



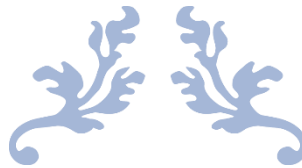
**RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNING  
YANGI O‘ZBEKISTON  
RIVOJIGA TA’SIRI**

Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy  
konferensiyasi to'plami

21 IYUN

2023





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**RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNING YANGI O'ZBEKISTON  
RIVOJIGA TA'SIRI**

**ВЛИЯНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА РАЗВИТИЕ  
НОВОГО УЗБЕКИСТАНА**

**IMPACT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF NEW UZBEKISTAN**

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Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi maqolalar to'plami



JUNE 21, 2023  
KOKAND UNIVERSITY

"O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida" O'zbekiston Respublika Prezidentining 5847-sonli Farmonida ko'zda tutilgan vazifalardan biri – ilmiy izlanish yutuklarini amaliyotga joriy etish yo'li bilan fan sohalarini rivojlantirish, ya'ni xalqaro ilmiy hamjamiyatda e'tirof etilishiga xizmat qilishdir. Shu va boshqa tegishli farmonlarda va qarorlarda belgilangan vazifalarini amalga oshirish maqsadida 2023 yil 21-iyun kuni Qo'qon universiteti "Raqamli texnologiyalar va matematika" kafedrası "Raqamli texnologiyalarning Yangi O'zbekiston rivojiga ta'siri" mavzusidagi xalqaro miqyosida o'tkaziladigan ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi maqolalar to'plamini e'lon qiladi



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No	MAQOLA SARLAVHASI VA MUALLIFLARI	SAHIFASI
<b>1-SHO'BA. DAVLATNING IQTISODIY TARAQQIYOTIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISHNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI</b>		
1	<b>FORECASTING GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) AND GDP GROWTH: AN EXPLORATION OF IMPROVED PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS</b> - Azibaev Akhmadkhon Gulomjon ugli	9-14
2	<b>ROLE AND PROBLEMS OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP</b> - Kosimov Sardor Dilmurodovich	15-17
3	<b>O'ZBEKISTONDA RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTNI TATBIQ QILISH ORQALI XUFYONA IQTISODIYOTNI YUMSHATISH</b> - Usmonova Odinaxon Lazizbek qizi	18-19
4	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE LEGAL REGIME OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION</b> - Jalilov Ahmadbek Ikromjon ugli	20-26
5	<b>ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫХ СИТУАЦИЯ</b> - Джалилов Ахмадбек Икромжон угли	27-31
6	<b>DAVLATNING IQTISODIY O'SISHIDA INKLYUZIV VA EKSTRAKTIV INSTITUTLARNING O'RNI</b> - Abdullajonov Davronjon Shokirjon o'g'li, Abdullajonova Gulmira Qaxramon qizi	32-35
7	<b>КИЧИК БИЗНЕС ФАОЛИЯТИНИ РАҚАМЛАШТИРИШНИНГ ТАШКИЛИЙ ТИЗИМИ ВА ҲОЗИРГИ ҲОЛАТИ ТАҲЛИЛИ</b> - Рахмонов Нодиржон Рахмонжон ўғли	36-43
8	<b>FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONAL MODELS OF THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE INFORMATION COMMUNICATION MARKET</b> - Butayev Eldorbek Homitjonovich	44-49
9	<b>RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTDA OZIY-OVQAT XAVFSIZLIGI MUAMMOLARI VA YECHIMLARI</b> - Mulyadinov Farhod Murotovich, Numonov Fayzulla Nurmuhammadjon o'g'li	50-53
<b>2-SHO'BA. TA'LIM VA TARBIYA SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNI QO'LLASHNING MUAMMO VA YECHIMLARI</b>		
10	<b>СКВОЗНЫЕ ЦИФРОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ОБУЧЕНИИ МАТЕМАТИКЕ</b> - Агафонов Александр Алексеевич	55-58
11	<b>IMPROVING ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHENSION THROUGH COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES TO PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN</b> - Abdullayeva Barno Umidullo qizi	59-60
12	<b>WHY STEM LEARNING IS IMPORTANT IN ENGLISH LEARNING</b> - Ahmadjonova Odina Anvarjon qizi	61-64
13	<b>ZAMONAVIY MAKTAB TA'LIM JARAYONINDA SIMSIZ TARMOQLAR TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH</b> - Yokubjonov Sardorbek Sobitjon o'g'li	65-67
14	<b>THE ROLE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK</b> - Nosirova Dilnurabonu Nodir qizi, Mahmudova Iroda Ismoilovna	68-72
15	<b>POTENTIAL PROBLEMS WITH PEER RESPONDING IN EFL WRITING CLASSES</b> - Dilyorjon Solidjonov	73-75
16	<b>BUGUNGI KUNDA TA'LIM TIZIMI VA ZAMONAVIY AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI</b> - Abdullajonov Davronjon Shokirjon o'g'li, Azimova Niginaxon	76-78
17	<b>MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TIZIMIDA AXBOROT-KOMMUNIKATSIYA TEXNALOGIYALARINING O'RNI</b> - Abdullajonov Davronjon Shokirjon o'g'li, Murodjonova Ibodatxon Dexqonboy qizi	79-82

**ADMINISTRATIVE LEGAL REGIME OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION****Jalilov Ahmadbek Ikromjon ugli**

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**Resume:** The article discusses the classification of administrative-legal regimes, defines the role of an emergency and substantiates the need for their counteraction. Legal regimes as complexes of legal means that contribute to the establishment of more or less stable, sustainable administrative and legal procedures for the functioning of certain objects or the activities of certain subjects.

**Keywords:** legal regime, administrative-legal regime, emergency, natural emergencies, man-made emergencies.

Administrative and legal regime - a special type (order) of administrative and legal regulation of management activities, rights and obligations of subjects and procedures of activity.

Its specificity is manifested in a set of measures manifested in regulatory norms that establish special rules of conduct, legal incentives, legal restrictions (prohibitions, prescriptions, preferences, etc.).

In the legal literature, legal regimes are considered and analyzed as:

- an element of legal tools that combines a certain set of legal means into a single structure;
- an integral part of the system of law, which, along with the subject and method of legal regulation, is responsible for delimiting one branch of law from another;
- a set of legal and organizational and technical measures used in the field of security, which is a legal and organizational institution;
- the result of the regulatory impact on social relations of the system of legal means;
- the order of operation of law, which creates a specific degree of favorable or unfavorable for satisfying the interests of subjects of law.

The legal regime includes certain legal tools, a set of legal means aimed at ensuring law and order, a mechanism for legal regulation, etc.

The term "regime" is understood as a method of management, a set of rules, measures, norms to achieve any goal, the order of affairs, actions, conditions of activity, work, political system.

The administrative-legal regime is one of the basic institutions of administrative law, and is also a kind of legal regime.

The essence of administrative-legal regimes as a special kind of legal regimes in the most general form is that they are designed to ensure the functioning of both all institutions of administrative law (executive authorities, civil service, administrative responsibility, etc.) and other institutions other branches of law and intersectoral institutions (property law, entrepreneurship, etc.).

The administrative-legal regime can be achieved by such means as:

- Additional prohibitions and obligations, the regime provides for preventive control over the implementation of these requirements;
- Special administrative measures aimed at establishing and maintaining regime rules: state expertise, state monitoring, state registration, licensing;
- Organizational and technical support of the established regime rules, which makes it possible to effectively prevent, detect and suppress their violations (use of vehicles, communications, special equipment designed for inspection, inspection of the area, etc.
- A permissive way of exercising rights and freedoms, carrying out economic activities, involving a preliminary request to provide an opportunity to exercise certain rights;
  - The system of control and supervision over the fulfillment of regime requirements by individuals, legal entities, as well as officials.

The administrative-legal regime has the following features:

- established and provided by the state;
- introduced to streamline certain activities, prevent deviations from the established order of activities in these interests, identify factors that can cause damage to protected interests, prevent and suppress actions of persons who violate regime requirements or are prone to violating them, etc.

Depending on the jurisdiction, administrative-legal regimes are divided into: federal regimes - established, regulated and controlled by federal authorities; regional regimes - are established by the state authorities of the subjects of the Federation; local regimes are established on the territory of municipalities by local governments.

Depending on the territorial scale, we can talk about such types of administrative and legal regime as federal, regional, municipal, local (Table 1)



**Table 1. Classification of administrative-legal regimes**

Sign	Type of administrative-legal regime
Depending on direction	Administrative regime - a set of regulations, prohibitions, restrictions and permissions addressed to individuals and organizations, as well as goals, objectives and functions, methods aimed at ensuring the integration (consistency and interconnection) of administrative rights and interests. Administrative and administrative regimes should include the regimes of administrative granting, administrative obligation, administrative incentives.
	Administrative-protective regime - a set of regulations, prohibitions, restrictions and permissions, as well as goals, objectives and functions, methods aimed at ensuring the security (protection and protection) of administrative rights and interests from administrative and other offenses arising in the administrative-legal sphere ( tax, budgetary, banking, etc.), unlawful and (or) unreasonable actions and decisions of public authorities, administrative and legal incidents of a natural, man-made and other nature, harmful factors of a man-made, natural and other nature, associated with certain types of lawful activities (lawful actions ) individuals and organizations. The administrative-protective regimes include the regimes of administrative authorization, administrative-controversial, counteraction to administrative torts, counteraction to administrative-legal incidents, administrative-compulsory regime of execution of judicial and administrative acts.
Depending on the territorial scale	Federal
	Regional
	Municipal
	Local
Depending on the duration	Permanent (e.g. regulatory regimes for road safety, nature management, environmental protection, defense, etc.)
	Temporary (for example, emergency regimes, the effect of the conditions and requirements of which is limited in time due to

	the occurrence of various emergency situations of man-made and natural nature (accident, flood, fire, etc.)
Depending on the characteristics of the content of the sphere of regulated public relations	In the field of internal affairs (for example, administrative and legal regimes for road safety, public order, etc.)
	In the field of justice (for example, administrative-legal regimes for the execution of sentences, enforcement of court decisions, etc.)
	In the field of ensuring the security of the state (for example, the border regime, the regime for ensuring state secrets, etc.)
Depending on the specifics of the content of the goals, objectives, functions and methods of activity of administrative public authorities	Mode of proceedings in cases of administrative offenses
	permissive mode
	Registration mode
	Regime for the resolution of administrative and legal disputes
	Administrative-casual regimes, etc.

An emergency situation is a situation in a certain territory that has developed as a result of an accident, a natural hazard, a catastrophe, a natural or other disaster that may or have caused human casualties, damage to human health or the environment, significant material losses and violation of people's living conditions.

At present, the interdependence of natural, man-made disasters, as well as social emergencies, in which an increase in the likelihood of one type of danger leads to an acceleration of the manifestation of others, is increasingly being traced.

Natural disasters are increasingly synergistic in nature, in which one natural phenomenon causes a whole chain of others, sometimes more catastrophic processes. In this regard, the internal affairs bodies are faced with tasks due to the complex nature of the situations and conditions of their activities and require special training from them.

The main role in creating conditions for the prevention of emergency situations of various types always belongs to the state. Possessing power, organizational structure (in the person of the created subjects for the implementation of emergency legislation), as well as economic opportunities, the state determines and implements official policy in all areas of activity.

Natural emergencies include:



- dangerous geological phenomena and processes (earthquake, volcanic eruption, collapse, landslide);
- dangerous hydrological phenomena (flood, flooding of the territory with water, which is a natural disaster, mudflow, avalanche);
- dangerous meteorological phenomena and processes (strong wind, hurricane, tornado, heavy snowfall, frost, drought).

Man-made emergencies include:

- transport accident (traffic accidents, railway accidents, aviation accidents, accidents on sea (river) transport);
- accident on the main pipeline (accident on the pipeline route associated with the release and outflow under pressure of hazardous chemical and fire-explosive substances, leading to a man-made emergency);
- fire;
- explosion;
- unauthorized disposal of production and consumption wastes in the natural environment;
- industrial accident: chemical, radiation, hydrodynamic accident.

Depending on the number of people injured in these situations, the amount of material damage, the boundaries of the zone of distribution of damaging factors, emergencies are distinguished:

1. local character - the territory in which an emergency situation has developed and the living conditions of people have been violated does not go beyond the territory of the facility, while the number of people who died or received damage to health is no more than 10 people. or the amount of damage to the environment and material losses is not more than 100 thousand rubles;

2. municipal nature - an emergency zone does not go beyond the territory of one settlement or the intracity territory of a city of federal significance, while the number of victims is no more than 50 people. or the amount of material damage is not more than 5 million rubles, and also this emergency cannot be attributed to an emergency of a local nature;

3. inter-municipal nature - an emergency zone affects the territory of two or more settlements, intra-city territories of a city of federal significance or an inter-settlement territory, while the number of victims is no more than 50 people. or the amount of material damage is not more than 5 million rubles;

4. regional nature - the emergency zone does not go beyond the territory of one subject of the Russian Federation, while the number of victims is more than 50 people, but not more than 500 people. or the amount of material damage is more than 5 million rubles, but not more than 500 million rubles;

5. interregional nature - the emergency zone affects the territory of two or more constituent entities of the Russian Federation, while the number of victims is more than 50 people, but not more than 500 people. or the amount of material damage is more than 5 million rubles, but not more than 500 million rubles;

6. federal nature - the number of victims is over 500 people. or the amount of material damage is more than 500 million rubles.

Currently, the following main tasks are being solved within the framework of the RSChS activities:

- ensuring readiness for actions of command and control bodies, forces and means intended and allocated for the prevention and elimination of emergencies;
- preparing the population for actions in emergency situations and organizing notification and informing the population about emergencies;
- forecasting and assessing the socio-economic consequences of emergencies;
- creation of reserves of financial and material resources for emergency response;
- implementation of state expertise, supervision and control in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergencies;
- elimination of emergencies;
- implementation of measures for the social protection of the population affected by emergencies, holding humanitarian actions;
- international cooperation in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergencies.

In the content of the concept of an emergency, it is necessary to highlight not only the sources of its occurrence, which include natural, man-made and social hazards, but also the need to take urgent and adequate measures.

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