful development of enterprises, marketing approaches and recommendations for the introduction of digital innovations are presented. The dynamics of the tourism market and the processes of adaptation to customer requirements were analyzed, and innovative approaches to improving the quality of tourist services were discussed.

Keywords: Project management, innovative approaches, strategic planning, digital technologies.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the tourism industry is one of the most important sectors of the global economy and is of great importance in the socio-economic development of countries. Tourism enterprises, as the main participants in this industry, make a significant contribution to the development of tourism by providing services and creating favorable conditions for customers. The successful implementation of these processes is inextricably linked to the effective design of tourism enterprises.

The modern tourism market is characterized by variability of customer requirements and strong competition. Therefore, strategic planning, the introduction of innovative technologies and improving the quality of service are of great importance in the activities of tourism enterprises. In particular, the effective use of digital technologies and marketing strategies helps to increase the competitiveness of enterprises and capture new market segments. For effective design of tourism enterprises, it is important to understand its theoretical foundations. The design process includes such stages as setting the goals and objectives of the enterprise, allocating resources, drawing up a schedule and evaluating results. This process is aimed at improving the quality of tourism services and ensuring customer satisfaction.

Strategic planning plays an important role in ensuring long-term success for tourism enterprises. This process includes analyzing the market situation of the enterprise, studying competitors and developing development strategies. For example, the textbook "Tourism Planning" by I.S. Tukhliyev and others covers the methodological and practical foundations of strategic planning in detail.

The use of digital technologies and innovative approaches in the modern tourism market increases the competitiveness of enterprises. For example, online booking systems, virtual tours and mobile applications create convenience for customers and improve the quality of service. The book "Innovation in Tourism" by Sh.S. Sayfutdinov and A.A. Bakhromov describes in detail the importance of innovative processes in the tourism industry and methods for their implementation.

For the success of tourism enterprises, it is important to develop effective marketing strategies and adapt to the changing needs of customers. This process includes market segmentation, identifying the target audience and offering them appropriate services.

The quality of tourist services directly affects customer satisfaction and the reputation of the enterprise. Therefore, continuous improvement of service quality and ensuring sustainable development are one of the main tasks of the enterprise. In this regard, the scientific literature on tourism planning contains a lot of information on methods for improving service quality and principles of sustainable development.

Designing enterprise activities in tourism. Tourist enterprises include organizations such as hotels, resorts, travel agencies. Their successful activities must be planned to ensure the quality of service and customer satisfaction. Through project management, various stages of tourist services - product creation, marketing, financial management and service delivery processes - are effectively implemented.

Strategic planning. Strategic planning for tourist enterprises is a key tool in achieving their long-term goals. Through market analysis, competitor research and the development of strategies that meet customer requirements, enterprises have the opportunity to develop sustainably.

Innovative approaches. Today, the introduction of innovative technologies in the tourism sector is an important condition for competitiveness. For example, online booking systems, virtual tours and mobile applications create additional convenience for customers. Tourism enterprises meet customer requirements and improve service quality by using new technologies in service provision.

Marketing approaches. Marketing of tourism services is one of the main components of the tourism business. Segmentation in the tourism market, advertising campaigns and effective communication with customers increase the success of tourism enterprises. In particular, the use of digital marketing tools is suitable for today's competitive market.

Service quality and adaptation to customer requirements. Service quality is a decisive factor in the successful operation of a tourism enterprise. Meeting the needs of customers and providing services that meet their requirements increases the profit of enterprises. It is also necessary to study customer feedback and constantly improve services.

Introduction of digital technologies. Digital technologies play a major role in automating services and introducing innovations in the tourism sector.

Sustainable development. The principles of sustainable development are important in the design of tourism enterprises. The long-term development of the tourism industry can be ensured by protecting the environment, contributing to the local economy and taking into account social responsibility.

Conclusion. Effective design of enterprise activities in tourism is a process aimed at meeting customer requirements and increasing competitiveness by combining strategic planning, innovative approaches and marketing techniques. This process, while ensuring the long-term success of the enterprise, allows it to improve the quality of service and take a leading position in the tourism market. By using modern digital technologies, constantly improving the quality of service and adhering to the principles of sustainable development, tourism enterprises not only ensure customer satisfaction, but also make a significant contribution to socio-economic development. Therefore, it is urgent to implement strategic and innovative approaches in the design of the activities of each enterprise in the tourism sector.

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SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the theoretical and experimental study of the socio-psychological aspects of suicidal behavior in children and adolescents. In recent decades, the problem of suicidal behavior in children and adolescents has become increasingly relevant. The suicide rate among the population of economically developed countries of the world is steadily growing. In the age group 5-14 "the number of suicides has doubled over the past ten years. According to various authors, every year from 2 to 10% students in schools and vocational education systems (colleges, vocational schools) make a suicidal attempt.

Keywords: *Intra-family conflicts, World Health Organization, medical or psychological help, suicide attempt, Russia, India, China and the United States, mainly depression, psychology and psychiatry, behavior of adolescents.*

INTRODUCTION

Suicide as a cause of child and adolescent mortality is one of the first places along with severe congenital pathology and injuries. It is difficult to estimate the frequency of completed suicides. There is evidence that in the age group 5-14 years, completed suicide occurs with a frequency of 0.5-1.0 per 100 thousand children, and in older adolescence and adolescence (15 - 18 years), this figure is 12 - 16 per 100 thousand. Representatives of this age group. This is probably due to the increase in the pace of our life, adolescents, however, like their parents, doing not cope with crisis situations. In most cases, we met with the perplexity of adults about the suicide of their children and confusion, since, most often, the starting point was, for example, an insignificant, in the opinion of adults, offense. And she was only the tip of the iceberg of misunderstanding, prolonged frustration of the child. In 80% of cases, suicidal behavior in childhood and adolescence is due to intra-family conflicts.

According to different authors, there are 14 suicide attempts per one completed suicide in the age group under 11 years old. By adolescence, this indicator increases and for one completed suicide there are 100 suicide attempts. The question is often asked about what can be done for a teenager who has decided to die and whether it is possible to convince him or her. Not all of them seek medical or psychological help. However, there is data according to which about 50% of people intending commit suicide seek professional help, thus giving the possibility of preventive intervention.

The notion that a suicidal person cannot be turned away from his decision is based on the wrong assumption about the inevitability of a suicidal intention in a suicide. In the works of famous American suicidologists N. Farberow and E. Schneidman (N. Farberow, 1988; E. Shneidman, 1991, 1996), the very fact of suicide is interpreted as a kind of call to others, a "cry for help."... It is the suicide's need for lively human participation, the willingness to accept the assistance offered to him that serves as the basis for the possibility of organizing suicide prevention. This is the humanistic essence of sociological prevention. The problem of suicide prevention, incl. and repeated suicides, is relevant and requires the

intervention of a number of specialists: psychologists, psychiatrists, teachers.

Suicide is a global public problem that poses a threat not only to an individual, but also to national security as a whole. Suicide prevention is an integral part of the Mental Health Action Plan of the World Health Organization (WHO), which aims to reduce the incidence of suicide by 10% by 2020 [1]. First of all, let us focus on the main key concepts proposed by WHO (2014). So, the terms "Suicide" and "suicide" (English - suicide), which are synonymous, denote the act of premeditated murder of oneself. A "suicide attempt" refers to any kind of initially non-lethal suicidal behavior. This term refers to intentional self-poisoning, self-inflicted injury or other selfharm, which may or may not have lethal intent or outcome. Suicidal behavior represents types of behavior that include thoughts of suicide (or ideation), suicide planning, suicide attempts and suicide itself. More than 800 thousand people die from suicide in the world every year. This is the second most common cause of death among people in the 15-29 age groups. According to statistics, the average frequency of suicides among adults and minors in the Russian Federation is 1.6 times higher than the global indicators. In terms of the total number of suicides, Russia occupies one of the leading positions in the world after India, China and the United States. By suicide among children and adolescents, our country is one of the three leaders, behind Sri Lanka and Lithuania (WHO, 2006). The age group 15-19 years old is especially unfavorable for this indicator. The suicide rate among adolescents (per 100 thousand persons of this age) is 23.6 and exceeds the world average by 2.7 times. In Russia, two children voluntarily give up their lives every day. So, in 2014, according to the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, 784 completed suicides on Wednesday were registered and minors, which is 70.0% more than in 2013 (461 cases).

It is important to note that suicide is a delicate problem for society, and quite often for some countries the figures are underestimated or incorrectly classified as an accident or death from some other cause. Also unaccounted for are suicide attempts, which are the most accurate predictors of future suicide. At the same time, it is the completed suicides that have the most severe consequences for the micro- and macro social environment of the adolescent and the greatest public response. What is the basis of suicidal behavior in adolescence? Discussions regarding the prevalence of biological or socio-psychological factors in the formation of suicidal behavior are receding into the past, giving way to the biopsychosocial model, according to which suicidal behavior arises as a result of the interaction of biological, social and psychological factors. Among the main characteristics of adolescence, the most significant is the formation of identity and ideas about the world, which determine the further personal development of a person. A number of characteristics of this age, such as emotional instability, lack of formation of regulatory structures, instability of identity, a tendency to implement risky behavior, prognostic deficit, increase the vulnerability of minors and contribute to the formation of various forms of auto-aggressive and suicidal behavior. In gender Aspect, among suicides, there is traditionally a significant predominance of men and boys.

The revealed disproportion characterizes, first of all, completed suicides, while women predominate among those who commit suicide attempts. It is also believed that men choose the most lethal ways to commit suicide. However, there are a number of countries with the opposite disparity among minors and the number of girls who commit suicide exceeds the number of about young men. Sex-role identity and psychosexual orientation are currently consistently one of the most significant characteristics when adolescents commit suicide, being, at the same time, in fact a reflection of several factors interacting with each other, - diffusion in the formation of identity, fear of rejection by the objects of attachment, the desire to assert in the framework of society. Interpersonal factors in adolescence are often key value. On

the verge of growing up, an adolescent is simultaneously dependent on his parents and strives to find his position in the reference adolescent group. In addition, the first experience of romantic relationships, often platonic, makes a teenager especially vulnerable. A fairly important predictor of suicidal behavior in adolescence in some cases is the cognitive factor in the form of a special set of beliefs regarding the admissibility of suicidal behavior (which is more typical for personally disharmonious adolescents) or poor formation of ideas about the consequences of suicide (this option is more characteristic of adolescents with an immature personality). The question of the leading role of individual psychological characteristics as a predisposition to committing suicidal actions or the prevalence of situational factors as fundamental in the formation of suicidal behavior remains controversial. In addition to the combination of personality traits, it is important formation of the ability to emotional self-regulation. In turn, situational factors, mainly in the form of interpersonal conflict, have a provocative effect on the most vulnerable aspects of the personality, especially when regulatory structures are poorly formed.

For adolescence, impulsiveness of suicidal behavior is more characteristic. The main clinical and psychological characteristic in this case is the emotional state in which the adolescent was in the period preceding the suicide. Such emotional states are characterized by the predominant acuteness of the affective reaction, which can occur both in the form of emotional stress and emotional excitement. In addition, in a special way in this case, an emotional state appears, characterized by depression and low mood, which in the clinical picture, as a rule, corresponds to a depressive state.

The presence of a mental disorder in a person who has committed suicide is identified as one of the most important factors influencing the formation of a decision to suicide. Among adolescents, the most common are disorders of the affective spectrum (mainly depression), behavior, and disorders associated with the use of psychoactive substances. A small proportion of suicides are persons with schizophrenic and organic spectrum disorders. At the same time, in situations of profound mental disorders, the behavior of a suicide is determined by psychopathological mechanisms, while in cases with psychopathological problems of the borderline level, the mechanism for committing suicide is, as a rule, clinic-psychological. Currently, there is a sharp the growing influence of the entertainment industry, various types of mass media (mass media) and high information technologies on the population. Children, adolescents and young people make up the bulk of media consumers. Videos, video games, the Internet, as a little statecontrolled cyberspace, often becomes a high-tech way of spreading auto-aggressive forms of behavior in adolescents, thereby increasing the risk of suicidal behavior.

Every suicide fact in childhood and adolescence causes a wide public response and a number of questions. What was the mental and psycho-emotional state of the suicide in the period preceding death? What factors could influence the realization of the juvenile's suicidal intent? Clarification of these circumstances requires special knowledge in the field of psychology and psychiatry.

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ADVANCEMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION: ENHANCING EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY IN MODERN FARMING PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural mechanization plays a pivotal role in transforming traditional farming practices into efficient and sustainable operations. This research paper explores the evolution of agricultural mechanization, its impact on productivity and sustainability in the agricultural sector, and the latest technological advancements driving innovation in farm machinery and equipment. By analyzing the benefits, challenges, and future prospects of agricultural mechanization, this paper aims to shed light on its critical role in meeting the growing demands of global food production while promoting environmental stewardship.

Keywords: *Agricultural Mechanization, Farm Machinery, Efficiency, Sustainability, Technological Advancements, Global Food Production*

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural mechanization encompasses the use of machinery and equipment to streamline farming operations, increase productivity, and optimize resource utilization in the agricultural sector. From plowing and planting to harvesting and post-harvest processing, mechanized technologies have revolutionized traditional farming practices, enabling farmers to achieve higher yields, reduce labor costs, and adopt sustainable farming techniques. This research paper delves into the significance of agricultural mechanization in modern agriculture, highlighting its benefits, challenges, and implications for enhancing efficiency and sustainability in farming practices.

Evolution of Agricultural Mechanization:

The evolution of agricultural mechanization can be traced back to the Industrial Revolution when steam-powered machinery revolutionized farming practices, leading to increased productivity and scale in agricultural production. Over the years, advancements in engine technology, automation, precision agriculture, and robotics have further transformed the agricultural landscape, enabling farmers to work more efficiently, accurately, and sustainably. During the Industrial Revolution, the advent of steam-powered machinery marked a significant turning point in the history of agriculture, ushering in a new era of mechanization that revolutionized farming practices. The evolution of agricultural mechanization can be traced back to this pivotal period, where innovations in machinery and technology transformed the way crops were cultivated, harvested, and processed.

1. Industrial Revolution and Steam Power:

The Industrial Revolution, which began in the late 18th century, saw the widespread adoption of steam-powered machinery in various sectors, including agriculture. Steam engines were used to power early agricultural machinery such as threshers, reapers, and plows, replacing manual labor with mechanized processes. This transition from traditional hand tools to steam powered equipment significantly increased the efficiency and scale of agricultural production.

2. Advancements in Engine Technology:

As the Industrial Revolution progressed, advancements in engine technology played a crucial role in the evolution of agricultural mechanization. The development of internal combustion engines in the late 19th century and the widespread adoption of tractors in the early 20th century revolutionized farming practices. Tractors provided farmers with a versatile and powerful tool for plowing, planting, and harvesting crops, increasing productivity and reducing reliance on animal power.

3. Automation and Precision Agriculture:

In the latter half of the 20th century, the agricultural sector witnessed a shift towards automation and precision agriculture. The introduction of automated equipment such as seeders, sprayers, and harvesters enabled farmers to perform tasks with greater accuracy and efficiency. Precision agriculture techniques, incorporating GPS technology, sensors, and data analytics, allowed farmers to optimize inputs, monitor crop conditions, and make informed decisions to maximize yields while minimizing environmental impact.

4. Robotics and Modern Innovations:

In recent years, advancements in robotics and modern technologies have further transformed the agricultural landscape. Robotics applications in agriculture, such as robotic milking systems, autonomous drones for crop monitoring, and robotic harvesters, have improved efficiency and reduced labor costs. Machine learning algorithms and artificial intelligence are being used to analyze data, optimize crop management practices, and enhance decisionmaking in real time.

5. Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship:

The evolution of agricultural mechanization has also been driven by a growing emphasis on sustainability and environmental stewardship. Modern farming practices focus on reducing chemical inputs, conserving water resources, and minimizing environmental impact. Mechanized technologies, such as precision irrigation systems, conservation tillage equipment, and renewable energy solutions, play a vital role in promoting sustainable agriculture practices that balance productivity with environmental conservation.

Impact of Agricultural Mechanization on Productivity and Sustainability:

Agricultural mechanization has had a profound impact on agricultural productivity by reducing manual labor, optimizing crop management practices, and enhancing operational efficiency. Mechanized equipment such as tractors, harvesters, and irrigation systems have enabled farmers to cultivate larger areas of land, improve crop yields, and respond to market demands more effectively. Furthermore, mechanization has facilitated the adoption of sustainable farming practices, such as conservation tillage, precision agriculture, and integrated pest management, leading to reduced environmental impact and resource conservation.

Technological Advancements in Agricultural Mechanization: Recent technological advancements in agricultural mechanization have focused on enhancing precision, automation, connectivity, and data-driven decision-making in farming operations. Innovations such as autonomous tractors, drones, smart sensors, and machine learning algorithms have revolutionized farm management practices, enabling real-time monitoring of crops, soil conditions, and machinery performance. These technologies not only improve operational efficiency but also facilitate sustainable farming practices by minimizing input use, reducing waste, and optimizing resource allocation.

Challenges and Future Prospects:

Despite the numerous benefits of agricultural mechanization, challenges such as high equipment costs, access to technology, skills training, and maintenance remain significant barriers for small-scale farmers and developing regions. Addressing these challenges requires collaborative efforts among policymakers, researchers, industry stakeholders, and farmers to promote inclusive access to mechanized technologies, provide training and support services, and ensure sustainable adoption practices. The future of agricultural mechanization lies in harnessing the potential of emerging technologies, promoting knowledge exchange, and fostering innovation to meet the evolving needs of the agricultural sector while advancing sustainability goals.

CONCLUSION

Agricultural mechanization continues to play a crucial role in modernizing farming practices, increasing agricultural productivity, and promoting sustainability in the agricultural sector. By embracing technological advancements, adopting best practices, and addressing key challenges, farmers can optimize resource use, enhance operational efficiency, and contribute to global food security while preserving the environment. As the agricultural sector evolves, the integration of innovative mechanization technologies will be essential in meeting the demands of a growing population, ensuring food supply chain resilience, and advancing sustainable agricultural practices for a prosperous future.

In conclusion, the evolution of agricultural mechanization from the Industrial Revolution to the present day has been characterized by a continuous drive towards increased efficiency, precision, and sustainability in farming practices. As technology continues to advance, farmers have access to a diverse range of mechanized tools and solutions that enable them to work more efficiently, accurately, and sustainably, contributing to the ongoing transformation of the agricultural sector.

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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILITARY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

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ABSTRACT

This article retrospectively analyzes the formation and development of the military prosecutor's office in Uzbekistan in the 20th century. Additionally, the article analyzes its activities, tasks and role in the system of the prosecutor's office.

Keywords: *Military prosecutor's office, Turkestan, Central Asian military district, General military prosecutor's office, military prosecutor's office of Armed Forces, military court, prosecutor's supervision, investigation, military garrison, military unit.*

INTRODUCTION

From the statehood of world countries, it is known that in the emergence of the first states, control over the implementation of procedures in their strengthening and defense, the formation and development of structures and positions that perform tasks in this regard were considered a decisive factor. In this, the powers in the current direction, including legislative control and judicial work, were carried out by the military 1.

It is better take a look at the history of the military prosecutor's office in order to find out the answers the questions including how the military prosecutor's office was established in Uzbekistan in the 20th century, what its activities and main tasks are. It should be noted that after the October Revolution, on December 12, 1917, a decree "On the reorganization of judicial statutes" was adopted, which largely determined the termination of judicial investigators, prosecutorial supervision, defense and private lawyer institutions.

However, in the spring of 1918, due to the inability of another state body to fulfill the task performed by the courts in Turkestan, a directive comes from the center to extend their term. But until the release of this order, part of the specialists moved to abroad, others left the system, and only the few remaining groups were continuing their activities.

Nevertheless, until the implementation of judicial reforms in Turkestan, the court and prosecutor's Office of the former Russian Empire will remain under the direct control of the Council of Deputies and the people's Commissariat of Justice.

Initially, judicial issues, various people's commissions, the people's Commissariat of Justice (the prosecutor's bodies were at that time part of the people's Commissariat of Justice), State supervision, internal affairs and emergency commissions exercised control over compliance with the legislation.

According to historical sources, by decree of the Central Executive Committee of Turkestan on November 16, 1918, it can be seen that from January 1, 1919, the current prosecutor's office was liquidated.

Instead of the national state legislation formed over thousands of years, the Soviet-founded legal system was introduced on September 2, 1920, in connection with the revolution in Bukhara and the liquidation of the emirate of Bukhara as a state, and on October 6-8, 1920, the creation of the Bukhara people's Soviet republic (BXSR). It is known that in 1917-1922, the prosecutor's office system did not operate. In November 1922, the state military prosecutor's Office of Soviet Russia was introduced, and the military prosecutor's Office of the Turkestan front began to operate. During that period, the Central Asian military district covered the territories of the republics of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan.

Crimes committed by the military in the 1920s were also seen in general order in the people's courts, it should be noted that at this time there were no separate military courts. In the Central Asian Military District (headquartered in Tashkent), which was part of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, the military prosecutor's Office of the Central Asian military district was established on June 4, 1926. On August 20, 1926, the regulation "On military tribunals and military prosecutor's offices" approved by the Central Executive Committee of the former Union, the Council of people's Commissars was considered the first main document defining the functions of the military prosecutor's office in the entire union, the regulation in question served as a program to the military prosecutor's office.

From January 1929, the military prosecutor's office, in addition to performing control over the legality of the movement of Red Army officials, was also assigned with undertaking general control over the militarized guard of enterprises and roads of State importance. As a result of the judicial work and the improvement of the legislation on the supervision of the prosecutor, in 1933 the prosecutor's office was removed from the Supreme Court of the USSR and replaced with the General Military Prosecutor's office². By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of December 13, 1940, it was firmly established that cases of all types of crimes committed by the military can only be seen by military tribunals. Subsequently, criminal cases were investigated by the military prosecutor's office in the event that one of the multiple defendants was military, and reviewed in substance by the military courts.

In 1941-1945, the activities of all the prosecutor's bodies of Uzbekistan, along with the prosecutor's bodies of the former USSR, were militarized. In particular, from the first days of World War II, new tasks were set before the military prosecutor's office, that is, military prosecutor's offices of the front, Army, Corps and divisions were established in order to strengthen military discipline in the troops. Railway and water bodies prosecutors were also militarized, and the methodology for investigating crimes changed radically in accordance with wartime conditions. The ideological upbringing of the personal composition in Army was also included among the main areas of activity of the military prosecutor's office. On 26 June 1941, 30 railway Procurator's offices were converted into military procurators, all of these procurators being transferred to the Red Army General Military Procurator's system.

Analyzing historical sources, we can see that during the years of World War II, the military prosecutor's office was assigned large and responsible tasks, namely: —
organization of military mobilization;
rejecting the presence in the war, injecting and crippling his own body, disobedience, desertion, that is, arbitrarily abandoning the military unit and the place of Service, and combating other types of military crimes.

At this time, even those who made false remarks about the course of the war were persecuted and severely punished.

During the years of World War II, the crime of desertion was committed a lot, and the military prosecutor's office fought tirelessly against it. It would not be a mistake to say that those years were one of the most pressing issues on the agenda of the fight against deserters.

Simply saying, it can be said that during the years of World War II, extremely important and responsible tasks were fulfilled by the military prosecutor's office, such as control over the implementation of laws, protection of the population from criminal encroachments, banditism, looting, combating any crime that strikes and threatens the country's defense. In this, the main focus is on the issues of protecting the rights of ordinary workers, the protection of War invalids, families of fighters.

On July 9, 1945, the military prosecutor's Office of the Turkestan military district was established.

The military prosecutor's Office of the Turkestan military district was directly subordinate to the General Military Prosecutor of the USSR and began to act as the military prosecutor's Office of the Turkestan front.

On December 16, 1966, by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the regulation "On the military prosecutor's office" was adopted.

It establishes the status of the military prosecutor's office in strengthening legality and law enforcement in the armed forces, and the relevant commands are entrusted with providing military prosecutor's bodies and employees with buildings, motor vehicles, communications and other types of supplies.

With the adoption of this regulation, the independence of military prosecutor's offices from military commands increases significantly, and the issue of ensuring legitimacy and law enforcement in the troops is also legally regulated.

In this regard it was established that when military prosecutors identify cases of violations in the troops, submit a submission in order to eliminate it, and the relevant command will study the submission and take measures to eliminate violations of the law within a month, and inform the military prosecutor's office about the result.

Historical sources note that in 1970, in the apparatus of the military prosecutor's Office of the Turkestan Military District, cases were carried out in the following four – general control, investigation, judicial control, control over the resolution of criminal cases in the bodies of the State Security Committee (SCO), divided into control sectors.

In 1970, there were 8 Garrison military procurators operating within the military procuratorate of the Turkestan Military District.

On August 4, 1981, the regulation "On the military prosecutor's office" was adopted, and on the basis of the regulation, the bodies of the military prosecutor's office were determined their activities, directions and tasks.

The prosecutor's Office of the USSR ended its activities as an independent state body after the dissolution of the former Union³.

The history of the development of the prosecutor's office testifies to the fact that in the past it performed tasks within the framework of the functions set by the state as a state body, ranging from gross control of all, including citizens, to the protection of private and public interests⁴. It should be noted that the sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan has determined the formation of military prosecutor's offices in new conditions.

The foundation of the bodies of the military prosecutor's Office of independent Uzbekistan is strengthened by laws adopted from the first days of the declaration of State independence.

In the early period of independence, the activities of the prosecutor's office in our country were not easy. This is primarily due to the breakdown of the prosecutor's Office of the former USSR. An example of a

preliminary step is the adoption of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 8, 1992 “On the bodies of the prosecutor’s office of the Republic of Uzbekistan”⁵, which determines the transfer of the prosecutor’s Office of the Uzbek SSR to the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan. It was on the basis of this decree that the bodies of the prosecutor’s Office of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan were established.

On February 28, 1992, the decree “On military tribunals and military prosecutor’s office” was signed by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan⁶.

According to the decree, on the basis of the former “Military prosecutor’s Office of the Turkestan military district”, the “Military prosecutor’s Office of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was established, and the military prosecutor’s office was subordinated to the prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On the basis of the Presidential Decree, the following were established as the main tasks of the military prosecutor’s Office of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan: – ensuring legitimacy and law enforcement in the Armed Forces; – fulfilling prosecutorial supervision in all military units, annexations and associations, military-educational educational institutions, institutions and other military structures located on the territory of the Republic.

In the system of military prosecutor’s Office of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Garrison military prosecutor’s offices were established and operated.

According to the organizational state structure, in the military prosecutor’s Office of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, generals, officers, proportionate and terminal soldiers served in the military. There were 4 main structural branches of the court – investigation, general control, control over the implementation of laws in the proceedings in military courts, control over rehabilitation issues.

On May 17, 1993, the statute “On the military prosecutor’s Office of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was approved by the prosecutor general of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Due to the deficit in the issue of national personnel, the main task was to replenish the staff of officers of the military prosecutor’s office. If we say that a positive solution to this issue was found in time with the adoption of the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 8, 1993 “On filling out the staff of officers of military prosecutors and military courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan” No. 66 7.

In accordance with the large-scale reforms carried out in our country, in order to further increase cooperation with the new military structures established in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the decree “On the organization of the military prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, signed by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 30, 1998, will be recognized as having played an important role in this area. By Presidential Decree, the military prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the military prosecutor’s Office of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On the site of the military prosecutor’s offices of the functioning Garrison, territorial military prosecutors and 4 completely new structures – military prosecutor’s offices of the military district-were established. Also, on the basis of Decree, the post of Deputy Prosecutor General – Military Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan was introduced within the leadership of the prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The organizational state system of the military prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan is approved. According to it, the Departments of the first deputy military prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan, deputy positions, general supervision in the courts, ensuring

the authority of the prosecutor in military courts, supervision over investigation, investigation of crimes were established. At the same time, Departments of personnel, Organization of control over execution, statistics, work with appeals, reception of citizens, systematization of legislation, propaganda, control over preliminary investigation in state security bodies, and the office were also established.

n Uzbekistan, the military prosecutor's office was formed and developed and carried out its activities in the last 20th century, when certain works were carried out by the military structure in order to strengthen legitimacy in the armed forces and ensure the rule of law, especially after the independence of our country, it will be worth noting that the military prosecutor's office has been operating worthy of recognition.

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GLIPTOSTROBUS SIMON METASEQUOYA: HISTORY, CHARACTERISTICS, GROWTH CONDITIONS, AND USE IN LANDSCAPE DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the "Gliptostrobus-like Metasequoia" (Metasequoia glyptostroboides), providing information on its historical significance, biological characteristics, and growth conditions. This plant was accidentally discovered in the mountainous regions of China in 1948, and was considered extinct for the past 40 million years. The article focuses on the geographic distribution, natural habitat, growth conditions, features, flowers, and fruits of the metasequoia. Additionally, the article provides information on its reproductive characteristics, reproduction conditions, root system, and ecological environment requirements. The role of metasequoia in plant habitats and its potential use in landscape design, particularly its adaptability to Uzbekistan's climate, is also discussed. Based on this, the article highlights the ecological role of Gliptostrobus-like Metasequoia and its significance in the environment.

Keywords: Gliptostrobus-like Metasequoia, Metasequoia glyptostroboides, historical significance, biological characteristics, growth conditions, geographic distribution, natural habitat, conifers, flowers and fruits, reproduction, root system, landscape design, Uzbekistan climate, ecological requirements, nature conservation.

INTRODUCTION

Gliptostrobus-like Metasequoia (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) is one of the most remarkable representatives of the plant world. This plant was thought to have been extinct for many years but was unexpectedly rediscovered in the mountainous regions of China in 1948. Along with this, the plant's biological characteristics and history are of great interest for research. Scientific literature on Metasequoia serves as a valuable resource for naturalists and landscape designers.

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

Materials:

1. Collection of plant samples:

- o Samples of Metasequoia plants are collected from the Tashkent Botanical Garden or other suitable regions.
- o Measurement tools: rulers, diameter gauges.

2. Climate and ecological conditions:

- o Measuring climate parameters: temperature, humidity, rainfall, soil moisture.
- o Soil analysis: composition and pH.

3. Laboratory analyses:

- o Planting seeds and monitoring their growth.
- o Microscopic analysis: studying the root system and growth forms.

4. Ecological observation:

o Observing ecological factors (soil, climate, plant interactions).

5. Experimental plots:

o Observing plant growth dynamics under different climatic conditions, soil types, and planting methods.

Research Methods:

1. Experimental method:

o Seed propagation and vegetative propagation experiments.

2. Plot study method:

o Measurements, soil analysis, and observation of climate factors.

3. Statistical analysis:

o Analyzing growth indicators based on measurements and performing regression analysis.

4. Visual observation:

o Documenting plants and their growth processes through visual means.

5. Landscape design:

o Studying the role of Metasequoia in landscape design and its ecological impact.

6. Modeling and simulation:

o Simulating growth conditions and modeling responses to soil and climate changes.

RESEARCH RESULTS

History and Geographic Distribution of Gliptostrobus-like Metasequoia. Gliptostrobus-like Metasequoia is the only plant species belonging to the Metasequoia genus and was widespread in North Eurasia and North America since the Late Cretaceous period. It grew as the main forest of Arctic-Subarctic plants but almost became extinct during the glacial period. Around 40 million years ago, the last genetic changes of this plant occurred, and its distribution rapidly decreased in a short period.

The Metasequoia trees, accidentally discovered by a group of foresters in China in 1948, are among the oldest plants that have been preserved in the evolutionary process. These trees grow in the mountainous regions of central and southwestern China, in the provinces of Hubei, Sichuan, and Hunan. Thus, Metasequoia is the only plant species that has preserved its natural habitat.

Growth Conditions and Ecological Requirements. Metasequoia stands out with its growth conditions. This plant grows in mountainous areas at an elevation of 700-1400 meters above sea level. It requires moist, well-drained soils and prefers areas with stable water conditions. The soil should be sandy or loamy because the plant is resistant to temperature changes and cold climates.

Metasequoia can also grow well in the shade, but it thrives better in open, sunny areas. This plant is cold-resistant, withstanding temperatures as low as -30°C, though in harsh winters, it may experience slight freezing. Young leaves can be damaged by cold, which is why young Metasequoia trees do not fully exhibit their cold resistance.

Appearance and Characteristics of Metasequoia. The appearance of Metasequoia is distinctive and attractive, with features that make the tree easily identifiable in nature.

- **Crown Shape and Height:** Metasequoia can grow up to 40 meters tall, with a trunk diameter reaching up to 3.5 meters. As the tree ages, its conical shape gradually transforms into a spherical shape, enhancing its aesthetic appeal. The crown is wide and tall, making the tree bright and visually striking.

- **Bark:** The bark is dark brown and twisted, forming new layers every year. The bark of young trees is white-brown or yellow-brown, and over time, it turns dark brown.

- **Needles:** The needles are flat and soft, measuring 3-5 cm in length and up to 3 mm in width. The needles are arranged in a spiral form on long shoots and in two rows in a pinnate arrangement on short shoots. In summer, the needles are dark green, while in autumn, they turn dark yellow.

- **Trunk and Buds:** The trunk of young trees is cylindrical and can reach up to 2.5 meters in diameter. Longitudinal lines or scales are found on the lower part of the trunk. The buds are delicate, soft, and colored in light red or white-violet hues.

Flowers and Fruits. The flowers and fruits of Metasequoia are unique. The flowers bloom in April-May and vary in color from yellow to pale pink, red, and reddish-brown. Male flowers are small and round, grouped in several pieces at the tip of the terminal shoot.

The fruits are round, drop-shaped, and can reach a length of 4.5 cm. When ripe, they turn light brown. The fruits consist of several wide, scaly, cone-like structures, with the seeds being winged and compressed. The seeds ripen in November-December, and new generations of the plant emerge after that.

Reproduction and Growth Indicators. Metasequoia reproduces by seeds. The seeds almost have a 100% germination rate, but only seeds from trees older than 15 years will germinate. The root system is wide and shallow, allowing the plants to anchor well in the soil.

In the Tashkent Botanical Garden, the growth results of the Gliptostrobus-like Metasequoia were very positive. Within 6 years, the plants reached a height of 2.2 meters, with a diameter of 3.5 cm. Over the course of 10 years, these indicators increased to 5.3 meters in height and 9.8 cm in diameter. This, in turn, demonstrates that the plant has adapted well to the climate of Uzbekistan.

Use in Landscape Design. Metasequoia is one of the ideal plants used in landscape design. Its height and beauty create a stunning view in gardens, parks, and public spaces. It grows well near streams, ponds, and in open sunny areas, making it visually striking. Gliptostrobus-like Metasequoia also contributes to the conservation of natural environments by being planted in gardens or in nature.

CONCLUSION

Gliptostrobus-like Metasequoia is an important plant not only biologically but also in landscape design. Its historical significance and ecological characteristics, as well as its age and formation, make it an interesting phenomenon that requires further study. With its beautiful and aromatic appearance, Metasequoia can enrich nature and has high value in ecological and landscape projects.

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