4. Age psychology: childhood, adolescence, youth: anthology: Textbook for ped. universities. - M.: Academy, 2011.-624 p.

5. Craig G. Development Psychology (Transl. From English) - St. Petersburg, 2010, 987 p.

6. Kulagina I.Yu., Kolyutsky V.N. Age Psychology: Human Development from Birth to Late Maturity: A Textbook for High Schools.-M.: Yurayt, 2011.-464 p.

Hojieva Rukhsora, Tilloev Lochin, Bakieva Shakhnoza, Toshboev SardorBukhara Engineering Technological Institute, DEFINITION OF INDICATORS IN OXIDE ALUMINUM, USED IN GAZOVICH CHEMICAL PROCESSING COMPLEX

R. Hojieva, L. Tilloev, Sh. Bakieva, S. Toshboev

Abstract: In this case, the Shurtan gas-chemical complex during the production of polyethylene, gives the characteristics of aluminum oxide used in the purification of polyethylene from the residues of Sigler-Natta catalysts.

Keywords: used alumina, purification of polyethylene, Sigler-Natta catalysts, adsorption, adsorbed.

In today's fast-paced world, the use of natural resources by people is increasing day by day. Developing fast Today our main goal is to use natural resources wisely and pass them on to future generations. Currently, the level of use of natural resources by man is growing day by day. Therefore, the deep processing of every raw material extracted from the earth, It is our responsibility for generations to create waste-free technologies and prevent damage to nature by various wastes [1].

There are several changes in the form of alumina (Al₂O₃), the most important of which are $\alpha = Al_2O_3 \gamma = Al_2O_3 \theta = Al_2O_3 k = Al_2O_3 \gamma$ -form is thermally processed from hydrates alumina, bermite (Al₂O₃ H₂O) and hydrargillite (Al₂O₃ 3H₂O) are taken from thermal processing $\gamma = Al_2O_3$ becomes $\alpha = Al_2O_3$ as a result of heating. $\alpha = Al_2O_3$ is extremely stable and forms a corundum mineral. Corundum is a white crystalline substance that crystallizes in a rhombohedral lattice. Its hardness is 9 on the Mohs scale, and it liquefies at 2046^oC [2].

Alumina is widely used in the chemical and petrochemical industries as an adsorbent for drying and purifying gaseous and liquid chemicals (Fig. 1), as a catalyst spreader, and in other industries. In the technological processes of the Shurtan gas chemical complex, along with the production of products, various wastes are generated. One such waste is alumina. In the complex, alumina is used as a cleaning adsorbent. It serves for purification (adsorption) of the residues of Sigler-Natta catalysts participating in the polymerization reaction in the polyethylene production workshop.

The average consumption is 6.170 kg of aluminum oxide adsorbent for the production of 1 ton of polyethylene. Aluminum oxide waste forms about 600-800 tons per year (Fig. 2)



Fig. 1. Alumina cleaning adsorbent.



Fig. 2. Used waste aluminum oxide.

Some of the physical properties of the alumina used in this study were determined using the following research methods:

The fractionation of the used aluminum oxide granules by size according to the diameter of the balls, sieving in standard sieves in accordance with the requirements of GOST 6613-73 and the corrosion resistance of the granules were determined in accordance with the requirements of GOST 16188-70.

For adsorbents, the concept of fictitious, probable, and actual densities is used. Breast density is determined in the laboratory using a measuring cylinder, probable density is determined using a symbolic porometer, and actual density is determined pycnometrically.

Laboratory results were determined by dividing the probabilities and actual densities of the used alumina by placing them in separate expressions characteristic of the three densities. The results of the study are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

		Physical properties of used alumina.		
N⁰	Indicators	unit of measurement	Amounts	
1.	The form	-	Spherical	
2.	Colour	-	Black, gray, yellow	

Scientific research results in pandemic conditions (COVID-19)

3.	Diameter (Ball size	mm (Ø)	2÷5	
	15)			
4.	The composition of the granules in diameter			
4.1.	2÷3 mass within	mass. %	26	
4.2.	3÷4 mass within	mass. %	37	
4.3.	4÷5 mass within	mass. %	33	
4.4.	Masses less than 2	mass. %	4	
	and more than 5			
5.	Pellet density			
5.1.	Saturated Density	g / cm ³	0,88	
5.2.	Probable density	g / cm ³	2,79	
5.3.	Actual density	g / cm ³	3,68	
6.	Strength	%	72	
	Decomposition			

The results of the work can be used as a starting point in the design of equipment and devices used in the processing of used aluminum oxide to obtain secondary products from it.

References:

1. Тиллоев Л.И., Дўстов Ҳ.Б. Сариқ мой ва ундан ажратиб олинган фракцияларнинг сифат кўрсаткичларини аниқлаш // Фан ва технологиялар тараққиёти: Кимё ва кимёвий технологиялар: Илмий-техникавий журнал. 2019. №4, 63-68 бетлар.

2. Н.А.Парпиев, А.Г.Муфтахов, Ҳ.Р.Раҳимов "Анорганик кимё" Олий ўқув юртларининг кимё ихтисослиги бўйича таълим олувчи талабалари учун дарслик- Т: "Ўзбекистон" 2003, 504 б

Abror Kabulov , PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Dean of Economy and Business Faculty of Plekhanov Russian University of Economics in Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Feruza Sidikova, Senior Lecturer, Dean of Digital Economy and Finance Faculty of Plekhanov Russian University of Economics in Tashkent,

Uzbekistan

ROLE OF THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

A. Kabulov, F. Sidikova

Abstract: Quality of education is acquiring primary importance as it is a central problem of education system throughout the world today. Growing