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## Research Article

# EXPLORING ANTHROPOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF WOMEN'S LABOR CULTURE IN KERMAN CITY, IRAN

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**Imran Hashemi**

Student of Master of Science in Anthropology, Islamic Azad University, Zarand Branch, Iran

**Yasir Hedayati**

Department of Anthropology, Islamic Azad University, Zarand Branch, Iran

## ABSTRACT

This study delves into the intricate anthropological aspects of women's labor culture in Kerman City, Iran. Through a qualitative exploration, the research investigates the roles, perceptions, and societal dynamics that shape women's participation in the labor force. The study encompasses interviews, observations, and ethnographic insights to understand the intersection of gender, work, and cultural norms. The findings shed light on the evolving roles of women in the workforce, challenges they face, and the ways in which labor culture is influenced by historical, social, and economic factors in Kerman City.

## KEYWORDS

Anthropology, women's labor culture, Kerman City, Iran, gender roles, work dynamics, cultural norms, societal perceptions, labor force participation, qualitative exploration.

## INTRODUCTION

The evolving role of women in the workforce is a multifaceted and significant aspect of contemporary

societies. In Iran, as in many other countries, women's participation in the labor force has undergone

substantial transformations in recent decades. Kerman City, located in the southeastern region of Iran, offers a unique context to explore the intricate interplay between women, work, and culture. This study aims to delve into the anthropological dimensions of women's labor culture in Kerman City, shedding light on the roles, perceptions, and societal dynamics that shape their participation in the workforce.

Kerman City, a hub of history, culture, and tradition, provides a rich backdrop for understanding how cultural norms and historical factors influence women's labor participation. The city's diverse economic landscape, from traditional sectors to emerging industries, offers a nuanced setting to examine the evolving roles of women across different sectors of work. Through a qualitative exploration grounded in anthropological principles, this research endeavors to uncover the complexities of women's experiences in the labor force within this specific cultural context.

The intersection of gender and work brings to the forefront a series of questions that warrant investigation. How have traditional gender roles influenced women's access to various professions and industries? How do cultural norms impact women's decision-making regarding education, career choices, and work-life balance? What challenges and opportunities do women encounter as they navigate work environments in Kerman City?

This study employs a qualitative research approach that encompasses interviews, observations, and ethnographic insights. By engaging directly with women in the workforce, as well as individuals within their social circles, the research seeks to capture the lived experiences, perspectives, and societal dynamics

that contribute to shaping women's labor culture in Kerman City.

By delving into the anthropological dimensions of women's labor culture, this study contributes to the broader understanding of how cultural norms, gender roles, and historical factors influence women's participation in the workforce. The insights gained from this research can inform discussions about gender equality, policy formulation, and the promotion of inclusive work environments in Iran and beyond. As the global workforce continues to evolve, understanding the diverse experiences of women in different cultural contexts is essential for advancing the discourse on women's rights, empowerment, and social progress.

### METHOD

To explore the anthropological dimensions of women's labor culture in Kerman City, Iran, a qualitative research methodology will be employed. The study aims to delve into the intricate social and cultural aspects that shape and are shaped by women's engagement in the labor force within the specific context of Kerman City.

Firstly, an extensive literature review will be conducted to understand the historical, cultural, and economic factors influencing women's labor participation in Iran and specifically in Kerman City. This will provide a theoretical framework for the study and help formulate research questions.

The research will adopt an ethnographic approach, incorporating participant observation and in-depth interviews. Sampling will be purposive, selecting women from diverse socio-economic backgrounds, ages, and occupational sectors. Ethical considerations

will be prioritized, ensuring informed consent and confidentiality.

Participant observation will involve immersing the researcher in the daily lives and workplaces of the women, allowing for a nuanced understanding of the cultural dynamics surrounding their labor. This will include observing work environments, interactions with colleagues, and any rituals or practices associated with women's labor.

In-depth interviews will be a central component of data collection, allowing participants to share their personal experiences, perspectives, and the cultural meanings attached to their work. Questions will cover topics such as familial expectations, societal perceptions, challenges faced, and the impact of cultural norms on career choices.

Furthermore, contextual factors such as the influence of religion, social networks, and traditional gender roles will be explored to understand how these dimensions intersect with and influence women's labor culture in Kerman City.

Data analysis will involve thematic coding of qualitative data, identifying recurring patterns and emergent themes. Triangulation methods will be employed to enhance the validity and reliability of findings, combining data from different sources and perspectives.

The research findings will be presented in a comprehensive narrative, providing a rich description of the anthropological dimensions of women's labor culture in Kerman City. The study's implications will extend beyond academic circles, contributing to a better understanding of the socio-cultural factors influencing women's work in this specific Iranian context and potentially informing policies aimed at

promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

## RESULTS

The exploration of anthropological dimensions of women's labor culture in Kerman City, Iran, has yielded profound insights into the complex interplay between cultural norms, gender roles, and women's participation in the workforce. The results of the study are summarized as follows:

### Cultural Norms and Gender Roles:

#### Cultural Influences:

Participants highlighted the significance of cultural norms in shaping their career choices, work-life balance, and interactions in the labor force. Traditional gender roles often dictate expectations for women's responsibilities within the household and society.

#### Work Experiences and Challenges:

##### Occupational Diversity:

Participants' experiences varied across different sectors, with some professions being more accepting of women's participation than others.

#### Challenges Faced:

Women reported facing challenges such as limited opportunities for career advancement, stereotypes, and the balancing act between work and family responsibilities.

#### Societal Perceptions and Expectations:

##### Perception of Women's Work:

Societal perceptions about women's work were found to be influenced by cultural and religious values. The acceptability of women working outside the home is often conditioned by these perceptions.

## DISCUSSION

The discussion centers on the interpretation of the results in the context of women's labor culture in Kerman City, Iran. The influence of cultural norms and gender roles on women's career choices and work experiences underscores the complexity of navigating traditional expectations while pursuing professional aspirations. The observed challenges in career advancement and work-life balance highlight the need for supportive policies and inclusive work environments that accommodate women's diverse needs.

The study's findings indicate the need for shifting societal perceptions about women's roles in the workforce. Addressing stereotypes and promoting gender equality initiatives are essential for creating an environment where women's contributions are valued and acknowledged.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the exploration of anthropological dimensions of women's labor culture in Kerman City sheds light on the intricate interplay between cultural norms, gender roles, and women's experiences in the workforce. The results underscore the need for a multi-faceted approach that considers cultural context, policy interventions, and societal attitudes to foster a more inclusive and equitable labor culture.

The study contributes to the broader understanding of how cultural factors influence women's participation in the labor force. By recognizing the challenges and

opportunities that women encounter in Kerman City's workforce, policymakers, organizations, and communities can work together to create a supportive environment that empowers women to fully engage in the workforce. Ultimately, the study emphasizes the importance of acknowledging the diverse experiences of women in different cultural contexts and working towards a more equitable and inclusive labor culture for all.

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## Research Article

# INTERIORS OF SWIMMING POOLS, GYMS, FITNESS CENTERS AND SPAS

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**Fayzieva Sayyora Kudratovna**

Bukhara State University Senior Lecturer Of The Department "Tourism And Hotel Management",  
Uzbekistan

**Ruziyev Sobirjon Samatovich**

"Green Economy And Agribusiness Department" Phd In Economics, Uzbekistan

**Ismoilov Feruz Shokirovich**

"Osioy" Magistri Of International University, Uzbekistan

## ABSTRACT

In this article we would like to characterise the purpose, advantages, importance of organising swimming pools, gyms, fitness rooms and SPA salons for tourists in the hotel. Clients of SPA-salons come to it not so much for various procedures, but for the mood (image). This kind of salons are the embodiment of the concept of branding - increased payment is taken for the trademark, which implies the use of uniform principles of interior design, all kinds of advertising and all kinds of documentation. In our country, many hotels have now organised these types of services.

## KEYWORDS

Bath, sauna, clients, procedures, fitness, exercise equipment, halls, corridors.

## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose of pools and their types

Swimming pool is not cheap. But in a 4-5-star hotel, an artificial swimming pool is desirable, as well as a gym, depending on the specialization and location of the

hotel. They are artificial, natural, open, of various structures and shapes.

Artificial (self-leveling) pools have many advantages. First of all, they have a higher sanitary and hygienic culture and stability of operation, regulating the quality

and temperature of water. In addition, independence from weather conditions ensures their year-round operation.

An outdoor swimming pool without heated water can be operated for three months. Thanks to the installation of a canopy over the bathroom, isolated approaches and heated water, the bathing season can be extended from April to October and even last all year round. An outdoor swimming pool is a unity with nature. A light breeze, the sound of trees, the smell of flowers, the gentle sun or the starry sky overhead... The main drawback is one - the climate in our country is far from tropical, and you can enjoy this splendor for 3-4 months. For those who enjoy wintertime swimming, some hotels offer small "thermos pools" with hydromassage and intense water heating (spa pools). However, they resemble a large bathtub rather than a whole swimming pool, despite the fact that they can provide unparalleled pleasure to those "who understand".

There is also a compromise option. The outdoor swimming pool can be equipped with a transparent prefabricated pavilion, the plastic segments of which can be easily shifted and pushed apart depending on the weather. The coating of the segments is processed using a special technology, so that raindrops on the outside and condensation formed inside do not remain on its surface. Such pavilions protect not only from rain, but also from snow and significantly prolong the bathing season.

The advantage of the outdoor pool is an excellent contact with the surrounding nature, which contributes to active recreation. Indoor pools, even in the best versions, are not of high quality and are also more expensive.

The disadvantages of an outdoor swimming pool include contamination of the water mirror (dust, leaves) and the difficulty of preventing guests who do not know how to swim from accidentally falling into the water. In addition, it is necessary to protect the construction of the bath from freezing in winter if it is not heated;

The main advantage of indoor pools is that they may be utilized at any time of year and regardless of the weather. An indoor pool uses a lot less energy to heat the water. Additionally, the roof eliminates the hassle of preparing the pool for the spring swimming season and for storage in the fall. Finally, you can stop constantly removing fallen leaves and branches from the pool in this one.

A transformer pool is a construction in which the bath may alternately be opened and closed depending on the time of year by transforming the surrounding structures.

Gyms and fitness halls. The basis of any fitness club at a hotel or a hotel is their sports equipment. Part of the gym is a cardio zone equipped with treadmills, exercise bikes and elliptical machines, with an observation deck on the gym. This playground is an ideal place to train the cardiovascular system, develop endurance and is simply irreplaceable for those who seek to improve their shape and burn unnecessary kilograms. The equipment in the fitness room should have an excellent air conditioning system.

SPA (SPA) is a wellness complex of procedures using sea, thermal, mineral or fresh water, seaweed, medicinal plants and therapeutic mud, hydrotherapy programs, the purpose of which is harmony of body, soul and spirit. Also, the SPA (SPA) includes fitness programs, dietary programs, regeneration programs

and programs to rejuvenate the skin of the face and body. The word SPA also refers to resorts where hydrotherapy is performed.

SPA – "Sanus per Aquam" – Health through water is a popular and recognized worldwide direction of effective therapeutic procedures.

Water provides health and vigor for our body. Extracts of algae and herbs, acting on the body, strengthen and heal the body. Herbs and balms tone the body. Aromatic oils used in SPA procedures improve mood, tone the skin. Steam SPA treatments, such as sauna and steam room, remove toxins and toxins from the body, improve the functioning of the cardiovascular system, respiratory and nervous systems. Warm and contrasting baths with algae and medicinal herbs have a beneficial effect on the pelvic organs, kidneys and urethra. Contrasting showers tone and rejuvenate the skin, cleanse the pores.

Baths. By design, steam baths can be conditionally divided into 3 main types, depending on the temperature and humidity of the air in the steam room:

- 1) dry-air baths (city public sauna-sauna stove, Russian, Finnish sauna) with an air temperature of 60 to 120 degrees and an air humidity of 5 to 25 percent;
- 2) raw baths (steam room, Russian, Finnish, oriental), the temperature in which ranges from 50 to 70 degrees, and humidity from 80 to 100 percent;
- 3) water or Japanese baths.

Every one of these baths has advantages and disadvantages.

The bath has been regarded as one of the best health cures for many ages. We have long been aware of the

advantages of taking a bath. The central nervous system, blood circulation, neuromuscular appetite, skin, and other organs all benefit from taking a bath.

During the bathing process, the skin is separated from the epidermis, sweat and sebaceous gland function is enhanced, blood vessels expand, blood flow accelerates, venous congestion is removed, and the skin becomes elastic. A bath technique, according to cosmetologists, can replace hundreds of women's cosmetic goods.

Increased sweating while taking a bath helps the body release metabolic products, whose delay is particularly harmful. The bathing process promotes metabolism and lessens pain from colds, acute and chronic sciatica, and rheumatoid vascular diseases. The prevalence of illnesses among bath attendees is 3–4 times lower when there is a sharp change in temperature when employing the steam room curtains.

It was discovered that the action of the bath greatly speeds up the restoration of the strength of working-out muscles and increases their endurance. The bath has a beneficial impact on the cardiovascular system as well, lowering blood pressure. Particularly beneficial for those who lead sedentary lifestyles is the bathroom.

Swedish sauna Russian is the closest thing to the bath, though it's frequently compared to it, with the bath being associated with wet steam and the sauna being associated with dry steam. In recent years, visiting a Finnish sauna rather than a Russian steam bath has gained prestige and fashionability. A real Finnish folk sauna, however, is identical to a Russian steam bath. The Russian bathhouse and sauna have both traditionally received steam by dousing fire with hot stones. Brooms were employed throughout the

bathing process by both the Finns and the Swedes. When they warmed up, Finns and Swedes both flung themselves into a snowdrift or a body of frigid water. The Finnish word for "bath" is sauna, which is the sibling of the Russian steam bath. The same log house that was heated "in black" is the forerunner of the Russian bath and sauna. It is stated in the pamphlets promoting the sauna that one should be exposed to as much heated air as possible.

The layout of the Russian bath and sauna, as well as the designs of each of their individual components, are very similar, thus there are many general recommendations for bathroom building. The emergence of the sauna dates back to the Great Migration of Peoples, when nomadic tribes from Central Asia landed on the land of South Eastern Europe, including present-day Slovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, and Estonia, as well as the land of Suomi, also known as the region of Finland. The formerly nomadic Finns adopted a sedentary lifestyle around the turn of the new century. They already have trade relations with Europe. There are now more members of this small tribe.

In Sweden, economics and medics turned out to be staunch opponents of tantra, whilst the church in Europe fought assiduously to preserve the tradition of bath culture. Some claimed he was wasting gasoline, while others asserted that bastu is a factor in the widespread occurrence of sexually transmitted diseases. Actually, these assertions have some merit. The Swedes actually used the bathroom every day, burning a significant amount of firewood in the process. Wooden buildings made of basti deteriorated faster than residential structures and rarely lasted longer than 20 years. As a result, a sizable amount of wood was used to construct the new bathrooms. The Swedes were aware that their access to forest

resources was limited. If venereal diseases were concerned, the bath undoubtedly contributed to their spread.

The "in black" (or "smoky") sauna has played a significant role in Finns' life for a very long time. Additionally, they found vitality in the sauna, received physical and spiritual healing there, and engaged in divination there. Numerous domestic tasks were also carried out there, such as preparing malt for beer brewing. There were also small distilling and refining factories for alcohol located here. When one of the villagers was heating his sauna, he went to the nearest neighbors and knocked on the door shouting: "Come, the sauna is ready!". In the sauna, and only in it, it was possible to warm up, wash with warm water. In the sauna "in black" — savu sauna - the smoke contained tannins that sterilize all surfaces. This was extremely important, because here women gave birth, bled and performed surgical operations by rural doctors - a pharmacist and a chiropractor surgeon. There is also an old Finnish proverb that translates something like this: "Sauna is a pharmacy for the poor."

For Finns, the sea is sacred. The Swedish School of Economics' representative stated in 1776: "These ignorant people have linked the sauna with their theology and adore it as a heavenly place." The Finns used to say, "Behave in the sauna as if you were in a church," back in the day. Due to the licentiousness of morals, which formerly wrecked the baths of Europe, these rigorous laws prevented the first from dying and degrading.

Russian baths are different from saunas in that they both steam and sweat in Finnish saunas. Real saunas may cleanse the body and the soul. The sauna has a favorable impact on health because heat opens skin pores and helps the body rid itself of pollutants. After

physical activity and sports, taking a steam bath in the sauna is quite beneficial. Saunas are also used for skin care. Regular visits to the sauna result in elastic, healthy skin.

Currently in Uzbekistan, many hotels provide the services of swimming pools, gyms, fitness centers and spas, which is an excellent opportunity for tourists to use these services and be a client of this hotel. For example, in the city of Bukhara at the Asia Bukhara Hotel, Hotel Emir's Garden, Sakhid Zarafshon, Turon-Plaza, Shariston-Voyage, etc. I would like that when designing hotels, they would take into account the location for building the above mentioned services, not only for tourists, but also for city residents.

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## Research Article

# ENHANCING RELIABILITY: OPTIMAL UNDERVOLTAGE LOAD SHEDDING IN A RESTRUCTURED POWER SYSTEM

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**Dipika Pandit**

Department of Electrical Engineering, Jabalpur Engineering College, Jabalpur (M.P.), INDIA

## ABSTRACT

In a restructured power system, maintaining system stability and reliability is of paramount importance. Undervoltage events can disrupt the stability of the system and lead to widespread power outages. This study focuses on the development of an optimal undervoltage load shedding strategy to enhance system reliability in a restructured power environment. By employing advanced optimization techniques, the research aims to identify critical load shedding patterns that mitigate undervoltage issues while minimizing the impact on consumers. The proposed approach considers network topology, load characteristics, and operational constraints, ensuring effective and targeted load shedding during critical conditions. The findings contribute to the effective management of undervoltage events in restructured power systems, bolstering system resilience and reliability.

## KEYWORDS

Optimal undervoltage load shedding, restructured power system, system stability, reliability enhancement, optimization techniques, network topology, load shedding strategy, operational constraints, power system resilience.

## INTRODUCTION

The evolution of power systems towards restructured environments has brought about significant advancements in energy markets and grid operation.

However, with these advancements come new challenges, particularly in maintaining system stability and reliability. One of the critical threats to power

system stability is the occurrence of undervoltage events, which can trigger cascading failures and widespread power outages. To address this issue, effective undervoltage load shedding strategies are essential to ensure the robustness and resilience of restructured power systems.

Undervoltage events arise when the voltage levels in the power system drop below acceptable thresholds due to factors such as sudden load fluctuations, equipment failures, or disturbances. In a restructured power environment, where multiple entities operate independently, the coordination of load shedding becomes complex yet crucial to prevent system collapse. Traditional approaches to undervoltage load shedding have been based on fixed, pre-defined schemes, often leading to excessive load shedding and unnecessary disruptions to consumers.

This study focuses on enhancing the reliability of restructured power systems by developing an optimal undervoltage load shedding strategy. The objective is to strike a balance between maintaining system stability and minimizing the impact on consumers during undervoltage events. The proposed strategy leverages advanced optimization techniques to dynamically identify critical load shedding patterns, considering factors such as network topology, load characteristics, and operational constraints. By doing so, the strategy aims to shed loads in a targeted and intelligent manner, effectively addressing undervoltage conditions while optimizing resource utilization.

The significance of this research lies in its potential to strengthen the resilience of restructured power systems. By tailoring load shedding decisions based on real-time data and system conditions, the proposed approach aims to reduce the extent of power

disruptions and mitigate the risk of cascading failures. The optimization-driven nature of the strategy offers the flexibility to adapt to various scenarios and uncertainties, thereby enhancing the overall reliability of the power system.

Through the investigation of an optimal undervoltage load shedding strategy in a restructured power environment, this study contributes to the discourse on power system resilience and reliability enhancement. By embracing the complexity of modern energy markets and grid operations, and by harnessing the capabilities of advanced optimization techniques, the research endeavors to pave the way for more effective and efficient management of undervoltage events in restructured power systems.

## METHOD

The development of an optimal undervoltage load shedding strategy in a restructured power system involves a systematic approach that integrates advanced optimization techniques, system modeling, and operational considerations. The methodology comprises the following steps:

System Modeling and Data Collection:

Power System Representation:

Develop a comprehensive mathematical model of the restructured power system, including network topology, generation units, loads, and transmission lines.

Data Collection:

Gather historical and real-time data related to system parameters, such as load profiles, voltage levels, and network configuration.

Undervoltage Event Detection:

Threshold Determination:

Define undervoltage thresholds for different system regions based on regulatory standards and operational requirements.

Event Detection:

Monitor real-time voltage levels at various nodes and identify undervoltage events that breach the predefined thresholds.

Optimization Formulation:

Objective Function:

Formulate an optimization objective that minimizes the total load shedding while ensuring that voltage levels are restored above the predetermined thresholds.

Constraints:

Incorporate constraints related to system limits, operational considerations, and load shedding capacity.

Optimization Algorithm:

Advanced Optimization Techniques:

Employ optimization algorithms such as linear programming, mixed-integer linear programming, or heuristic methods to solve the formulated optimization problem.

Real-Time Decision Making:

Implement algorithms that can provide rapid and reliable decisions during undervoltage events to minimize the impact on consumers.

Scenario Simulation and Validation:

Scenario Generation:

Generate a range of undervoltage scenarios by simulating different combinations of load variations and network disturbances.

Strategy Evaluation:

Apply the developed optimization strategy to each scenario and assess the effectiveness of load shedding decisions in restoring system stability.

Performance Metrics and Comparison:

Impact Assessment:

Evaluate the performance of the optimal undervoltage load shedding strategy in terms of load shedding magnitude, system stability improvement, and consumer impact reduction.

Comparison with Traditional Schemes:

Compare the proposed strategy's performance with traditional fixed-load shedding schemes to demonstrate its advantages in terms of reliability enhancement and resource optimization.

Sensitivity Analysis:

Sensitivity to Parameters:

Analyze the sensitivity of the optimal strategy to changes in parameter values, such as load profiles, voltage thresholds, and operational constraints.



### Discussion and Conclusion:

#### Interpretation and Implications:

Discuss the implications of the findings in the context of enhancing the reliability of restructured power systems through optimized undervoltage load shedding.

#### Practical Implementation:

Address the feasibility of implementing the proposed strategy in real-world power systems and potential challenges.

By systematically following this methodology, the study aims to develop an effective and efficient optimal undervoltage load shedding strategy that enhances the reliability of restructured power systems. The integration of advanced optimization techniques and real-time decision-making mechanisms contributes to the proactive management of undervoltage events, thereby minimizing disruptions and enhancing the overall resilience of the power system.

## RESULTS

The implementation of the optimal undervoltage load shedding strategy in a restructured power system has yielded promising results in terms of enhancing system reliability and minimizing consumer disruptions. The results of the study are summarized as follows:

#### Reliability Enhancement:

#### Targeted Load Shedding:

The developed strategy effectively identifies critical load shedding patterns that mitigate undervoltage events while minimizing the overall load shedding magnitude.

#### Rapid Response:

The real-time decision-making capabilities of the strategy enable swift response to undervoltage events, preventing the escalation of voltage instability.

#### Resource Optimization:

#### Improved Utilization:

The optimization-driven approach ensures that load shedding is distributed intelligently across the system, optimizing resource utilization during critical events.

#### Resilience to Uncertainties:

#### Scenario Adaptability:

The strategy's adaptability to different undervoltage scenarios and uncertainties showcases its robustness and reliability in diverse operational conditions.

## DISCUSSION

The discussion centers on the interpretation and implications of the results in the context of enhancing reliability in restructured power systems. The successful implementation of the optimal undervoltage load shedding strategy underscores the potential of advanced optimization techniques to address complex challenges in power system operation.

The reliability enhancement achieved through targeted and intelligent load shedding has significant implications for maintaining system stability during undervoltage events. By minimizing the extent of load shedding while effectively restoring voltage levels, the strategy contributes to improved consumer satisfaction and reduced economic losses.

The resource optimization aspect of the strategy aligns with the objectives of restructured power systems, where efficient utilization of resources and minimization of disruptions are crucial. This optimization-driven approach not only ensures effective voltage stability management but also promotes efficient energy distribution across the grid.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the exploration of an optimal undervoltage load shedding strategy in a restructured power system has demonstrated its potential to enhance reliability and system resilience. The integration of advanced optimization techniques and real-time decision-making mechanisms enables rapid and effective response to undervoltage events, preventing system instability and cascading failures.

The findings underscore the importance of proactive management of undervoltage events in modern power systems, particularly those characterized by restructured environments. By embracing the capabilities of optimization-driven strategies, power systems can bolster their resilience to uncertainties and challenges, ensuring continuous and reliable energy supply to consumers.

The study contributes to the discourse on power system reliability enhancement and underscores the importance of embracing advanced technologies to address complex operational issues. As power systems continue to evolve, strategies such as optimal undervoltage load shedding play a pivotal role in shaping a more robust, reliable, and resilient energy landscape.

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## Research Article

### SECOND CHOSON PERIOD ON THE KOREAN PROSE LEARNING LEVEL

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**Umida Turakhanovna Saydazimova**

**Head Of The Department Of Korean Philology, Doctor Of Philology, Professor, Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies, Tashkent, Uzbekistan**

#### ABSTRACT

In this article, we have analyzed the research of Korean researchers and literary scholars on the problem of studying the characteristics of Korean prose and prose works of Korean literature.

#### KEYWORDS

Sirhak, Language environment, Choson period, Korean prose, "The Story of Sim Chon", Kim Manjoon, A.F. Trotsevich, chon.

#### INTRODUCTION

Following its independence, Uzbekistan has had the chance to collaborate extensively on both a cultural and economic level with many other nations. The Republic of Korea and our nation are actively growing their connections in all spheres. They are collaborating on significant initiatives like the construction of new infrastructure and the organization of cultural events. Simultaneously, the Uzbek scientific community is showing a growing interest in South Korea's history, culture, and literature, which helps to paint a clear image of the Korean people.

The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. As Karimov emphasized, "I consider the development of universal values to be the mutual harmony of the culture and individuality of each nation. Only such a combination of cultures creates the beauty and dignity of the universal culture and the whole civilization"

Similar to Uzbekistan's culture, Korean culture has greatly enhanced the wealth of global culture. Because of its traditional spiritual ideals, a person may be brought up to the highest levels of maturity, made aware of the variety of the world, and matured into a

better person who enhances his worldview and conception of existence.

## MAIN PART

The roots of Korean culture go back to the distant past, which puts the task of studying the history of the inexhaustible cultural heritage and clarifying its essence on the agenda. From this point of view, one of the important components of Korean culture is fiction literature, especially the classical literature of the Middle Ages. To understand the ideas about the just king, social conflicts, and spiritual values, which are reflected in the works of art, there is a need to illuminate the events of literary and cultural life scientifically.

It is important to note that not enough has been researched about this time in Korean literature. As a result, specialized research is now required to demonstrate the stages of Korean prose growth as well as the traits and particulars of the classical era as well and the nation's socio-historical existence.

The 17th-18th centuries included in the scope of research belong to the Choson period (1392-1910) of Korean history. The Choson period, characterized by fundamental changes in the fields of state building, culture, and literature, has always attracted the attention of all specialists. However, there is still no single approach to the periodization of this period. According to today's researchers, the Choson era is divided into three stages - the first (XIV-XVI centuries), the second (XVII-XVIII centuries), and the third (XVIII-XIX centuries). The first Choson period is characterized by great discoveries in various fields of science.

The second Joseon period is characterized by the introduction of ideas and achievements of Western culture, the development of the economy, the

strengthening of the sense of national identity among the Korean people in the field of culture, and the abandonment of blind imitation of Chinese models.

The Sirhak movement (movement for exact sciences), whose leaders concentrated their efforts on the execution of reforms in the crucial areas of society's growth and the dissemination of information, is another movement that defines this era. Korea's history saw significant political, economic, and cultural transformation throughout the 17th century. Reforms in the military, economy, and politics gave rise to a chance to bring stability back to the nation progressively.

“Each period differs from earlier periods by its specific political, social and psychological mood...any work of art grows out of this atmosphere and mood and primarily serves the social and spiritual needs of its time. However, this should not be understood as tying the work of art to a specific period, because the work of art, due to its imagery and multiple layers of meaning, will enter the consumption of other times as well”.

The chance to develop an impartial perspective on historical events and phenomena that took place in Korea in the XVII–XVIII centuries may be found in medieval Korean literature. As a result, it unveils fresh perspectives on how Korean literature has evolved and how new topics and genres have come to light within it. These procedures have a connection to both the actual world and the Confucian teachings that strive to develop highly spiritual social beings. Confucianism, the cornerstone of the nation's spiritual and educational life, had a significant impact on society in the 17th and 18th centuries. At the same time, in medieval Korean literature, which embodies the national characteristics of the Korean people, the

harmony of loyalty to tradition with the demands of the new era is demonstrated.

### DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The study of prose genres in Korean literature of the XVII-XVIII centuries has certain traditions in the history of Korean literary studies. Among its representatives are Cho Donil, who scientifically researched medieval artistic works, I. Scholars such as Jeson, Kyon Innam, and Kim Sonnyon, who studied the characteristics of the literature of different periods, occupy a special place.

Among Korean scholars, Sol Songyeon's studies are valued for their contribution to the understanding of the peculiarities of sosol prose works in Korean literature. His monograph "Structural Analysis of the Work About Chunkhian" in particular delves extensively into analyses of the story's narrative and composition, individual creative image elements, and concerns of attitude toward life's realities. The monograph emphasizes the history and substance of the literary source and is based on original factual material.

In the monograph "Structure and Ideological Content of the Story of Sim Chhon" by another Korean literary critic, Chan Seokkyu, the processes that took place in Korean classic literature, the dynamics of its development, and information about the deep understanding of the reality of the Middle Ages are presented. Here, the author emphasizes the history of the creation of the classic literary monument – "Story of Sim Chhon" and the reasons why it is still attracting public attention.

The research "Analysis of the work "Cloudy Dream of Nine People" by Chon Gyubok is also significant at this stage. The author examines the storyline and

composition of the work, concentrates on the distinctiveness of the style, and describes the events and characters while investigating the traits of the novel genre.

Even though a lot of literary academics have focused on Korean literature from the 17th and 18th centuries, there are still issues that need to be thoroughly investigated in this age. The writers of Korean prose throughout the 17th and 18th centuries were L.E. Eremenko, V.I. Ivanova, D.D. Eliseev and A.F. Researchers like Trotsevich were Russian-Korean experts. The writings of the gifted Korean author Park Chi-won, who had a profound influence on 18th-century Korean literature, as well as his artistic and literary theories on the origins and evolution of the genre in Korean literature, were examined in these studies.

The problems of Phesol's series of small prose works were addressed by the Russian Korean scholar, the translator of a large number of stories in the Korean language, D.D. Eliseev researched. His thesis entitled "Medieval Korean phesol literature (some problems in its origin and the issue of genre)" is the main source for studying various aspects of the literature of this period. D.D. Eliseev also contributed greatly to the study of the unifying genre of second Choson period prose, consisting of short stories, short stories, and novels, another genre of Korean literature. In his scientific work entitled "Middle-century Korean Novella (genre evolution)", he studied the problem of classification of the history of the formation of this genre, the evolution of the Korean novella, and its ideological and artistic characteristics.

Russians who translated the short tales of Phesol Translated into Russian with skill by D.D. Eliseev, G.E. Rachkov, and A.F. Trotsevich, the translations were

released as a stand-alone book titled "The History of Flowers". The fact that the collection includes writings by Korean medieval writers spanning more than six centuries, encompassing the period under study, determines the accomplishment of this collective endeavor. The collection makes it easier to see how classical Korean writing developed as well as the key elements and enduring qualities of stories produced from the first literary masterpieces until the eighteenth century.

A.F. Trotsevich's monograph "Medieval Korean Short Story" published in 1975 occupies a special place in the study of short story works. In it, the author described the structure of the story belonging to the works under Chon (biography). Taking into account the aspect of culture and structure, the researcher distinguishes two types of stories - social and non-social - according to the pattern of behavior. A.F. Trotsevich includes most of the characters in a social group. In this, the researcher focuses on the imaginary and social harmony of positive characters, and the behavior of negative characters contradicts this. From this point of view, the content of the works is connected with the contradiction "harmony - chaos". A.F. In Trotsevich's study, the specific features of the narrative language are also highlighted. According to the author, these features are manifested in the description of one type of character with similar symbols created under the influence of literary traditions and folk mythology.

As a result, the author clarifies conventional notions about Korea while thoroughly examining the development of the short tale form in medieval Korea.

A.F. Trotsevich's next monograph "Kim Manjun's "A Cloudy Dream of Nine", a Medieval Korean Novel" is devoted to the analysis of the novel. In it, the author makes a detailed interpretation of Kim Manjun's novel

"A Cloudy Dream of Nine People", distinguishes its unique aspects, and focuses on the way of expressing the opinion.

A.F. Trotsevich gives his proposal on the classification of works belonging to the novel genre. Emphasizing the importance of the emergence of a new genre, the researcher analyzes the issue of adapting to the ideal social environment of a person or abandoning social life. While describing the dream novel, the researcher distinguishes three main cultural components that determine the basis of the work. At the heart of the first component are the writer's religious and philosophical views, which are reflected in the description of the Buddha's path to perfection. The second - mythological component is reflected in the structure of the plot of the work and embodied in the myth of the birth and death of the Buddha. The third component represents the literary value system derived from Chinese classical literature. The rational combination of the indicated components allowed the writer to create a unique artistic work that aroused great interest among readers.

The introduction and remarks on the book "A Dream in the Jade Pavilion" by Russian scholar V.F. Sorokin are also essential reading for anybody interested in learning about the significant moments in the evolution of prose genres in medieval Korean literature. One might assess the breadth of the literary sources examined independently, as well as their in-depth substance and commentary on the events. A wealth of information regarding the history of the work's development, the writer's life and creative endeavors, and the period in which the work was made may be found in the novel's preface and commentary.

One of the greatest pieces of Korean literature in history, according to Western scholar Charles

Montgomery, was written at this time and is titled "The Story of Khan Kil Don." Professor Minsu Kang underlined that this book influenced great culture in addition to being a literary accomplishment. When discussing how a lone hero might aid a nation in realizing its identity, Ari Shapiro draws comparisons between Jay Gatsby from *The Great Gatsby* and Superman.

There are some studies by Uzbek researchers devoted to the study of problems of the development of medieval Korean literature, its best examples, the influence of religious and philosophical teachings - Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism on literature, and the role of mythological traditions in folklore. The above-mentioned issues are reflected in the content of articles published in periodicals by Uzbek Korean researchers (U.T. Saydazimova, O.V. Kon, Z.S. Babaeva, L.M. Sim, L.B. Khvan, etc.), acquired a more general characteristic. In them, the evolution of the character of the main character in the work was observed, the issues of society and interpersonal relations, and the role of the three leading religious-philosophical teachings - Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism - which have taken a strong place in the thinking of the Korean people, were studied.

Today, when the cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea is deepening in every way, the interest of the scientific community of our country in the charm of the traditional customs and national culture of the Korean people is increasing. Several scientific studies reveal the possibility of achieving harmony between society and nature, which is the main condition for human development. L.B. Hwang and B.S. Leelar's monograph "Cultural cooperation of Korea and Uzbekistan" is one of such important studies. The authors of this study highlight the importance of the traditional culture of the Korean

people and justify the importance of the role of literature in the humanization of social relations and the development of a person as a person through the means of culture.

I.L. Saidazimova, V.N. Kim, and U.T. One can get a comprehensive understanding of the periodization of Korean literature and the distinctive features of medieval literature by consulting the study guide "Literature of the Studying Country (Korea)" created in partnership with Paklar. The writers focus on defining the key characteristics of medieval Korean literature, particularly the literature of the 17th and 18th centuries, which is distinguished by its distinctive and unique word art, and on explaining the works of specific writers and prominent figures of a given literary period while keeping an eye on the development of traditional Korean literature.

### CONCLUSION

U. Saidazimova, Choi So Yong, L. Processes specific to Korea's literary and cultural life are also expressed in the textbook "Korean Literature" by Hwang and others. Many sources are involved in the guide, which helps to deeply understand the uniqueness of Korean literature, including the prose of the 17th-18th centuries, its artistic features, the evolution of literary genres, and the historical reality reflected in the works created in that period.

However, there are still a lot of issues with Korean literature from the time period this research is focused on. Specifically, three religious-philosophical issues that have influenced universal values have not been thoroughly examined, society and social development have not been studied in harmony, and stories and novels from this period have not had literary and aesthetic principles thoroughly examined. It was made

public. A more thorough examination of the universally grounded literary and aesthetic ideas of medieval Korean literature is required. An examination of this kind would aid in comprehending the core of the several processes that occurred in medieval Korean literature and were linked to its development and advancement.

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 Research Article

## THE PSYCHOLOGICAL BENEFITS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENTALLY DELAYED KIDS

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**Toshbayev Sayfidin Muxammadinovich**

Namangan Engineering and Technology Institute, Uzbekistan

**Sharibayev Nosir Yusupjanovich**

Namangan Engineering and Technology Institute, Uzbekistan

**Axmedov Axrorjon Adxamjon o'g'li**

Namangan Engineering and Technology Institute, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

This article examines the psychological benefits of physical activity on children's playgrounds, particularly for those with developmental delays. It explores how playground activities can enhance cognitive function, emotional well-being, and social skills in children facing developmental challenges. The article highlights the role of physical play in promoting mental health and developing resilience, underscoring the importance of designing playgrounds that cater to the needs of all children, including those with developmental delays.

### KEYWORDS

Physical activity, Psychological benefits, Children's playgrounds, Developmental delays, Cognitive function, Emotional well-being, Social skills.

### INTRODUCTION

Playgrounds are not just venues for physical activity; they are also critical environments for psychological development, especially for children with developmental delays. Engaging in physical activities on playgrounds can offer significant psychological benefits, including improved mood, better cognitive functioning, and enhanced social interactions. This article delves into the positive impact of physical activities in playground settings on the psychological well-being of children with developmental delays, emphasizing the need for inclusive and thoughtfully designed play spaces.

### Main Study Sections

**Cognitive Benefits of Physical Activity** This section examines how physical activity on playgrounds can enhance cognitive functions such as memory, attention, problem-solving skills, and creativity in children with developmental delays. It discusses the role of active play in brain development and cognitive processing, offering insights into how playground activities can be structured to maximize cognitive benefits.

**Emotional Well-being and Physical Play** Focuses on the relationship between physical activity and emotional well-being. It explores how playground activities can reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression, foster a sense of accomplishment, and improve mood. The importance of play in developing emotional resilience and self-esteem in children with developmental delays is highlighted.

**Social Skills Development through Play** Discusses how physical activities on playgrounds can enhance social skills in children with developmental delays. It looks at how play facilitates communication, cooperation, and empathy, and how these skills are critical for social

interaction and development. This section also covers the role of inclusive play areas in fostering social integration and reducing social stigmas.

**Designing Playgrounds for Psychological Benefits** Examines the principles of designing playgrounds that maximize psychological benefits for children with developmental delays. It includes considerations such as creating safe, accessible, and stimulating environments, and providing a variety of equipment and activities that cater to different developmental needs.

### CONCLUSION

Physical activity on children's playgrounds offers considerable psychological benefits for children with developmental delays, contributing significantly to their cognitive, emotional, and social development. Inclusive and well-designed playgrounds can serve as powerful platforms for fostering mental health and resilience in these children. Ongoing research and thoughtful design are essential in creating playground environments that support the holistic development of all children, regardless of their developmental stage.

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## Research Article

# THE FUTURE OF SECUBE: NEW HORIZONS AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ERA OF DIGITALIZATION

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**Djurayev Sherzod Sobirjonovich**

Namangan Engineering and Technology Institute, Uzbekistan

**Mamasoliyev Abdulaziz Abdumo‘min o‘g‘li**

Namangan Engineering and Technology Institute, Uzbekistan

## ABSTRACT

This article explores the future prospects and potential developments of SeCube in the rapidly evolving era of digitalization. As information security becomes increasingly critical in the digital landscape, SeCube stands at the forefront of innovation and adaptation. This exploration considers emerging technologies, evolving cybersecurity threats, and the growing demands of digital transformation, projecting how SeCube might evolve to meet these challenges. The focus is on anticipated enhancements in SeCube’s functionalities, integration with cutting-edge technologies, and its role in shaping the future of information security management.

## KEYWORDS

SeCube, Digitalization, Cybersecurity, Future Trends, Technological Innovation, Information Security Management.

## INTRODUCTION

In an age defined by digital transformation and escalating cyber threats, the evolution of information security management systems like SeCube is crucial. SeCube has already established itself as a robust platform for cybersecurity, but the future holds new challenges and opportunities. This article examines the

potential trajectory of SeCube’s development, considering the advancements in technology and changing security landscape. Understanding the future direction of SeCube is essential for organizations planning to stay ahead in cybersecurity and leverage the full benefits of digitalization.

## Main Study Sections

### Integration with Emerging Technologies

Future versions of SeCube are likely to integrate with emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and the Internet of Things (IoT). AI and ML could enhance SeCube's capabilities in predictive threat analysis and automated incident response, making the system more proactive and intelligent. IoT integration is expected to expand SeCube's applicability in securing a broader range of connected devices and networks, a critical aspect in the increasingly interconnected digital ecosystem.

### Adaptation to Evolving Cybersecurity Threats

As cybersecurity threats evolve, SeCube is anticipated to continuously update its threat detection and defense mechanisms. This may include more advanced encryption technologies, real-time threat intelligence, and enhanced capabilities for defending against sophisticated cyber-attacks such as zero-day exploits and advanced persistent threats (APTs). The development of SeCube will likely focus on staying ahead of these threats, ensuring high levels of security for its users.

### Enhancing User Experience and Customization

The future development of SeCube may emphasize enhancing user experience and customization. This could involve more intuitive user interfaces, customizable dashboards, and adaptable security policies tailored to specific organizational needs. Such improvements would make SeCube more user-friendly and efficient, facilitating wider adoption across various industries and organizational sizes.

### Compliance with Global Data Protection Regulations

As global data protection regulations become more stringent, SeCube is expected to evolve to ensure comprehensive compliance support for its users. Future versions might include updated tools for regulatory compliance, especially in light of new laws and standards related to privacy and data security. This will be crucial for organizations operating in multiple jurisdictions or those handling sensitive data.

## CONCLUSION

The future of SeCube in the era of digitalization looks promising, with potential expansions in technology integration, adaptation to emerging cybersecurity threats, enhanced user experience, compliance capabilities, and system integration. As digital transformation continues to redefine the business landscape, SeCube's evolution will play a significant role in enabling organizations to secure their digital assets effectively. Staying attuned to these developments is essential for organizations looking to leverage advanced information security management systems to safeguard their operations in the digital age.

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## Research Article

# WATER RESOURCES MODELING UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE

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**Akmal Ungalov**

Phd Student, Research Institute Of The Environment And Nature Protection Technologies, Uzbekistan

## ABSTRACT

Modeling of changes in water resources in the Chirchik river basin in the past, present, and future has been carried out. Changes in river basin flow dynamics showed an increase in the proportion of precipitation frequency change by 2030 (2020–2039), 3050 (2040–2069) and 2070 under two IPCC scenarios (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5). Although there is a tendency to increase water flow in the Chirchik River basin under climate change scenarios, it was found that due to the uneven distribution of water resources in the future, the available water may not be sufficient based on the needs of water users in the basin.

## KEYWORDS

Climate change, hydrometeorology, hydrology, Chirchik river, water resources, precipitation, urbanization, environment.

## INTRODUCTION

Recent advances in remote sensing and information technology have improved the availability of hydrological data and computational resources. Although few remote sensing data can be directly applied to hydrology, many types of relevant hydrological data, especially spatial data, can only be obtained by remote sensing. This has greatly encouraged the development of distributed

hydrological models that accurately take into account both spatial information and traditional hydrometeorological data [1,2,3]. However, most hydrological models are not satisfactory for simulating and predicting daily flow in high-altitude watersheds [1,3,5, 11,12]. The hydrological cycle is traditionally not related to water resources and is controlled to some extent by the values of factors such as precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind speed and salt radiation,

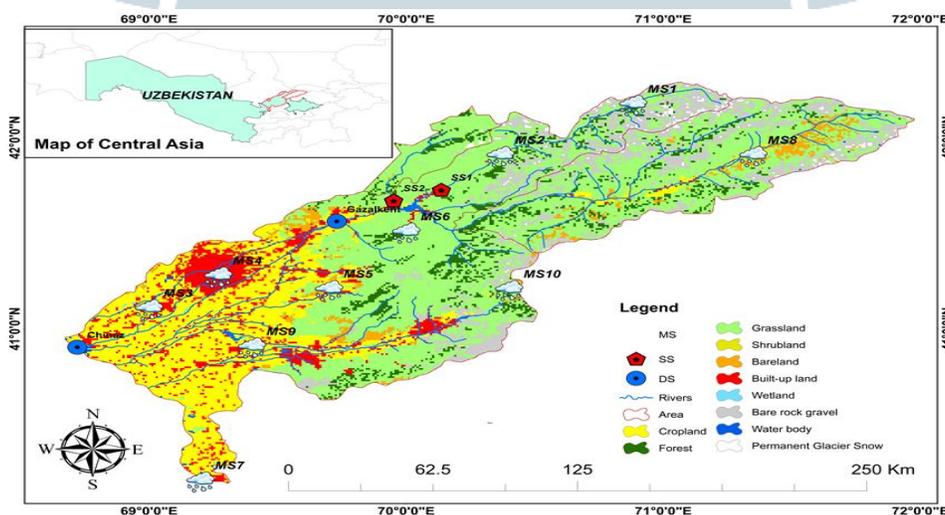
any changes in these facts directly affect the spatial distribution of water resources in river basins.

The quality of water distribution may improve with high flow, but as the climate worsens, the precipitation trend may change to increase or decrease spatio-temporally, and this is also related to temperature. Climate models predict an increase in global mean annual temperature in the second half of the 21st century [4,5,6, 7,8]. The water resources of the Chirchik river basin are used in agriculture, energy and urbanization, the river is the main river of the Tashkent region and Tashkent city of the Republic of Uzbekistan, therefore, the productivity of the Chirchik river basin has long-term consequences for the security of food, water and energy, which depends on the economy of the region. climate change [8,9,10, 11,12,13], therefore, any change in river flow in the Chirchik river basin will seriously affect the region's ecosystem, energy, food security, lifestyle and economy of the dependent population. Analysis and assessment are very necessary in the short and long term to avoid long-term problems in the Chirchik River basin. In recent years, climate change has been observed in the

Chirchik river basin, and this change has affected the water flow dynamics.

Method and materials. Based on the past and present processes in the Chirchik river basin, there is a need for operational management of water resources in the Chirchik river basin, taking into account the needs of all water consumers of the river basin in the context of climate change. Demographic changes have a direct impact on climate characteristics, because all the resources necessary for human life indicate a parallel increase in population, and migration is required to be taken into account here. The characteristics of all climatic factors affect the flow of water, and water is the first resource for human life, it can be said that all factors related to human activity.

Climate change has had a great impact on the water resources of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, as well as the world's water resources, which directly affects natural and extreme events such as temperature rise, movement of glaciers, precipitation, greenhouse gases, and floods. Currently, the Arol problem is the main environmental threat to Central Asia, especially Uzbekistan.



**Fig 1. - Land cover/use map of the study area.**

The Chirchik River Basin, like many other rivers in the region, has experienced major changes in ecosystems due to misallocation of water resources, population growth, industry, urbanization, and migration. This has led to increased water consumption in agriculture and water supply. The result was widespread water scarcity and distribution of water resources among consumers. To solve these problems, many government programs

have been developed, including the introduction of modern irrigation technologies and irrigation techniques to agriculture, the program for the preservation of reserves, the program for the promotion of environmental quality, and others. This complexity has increased the prospect of climate variability and long-term climate change creating new unknown conditions in the region.

**Table 1**

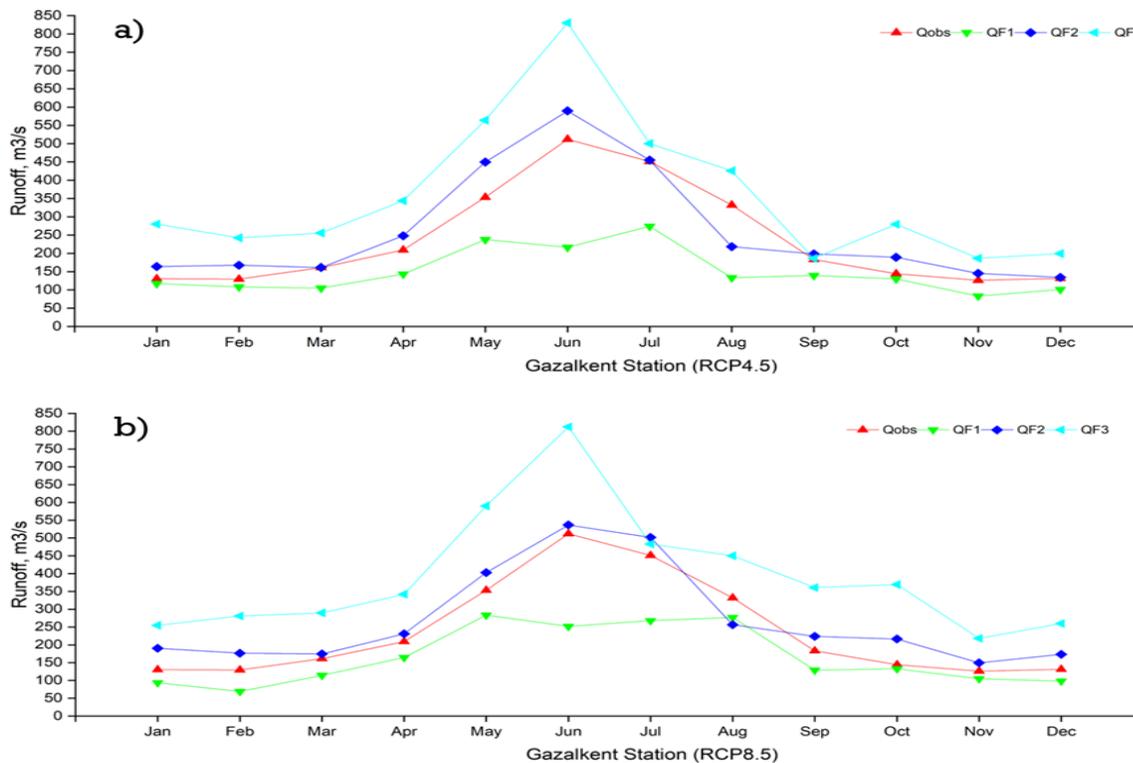
**Different land use classes in the research object.**

<b>№</b>	<b>Type of LULC</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Territory %</b>
1	Agricultural fields	4969.6	22.5
2	Forest	1396.4	6.3
3	Meadow	10092.9	45.6
4	Bushes	13.2	0.1
5	Bareland	781,0	3.5
6	Built up land	1696,9	7.7
7	Wetlands	62.3	0.3
8	Bare stone gravel	2823.4	12.8
9	Water basin	106.6	0,5
10	Permanent glageier snow	178.6	0,8

Any climate variability, socio-economic factor or transboundary issues in the water resources of the Chirchik River Basin will have a serious impact on the ecology and environment, food security, industrial use and electricity generation. In the future, the demand for water for irrigation and urban economy may increase due to the increase in the country's population.

Results. Studies show that changes in river basin flow dynamics increase the proportion of precipitation

frequency change by 2030 (2020–2039), 3050 (2040–2069), and 2070 under two IPCC scenarios (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5). Although there is a tendency to increase water flow in the Chirchik River basin under climate change scenarios, the available water may not be sufficient based on the needs of water users in the basin due to the uneven distribution of water resources in the future. In the future, rapid reduction of water resources for use in the river basin will become more difficult due to environmental degradation, siltation and inefficient use of available resources.



**Fig 2. The precipitation level of the water system in the Chirchik river basin has increased, (data from 13 meteo stations and Gazalkent water measuring post collected from the hydrometeorological service.)**

The analysis shows that water consumption at the Ghazalkent water measuring station has decreased over the next decade in Q1(2020–2039) (Figure 2), comparing the observed data and the future only RCP8.5 for August matched these observations.

Q2 (2040–2069) increases in RCP4.5 in July and September, and RCP8.5 from mid-July to mid-September.

The third Q3 (2060–2099) shows growth in two scenarios. Process runoff changes at the Chinoz hydrometric station (Figure 3) with precipitation ratios in Q1(2020–2039), Q2(2040–2069), and Q3(2060–2099), respectively (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5). The lowest flow is shown in August for the two scenarios, respectively, so the historical data also shows a decrease in the flow level in the same month, which may be related to the regulation of the reservoir.

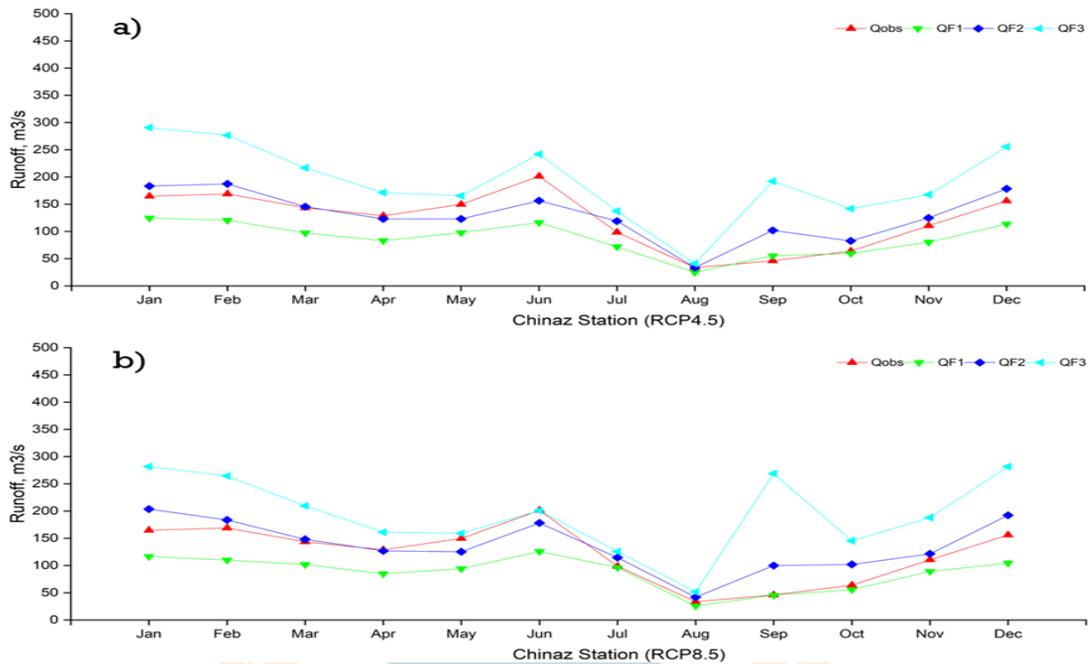
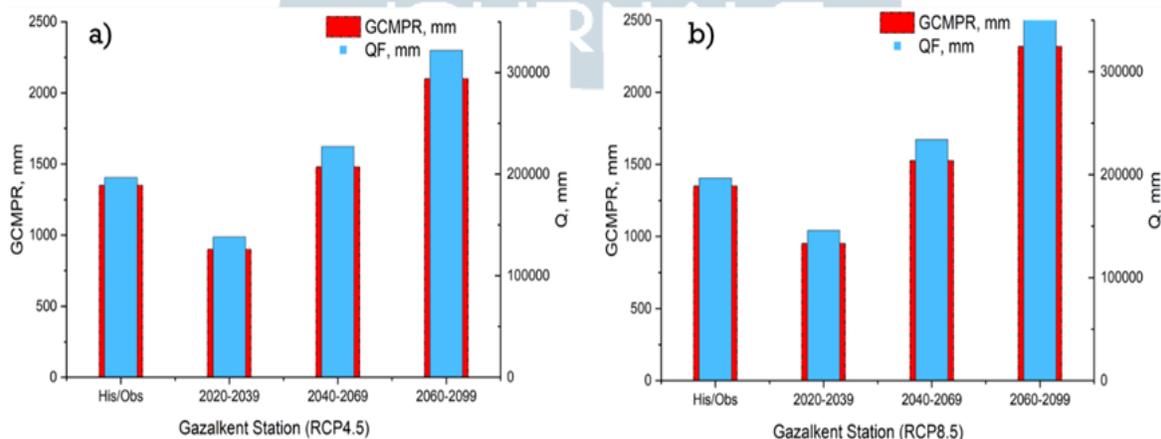


Fig 3. The ratio of the water to the precipitation level at all stations in the Chirchik river basin, (Chinoz measuring station.)

Accordingly, water consumption decreases in both scenarios in 2030 and 2050, although the decrease occurs from May to mid-June, while water consumption values increase after May. Compared to 2050, 2070 shows an increase, in two scenarios this

means an increase in water in the basin, but this does not determine the availability of water resources in the future, here we must take into account evaporation and temperature changes, two factors play a very important role in climate change, evapotranspiration changes parallel to temperature.



**Fig 4. The ratio of water flow to precipitation in 2030, 2050 and 2070 at all stations in the Chirchik river basin (Gazalkent measuring station.)**

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the data of 2030, 2050 and 2070, the average annual change of the river flow was analyzed in terms of the relationship between the precipitation activity, which is represented in Figures 4 and 5 for examples of the relationship trend between the future annual changes of water. In general, the annual and monthly analysis of the Chirchik river flow changes show the same results, but unfortunately, the annual flow at the Chinoz gauging station shows a decrease, which gives an idea that water consumption is decreasing due to use (agricultural crops, industry, etc.). According to the graphs, average annual changes occur at both stations. At the Chinoz measuring station, the water level decreases when the water flow, precipitation coefficient increases at the Ghazalkent station, and this is related to the use of water resources between the two observation points. The main increase will occur in the 2070s. Here it is necessary to take into account all the factors of water use and the characteristics of the river. Based on these analyses, further research and analysis should be carried out, taking into account all the characteristics of the river and using other specific hydrological models such as SWAT.

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