

ISSN 2181-9505
Doi Journal 10.26739/2181-9505

Philosophy and Life

FALSAFA VA HAYOT • ФИЛОСОФИЯ И ЖИЗНЬ

2024 № 1 (24)



ISSN 2181-9505
Doi Journal 10.26739/2181-9505

Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi
Imom Buxoriy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi
O'zbekiston falsafa jamiyati

Национальный Университет Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека
Международный научно-исследовательский центр Имам Бухари
при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан
Философское общество Узбекистана

The National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
Imam Bukhari International Research Center under the Cabinet of Ministers
of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Philosophical Society of Uzbekistan

**FALSAFA VA HAYOT
XALQARO JURNAL**

**ФИЛОСОФИЯ И ЖИЗНЬ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ**

**PHILOSOPHY AND LIFE
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL**

2024 № 1 (24)

Jurnal bir yilda 4 marta nashr qilinadi.
Журнал выходит 4 раза в год.
The journal is published 4 times in a year.



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DANIEL DENNETT'S THEORY OF CONSCIOUSNESS: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

Annotation. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of Daniel Dennett's theory of consciousness, emphasizing its core concepts, implications, and critical reception. Dennett, a prominent philosopher and cognitive scientist, challenges traditional views of consciousness through his multiple drafts model and heterophenomenology. The multiple drafts model rejects the notion of a central Cartesian Theatre, proposing instead that consciousness arises from a multitude of parallel processes within the brain. Heterophenomenology, Dennett's methodological approach, combines third-person scientific observations with first-person subjective reports to study conscious experiences. This article examines the strengths and criticisms of Dennett's theory, its philosophical and scientific impacts, and future research directions inspired by his work. By exploring Dennett's contributions, this article aims to shed light on the complexities of consciousness and its study within the contemporary landscape of cognitive science and philosophy.

Keywords: Daniel Dennett, Theory of consciousness, Multiple drafts model, Heterophenomenology, Intentional stance, Cartesian Theatre, Cognitive science, Philosophy of mind, Conscious experience, Subjective and objective methodologies

DANIEL DENNETNING ONG NAZARIYASI: KENG QAMROVLI TAHLIL

Annotatsiya. Maqolada Daniel Dennetning ong nazariyasi ko'rib chiqiladi va undagi bosh tushunchalar, ularning ahamiyati va ilmiy hamjamiyat tomonidan qabul qilishiga urg'u beriladi. Taniqli faylasuf va kognitiv soha mutaxassisi o'zining ko'plab andozalar modeli va geterofenomenologiyasi orqali ongga nisbatan an'anaviy qarashlarni tanqid ostiga oladi. Ko'plab andozalar modelida karteziyan teatri tushunchasi rad etiladi. Aksincha, ushbu modelga ko'ra, ong

miyadagi ko‘plab andozalar va tizimlarning birgalikdagi ish bajarishi oqibatida kelib chiqadi. Dennetning metodologik loyihasi hisoblanmish geterofenomenologiya esa ong sohasidagi tadqiqotlarga nisbatan uchinchi shaxs nuqtai nazaridan yondashuvchi ilmiy kuzatuvlar va subyektiv birinchi shaxs kechinmalarini birlashtiradi. Maqolada Dennet nazariyasining kuchli va kuchsiz tomonlari, uning falsafiy va ilmiy qiymati, shuningdek, Dennet qarashlari tufayli kelib chiquvchi kelgusi tadqiqot yo‘nalishlari ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Daniel Dennett, ong nazariyasi, ko‘plab andozalar modeli, geterofenomenologiya, intensional holat, kartezian teatri, kognitiv fan, ong falsafasi, ongli kechinma, subyektiv va obyektiv metodologiyalar.

ТЕОРИЯ СОЗНАНИЯ ДЭНИЕЛА ДЕННЕТА: ВСЕОБЪЕМЛЮЩИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация. В этой статье представлен всесторонний анализ теории сознания Дэниела Деннета, подчеркивая ее основные концепции, последствия и критическое восприятие. Деннетт, выдающийся философ и учёный-когнитивист, бросает вызов традиционным взглядам на сознание посредством своей модели многочисленных проектов и гетерофеноменологии. Модель множественных проектов отвергает идею центрального картезианского театра, предполагая вместо этого, что сознание возникает в результате множества параллельных процессов внутри мозга. Гетерофеноменология, методологический подход Деннета, сочетает в себе научные наблюдения от третьего лица с субъективными отчетами от первого лица для изучения сознательного опыта. В этой статье рассматриваются сильные стороны и критика теории Деннета, ее философское и научное влияние, а также будущие направления исследований, вдохновленные его работами. Изучая вклад Деннета, эта статья призвана пролить свет на сложности сознания и его изучения в современном ландшафте когнитивистики и философии.

Ключевые слова: Дэниел Деннетт, Теория сознания, Модель множественных проектов, Гетерофеноменология, Интенциональная позиция, Картезианский театр, Когнитивная наука, Философия разума, Сознательный опыт, Субъективные и объективные методологии.

INTRODUCTION

The nature of consciousness has long been a central question in both philosophy and science, challenging thinkers from various disciplines to unravel its complexities. Consciousness encompasses a wide range of phenomena, including perception, thought, memory, and self-awareness, making it a multifaceted subject of inquiry. Understanding consciousness is not only vital for philosophical debates but also for advancements in cognitive science, artificial intelligence, and neuroscience [Chalmers, 1996; Tononi & Koch, 2015].

Among contemporary philosophers who have significantly contributed to the study of consciousness, Daniel Dennett stands out for his innovative and often

controversial theories. Dennett's work bridges the gap between philosophy and empirical science, offering novel perspectives that have sparked extensive debate and research. His ideas challenge traditional Cartesian views of a centralized "theater" of consciousness and propose instead a model grounded in the distributed processes of the brain [Dennett, 1991].

This article aims to provide a detailed analysis of Daniel Dennett's theory of consciousness. By examining Dennett's key concepts, such as the multiple drafts model and heterophenomenology, we will explore how his ideas challenge traditional views and propose new ways of understanding conscious experience [Dennett, 1991; Dennett, 2003]. Additionally, this article will assess the strengths and criticisms of Dennett's theory, considering its philosophical implications and scientific applications [Flanagan, 1992; McGinn, 1999]. Through this comprehensive analysis, we seek to illuminate the impact of Dennett's work on the ongoing discourse surrounding the nature of consciousness.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study of consciousness has a rich history, with roots extending back to ancient philosophical inquiries and evolving through various intellectual epochs. Early considerations by philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle laid foundational ideas about the nature of the mind and self-awareness [Sorabji, 2006]. During the Enlightenment, René Descartes' dualism posited a clear distinction between mind and body, proposing the famous idea of the "thinking self" or **cogito** [Descartes, 1641].

The 20th century witnessed significant shifts with the advent of behaviorism and later cognitive science. Behaviorism, led by figures like John B. Watson and B.F. Skinner, largely sidestepped consciousness, focusing instead on observable behavior [Watson, 1913; Skinner, 1953]. The cognitive revolution of the 1950s and 1960s, spearheaded by researchers such as Noam Chomsky and George Miller, reintroduced mental processes into scientific discourse, setting the stage for contemporary studies of consciousness [Chomsky, 1959; Miller, 1956].

Daniel Dennett's journey into the study of consciousness is marked by his interdisciplinary approach, drawing from philosophy, cognitive science, and artificial intelligence. Dennett received his D.Phil. in philosophy from the University of Oxford, where he studied under Gilbert Ryle, a prominent philosopher known for his critique of Cartesian dualism [Dennett, 1969].

Dennett's early work, including "Content and Consciousness" [1969], began exploring the nature of mental content and its relationship to brain processes. His collaboration with cognitive scientist Douglas Hofstadter in the 1980s further solidified his interdisciplinary stance, blending insights from AI and cognitive psychology [Dennett & Hofstadter, 1981]. This period culminated in the publication of "Consciousness Explained" [1991], where Dennett articulated his groundbreaking multiple drafts model of consciousness, a theory that continues to influence and challenge contemporary thought [Dennett, 1991].

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Daniel Dennett's theory of consciousness revolves around several key concepts that challenge traditional notions of the mind and subjective experience. Central to his approach are the ideas of the intentional stance, the multiple drafts model, and heterophenomenology.

Intentional Stance: This is a methodological tool used to predict and explain the behavior of entities by treating them as if they have intentions, beliefs, and desires. Dennett argues that this stance is not only useful in everyday contexts but also essential for understanding complex cognitive processes [Dennett, 1987].

Multiple Drafts Model: Dennett's multiple drafts model of consciousness rejects the idea of a central "Cartesian Theatre" where conscious experience is unified and observed. Instead, he proposes that consciousness consists of parallel, competing narratives or "drafts" that are continually edited and updated in various parts of the brain. This model implies that there is no single point where consciousness converges, but rather a distributed process of narrative construction [Dennett, 1991].

Heterophenomenology: Dennett introduces heterophenomenology as a third-person scientific approach to studying conscious experiences. This method involves collecting and interpreting first-person reports about subjective experiences, treating them as data to be analyzed alongside objective behavioral and physiological measurements [Dennett, 2003].

The multiple drafts model is one of Dennett's most influential contributions to the study of consciousness. According to this model, the brain continuously generates multiple, simultaneous drafts of sensory and cognitive information. These drafts are not passively observed by a central observer but actively compete for prominence and influence over behavior and verbal reports [Dennett, 1991].

Dennett contrasts this with the Cartesian Theatre model, which suggests a centralized point in the brain where all conscious experiences converge. He argues that the Cartesian Theatre is an illusion created by our intuitive but misleading introspective insights. Instead, the multiple drafts model posits that consciousness is a distributed process without a single, definitive stream of experience [Dennett, 1991].

Heterophenomenology is Dennett's methodological innovation for studying consciousness. It bridges the gap between subjective reports and objective scientific observation. In this approach, researchers gather first-person accounts of experiences, treating these reports as phenomena to be interpreted and understood. By combining these subjective reports with third-person data, such as brain imaging and behavioral observations, heterophenomenology aims to construct a comprehensive understanding of conscious experiences [Dennett, 2003].

This method allows for the integration of subjective and objective data without privileging one over the other. It acknowledges the importance of subjective reports in understanding consciousness while maintaining a rigorous scientific framework [Dennett, 2003].

Dennett's theory of consciousness has garnered significant attention and praise for several reasons:

1. **Interdisciplinary Integration:** Dennett successfully bridges philosophy, cognitive science, and neuroscience, offering a comprehensive framework that appeals to multiple disciplines. His multiple drafts model, for example, resonates with the distributed processing perspective in cognitive neuroscience [Edelman, 1989; Baars, 1997].

2. **Rejection of Cartesian Dualism:** By discarding the Cartesian Theatre and proposing a distributed model of consciousness, Dennett aligns with contemporary scientific understanding that rejects dualism. This perspective supports the notion that consciousness arises from complex interactions within the brain, rather than being localized in a single region [Dennett, 1991; Churchland, 2002].

3. **Practical Methodology:** Heterophenomenology offers a practical and rigorous method for studying consciousness. By valuing both subjective reports and objective data, this approach provides a balanced framework for exploring conscious experiences without falling into the pitfalls of pure introspection or strict behaviorism [Dennett, 2003].

4. **Clarity and Accessibility:** Dennett's writings are noted for their clarity and accessibility, making complex ideas more understandable for a broader audience. This has contributed to his influence both within and outside academic circles [Flanagan, 1992].

Despite its strengths, Dennett's theory has faced several criticisms:

1. **Overemphasis on Third-Person Perspective:** Critics argue that Dennett's reliance on heterophenomenology might neglect the richness of first-person experiences. Thomas Nagel, for example, emphasizes the subjective aspect of consciousness that may be lost in purely third-person accounts [Nagel, 1974].

2. **Multiple Drafts Model Ambiguities:** Some scholars find the multiple drafts model to be conceptually vague and lacking empirical support. Ned Block, for instance, contends that the model does not adequately address the qualitative aspect of conscious experience, or qualia [Block, 1995].

3. **Philosophical Objections:** Philosophers such as John Searle have criticized Dennett's approach for being overly dismissive of subjective consciousness. Searle argues that Dennett's theory might inadvertently reduce consciousness to mere behavioral dispositions, thus failing to capture its true nature [Searle, 1992].

4. **Empirical Challenges:** Empirical findings in neuroscience sometimes challenge aspects of Dennett's model. For instance, research on neural correlates of consciousness suggests that specific brain regions are crucial for certain conscious experiences, which might imply more localized processes than Dennett's distributed model allows [Koch, 2004].

Dennett has addressed several of these criticisms:

1. **Subjective Richness in Heterophenomenology:** Dennett argues that heterophenomenology does not dismiss first-person experiences but rather incorporates them into a broader scientific framework. By treating subjective

reports as data, it aims to understand consciousness without resorting to pure introspection [Dennett, 2003].

2. Conceptual Clarity in the Multiple Drafts Model: Dennett acknowledges the challenges in explaining the multiple drafts model but contends that its conceptual framework better aligns with current neuroscientific understanding. He argues that traditional models like the Cartesian Theatre oversimplify the complexity of brain processes [Dennett, 1991].

3. Comprehensive View of Consciousness: Dennett maintains that his theory offers a more comprehensive and scientifically plausible view of consciousness. By integrating subjective and objective data, his approach seeks to overcome the limitations of purely philosophical or empirical models [Dennett, 1987].

Daniel Dennett's theory of consciousness has profound philosophical implications, particularly in the areas of metaphysics, epistemology, and ethics.

1. Metaphysics of Mind: Dennett's rejection of Cartesian dualism and his advocacy for a materialistic view of consciousness challenge traditional metaphysical notions of mind-body dualism. By positing that consciousness arises from physical processes within the brain, Dennett aligns with physicalism, the view that everything about the mind can be explained by physical facts [Dennett, 1991].

2. Epistemology of Consciousness: Dennett's heterophenomenology has significant implications for how we know and study conscious experiences. By emphasizing a third-person scientific methodology, Dennett promotes a more objective and empirically grounded approach to understanding consciousness, challenging the primacy of introspective methods [Dennett, 2003]. This approach shifts the epistemological focus from subjective certainty to intersubjective verification.

3. Ethical Considerations: Dennett's theory also impacts ethical discussions, particularly those involving moral responsibility and personhood. If consciousness is seen as a product of brain processes rather than a distinct, non-physical entity, this could influence views on free will, moral agency, and the treatment of non-human animals and artificial intelligences. Dennett's views suggest a more nuanced understanding of agency and responsibility, rooted in the complexity of cognitive processes [Dennett, 2003].

Dennett's theory has not only philosophical but also substantial scientific applications, influencing research in cognitive science, artificial intelligence, and neuroscience.

1. Cognitive Science: Dennett's multiple drafts model has informed research on the distributed nature of cognitive processes. It supports the view that cognitive functions are not localized to specific brain regions but rather emerge from dynamic interactions across neural networks. This perspective aligns with contemporary findings in cognitive neuroscience and has inspired studies on how various brain areas contribute to the construction of conscious experience [Baars, 1997; Dehaene, 2014].

2. Artificial Intelligence: In AI research, Dennett's intentional stance and multiple drafts model provide a framework for designing systems that simulate aspects of human consciousness. By treating AI systems as entities with intentional states, researchers can develop more sophisticated models of machine cognition and decision-making processes. Dennett's ideas have influenced approaches to creating artificial agents capable of learning, adapting, and exhibiting complex behaviors [Dennett, 1987; Brooks, 1991].

3. Neuroscience: Dennett's theory has significant implications for understanding the neural correlates of consciousness. The multiple drafts model encourages neuroscientists to investigate how different brain regions and networks contribute to the fluid and dynamic nature of conscious experience. This approach supports research into how sensory information is processed and integrated across the brain, shedding light on the mechanisms underlying consciousness [Koch, 2004; Tononi, 2012].

1. Interdisciplinary Research: Future research could further explore the intersections between Dennett's philosophical theories and empirical findings in neuroscience and AI. Collaborative efforts between philosophers, cognitive scientists, and AI researchers can lead to more comprehensive models of consciousness that incorporate both theoretical insights and empirical data [Chalmers, 2010; Dehaene, 2014].

2. Empirical Validation: Ongoing and future studies in neuroscience can test and refine the multiple drafts model by investigating the neural processes that correspond to Dennett's proposed drafts. Advanced imaging techniques and experimental paradigms can provide deeper insights into how conscious experiences are constructed and modified in real-time [Tononi, 2012].

3. Ethical and Societal Implications: As AI systems become more advanced, Dennett's ideas on consciousness and intentionality can inform discussions on the ethical treatment of artificial agents and the implications of creating machines with human-like cognitive abilities. This line of inquiry can contribute to developing ethical guidelines and policies for AI development and deployment [Bryson, 2018; Bostrom, 2014].

CONCLUSION

Daniel Dennett's theory of consciousness represents a significant departure from traditional Cartesian views, offering a model grounded in contemporary cognitive science and neuroscience. By emphasizing the intentional stance, multiple drafts model, and heterophenomenology, Dennett provides a comprehensive framework for understanding consciousness as a distributed, dynamic process. His rejection of the Cartesian Theatre in favor of a decentralized model of consciousness challenges long-standing philosophical notions and aligns with empirical findings that emphasize the complexity and integration of neural processes.

Dennett's contributions extend beyond theoretical philosophy into practical methodologies and interdisciplinary research. His intentional stance provides a

robust tool for interpreting behavior and mental states across various domains, including artificial intelligence. The multiple drafts model offers a plausible explanation for the fluid nature of conscious experience, encouraging neuroscientists to explore the distributed and competitive processes within the brain. Heterophenomenology bridges the gap between subjective experiences and objective scientific study, enabling a more holistic approach to the study of consciousness.

Dennett's work has sparked significant debate and further research, prompting both support and criticism from scholars. While his theory may not account for all aspects of consciousness, particularly the subjective quality or qualia, it has undoubtedly advanced the discourse and provided a fertile ground for future explorations.

Future research can build upon Dennett's ideas by integrating more empirical data from neuroscience and refining the multiple drafts model to address its conceptual and empirical challenges. Interdisciplinary collaborations between philosophers, cognitive scientists, and AI researchers can further elucidate the mechanisms underlying consciousness and develop more sophisticated models that capture its complexity.

Ethical considerations regarding artificial intelligence and the treatment of conscious agents, whether biological or artificial, can benefit from Dennett's insights. As AI systems evolve, understanding their potential for consciousness and intentionality will be crucial for developing ethical frameworks and policies.

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PHILOSOPHY AND LIFE**

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