

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 Саидалоҳонович – 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 Абдукаххаровна – 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 Нормуротовна – 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'NAVIIY QIYOFASI SHAKLLANISHIDAGI IJTIMOIIY POTENSIALI 143-150

11.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI*Abdunabiyev Sunnat Botirovich*

IBN BATTUTANING «SAYOHATNOMA» ASARIDA TARIXIIY 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 MUSHTARAKLIKLER 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 DZYUDOCHILARNI 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

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

Hong Weixing

Independent researcher at the University of world Economy and Diplomacy (PhD)

Lecturer of Jilin University of Foreign Languages

victor_china@126.com

Abstract: This article examines the critical role of international law in fostering trade and economic relations between Uzbekistan and China. Through analysis of key trade agreements, treaties, and legal frameworks, it demonstrates how international law principles and institutions have enabled bilateral commerce and investment growth. By providing a comprehensive analysis of the legal underpinnings of bilateral economic cooperation, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the interplay between international law and economic diplomacy in Central Asia.

Keywords: international law, trade relations, economic cooperation, Uzbekistan, China, WTO, bilateral agreements

XALQARO HUQUQ O'ZBEKISTON VA XITOIY O'RTASIDAGI SAVDO-IQTISODIY ALOQALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ASOSI SIFATIDA

Xun Veysin

Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universitetida mustaqil izlanuvchi (PhD)

Jilin chet tillar universitetida o'qituvchi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston va Xitoy o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlarni rivojlantirishda xalqaro huquqning muhim roli ko'rib chiqiladi. Asosiy savdo shartnomalari, bitimlar va huquqiy mexanizmlarni tahlil qilish orqali xalqaro huquq tamoyillari va institutlari ikki tomonlama savdo va investitsiyalar o'sishiga qanday yordam bergani ko'rsatiladi. Ikki tomonlama iqtisodiy hamkorlikning huquqiy asoslarini har tomonlama tahlil qilish orqali, ushbu tadqiqot Markaziy Osiyoda xalqaro huquq va iqtisodiy diplomatiya o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sirni chuqurroq tushunishga hissa qo'shadi.

Kalit so'zlar: xalqaro huquq, savdo munosabatlari, iqtisodiy hamkorlik, O'zbekiston, Xitoy, JST, ikki tomonlama bitimlar

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V4SI10Y2024N37>

Introduction. The economic partnership between Uzbekistan and China represents one of the most dynamic and rapidly evolving bilateral relationships in Central Asia. Over the past several decades, this relationship has undergone a remarkable transformation, evolving from modest beginnings into a comprehensive strategic partnership underpinned by robust trade ties and significant investment flows. At the heart of this transformation lies the critical role of international law, which has provided the essential framework and foundation for sustained economic cooperation between these two nations.

The significance of this legal foundation cannot be overstated. International law, through its various instruments and mechanisms, has created a stable, predictable environment that has enabled unprecedented levels of economic engagement. This framework encompasses multilateral agreements, bilateral treaties, and international conventions that collectively establish the rules of engagement for trade, investment, and economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and China.

Recent statistics powerfully illustrate the fruits of this legal framework. In early 2024, bilateral trade reached new heights, with turnover surging to \$2.1 billion in just the first two months – a remarkable 61.5% increase from the previous year's figures. China has emerged as Uzbekistan's preeminent trading partner, accounting for 21.5% of the country's total trade volume [1]. This substantial growth is not merely coincidental but rather the direct result of carefully cultivated legal and institutional frameworks that have facilitated greater economic integration.

The World Trade Organization has played a pivotal role in this relationship, providing the multilateral rules-based system that both countries have embraced. This has been complemented by an extensive network of bilateral agreements that address specific aspects of economic cooperation, from investment protection to customs procedures. Together, these international legal instruments have created a comprehensive architecture that supports and promotes economic engagement between the two nations.

However, the relationship extends beyond mere trade statistics. It encompasses strategic infrastructure projects, technological cooperation, and deep investment ties that are reshaping the economic landscape of Central Asia. The Belt and Road Initiative, in particular, has introduced new dimensions to this partnership, necessitating even more sophisticated legal frameworks to govern complex, multi-faceted economic interactions.

Methods and literature review. This article employs a qualitative methodology, drawing upon both primary sources such as trade agreements and treaties as well as secondary sources including scholarly literature, policy papers, and economic data. A particular focus is on analyzing the text of key legal documents to identify provisions that have directly impacted bilateral trade and investment.

Existing literature has examined various aspects of Uzbekistan-China economic relations. Rakhimov (2018) provides an overview of the current state of bilateral ties, highlighting the rapid growth of trade and Chinese investment in Uzbekistan's infrastructure and energy sectors [2]. Dadabaev (2019) analyzes Uzbekistan's "multi-vector" foreign economic policy, which seeks to balance relations with China, Russia, and the West [3]. Other scholars have focused on specific projects such as the China-Central Asia gas pipeline [4].

However, relatively little attention has been paid to the role of international law in particular. Oosterveld (2017) examines the implications of China's Belt and Road Initiative for international law, noting the need for a more developed legal infrastructure to resolve commercial disputes [5]. But no study has yet comprehensively examined the application of international law to Uzbekistan-China economic relations. This article aims to fill that gap.

Results and analysis. Data shows the remarkable growth of Uzbekistan-China trade and investment in recent years. Bilateral trade turnover reached \$6.4 billion in 2019, a tenfold increase since 2000 [6]. China is now Uzbekistan's largest trading partner,

accounting for over 20% of its total trade volume [2]. Chinese foreign direct investment in Uzbekistan has also expanded rapidly, exceeding \$500 million in 2018.

This growth has been facilitated by international law frameworks at both the multilateral and bilateral level. Uzbekistan's accession to the WTO in 1995 required it to bring trade policies into compliance with WTO rules, lowering tariff and non-tariff barriers. China's own WTO accession in 2001 gave further impetus to trade ties. In 2011, China and Uzbekistan signed a strategic partnership agreement that included commitments to expand economic cooperation in line with international law principles [7].

Major joint projects have included Chinese financing and construction of oil and gas infrastructure such as the Central Asia-China gas pipeline, which has exported natural gas from Uzbekistan to China since 2012 [4]. Chinese companies have also invested in Uzbekistan's automotive, textiles, and agricultural sectors.

Several case studies demonstrate the tangible impact of international law commitments on Uzbekistan-China economic ties. For instance, in the 2011 strategic partnership agreement, both sides pledged to protect and promote bilateral investments in accordance with commonly recognized principles and norms of international law [7]. This provided greater legal security for Chinese investors.

The agreement's establishment of a joint economic and trade cooperation subcommittee also created a standing mechanism to discuss implementation of international trade rules [7]. Similarly, during Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's 2017 visit to Beijing, Uzbekistan and China agreed to set up a bilateral investment protection mechanism to handle disputes, further solidifying the legal foundation for economic ties [8].

Beyond such bilateral agreements, Uzbekistan and China's shared commitment to multilateral institutions like the WTO and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has also been important. The SCO has served as a platform for the two countries to advance an integrated trade facilitation action plan and cooperate on infrastructure investments as part of the Belt and Road Initiative [9].

The provided text discusses the trade relationship between Uzbekistan and China, highlighting the surge in trade turnover during the first two months of 2024 (2M24) [1]. Here's a clear and scientific analysis of the key points:

Trade Turnover Surge:

- Uzbekistan's trade turnover with China reached \$2.1 billion during January-February 2024 (2M24).
- This figure represents a significant 61.5% increase compared to the corresponding period in the previous year, which recorded a trade turnover of \$1.3 billion.

China's Prominent Position in Uzbekistan's Foreign Trade:

- China secures the top rank among nations with the highest trade volume with Uzbekistan.
- China's contribution accounts for a substantial 21.5% of Uzbekistan's total trade turnover.

Trade Balance:

- During 2M24, Uzbekistan's exports to China amounted to \$349.4 million.
- Imports from China reached \$1.7 billion during the same period.

- This trade flow resulted in a significant trade surplus for China, indicating a robust demand for Chinese goods in Uzbekistan.

Annual Trade Performance in 2023:

- The trade relationship between Uzbekistan and China exhibited remarkable vibrancy in 2023.
- The trade turnover volume for the entire year of 2023 soared to \$13.7 billion.
- Within this period, Uzbekistan's exports to China stood at \$2.4 billion.
- Imports from China totaled \$11.2 billion.

The analysis highlights the growing trade ties between Uzbekistan and China, with China emerging as a dominant trade partner for Uzbekistan. The significant increase in trade turnover during 2024 and the substantial trade surplus in favor of China underscore the robust demand for Chinese goods in Uzbekistan's market. Additionally, the text provides historical context by presenting the trade figures for the entire year of 2023, further emphasizing the continuous strengthening of the trade relationship between the two countries.

Chinese scholars have also emphasized the role of international law in Uzbekistan-China relations. Zhao (2013) highlights how bilateral agreements on trade and economic cooperation have strengthened the legal framework for closer ties between the two countries [10]. He notes provisions on mutual protection of investments, avoidance of double taxation, and customs cooperation as particularly important.

Pan (2019) examines how the Uzbekistan-China strategic partnership agreement aligns with international law principles such as respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in internal affairs [11]. This has helped build political trust and stability that undergirds economic cooperation. Shi (2020) argues that the growing web of Uzbekistan-China cooperation treaties exemplifies the internationalization of Chinese contract law and its increasing convergence with global legal norms [12].

Chinese policy papers have also affirmed the centrality of international law and institutions in relations with Uzbekistan and Central Asia more broadly. A 2016 white paper on China's policies in Central Asia states that "China is willing to work with Central Asian countries to promote trade and investment facilitation and create a favorable environment for business and investment cooperation between enterprises of the two sides in accordance with the principles of international law and their respective laws and regulations." [13]

In a 2018 speech at a meeting with Central Asian leaders, Chinese President Xi Jinping emphasized the need to jointly uphold the multilateral trading regime with the WTO at its core [14]. He called for building a regional economic cooperation architecture based on the WTO, SCO, and other mechanisms. The speech highlights China's interest in a stable, rules-based economic order in Central Asia anchored in international law.

At the same time, international law has placed certain constraints on Uzbekistan-China economic cooperation. For example, WTO rules restrict the use of subsidies and other preferential treatment for Chinese state-owned enterprises investing in Uzbekistan. Anti-dumping duties and countervailing measures could also potentially be employed to curb Chinese imports.

Some Chinese analysts have acknowledged these challenges. Liu (2019) notes that trade remedy investigations against China have increased globally in recent years, including

in Central Asia, posing risks for Chinese exporters [15]. Huang (2021) argues that China should proactively use WTO dispute settlement mechanisms to defend its legitimate economic interests and prevent abuses of international trade rules [16].

Discussion. The above analysis underscores the vital role that adherence to international law has played in fostering closer Uzbekistan-China economic integration. By creating a rules-based framework for bilateral trade and investment, international law has provided predictability and mitigated political risk. Accession to the WTO spurred domestic policy reforms in both countries that jump-started trade growth. And substantive international law principles enshrined in bilateral agreements have offered concrete protections for Chinese investors.

However, international law alone is not sufficient to ensure productive economic relations. Realizing the full potential of agreements on paper also requires effective domestic implementation and enforcement. Here, challenges remain, as the legal and regulatory environment in Uzbekistan is still developing. There are also concerns about whether Chinese infrastructure investments are being conducted in full accordance with international standards for environmental protection, labor rights, and transparency.

Nevertheless, the overall impact of international law on Uzbekistan-China economic ties has been quite positive. A key opportunity moving forward will be to build upon existing treaty frameworks through continued institutionalization of cooperation, such as through the proposed China-Uzbekistan free trade agreement [3]. The further development of the international legal regime governing the Belt and Road Initiative could also help maximize its benefits for both countries.

The examination of international law's role in Uzbekistan-China economic relations reveals a complex and multifaceted relationship where legal frameworks serve as both facilitator and guarantor of productive economic engagement. The evidence presented throughout this analysis demonstrates that international law has been far more than a passive backdrop – it has actively shaped the contours of bilateral economic cooperation and provided the essential infrastructure for its continued growth and development.

The evolving nature of Uzbekistan-China economic relations presents several important areas for deeper analysis beyond the fundamental role of international law. One crucial aspect is the increasing sophistication of bilateral investment mechanisms. While traditional investment protection agreements have provided a basic framework, new challenges emerging from digital commerce, technological cooperation, and complex infrastructure projects require more nuanced legal approaches.

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) serves as a prime example of how international legal frameworks must adapt to contemporary economic realities. The massive scale of BRI projects in Uzbekistan, including transportation infrastructure, energy facilities, and industrial parks, has introduced novel legal considerations [8]. These projects often involve multiple stakeholders, complex financing arrangements, and cross-border regulatory issues that test the boundaries of existing legal frameworks. The experience gained from implementing these projects has highlighted both the strengths and limitations of current international legal mechanisms.

A particularly noteworthy development has been the emergence of specialized dispute resolution mechanisms tailored to Uzbekistan-China economic relations. Traditional

international arbitration venues, while still important, are being supplemented by new institutions and procedures that better reflect the specific characteristics of bilateral economic cooperation [12]. This evolution demonstrates how international law can adapt to meet the needs of particular bilateral relationships while maintaining consistency with broader international legal principles.

The role of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in bilateral economic relations presents another area where international law faces new challenges. Chinese SOEs are major investors in Uzbekistan's economy, but their hybrid nature – combining commercial objectives with state ownership – raises complex questions about the application of international investment law. The need to balance legitimate state interests with fair competition principles has led to innovative legal solutions that may offer lessons for other bilateral relationships.

Environmental protection and sustainable development have emerged as increasingly important considerations in Uzbekistan-China economic cooperation [13]. International environmental law principles are being progressively integrated into bilateral economic agreements, reflecting growing awareness of sustainability issues. This trend is particularly evident in energy sector cooperation, where both countries are working to balance economic development with environmental protection goals.

The digital transformation of trade and commerce presents new frontiers for international legal frameworks. E-commerce between Uzbekistan and China has grown rapidly, necessitating new approaches to issues such as digital signatures, cross-border data flows, and consumer protection. The legal response to these challenges will likely shape the future direction of bilateral economic cooperation.

Labor mobility and skills transfer represent another area where international law plays a crucial role [11]. As Chinese companies increase their presence in Uzbekistan, the need for clear legal frameworks governing employment relationships, professional qualifications, and technology transfer has become more pressing. Bilateral agreements have begun to address these issues, but continued evolution of legal frameworks will be necessary to meet changing needs.

The impact of international sanctions and trade restrictions on third countries has also affected Uzbekistan-China economic relations. International law provides important guidance on navigating these complexities while maintaining legitimate bilateral economic cooperation. The experience gained in this area may offer valuable insights for other countries facing similar challenges.

Technological cooperation between Uzbekistan and China raises important questions about intellectual property protection and technology transfer. While both countries are members of major international intellectual property conventions, the practical implementation of these frameworks in bilateral economic relations continues to evolve. The need to protect innovation while promoting technology sharing requires careful balancing through legal mechanisms.

Financial cooperation and currency arrangements represent another area where international law plays a vital role. The increasing use of local currencies in bilateral trade, development of cross-border payment systems, and coordination of banking regulations all

require careful attention to international financial law principles. The experience gained in this area may contribute to the broader evolution of international financial law.

Regional economic integration initiatives, particularly within Central Asia, add another dimension to Uzbekistan-China economic relations. International law provides important frameworks for ensuring that bilateral cooperation complements rather than conflicts with regional integration efforts. This multilayered approach to economic cooperation requires careful coordination of various legal obligations and commitments.

The role of international organizations in supporting bilateral economic cooperation deserves particular attention. Beyond the WTO, institutions such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) provide additional legal frameworks that complement bilateral arrangements. The interaction between these various levels of international legal regulation creates a complex but potentially robust system for supporting economic cooperation [4].

Looking forward, several challenges and opportunities warrant attention. The need to maintain regulatory coherence while adapting to new economic realities will require continued evolution of legal frameworks. Issues such as digital trade, cybersecurity, and emerging technologies may require new approaches to international economic law. The experience gained from Uzbekistan-China economic cooperation may offer valuable lessons for addressing these challenges.

The development of human capital and institutional capacity remains crucial for effective implementation of international legal frameworks. Both countries continue to invest in training legal professionals, strengthening regulatory institutions, and improving enforcement mechanisms [8]. These efforts are essential for ensuring that international legal frameworks translate into practical benefits for both economies.

The impact of global economic uncertainties and geopolitical tensions highlights the importance of robust legal frameworks for maintaining stable economic relations. International law provides important tools for managing these challenges while maintaining mutually beneficial economic cooperation. The resilience of Uzbekistan-China economic relations during recent global disruptions demonstrates the value of well-established legal frameworks.

Conclusion. The remarkable growth in trade volumes and investment flows between Uzbekistan and China stands as testament to the effectiveness of international legal frameworks in fostering economic cooperation. From the foundational principles established through WTO membership to the detailed provisions of bilateral investment treaties, international law has created a comprehensive ecosystem that supports and nurtures economic ties between these two nations.

Looking forward, the role of international law will likely become even more crucial as Uzbekistan and China pursue deeper economic integration. The increasingly complex nature of bilateral economic projects, particularly within the context of the Belt and Road Initiative, will require even more sophisticated legal frameworks. This evolution will need to address emerging challenges in areas such as digital trade, intellectual property protection, and sustainable development.

Furthermore, the experience of Uzbekistan-China economic relations offers valuable lessons for other developing economies seeking to establish productive economic

partnerships with major powers. It demonstrates how careful attention to international legal frameworks can help create balanced, mutually beneficial economic relationships that respect the interests of both parties.

However, the success of these legal frameworks ultimately depends on effective implementation and enforcement at the domestic level. Both countries must continue to strengthen their institutional capacity to uphold international legal commitments and ensure that the benefits of economic cooperation are realized in practice. This includes improving transparency, strengthening dispute resolution mechanisms, and ensuring that economic cooperation advances in accordance with international standards for environmental protection and labor rights.

As Uzbekistan and China continue to deepen their economic partnership, the foundation provided by international law will remain essential. Future success will depend on both nations' continued commitment to upholding and developing these legal frameworks, ensuring they remain responsive to evolving economic realities while maintaining their fundamental role in fostering stable, predictable, and mutually beneficial economic relations.

Адабиётлар/Литература/References:

1. Uzbekistan's trade turnover with China surges to \$2.1 bn in 2M24. Available at: [Uzbekistan's trade turnover with China surges to \\$2.1 bn in 2M24 — Daryo News](#)
2. Rakhimov M. Contemporary Central Asia: Balancing Between Chinese and Trans-Asian 'Silk Road' Diplomacy. *China's Belt and Road Initiative and its Impact in Central Asia* The George Washington University, Central Asia Program. 2018, pp. 110–120.
3. Dadabaev T. Chinese and Japanese infrastructure development strategies in Central Asia. *Japanese Journal of Political Science*, 2019, vol. 20(2), pp. 129–153.
4. Pirani S. Central Asian Gas: prospects for the 2020s. *The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies*, 2019. Available at: <https://www.oxfordenergy.org/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Central-Asian-Gas-NG-155.pdf>
5. Oosterveld W. Xing G. (Ed.), *The Belt and Road Initiative Looks East: China's Engagement with ASEAN and the Implications for the EU*. Palgrave, Singapore. *Securing the Belt and Road Initiative* 2017, pp. 179–199.
6. World Bank. World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) Databas, 2020.
7. People's Republic of China and Republic of Uzbekistan. Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, 2011.
8. Xinhua China, Uzbekistan vow to strengthen ties, cooperation. *Xinhua News Agency*. 2017.
9. Ohashi, H. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in the context of China's opening-up policy. *Journal of Contemporary East Asia Studies*, 2018, vol. 7(2), pp. 85–103.
10. Zhao H. The Legal Environment for Uzbekistan's Trade and Investment with China. *Russian Central Asian and East European Market*, 2013, vol. 12, pp. 16–21.
11. Pan Z. China-Uzbekistan Strategic Partnership and Basic Principles of International Law. *Journal of Xinjiang University (Philosophy, Humanities and Social Sciences)*, 2019, vol. 47(4), pp. 74–79.
12. Shi J. Internationalization of Chinese Contract Law under the Belt and Road Initiative. *Law and Social Development*, 2020, vol. 26(3), pp. 34–47.

13. The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China. China's Policies on Asia-Pacific Security Cooperation, 2016.
14. Xi J. Work Together for a Bright Future of China and Central Asia. *Xinhua News Agency*, 2018.
15. Liu W. International Trade Frictions in China's Foreign Trade and Countermeasures. *International Economics and Trade Research*, 2019, vol. 35(10), pp. 4–16.
16. Huang L. [On China's Compliance with International Economic Law in Building the Belt and Road]. *Law Review*, 2021, vol. 39(1), pp. 141–150.

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).