

When using cholesterol as a component of some diagnostic kits, the absence of phospholipid impurities in the preparation plays an important role. In the proposed method, the purity of the cholesterol obtained is achieved by treating cholesterol with aluminum oxide, which irreversibly sorb all anionic impurities.

Bull brains were ground in a blender in the presence of ethanol in a ratio of 1: 2.5 and filtered. The resulting pasty mass was distributed in a thin layer on a plastic film and dried for several days. The dry product was pulverized and repeatedly (4-5 times) was extracted with acetone. The collected and combined extracts were evaporated to 500 ml and stored in a cold place. The precipitate formed was filtered off, suspended in a 5% solution of sodium hydroxide in alcohol and refluxed. The resulting precipitate was washed with 80% alcohol and dissolved in 2-3 volumes of acetone.

The resulting mixture was applied onto an alumina column, eluting with acetone, periodically checking the effluent for the presence of cholesterol by thin layer chromatography (TLC).

Fractions containing cholesterol were combined and evaporated. The solution was stored in a refrigerator at – 40°C to form a precipitate containing cholesterol, the next day it was filtered off and dried in air. The resulting product was checked by TLC in the presence of a standard sample in the hexane-ethyl acetate system (3:1). Melting point - 148°C.

It is determined that the improvement of the extraction technology preserves the qualitative characteristics of the obtained material, which can be used as a component for the production of dosage forms and diagnostic tools.

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**THE NECESSITY OF SYSTEMATIZATION OF NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS ON
THE PREVENTION OF CRIME**

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Abstract: the article substantiates the need to systematize normative documents on the prevention of offenses, based on the results of the analysis of scientific views of legal scientists, the practice of prevention of offenses and normative documents. Scientific conclusions and proposals for improving national legislation aimed at developing scientific and theoretical approaches to these issues have been developed. Scientific conclusions were made about

the importance of systematization (codification) of normative legal acts on the prevention of offenses.

Keywords: crime prevention (warning), early prevention of offences, prevention of offences, special prevention of offences, individual diagnostics, systematization, codification.

The development trend observed in the legislative system in recent years, in the legal sphere as a whole, requires the restructuring of previously known social relations in the light of modern realities. At the same time, it is necessary to regulate social relations by social norms, which were ignored by the legislature, as well as relations that arose as a result of the formation of globalization processes. This indicates the need to streamline existing and adopted legislation in order to improve the effectiveness of legislation. This streamlining of legislation is carried out by direct systematization. And thanks to this, you can create a system that ensures the integrity of regulatory documents and improves the quality of legislation.

Systematization of legislation does not mean the technical development of a unified system of laws, such an approach, according to A.S. Pigolkin, leads to an error because "the system of legal documents is not a simple mechanical conglomerate (set) of legal documents, but consists of interconnected and interdependent parts and represents a single regulatory mechanism" [3].

Systematization as a universal tool helps to determine the necessary legal provisions, which, in turn, helps to identify and eliminate inconsistencies, contradictions and deficiencies in the legal framework between the rules of law [1; 2].

According to D.I.Safarov, "in any legal system, when legislation reaches a certain point of development, and the number of laws and other regulatory legal acts increases significantly, they must be systematized" [5].

Indeed, crime prevention legislation has also reached a similar stage of development. The time has come to summarize and streamline regulatory documents in this area. Of course, opportunities for systematization in improving existing legislation, as well as all existing areas of law, can be used to further simplify crime prevention legislation and strengthen its practical aspects.

It should be noted that the systematization of crime prevention legislation requires an inextricable link between legislation in this area and their norms.

In law-making practice, systematization of legislation is usually carried out through forms of unification, incorporation, consolidation and codification.

In this regard, N.K. Skripnikov notes that in the legislative process, “incorporation” and “consolidation”, which are often considered relatively convenient and simple forms of systematization, are rejected [6]. A striking example of this is the adoption of the Law on the Approval of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 25, 2019, which combined 26 provisions of the law governing electoral relations into a single system and turned them into a single code.

In addition, in addition to systematization, the concept of “classification of legislation” is widely used in our national legislation, however, “classification of legislation”, according to D.I.Safarov, appears as a form of systematization, and sometimes it can be equated with incorporation. To date, state authorities have adopted about 10 laws and more than 10 by-laws governing relations in the field of crime prevention, the adoption of which coincides with various periods of reform in the field of crime prevention. Some of the norms in some of them are outdated, and some are mutually incompatible, most of the rules are repeated, and in some there are gaps in the legislation. This adversely affects the effectiveness of activities, causes problems and deficiencies in the application and application of the provisions of this law. As a result, there is a need to systematize crime prevention legislation.

Several forms of systematization have been cited in the scientific **References:** [4]. In particular, D.Kh.Safarov identifies accounting, incorporation, consolidation and codification as four forms of systematization of legislation [5].

Under the form of accounting refers to activities related to the accounting of regulatory legal acts adopted by state bodies with certain powers or committed in the company with amendments and additions [5]. Incorporation is a method of collecting existing laws or organizing legal acts into a complex in chronological, alphabetical or special order (for example, in the field of law), which has both formal and informal forms [8]. Consolidation provides for the integration of several regulatory legal acts regulating social relations related to one sphere into a single regulatory legal act without significant changes in their content [1].

Codification is a process that leads to the unity of regulatory legal acts through their processing, during which the obsolete part of legal norms is deleted, part of regulatory legal acts is divided and linked into chapters, and codified acts form their own specialized semantic structure [8].

Some of these forms of systematization are used in the systematization of regulatory acts on crime prevention. For example, at present, electronic legal information retrieval systems, such as Norma, Pravo, Lex.uz, Yurida, monitor crime prevention regulatory documents. In order to create favorable conditions for studying and applying in practice, the Academy of

the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs is preparing and publishing collections of regulatory legal acts on the prevention of offenses. In accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 12, 2017 No. 151 "On approval of the Instructions on the organization of activities of the units for the prevention of offenses of the internal affairs bodies" are combined as a single regulatory act without a significant change in the content of 5 departmental regulatory legal acts on crime prevention.

At the same time, the gradual development of legislation on crime prevention over the past period, the adoption of regulations in this area corresponds to different periods of reforms in the field of crime prevention, some norms are outdated in content, and some of them are contradictory, many norms are duplicate, in some, legal gaps are observed, which leads to problems and deficiencies in the application and use of the provisions of this law, negatively affects the effectiveness of activities. This indicates the need for codification of regulatory documents on crime prevention.

The need for codification of crime prevention legislation is expressed in the presence of the following factors:

firstly, there is a requirement for mutual coordination of procedures established by various laws on the prevention of offenses;

secondly, it is necessary to limit the regulation of certain issues of crime prevention to various legislative acts, to ensure their integration into a single regulatory document;

thirdly, the lack of full implementation in practice of certain preventive procedures established by legislative acts;

fourthly, the issues of coordination of crime prevention are regulated by various regulatory documents, and the existing procedures are duplicated in them;

fifthly, observation of repetitions (taftalogy) in the competence of interdepartmental commissions;

sixth, the presence of legal gaps and contradictions in the Law "On the prevention of offenses".

From the content of the above factors it is clear that, based on the essence of the forms of systematization, there is a need for a codification form of systematization in the systematization of regulatory legal acts on the prevention of offenses.

In conclusion, we can say that the systematization of normative legal acts on crime prevention, including codification, is one of the normative acts in this area, *firstly*, to ensure interconnectedness and integrity; *secondly*, to identify and eliminate existing contradictions, gaps and inconsistencies between legal norms; *thirdly*, to increase the efficiency of practical application; *fourthly*, to identify and abandon procedures that are outdated

in some respects; fifthly, it serves to create a unified legal framework governing the prevention of offenses, which is carried out in a systematic, multi-level, logical and organic sequence with a specific goal as an independent area of activity.

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DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article describes the current problems of digitalization of education, considers the possibilities of digital technologies in the educational process. The characteristics of the digital educational environment are given.

Keywords: digitalization, digital technologies, virtual reality, artificial intelligence, web-quest technologies, blockchain technology, mobile learning, digital literacy.