

E-ISSN NO:-2349-0721



Impact factor : 6.549

## INFORMATION ATTACKS AND IDEOLOGICAL THREATS

<sup>1</sup>Khodjaeva Mavluda Sabirovna, <sup>2</sup>Alimjon Dadamuxamedov

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC ACADEMY OF UZBEKISTAN, Department of "Modern Information and, Communication Technologies 11, A.Kadiri, Tashkent, 100011, Uzbekistan<sup>1</sup>, INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC ACADEMY OF UZBEKISTAN, Senior teacher of the " Department of Modern ICT" uz<sup>2</sup> 11, A.Kadiri, Tashkent, 100011, Uzbekistan<sup>2</sup>.

[m.xodjaeva@iiu.uz](mailto:m.xodjaeva@iiu.uz)<sup>1</sup>, [a.dadamuhamedov@iiu.uz](mailto:a.dadamuhamedov@iiu.uz)

---

### ABSTRACT

Today, ideological threats are manifested in the form of attempts to change the views of certain segments of the population, especially young people, in the direction that suits them, to absorb destructive ideas, such as religious extremism and immorality. In today's dangerous world, it is clear that every conscientious person is worried about malicious information spread on the Internet, various destructive ideas and vile vices that undermine morality. Since the second half of the twentieth century in the world, the popularization of computers and Internet communications has led to the emergence of a number of socio-economic problems at the beginning of the XXI century, along with the impact on all aspects of human practice, in particular on religious processes. Throughout human history, the speed and importance of data transfer have been one of the main tools for making cyberspace as popular as it is today. Therefore, the study of religious and spiritual processes related to cyberspace and plays an important role. Today, ideological threats are manifested in the form of attempts to change the views of certain segments of the population, especially young people, in the direction that suits them, to absorb destructive ideas, such as religious extremism and immorality. In today's dangerous world, it is clear that every conscientious person is worried about malicious information spread on the Internet, various destructive ideas and vile vices that undermine morality[1].

**Keywords:** Cyberspace, Internet, religion, statistics, is, risk, lan, tas-ix, youth, social networks, virtual world, computer games, digital technologies.

### INTRODUCTION

The most glorious blessing for Man is his freedom. Unless you favor freedom, can not be a free man's unhappy. If you encounter an unhappy person, if you witness that he is burning in grief, then know that he is not free. He is undoubtedly crushed by who or what. At the same time as digital technologies create the possibility of free access to cyberspace, it also means that the risks involved are at an eye-catching level. The third of the five important initiatives put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev to raise the morale of young people and the meaningful organization of their leisure time is "aimed at the organization of effective use of computer technology and the Internet among the population and youth." According to statistics, 4,536 million of the world's population currently use the Internet. 830 million of them are young people. They are citizens on average 15-24 years old. Thus, the use of information and communication technologies by raising the technical and ideological culture of young people is of particular importance in the formation of strong immunity against various ideological threats, in particular, religious extremism, terrorism, "popular

culture" and other alien ideas. Therefore, the scientific analysis of the manifestations of religious and spiritual processes in cyberspace has become an urgent task of the time.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The strategy we used to create the search strings was as follows [2] [42]:

- Finding papers about Islam in digital technology.
- Listing keywords mentioned in primary studies which we knew about.
- Use synonyms word (usage) and sub subjects of digital technology in education such as (E-learning, management systems in education).
- Use the Boolean OR to incorporate alternative spellings and synonyms.
- Use the Boolean AND to link the major terms from population, intervention, and outcome.

The complete search string initially used for the searching of the literature was as follows: digital technology AND education. It has been highlighted in [5] [25] that there are two main issues on conducting an SLR search which are the sensitivity and specificity of the search. In our preliminary search, when we used the complete search string defined above we retrieved a very high number of articles. For instance, Google scholar, Scopus, ProQuest education, IEEEExplore, Science Direct, Springer Link retrieved more than two hundred results. Therefore, we have deepened our search and used this search string: (Adoption OR Usage) AND (social network OR "Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube") AND (Education OR E-learning). The revised search string has given us a reasonable number of studies and we finally selected relevant empirical studies

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Finding the necessary information in the information space, processing its "arrays" (streams), if necessary, storage in compact storage devices or transmission to the desired address is carried out with the help of advanced information technology. The creation of the modem software in the late 1970s made it possible for microcomputers to communicate with each other via telephone lines. This, in turn, made it possible for the Internet to be used in a different direction for academic purposes for the first time. As a result, processes have developed in which you can leave comments in forums and respond to correspondence. In the forums, it was popular to discuss various topics, in particular, religious and spiritual issues. The world saw a sharp increase in the number of computers in the 1990s, especially those connected to the Internet. Even if users connected to the system at the same time, it was relatively difficult to find the information on it[4-10].

The solution to this problem in 1993 was the introduction of the World Wide Web for free. It has made it easier for people to find the information they are looking for through cyberspace.

The processes taking place in the virtual world have become deeply ingrained in the lives of many young people. This led to various negative changes in them. AA Antonenko studied the specific features of behavioral dependence on the example of students in grades 9-11. In his research, the scientist developed a psychoprophylactic method to prevent the specific manifestations and negative consequences of addiction to the Internet, online communication and computer games, which are observed in the behavior of adolescents. It is very difficult to imagine today, which is developing rapidly, without advanced technologies. They have become an integral part of our lives. Excessive use of Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, Telegram and other social services leads to loneliness. This is evidenced by the results of an analysis published in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine. The study's authors point out that it's too early to draw long-term conclusions about the harm of social media. Because they don't know what first appeared - a feeling of loneliness or an interest in social media[3].

"Perhaps young people who initially felt lonely were interested in social media, or excessive use of social media led to a separation from real life. It could be a combination of the two factors." Elizabeth Miller, MD and professor of pediatrics. Scientists believe that social networks take away users' free time so that they can communicate with real people during this time. In addition, social networks allow you to monitor the lives of colleagues and friends, resulting in people jealousy or dissatisfaction with one's life may arise[4].

In the process of globalization, the impact of information threats on the human psyche has become a pressing problem. The scale of the infiltration of violent information is increasing. The day-to-day development of communication spaces creates favorable conditions for human life. We are aware of the changes and news happening around the world. We are comfortable managing the equipment. And technology is driving us. In the process of globalization, the speed of information exchange, the rapid creation of new models of technology, or the fact that the virtual space knows no boundaries in ethical norms are having an impact. Positive or negative adaptation to processes depends on the will of each person[40].

Individuals with a healthy mind are brought up in a family. After a child is born, he or she receives an elementary life lesson, mostly in the company of family members. There is a wonderful transmission in our nation, "He does what he sees in the bird's nest." We need to create the conditions for our children to function well in society. The information received through the senses is analyzed in the process of thinking in our brains, divided into pieces, compared with the previously available information, and then a conclusion is made and an opinion is expressed. It is this created personal thought that teaches independent thinking, expands the worldview, increases vocabulary[18].

Forms positive qualities for the homeland, parents, relatives and friends. It creates opportunities to know our history, to understand ourselves. Some information is interfering with our psyche, our peaceful life.

We call these "Information Threats". At a time when our independent Uzbekistan is connected with the world and has achieved success in all areas, the number of such threats is growing. Exposure to information threats or misuse of virtual space is more common among young people. The human brain uniformly accepts any information that belongs to it and does not belong to it, and expresses its attitude after a short time[32].

Today, the enemy does not have to carry weapons and attack us. All war zones are now manifesting themselves in information, data and spirituality. In the words of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, great statesman and politician Islam Abduganievich Karimov, "Today, ideological landfills are more powerful than nuclear landfills." Twelve years ago, Islam Karimov, aware of the dangers posed by the Internet, wrote in The High Spirituality is an Invincible Force: "It should not be forgotten that even a small message against human spirituality today, which at first glance seems insignificant, is information. "Globalization in the world can cause enormous damage that is invisible but irreparable. [21-29]"

According to a social survey conducted by the Russian Internet Development Foundation among teenagers aged 14 to 18, the first source of information for teenagers is the Internet and their parents. Teachers, books, friends, television, radio are the next sources. The situation in Uzbekistan is completely different. Our people have always struggled for their children to be self-sufficient, to be healthy in every way and to enter life. The same is true today. Because the first source of information for teenagers in the Uzbek family are parents, grandparents and teachers. In addition, how to use the Internet depends on the family environment, upbringing. There is no doubt that such noble traditions and values, which have existed for thousands of centuries, will help young people to grow up harmoniously in all respects[9].

There are also young people who are addicted to social networks and are surrounded by psychological problems. According to experts, today the activity on social networks has a negative impact on the morals and culture of some young people. We often hear parents say that their children do not wake up from computers or tablets, and even at night they are busy with the phone[44].

In 2016, 95 teenagers in Kyrgyzstan, 720 in Russia and 33 in Kazakhstan committed suicide because of this game. February 10, 2017 The lifeless body of a 16-year-old teenager was found on the banks of the Don River in the industrial zone in Rostove-na-Donu. Police officers learned from all of the teenager's friends that the "Blue Whale" game was the cause. In particular, VKontakte is located in Russia, and Facebook and Instagram in the United States. The Kazakh Interior Ministry is considering their technical blockade. Over the past year, Kazakh law enforcement agencies have filed 44 criminal cases for similar crimes. As a result of the "games" 23 children were killed. According to Eugene Kaspersky, head of Kaspersky Lab, connecting to social networks increases the ability to deal with the crowd and follow the gang[9].

In adolescents, the feeling of joining certain groups with their friends predominates. In the virtual world, it is as if a person creates the space he wants, enters the process he wants. That is why the interest of young people in social networks is high, and this passion is growing. In this process, it is not unlikely that boys and girls, whose worldview and political and legal culture have not yet been fully formed, will fall into the trap of the flow of information disseminated for various selfish purposes[4].

Social media has a negative impact on a user's mood, according to experts from the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. Studies show that the more time a user spends online, the more likely they are to become depressed. The researchers involved 1,787 American volunteers aged 19-32 in their research. In the end, it became clear that the level of activity on social networks is directly related to the possibility of depression. According to the researchers, volunteers visited her social media page an average of 30 times a week. He spent 61 minutes each day doing this exercise[21].

Severe symptoms of depression were evident in every fourth user surveyed. The risk of depression for active users of social networks turned out to be 2.7 times higher than for others. Research author Brian Priman points out that there are a number of reasons why the phenomenon known today as "Facebook depression" has occurred. In particular, those who are active in social networks are more prone to online and real-life disparities. That is, the idea of an ideal life in their profile of other people makes them depressed. At the same time, any user can be affected by the "rotational movement of depression." Feeling the badness of his mental state, a person seeks salvation from the social network, but the situation is aggravated by negligence or disproportion[48].

Games on the Internet and on computers do not program neurons in the human mind it can only change the processes in the human mind. In turn, it changes the process of human transformation, and the real model of man undergoes some changes. At the same time, social networks have different assessments of the importance of these sources in the events on Facebook, Twitter, OK, Telegram and other social events in the Greater Middle East[33].

Some said the networks played a key role in the protests, while others said there were big political interests behind them, with Facebook, Twitter, OK and the Telegram acting as "unscrupulous hands". It also emphasizes that terrorists use the Internet for the following purposes: Psychological struggle, propaganda, fundraising, recruiting new members, providing interactions, training, and more. However, it is true that those

who intend to mislead the Uzbeks, to provoke conflict between them and to undermine the unity and harmony of our state, society and people, are openly carrying out such actions. Such examples can be seen in the processes taking place in the Telegram network. They are not limited to vandalism on Internet sites[36].

Which teen do you think won't have problems during the transition? Sometimes it seems to them that the whole world is against them, that their parents don't understand them, and that school is just a problem. According to expert DN Karpova, there are obvious types of risks that can be observed in online communication. He listed the following as open risks:

Communication hazards - the person trying to carry out the process creates an area of friendship with another person and inflicts psychological or physical harm on him or her.

Cyber threats are intentional work done through the manipulation of financial resources, personal information. It aims to inflict political, moral, ideological, cultural and other types of harm on a person in danger;

Content risks - malicious internet content. Dangerous content is information that can have a dysfunctional effect on a person's mental, physical health;

## CONCLUSIONS

Technically what needs to be done. First you need to identify the IP addresses, filter and block through the central database, or redirect to spiritual resources. Disable GPRS functions of the user's own phone or tablet and other devices. Filtering social networks Facebook, Twitter, OK, Telegram and Blue Whale resources through the Cerio Control program in higher education institutions. It would be advisable to filter the resources of all providers Facebook, Twitter, OK, Telegram through special programs. But our reliance on hardware and software does not work well. Because man-made technology can be filtered through any program. That is to say, parents, friends, classmates, and classmates should not be indifferent to what is happening. They should report to the appropriate places. In order to prevent the spread of extremist and terrorist information to the general public, which is becoming more and more prevalent in the world of the Internet, it has become a requirement today to alternatively increase the scope and attractiveness of spiritual and educational information. To do this, it is necessary to qualitatively increase the orderly practice of all industry representatives in cyberspace. Given that the flow of information on the Internet and its disclosure will have a serious impact on human activities and security, it is necessary to develop the technical skills of using the tools that bring young people into cyberspace, as well as increase ideological immunity and develop a culture of "cyber hygiene".

The processes that take place in cyberspace are complex and they are rich in contradictions. They require regular social analysis. In conclusion, it is important to deepen the study of the theoretical aspects of the processes taking place in cyberspace and one of the important conditions for the effectiveness of practical work to combat extremism and terrorism in the digital world and strengthen the stability of the religious situation. In the era of globalization, when there is a great struggle for the hearts and minds of people, it is important to pay attention to the education of high spirituality, morality, upbringing the younger generation on the basis of religious and national values. warning of attacks is appropriate protection.

## REFERENCES

1. Алимов, И., & Тухтаназаров, Д. С. (2013). Вычислительные алгоритмы для решения двумерных гидродинамических задач с использованием методов прогонки. *Узбекский журнал «Проблемы информатики и энергетики»*, (5-6), 53.

2. Dadamukhamedov Alimjon Irgashevich. (2019). Development of national network and corporate networks (in the case of Tas-IX network). *International Journal of Human Computing Studies*, 1(1), 1-5. <https://doi.org/10.31149/ijhcs.v1i1.347>
3. Irgashevich, D. A. (2020). Development of national network (tas-ix). *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(5), 144-151.
4. Тухтаназаров, Д. С. (2014). Разработка математических моделей фильтрации жидкости в многослойных пластах. *Узбекский журнал «Проблемы информатики и энергетики»*, (3-4).
5. Dadamuhamedov, A. (2019). The role of information and communications technologies in pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan. *The Light of Islam*, 2019(1), 17.
6. Дадамухамедов, А. И. (2017). РАЗВИТИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ СЕТИ И КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ СЕТИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ СЕТИ IX). *Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире*, (3-2), 133-137.
7. Бахадирханов, М. К., Зикриллаев, Н. Ф., Наркулов, Н., Садыков, У. Х., Умар, Т., & Аюпов, К. С. (2005). О концентрации электроактивных атомов элементов переходных групп в кремнии. *Электронная обработка материалов*, (2).
8. Irgashevich, D. A. (2019, February). THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES IN PILGRIMAGE TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN. In *International Scientific and Practical Conference "Innovative ideas of modern youth in science and education"* (pp. 262-265).
9. Irgashevich, D. A. (2020). METHODS OF USING CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. *METHODS*, 7(5).
10. Алимов, И., & Тухтаназаров, Д. С. (2016). Вычислительный алгоритм для решения задач фильтрации жидкости в многослойных пластах по модели хантуша. *ПРОБЛЕМЫ АНАЛИЗА И МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ*, 17-22.
11. Махкамов, А. А., Даминов, О. А., & Мирзаева, С. Н. Алгоритмы предварительной обработки изображения лица при идентификации личности человека.
12. Dadamuhamedov, A. (2019). THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ON ISLAMIC SUBJECTS. *The Light of Islam*, 2019(4), 34.
13. Saminjonovich, J. T., & Irgashevich, A. D. (2020). CREATION OF ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS ON THE SANCTUARY OF AL-HAKIM AL-TERMIZI. *The Light of Islam*, 2020(1), 215-222.
14. Mavlyuda, X., Rustam, K., Rano, D., Dadamuhamedov, A., & Alisher, M. (2019). Personality-Oriented Learning Technologies. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) ISSN*, 2277-3878.
15. Махкамов, А. А. (2015). Алгоритмы идентификации личности человека по изображению ушных раковин. *Исследования технических наук*, (4), 28-32.
16. Dadamuxamedov, A., Turdali, J., & Mavlyuda, X. (2020). Electronic religious programs on islamic subjects on the example of the sanctuary of Al-Hakim Al-Termizi. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(7), 316-330.

17. Дивеев, И. И., Загороднюк, О. С., & Тухтаназаров, Д. С. (2015). Усовершенствование оценки остаточных извлекаемых запасов нефти на основе метода Лысенко. Сборник научных трудов АО «OZLITINEFTGAZ», 12.
18. Тухтаназаров, Д. С., & Суннатов, М. С. (2018). ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АЛГОРИТМ И ПРОГРАММА ДЛЯ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ СКВАЖИН НА ОСНОВЕ ОБРАБОТКИ ИНФОРМАЦИИ НЕФТЯНЫХ МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИЙ. In Современные технологии в нефтегазовом деле-2018 (pp. 315-318).
19. Дадамухамедов, А. И. (2017). ВИРТУАЛЬНАЯ МОЛОДЕЖНАЯ ИГРА “СИНИЙ КИТ” УСТРАНЕНИЕ РИСКОВ. Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире, (3-2), 138-142.
20. Irgashevich, D. A. (2020). Development of national network (tas-ix). ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 10 (5), 144-151.
21. XODJAYEVA, M., Jumayev, T., Dadamuhamedov, A., & Saydakhmedova, B. (2020). CREATION OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS FOR THE SHRINES OF AL-NAKIM AL-TERMIZI. The Light of Islam, 2020(2), 176-182.
22. Тухтаназаров, Д. С. (2017). Решения задачи фильтрации жидкости в многослойных пластах по методом потоковой прогонка. In ИНФОРМАТИКА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ, МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ, ТЕХНОЛОГИИ (pp. 450-456).
23. Alimjon Dadamuxamedov. (2020). THE IMPACT OF ONLINE COMMUNICATION ON YOUTH EDUCATION. International Engineering Journal For Research & Development, 5(6), 10. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/7YP38>
24. Irgashevich, Alimjon Dadamuhamedov (2020) "CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS," The Light of Islam: Vol. 2020 : Iss. 2 , Article 23. Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/iiau/vol2020/iss2/23>
25. Dadamuxamedov Alimjon, Mavlyuda Xodjayeva, Turdali Jumayev. (2020). Cloud technologies in islamic education institutions. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 10 (8), 542-557. Article DOI : 10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00948.9
26. Тухтаназаров, Д. С. (2017). Computer models for process management of developing oil and gas fields. Проблемы вычислительной и прикладной математики, (2), 41-46.
27. XODJAYEVA, M. (2018). USING MOODLE SYSTEM IN TEACHING “INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND PROCESS MODELING” FOR ISLAMIC AND RELIGIONS STUDIES STUDENTS. The Light of Islam, 2018(4), 45-50.
28. Zokirjon o’g’li, U. S., Mavlyuda, X., Turdali, J., & Dadamuhamedov, A. (2020). CREATION OF ELECTRONIC RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS ON ISLAMIC SUBJECTS. SCIENCE, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, 2(26), 40-43.
29. Мирзаев, Н. М., Раджабов, С. С., & Жумаев, Т. С. (2008). О параметризации моделей алгоритмов распознавания, основанных на оценке взаимосвязанности признаков. Проблемы информатики и энергетики, (2-3), 23-27.

30. Алимов, И., Пирназарова, Т. Е., & Тухтаназаров, Д. С. (2016). Вычислительный алгоритм и программное средство для определения остаточных запасов нефти при разработке нефтяных месторождений. Проблемы вычислительной и прикладной математики, (4), 95-99.
31. Mirzayev, N. M., Radjabov, S. S., & Zhumayev, T. S. (2008). О параметризации модели алгоритмов распознавания, основанных на отсенке взаимосвязанности признаков. Проблемы информатики и энергетики, 2-3.
32. Jumayev, T. S., Mirzayev, N. S., & Makhkamov, A. S. (2015). Algorithms for segmentation of color images based on the allocation of strongly coupled elements. Studies of technical sciences, (4), 22-27.
33. Жумаев, Т. С., Мирзаев, Н. С., & Махкамов, А. С. (2015). Алгоритмы сегментации цветных изображений, основанные на выделении сильно связанных элементов. Исследования технических наук, (4), 22-27.
34. Пирназарова, Т. Е., & Тухтаназаров, Д. С. (2015). Математическое моделирование двумерных задач фильтрации несжимаемых жидкостей. In ИНФОРМАТИКА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ, МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ, ТЕХНОЛОГИИ (pp. 374-376).
35. Мирзаев, Н. М., Раджабов, С. С., & Жумаев, Т. С. (2016). Выделение характерных признаков изображений лица в задачах распознавания личности. In Нейрокомпьютеры и их применение (pp. 76-А).
36. Мирзаев, Н. М., Тухтасинов, М. Т., Жумаев, Т. С., & Каримов, И. К. (2015). Формирование набора характерных признаков изображений лица при идентификации личности. In НАУКА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ, ИННОВАЦИИ: ПУТИ РАЗВИТИЯ (pp. 84-88).
37. Mirzayev, N. M., Radjabov, S. S., & Jumaev, T. S. Isolation of characteristic features of facial images in personality recognition problems. Neurocomputers and their application.-2016.-S.
38. Fazilov, S. X., Makhkamov, A. A., & Jumayev, T. S. (2018). Algorithm for extraction of identification features in ear recognition. In Информатика: проблемы, методология, технологии (pp. 3-7).
39. jumaev Turdali Saminjonovich, & Makhkamov Anvarjon Abdujabborovich. (2020). HUMAN PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION ALGORITHMS FROM THE IMAGE OF THE EAR. International Engineering Journal For Research & Development, 5(6), 5. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/DZMCP>
40. D. Tuhtanazarov, I. Xolmatova and K. Abdulbosit, "Model And Algorithm For Solving One-Dimensional Two-Phase Of Filtration Task," 2019 International Conference on Information Science and Communications Technologies (ICISCT), Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 2019, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/ICISCT47635.2019.9012002.
41. Bakhadyrkhanov, M. K., Mavlyanov, A. S., Sodikov, U. K., & Khakkulov, M. K. (2015). Silicon with binary elementary cells as a novel class of materials for future photoenergetics. Applied Solar Energy, 51(4), 258-261.
42. Bakhadyrhanov, M. K., Sodikov, U. X., Melibayev, D., Wumaier, T., Koveshnikov, S. V., Khodjanepesov, K. A., & Zhan, J. (2018). Silicon with Clusters of Impurity Atoms as a Novel Material for Optoelectronics and Photovoltaic Energetics. Journal of Materials Science and Chemical Engineering, 6(4), 180-190.
43. Djuraeva Rano Bahrombekovna, Mukhammadiev Alisher Numonhan-ugli, Khodjaeva Mavluda Sabirovna and Jumaev Turdali Saminjonovich 2020. Explaining Aluminous Ascientification Of

- Significance Examples Of Personal Study On Personal Identity. International Journal on Integrated Education. 2, 1 (Mar. 2020), 48-52. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v2i1.287>.
44. Джураева, Р. Б. (2010). Структура и содержание «положения об электронном учебно-методическом комплексе дисциплины».
45. Djuraeva Rano Bahrombekovna. (2020). Using the system "Virtual Psychologist" in determining the psychological and pedagogical readiness of students for professional education. International Journal on Integrated Education, 3(3), 1-4. <https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v3i3.76>
46. Джураева, Р. Б. (2020). ОЛИМПЛАР ХАЁТИНИ УРГАНИШДА МОБИЛ ИЛОВАЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ АХАМИЯТИ. Science and Education, 1 (6), 50-57.
47. Bakhrombekovna Djuraeva Ra'no (2020). Organization of computer monitoring in assessing student knowledge of a computer system. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. 10(6) ISSN : 2249-7137. 532-538 Article DOI : 10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00535.2
48. Bakhrombekovna, D. R. N. (2019, February). DIDACTIC BASES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL-METHODOLOGICAL COMPLEX ON INFORMATICS. In International Scientific and Practical Conference" Innovative ideas of modern youth in science and education" (pp. 302-304).
49. Abdurakhmanov, B. A., Bakhadirkhanov, M. K., Iliyev, H. M., Isamov, S. B., Saitov, E. B., Mavlyanov, A., ... & Zikrillayev, N. F. (2014). Silicon with Clusters of Impurity Atoms as a Novel Material for Photovoltaics. Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, 4(3), 41-43.
50. Djuraeva Rano Bahrombekovna, Mukhammadiev Alisher Numonhan-ugli, Khodjaeva Mavluda Sabirovna and Jumaev Turdali Saminjonovich 2020. Explaining Aluminous Ascertainment Of Significance Examples Of Personal Study On Personal Identity. International Journal on Integrated Education. 2, 1 (Mar. 2020), 48-52. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v2i1.287>.

E-ISSN NO:2349-0721