

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN 2181-1342

Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

10/S-son (4-jild)

2024

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

№ S/10 (4) - 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2024

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холикулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

Саидов Сарвар Атабулло ўғли – катта илмий ходим, Имом Термизий халқаро илмий-тадқиқот маркази, илмий тадқиқотлар бўлими.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Хожаев Азизхон Саидалохонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулов Жамолиддиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудири;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилевич – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Аҳмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Эргашев Икром Абдурасулович – юридик фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Норматов Бекзод Ақром ўғли – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори, Тошкент давлат юридик университети.

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Каюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шохидат Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги

Тошкент давлат педагогика университети,
Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология
фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги
Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Карамаддиновна –
психология фанлари доктори, доцент,
Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари
университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари
доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт
бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология
фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон
миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари
доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий
университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабобовна – социология
фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон
халқаро ислом академияси.

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар
доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор,
Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар
доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий
университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

**Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг
долзарб муаммолари**” электрон
журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-
сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат
рўйхатига олинган.

Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”
масъулияти чекланган жамияти

Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой
тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-
уй. Электрон манзил:
scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

Norbekov Ahmadjon Norbekovich

XX-ASRNING BIRINCHI YARMIDA O'ZBEKISTONNING SIYOSIY -IJTIMOIY VA IQTISODIY

HOLATI 11-18

Eliboyev Ozodjon Po'lat o'g'li

BAQTIRIYANING KUSHONIYLAR DAVRI SHAHARSOZLIGI VA ME'MORCHILIGI..... 19-23

Нуритдинова Нодира Сирожовна

XX-АСР БОШЛАРИДА ТУРКИСТОН ЎЛКАСИДА ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИ (СЕНАТОР К.К. ПАЛЕН

ТАФТИШ МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ АСОСИДА)..... 24-28

Чориев Шоҳрух Холтура ўғли

ЎРТА ОСИЁ ТЕМУРИЙЛАР ДАВРИДА САРОЙ АРХИТЕКТУРАСИ ИЖТИМОИЙ

СТРАТИФИКАЦИЯНИ ЎРГАНИШ МАНБАСИ СИФАТИДА 29-38

Жумаева Шоира Бердияровна

МАРКАЗИЙ ОСИЁ МИНТАҚАСИДА ЗИЁРАТ ТУРИЗМИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА

МУҚАДДАС ҚАДАМЖО ВА ЗИЁРАТГОҲЛАРНИНГ ЎРНИ 39-43

Jo'rayev Muxriddin Xasanovich

MOVAROUNNAHRLIK MUHADDISLARNING ILMIY SAFARLARI VA SAFAR YO'LLARI

GEOGRAFIYASI..... 44-51

Муқимова Рисолат Рустамжон қизи

ЗИЁРАТ МАРОСИМЛАРИДА ТАБИАТ КУЛЬТИ БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ УРФ-ОДАТЛАР 52-56

08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

Абдуллаев Алтинбек Янгибаевич

ДОННИ ҚАЙТА ИШЛАШ КОРХОНАЛАРИДА ТЎЛОВ ҚОБИЛИЯТИ БОШҚАРУВ ҲИСОБИНИНГ

ИЛМИЙ – МЕТОДОЛОГИК ЁНДОШУВИ 57-69

Baxriddinova Yulduz Baxriddinovna

MINAQALARDA FARMATSEVTIKA SANOATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ZARURIYATI 70-75

Matkarimov Inomjon Baxtiyorovich

QISHLOQ XO'JALIK MAHSULOTLARINI YETISHTIRISHDA AGROBIOKIMYO XIZMATLARINI

TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING OBYEKTIV ZARURATI 76-86

Ибадуллаев Дилшад Ибрагимович

ИНВЕСТИЦИЯ САЛОҲИЯТИНИ МИНТАҚА ИҚТИСОДИЁТИГА ТАЪСИРИНИ

ЭКОНОМЕТРИК БАҲОЛАШ АСОСЛАРИ 87-92

Исламтудинова Дина Файзрахмановна

АНАЛИЗ СОСТОЯНИЯ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА РЕСПУБЛИКИ

УЗБЕКИСТАН 93-102

Qobiljon Isaev

O'ZBEKISTONNING JAHON SAVDO TASHKILOTIGA (JST) A'ZO BO'LISHINI IQTISODIY

BAHOLASH 103-110

09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI*Xaitov Elmurod Bekmurodovich*

O'ZBEKISTONDA "AHOLI HAYOT SIFATI"GA ASOSIY YONDOSHUVLAR: MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR (IJTIMOIY-FALSAFIY TAHLIL) 111-116

Расулов Зоҳиддин Усарович

СПОРТ ЭСТЕТИКАСИ: РИТМ, ХАРАКАТ ВА МАДАНИЯТНИНГ УЙЎНЛИГИ 117-122

Тавмурадов Жамшид Элмурадович

АБДУЛҚОДИР БЕДИЛНИНГ ҲАЁТ ЙЎЛИ: ФАЛСАФА ВА АДАБИЙ МЕРОС 123-128

Davronov Otabek Ulug'bek o'g'li

YUSUF QORABOG'IIY SHAXSIYATI VA FALSAFIY-ILMIY MEROSI 129-132

Muxtorova To'tixon Solijonovna

FALSAFA FANINI O'QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR: METODLAR VA AMALIYOTLAR 133-137

Akramov G'iyosiddin Najmiddinovich

MARGINALLASHUV TUSHUNCHASINING IJTIMOIIY-FALSAFIY TAHLILI 138-142

Ahmedova Dilrabo

DINIY BAG'RIKENGLIKNING YOSHLAR IJTIMOIIY, MA'NAVIY QIYOFASI SHAKLLANISHIDAGI IJTIMOIIY POTENSIALI 143-150

11.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI*Abdunabiyev Sunnat Botirovich*

IBN BATTUTANING «SAYOHATNOMA» ASARIDA TARIXIY SHAXSLAR NOMINING TARJIMADA BERILISHI 151-159

Seytnazarova Injayim

ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK SOHASIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH TAHLILI 160-168

Tukhtakhodjaeva Zulfya

PHRASEOLOGY AS A SUBSYSTEM OF THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY 169-174

Abdusalamov Doniyor Togayali ogli

REFLECTION OF THE CONCEPT OF «POLITENESS» IN THE PHRASEOLOGICAL AND PAREMIOLOGICAL RESERVOIRS OF THE COMPARED LANGUAGES 175-179

Axmedov Anvar Botirovich

TILNING NOMINATSIYA TIZIMIDA O'ZLASHMA SO'ZLAR 180-184

Aminov Farrukh Komiljon Ugli

THE EVOLUTION OF MEDIA DISCOURSE: FROM TRADITIONAL FORMS TO MULTIMODAL REPRESENTATIONS IN DIGITAL SPACES 185-193

Sharipov Bobur Salimovich

RETSIPROKLI SEMANTIK DERIVATSIYA 194-201

Abduganiyeva Zebuniso Abduhafizovna

ILMIY DISKURSNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI 202-205

Samatov Farxod Muminovich

O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILIDA "TV" SEMANTIK MAYDONI LEKSIK BIRIKLARINING SO'Z YASALISH XUSUSIYATLARI (ABBREVIATURALAR MISOLIDA) 206-210

Kendjayeva Zemfira

METAFORIK POLISEMIYANING LINGVISTIK YUMORI..... 211-216

Abdullayeva Nilufar Ramazonovna, Uzoqova Durdona Baxtiyor qizi

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA «HID», «IS» KONSEPTINING SEMANTIK TAHLILI 217-221

Saydullayeva Dilrabo Ilxom qizi

ALISHER NAVOIYNING "NASOYIM UL-MUHABBAT" TAZKIRASI VA SULAMIYNING "TABAQOT US-SUFIYA" ASARLARI O'RTASIDAGI MUSHTARAKLIKLAR 222-226

Шарапова Лола Станиславовна

ИЛЛЮЗИЯ И РЕАЛЬНОСТЬ В КОНТЕКСТЕ МАГИЧЕСКОГО РЕАЛИЗМА..... 227-232

Ҳакимова Мастура Файзиллаевна

ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК МАҚОЛЛАРИНИНГ МИЛЛИЙ ДУНЁ ТАСВИРИНИ АКС ЭТИШДАГИ АҲАМИЯТИ ВА ЛЕКСИК МАЪНОНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШИ (КЕНГАЙИШИ) 233-239

Mo'soyeva Hayitgul O'roqovna

"HEART" – "YURAK" SO'ZLI METAFORALARNING INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI KOGNITIV TAHLILI 240-245

Mamataliyeva Navbahor Xujamberdiyevna

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA TEZ AYTISHLARNING STRUKTURAVIY TAHLILI 246-250

Багаутдинова Ильмира Салаватовна

ВЛИЯНИЕ РОДНОГО ЯЗЫКА НА ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЕ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ 251-255

12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR

Nuraliyev Oyatillo Abduvaliyevich

EFFECTIVE PRACTICES FOR DRAWING YOUNG TALENT TO UZBEKISTAN'S PUBLIC CIVIL SERVICE 256-268

Алиев Асилбек Кадирович

ВОПРОСЫ ОТГРАНИЧЕНИЯ МАССОВЫХ БЕСПОРЯДКОВ И ГРУППОВОГО ХУЛИГАНСТВА 269-275

Hong Weixing

INTERNATIONAL LAW AS THE FOUNDATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND CHINA 276-284

Султанова Сабохат Алишеровна

ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ДАЛЬНЕЙШЕГО РАЗВИТИЯ ОЦЕНКИ РЕГУЛЯТОРНОГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН 285-290

Jonuzoqova Yulduz Izzatulla qizi

O'ZBEKISTONNING AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI SOHASIDAGI TRANSMILLIY JINOYATLARGA QARSHI KURASH MASALALARI 291-298

Абдусамиева Дилрабо Абдувахоб кизи

ПРЕВЕНТИВНАЯ ФУНКЦИЯ ПОСТПЕНИТЕНЦИАРНОЙ РЕСОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ 299-304

Khalikov Khayot

THE ROLE OF MODEL UNITED NATIONS IN SHAPING GLOBAL LEADERS AND LAWYERS: A CASE STUDY ON UZBEKISTAN'S YOUTH 305-311

Даулетова Динара Даулетовна

ПРИЧИНЫ И УСЛОВИЯ, СПОСОБСТВУЮЩИЕ ХИЩЕНИЮ ЧУЖОГО ИМУЩЕСТВА.. 312-317

13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI

Толипов Бахтиёр Хамитович

БЎЛАЖАК ИҚТИСОДЧИЛАРДА АНАЛИТИК ТАФАККУРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ
САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК ВОСИТАЛАРИ 318-324

Собирова Гулибарно Зайнитдин қизи

ТЕХНОЛОГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ НАВЫКОВ КРИТИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ НА УРОКАХ
РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА 325-335

Xolmatova Ziroatxon Anvarovna

BO'LAJAK O'QITUVCHILARNING TASHXISLASH KOMPETENSIYALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA
INNOVATION-METODOLOGIK YONDASHUVLAR 336-339

Abduxoliqov Sardor Safarovich

YOSH DZYUDUCHILARNI JISMONIY SIFATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA HARAKATLI
O'YINLARNING O'RNI 340-344

Usmonova Mohizoda Avazjon qizi

GLOBOL TA'LIM MUHITIDA TALABALARNING MULOQOT MADANIYATINI INTEGRATIV
YONDASHUV ASOSIDA RIVOJLANTIRISH TIZIMI 345-348

Xodjiyeva Zumrad

MEZONLARGA ASOSLANGAN BAHOLANISHNING CHEKLANGAN DOIRASI 349-352

Turdiyev Ismoil Allayorovich

OLIY TA'LIM HAYOTIDA MA'NAVIY-MA'RIFIY ISHLARNING ILMIY-NAZARIY ASOSLARI
HAQIDA 353-358

Ibadullaev G'ayrat Akmuradovich

BO'LAJAK FIZIKA-ASTRONOMIYA O'QITUVCHILARINING KOMPETENTLIGINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH METODLARI 359-364

Ishonkulov Sherali Sharifovich

TALABALARNING IJODIY QOBILİYATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH VOSITASI SIFATIDA RAQAMLI
DASTURLARDAN FOYDALANISH 365-372

Raxmatov Rafik G'ayratovich

IMKONIYATI CHEKLANGAN O'QUVCHILAR RIVOJLANISHIDA TURMUSH TARZINI
SOG'LOMLASHTIRISH KO'NIKMALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK
IMKONIYATLARI 373-378

Xalmuratova Shaxnoza Bekmurzaevna

BO'LAJAK BOSHLANG'ICH SINFI O'QITUVCHILARINING RISKOLOGIK MADANIYATINI
SHAKLLANTIRISH TAMOIYILLARI 379-383

Meliboyeva Nodira Qaxramanjanovna

MIRSODIQ TOJIYEV MEROSI (CHANG UCHUN YARATGAN ASARLARI MISOLIDA) 384-387

Qodirov Mirjalol Tolmasovich

TA'LIMDA GIPERMATNLI AXBOROT MODELLARINI QURISHNING ZAMONAVIY
TEKNOLOGIYALARI VA ASPEKTLARI 388-392

Karimova Aziza

BO'LAJAK O'QITUVCHILARNI SCAMPER TEXNIKASI ORQALI BOLALARNING KREATIV
TAFAKKURINI RIVOJLANTIRISHGA O'RGATISH METODIKASI 393-399

Nishonov Nodir Alimjanovich

BO`LAJAK O`QITUVCHILARDA FUTUROLOGIK TAHLIL QILISH KO`NIKMALARINI

RIVOJLANTIRISHNING MUHIM ASPEKTLARI 400-404

Xidirova Durdona Muxtorovna

SINERGETIK YONDASHUV ASOSIDA O`QUVCHI QIZLARNI IJTIMOIMADANIY

MUNOSABATLARGA TAYYORLASH MEKANIZMLARI 405-408

Received: 10 December 2024

Accepted: 15 December 2024

Published: 25 December 2024

Article / Original Paper

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF UZBEKISTAN'S ACCESSION TO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

Kobiljon Isaev

PhD, docent of "Department of World Economy and Foreign Economic Relations",
Tashkent State University of Economics

E-mail: qobiliy.isaev@gmail.com

Abstract. This research thesis evaluates the accession of Uzbekistan to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in general, exploring possible changes that may take place, in main economic indicators, such as GDP, GDP per capita, trade and FDI by utilizing qualitative approach. In order to understand what the WTO does and why countries should join it, the establishment of this organization has been explained in detail along with the information how it developed over the years, what functions the WTO has and how states join this organization. For analysis and comparison, the experiences of Russia and China have been added to better understand how large economies develop over time after WTO accession. To make a more reasonable comparison, the pre- and post-accession period of neighbor countries – Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan have been taken as examples as well, since they share common borders and have similar domestic markets, economy and history. Throughout the article, perspectives, opportunities and challenges of WTO membership are also discussed.

Keywords: Trade openness, tariff reduction, foreign trade turnover, market competition, product differentiation.

O'ZBEKISTONNING JAHON SAVDO TASHKILOTIGA (JST) A'ZO BO'LISHINI IQTISODIY BAHOLASH

Qobiljon Isaev

PhD, "Jahon iqtisodiyoti va tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalar" kafedrasi dotsenti.

Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti

Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot ishi O'zbekistonning Jahon Savdo Tashkilotiga (JST) a'zo bo'lishini umumiy baholab, asosiy iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarda, ya'ni YaIM, aholi jon boshiga to'g'ri keladigan YaIM, savdo va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri investitsiyalar kabilarda yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan o'zgarishlarni sifatli yondashuvdan foydalangan holda o'rganadi. JST nima bilan shug'ullanadi va nima uchun davlatlar unga a'zo bo'lishi kerakligini tushunish uchun ushbu tashkilotning tashkil etilishi uning yillar davomida qanday rivojlangani, JST qanday funksiyalarga ega ekanligi va davlatlar ushbu tashkilotga qanday a'zo bo'lganligi haqida batafsil ma'lumot berildi. Tahlil va taqqoslash uchun Rossiya va Xitoyning tajribalari JSTga a'zo bo'lganidan keyin vaqt o'tishi bilan yirik iqtisodiyotlar qanday rivojlanishini yaxshiroq tushunish uchun qo'shildi. O'rinliroq taqqoslash uchun qo'shni davlatlar – Qirg'iziston, Qozog'iston va Tojikistonning qo'shilishdan oldingi va keyingi davrlari ham misol tariqasida keltirildi. Maqola davomida JSTga a'zolikning istiqbollari, imkoniyatlari va muammolari ham muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Savdoning ochiqligi, tariflarni pasaytirish, tashqi savdo aylanmasi, bozor raqobati, mahsulot differentsiatsiyasi.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V4SI10Y2024N11.1>

Introduction. Being one of the influential organizations, World Trade Organization (WTO) plays a crucial role in shaping the foreign economic activity of any country. Therefore, majority of countries have already become members of this organization, realizing the fact that membership in the WTO can significantly improve export and import capacity of economy by reducing trade barriers, enhance competitiveness of local products and services in global market.

Since the establishment of this institution, many scholars have tried to analyze economic consequences of pre- and post-accession period for countries. Some other scholars made research to predict possible trends in economic indicators for non-member countries that are observers or seeking to join the organization.

WTO accession is a process that may be used as an important tool for economic development. Accession will impact on a wide range of policies and institutions, including tariffs, customs administration, standards, rights of foreign investors (especially in services), agricultural policy, intellectual property, and possibly government procurement. It therefore represents a time for evaluation of a very wide range of regulations and an opportunity to implement important trade, foreign direct investment, and institutional changes. These changes can move the economy toward an open trade and investment model of economic development and away from an import-substitution model.

Literature review and methodology. As international trade is the biggest focus area of the WTO, several theories related to trade, trade policy and protectionism are brought here. One of such theories is comparative advantage model put forward by David Ricardo. Although the theory is simple and assumes an economy consisting of single-factor (labor), it can give plenty reasons for any 2 countries to trade with each other, due to the presence of comparative advantage of the first country in a product while the second has comparative advantage in the production of the other product, making both countries better off from trade. For the comparative advantage to exist, it is enough, simply to have different relative labor productivity in producing a particular product in 2 different countries, which is obviously possible since laborers productivity differ from country to country. [11]

The main thrust of Ricardo's thesis is that, in cases when comparative advantages are present, trading between nations can and should occur without the need for distinct absolute advantages. When there is a difference in the relative labor requirements between two commodities, there is a comparative advantage. This simply indicates that the internal opportunity cost of the two commodities is different in the two countries when the relative labor requirements are different; in other words, the internal price ratios are different between the two countries before trade. [12]

Results (Impact of WTO Accession on Central Asian Countries: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan).

Kyrgyzstan - neighbor state of Uzbekistan, and is known as the most reformist state compared to its Central Asian neighbors.(Code, n.d.) The proof of this statement can be seen in the fact that Kyrgyzstan was the first among CA countries to join the WTO back in 1998. As a country who has been a member in the organization since 1998, it is good for Uzbekistan to look at how overall Kyrgyz economy has been developing since then. In which areas or sectors of the economy did the membership yield its fruits and how much has it been contributing to Kyrgyzstan's GDP and competitiveness of Kyrgyz products and services in international

market? Questions like this can teach Uzbekistan valuable lessons to evaluate the effects of WTO membership. [13]

At the end of the Soviet period, Kyrgyzstan was an industrial-agrarian republic. In 1990, industry and agriculture accounted for 34 and 33 percent of GDP, respectively. The greater part of industry consisted of large (by the republic's standards) enterprises that were focused on the all-Union market and were closely linked with enterprises in other Soviet republics. A substantial part of the economy served the military-industrial complex. (Mogilevskii, 2016) According to Mogilevskii, nothing unique needed to be protected on the Kyrgyz home market at the time of WTO entry. A severe downturn was occurring in the manufacturing sector, which was particularly exposed to outside competition. Corresponding decreases were observed in the manufacturing lobby's power and the workforce's percentage employed in this industry. On the other hand, importers held significant power and were in a prosperous economic situation. One example of their success was converting the republic's newly created free economic zones into a gateway for duty-free imports of products. Five Because of this, Kyrgyzstan's WTO entrance was not opposed by any powerful groups when the negotiations for accession started.

Tajikistan – the second CA Republic who received WTO membership. While Kyrgyzstan was the first CA country in 1998 to become a member, in a very short period of time – 2 years, Tajikistan was still busy with stopping civil war happening in different parts of the country. After gaining independence in September 1991 Tajikistan experienced some severe aftershocks – open civil wars among its people. Having started in 1994, different disorders and conflicts continued until 1998. This was a reason for Tajikistan not requesting for membership. [2]

The following data and metrics demonstrate the extent and severity of Tajikistan's economic collapse in the early years of its independence: The gross domestic product (GDP) per capita fell from US\$550 to US\$177 between 1991 and 1998, and it only reached US\$237 by 2003.

In Tajikistan, the per capita income fell by half between 1990 and 1992, to US\$480, and then to US\$150 after ten years.

Between 1990 and 2003, the average pension decreased to a mere \$4 per month, while the average salary in the education sector fell to a little \$12 per month.

The industrial sector in Tajikistan was split into two unrelated sectors:

1. A sizable industrial sector under central management, with a focus on nonferrous metallurgy, chemical, hydroelectric, and defense industries.

2. Sectors that were managed locally (or comanaged with Moscow), in areas like light industry, agriculture, and the processing of agricultural raw materials (cotton gins, cotton, silk, oil and fat production, tanning), accounted for more than half of Tajikistan's industrial enterprises in 1989. (OLIMOVA et al., 2006)

Kazakhstan – the largest country and economy of Central Asia, is bordered by China to the east, Russia to the northwest and north, and Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan to the south. (Code, n.d.). Looking at Kazakhstan's experiences, Kazakhstan had applied for membership in January 1996 and acceded to the WTO in November 2015. [14]

Like other Post-Soviet countries, Kazakhstan's economy has generally seen ups and downs since gaining its independence. The country has seen multiple economic booms and crises since its economy is mostly dependent on oil and gas export, which account for about one

third of GDP and three quarters of total exports. The Russian crisis in 1998 initially slowed down the economy, but it recovered from 2000 to 2007. However, the decline in oil prices and the banking crisis in 2007–2008 put a stop to the expansion. In response to the crises, the government unveiled what may have been the largest anti-crisis package in history, costing \$16 billion, or 15% of Kazakh GDP. The severe drop in global oil prices in 2014 rocked the economy and put an end to the rapid expansion that occurred between 2009 and 2013 as a result of government-infused liquidity. [7]

There have been some studies done by scholars in the pre-accession period of the Kazakhstan Republic. One such research has been made by Jesper Jensen and David Tarr for Kazakhstan's Accession, back in 2007 where the country was not a complete member yet in the WTO. This research for Kazakhstan's case has been taken here as an example by the author because this country is really similar to Uzbekistan, historically, culturally as well as economically. According to Jesper, After joining the WTO, Kazakhstan will benefit from a gain of up to 17.5% in the long run and roughly 6.7% of its consumption value in the medium term. (Jensen et al., n.d.) The author argues that Kazakhstan will gain from 5 principal effects after joining the organization:

1. Better access to non-CIS countries' markets.
2. In industries where competition is weak, lowering tariffs will result in more diversity in imports and better utilization of domestic resources.
3. The variety of services offered in Kazakhstan will increase with the removal of obstacles for international service providers.
4. The elimination of the local content requirement in the oil sector and the simultaneous exemption from VAT for foreign oil businesses purchasing Kazakhstani inputs.
5. The advantages of higher rates of return on capital for the investment climate.

Discussion and results. On March 13, 2018, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Delegation of the European Union to Uzbekistan, in the matter of renewing the accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the WTO and involving the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan in providing technical assistance with the support of the United Nations Development Program, A working group meeting was organized with the participation of the German Society for International Cooperation and other international organizations. In addition, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a «Road Map» in order to organize systematic work on the ongoing monitoring of Uzbekistan's accession to the WTO. 34 measures were included in this road map, which are aimed at preparing documents for renewing the accession to the organization and coordinating the country's legislation. It can take years to join an organization. This process can be called transition preparation period. During the preparatory period, Uzbekistan spends the maximum time on evaluating and analyzing the results of membership in the organization, that is, it studies the positive aspects of membership in the organization and possible risks, as well as the issues of taking security measures to prevent them. In order to avoid negative effects on the economy of Uzbekistan's entry into the WTO, it is planned to carry out the process on the basis of a comprehensive assessment of the readiness of individual sectors of the economy, various groups of local producers and government mechanisms of economic regulation. Updating the technical and technological potential of local enterprises, by

activating state support in the introduction of scientific and technical developments in production. It is planned to implement a number of measures to increase competitiveness. [3]

But if we analyze the readiness of Uzbekistan's economy for this process, we will come to the following conclusion:

First of all, the dynamics of GDP per capita in 2009-2017 did not develop evenly, in 2017 this figure was 1,491 US dollars. Uzbekistan's membership in the WTO may lead to an increase in the number of the unemployed, as in China's experience, and to a deterioration in the condition of subsidized industries such as machinery and agriculture. This is primarily reflected in the share of GDP per capita.

Secondly, it is considered that the country's large industries are not ready for this process, that is, the domestic market prices of products produced by large industries are higher than the foreign market prices. This situation can lead to a decrease in the competitiveness of large industries. [8]

Thirdly, taking into account the fact that Uzbekistan's share in the international division of labor is not high, there is a possibility of losing its comparative advantage.

But thinking from the other side, in order to develop the economy, it is necessary to develop market mechanisms, create opportunities for the private sector, and export value-added products. In order to achieve such a goal, it is necessary to carry out systemic reforms in the country.

In addition, Uzbekistan's membership in the organization is important for the reduction of high prices resulting from protectionist barriers and effective use of existing resources, strengthening of the competitive environment in the country, reduction of corruption, and the legal entry of imported contraband goods into the country. [12]

Membership in the organization paves the way for participation in various international organizations and agreements that shape new standards and regulations for new products and services. It allows to further improve the production conditions of the products exported to the countries of the world in our country.

The production of institutional reforms in technical regulation, customs administration, legislation in the field of service will accelerate and facilitate the possibility of integration into the global process of scientific and technical development. This leads to further improvement of the business and competitive environment. Membership in the WTO means the abolition of non-uniform privileges and procedures given to individual enterprises, and a reduction in the level of corruption. The private sector develops according to the rules of truth. [13]

Achieving the expected results of Uzbekistan becoming a member of the WTO will largely depend on the conditions and level of its entry into this organization, and the tools and measures being developed and implemented to solve the following.

Including:

liberalization of the economy and regulation of the development of industrial sectors;

to establish an acceptable system of price regulation and taxation;

maintenance of subsidies in certain sectors and production;

increasing the attractiveness of foreign investments;

regulation of import and export duty payment tariff;

consists in regulating the system of standardization and certification of goods and developing other measures that protect local producers of goods. [14]

According to the experience of the countries that joined the WTO, protection of domestic production requires, first of all, the development of macroeconomic, including currency policy. In various countries, measures have been taken to increase the effectiveness of financial, credit, tax and customs tools in the development of conditions for entry into the WTO, and the management of the real exchange rate has drastically reduced the need to use regulators.

China's experience in the state regulation of production and industry development during the preparation period for Uzbekistan's entry into the World Trade Organization is of practical importance. The reforms carried out in the industry, the gradual opening of the domestic market, the development of conditions for the protection of the backward sectors led to the occurrence of sharp positive changes in the industrial sector. The widespread use of modern technologies, materials and components introduced in China from developed countries has increased the export of finished Chinese products in the world market and ensured the competitiveness of the manufactured products. [4]

In the end, let's answer the questions we put as research objective

1. When it comes to the question of what is hindering Uzbekistan from joining the WTO, it can be said that it is mostly due to the country itself who didn't complete multilateral and bilateral market access negotiations with member countries yet. But remarkably, after Shavkat Mirziyoyev came to power in 2016, he ordered the Working Party to continue its work that had been suspended more than 15 years ago, after the last Working Party meeting in 2005. Once all bilateral and multilateral market access negotiations have been completed, the country can finally become a member. Actually, the preparation period itself has positive impact for the country, because during the accession period a state has to eliminate some bureaucratic procedures and implement rules set by the WTO in its economy, customs committee which in fact prepares the country for free trade from the start.

Another challenge with Uzbekistani economy is that it doesn't have well established transport corridors and is double-landlocked, which is why the country is now paying attention to expanding its transport roads, railways and easier access to sea. "Belt and Road Initiative" by Chinese President Xi Jinping is planned to eventually connect China to Europe and Middle East through roads that passes through CA countries. This could contribute to more trade and smoother flow of goods in near future.

The fact that Uzbekistan has to send export goods to a country in EU by transport corridors passing through Kazakhstan and Russia, also affects the Uzbekistan's trade capacity. Russia itself mainly buys the goods from Uzbekistan at lower prices and sells it to EU at much higher prices. The high bargaining power of Russia over the CA region doesn't always let CA Republics trade with EU, unfortunately.

2. As far as the projected trade and total GDP for post-accession period is concerned, the perspective of WTO membership still looks bright. In case of Kazakhstan the biggest economy and country in Central Asia has been a member in the organization for about 10 years and since then expanded trade opportunities noticeably, investment inflow and consumption increased significantly. In short run, the growth rate might be a little bit lower due to penetration of high-quality products into Uzbekistan, but in the long run, the membership pays off since the country will have finished implementing all free market and competition mechanisms in the local markets.

3. As mentioned above, the consumers will be the first one to benefit from free trade as prices will be lower in free trade condition and consumer surplus get maximized (Figure).

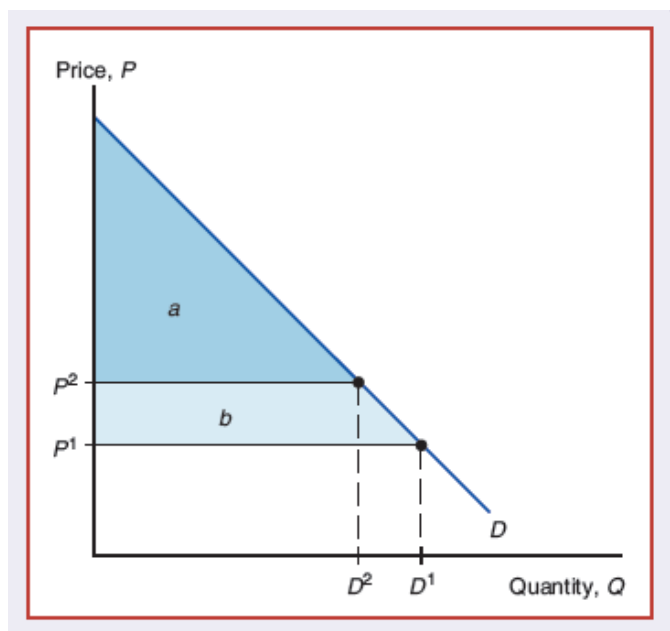


Figure. A decrease in price from P_2 to P_1 increases consumer surplus by area b

Another pro-argument would be that some products not available in the country can be imported from abroad which in turn would lead to product differentiation. There might be some cases where imported goods may be priced lower than those in local market, particularly if the exporter is China who can produce things at incredibly low cost due to cheap labor and plenty raw materials available. So, it is argued that Chinese products might take over the whole national market with their cheap export goods. In fact, there are some measures that the WTO had set against dumping and they are called anti-dumping measures. The importer country can practically apply these anti-dumping measures against dumped products. [13]

Conclusion and recommendations. For a country that is transitioning from centrally planned economy to market economy, it is recommended to join the WTO even though at first the country may face some challenges from powerful foreign competitors and there is infant industry argument. With some subsidies allocated for those infant industries or tax benefits, the country can protect its emerging industries until they are profitable enough to stand against competition. Most importantly, after some time internal producers and manufacturers will get comfortable with import goods from international market and start producing the same quality products as the ones coming from import. This has following advantages:

1. The home market can develop a free market that can compete with any international company
2. Product quality will improve as a result of competition and innovation
3. Consumers can enjoy wide variety of goods and services, social welfare will increase
4. Due to specialization, countries can produce their products they are relatively good at in large amounts and reach economies of scale
5. The home country can also export its products and be a part of global trade market

Apart from acceding to the WTO, it is also mutually beneficial to establish a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with other countries in neighborhood or region. Central Asia is a region that

includes countries with similar economy, history and language. Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan could establish such an integration where they could trade with one another smoothly without any barrier.

Адабиётлар/Литература/References:

1. Isaacs C. World Trade Organization: Overview and Future Direction World Trade Organization: Overview and Future Direction. 2021. – P. 1-3.
2. Krugman P. R., Obstfeld M., Melitz M. J. International Economics: Theory and Policy, 11th Global Edition. 2018.
3. Mogilevskii R. Problems of Economic Transition Is Accession to the World Trade Organization Worthwhile?: The Experience of Kyrgyzstan is Accession to the World Trade Organization Worthwhile? The Experience of Kyrgyzstan. 2016.
4. Fifth meeting of working group on Uzbekistan's accession to WTO held in Geneva. kun.uz
5. Uzbekistan's WTO Accession Process - International Economics tradeeconomics.com
6. WTO | - Uzbekistan resumes WTO membership negotiations. 2020 News items.
7. UNDP supports the Government of Uzbekistan in holding the 5th Working Party meeting to accede the WTO | United Nations Development Programme
8. Uzbekistan held the 6th Working Party meeting on the accession to the WTO with the support of UNDP | United Nations Development Programme.
9. Uzbekistan intends to complete main negotiations on WTO accession by end of 2023. kun.uz
10. WTO | - Uzbekistan brings fresh impetus to WTO membership negotiations. 2023 News items.
11. Isaev, K. (2019). Problems of establishing small businesses with the participation of visually impaired persons. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(2), 2020.
12. Isaev, Q. (2019). Targeted programs of balanced development of territories as a factor of innovative development. *Архив научных исследований*.
13. Isaev, K. (2020). REDUCING POVERTY AND INVESTING IN PEOPLE FOR SAVING LIVES EVIDENCE FROM WORLD FOOD AND HUNGER CRISES FOREWORD. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (4), 455-463.
14. Isaev, K. (2020). DEVELOPING ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 17(7), 11301-11312.

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

№ S/10 (4) – 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

**Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг
долзарб муаммолари**” электрон
журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-
сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат
рўйхатига олинган.

Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”
масъулияти чекланган жамияти

Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой
тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-
уй. Электрон манзил:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).