

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN 2181-1342

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

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

№ 5/7 (5) – 2025

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasi mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

22.00.00- SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

Mazkur jurnal Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-noyabrdagi 327/5-son qarori bilan tarix, iqtisodiyot, falsafa, filologiya, yuridik va pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha ilmiy darajalar yuzasidan dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

“Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari” elektron jurnali 2020-yil 6-avgust kuni 1368-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro'yxatiga olingan.

Muassis: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyati

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07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

Izzatullayev Bobirjon Izzatullayevich

XALQARO MUNOSABATLARDA RAQAMLI DIPLOMATIYANI TADQIQ ETISHNING ILMIY-NAZARIY ASOSLARI	10-14
---	-------

08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

Mannopova Elzara Toraxanovna

HR TRANSFORMATION: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES CANADA AND UZBEKISTAN	15-21
--	-------

Загребельская Милена Владимировна

РАЗВИТИЕ ПРЕДИКТИВНОГО ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ В СИСТЕМЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНО- ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ НЕФТЕГАЗОВОГО КОМПЛЕКСА: ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ, АДАПТИВНЫЕ И ЦИФРОВЫЕ ДРАЙВЕРЫ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ	22-31
--	-------

Dr. Abror Kucharov and Dr. Jyoti Meshram

SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF INDIAN INVESTMENT IN UZBEKISTAN	32-42
--	-------

Суюнова Зухра

РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЕТА И АУДИТА ОСНОВНЫХ СРЕДСТВ В КОРПОРАТИВНОМ УПРАВЛЕНИИ	43-49
--	-------

Суюнова Фотима, Суюнова Саодат

ТУРИСТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ УЗБЕКИСТАНА: ТРЕНДЫ, ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ	50-62
--	-------

09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI

Xudoyqulov Yo'lchi Azamqulovich

HARBIY TADQIQOTCHI FAOLIYATIDA FANLARARO YONDASHUVLARDAN FOYDALANISH ZARURATI	63-69
--	-------

Majitov Maxmud

G'ARB FALSAFASIDA SHAXS HAQIDAGI FALSAFIY FIKRLAR TADQIQI	70-76
---	-------

Latipov Sardor Shavkatovich

JAMIYATDA KORRUPSIYAGA QARSHI KURASHISHNING IJTIMOIIY ASOSLARI VA AMALGA OSHIRISH SHAKLLARI	77-81
--	-------

Ibraximova Dilorom Saloydinovna

HUQUQSHUNOS AXLOQIIY MADANIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOIIY ZARURIYATI	82-87
--	-------

Xolmirzaev Nodirjon Nizomjonovich

JADID MAKTABLARINING O'QITISH TIZIMI VA PEDAGOGIK MEROSI	88-91
--	-------

Muslimov Sherzod Akbarovich

ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BOBURNING "BOBURNOMA" ASARIDA INSON VA OILA MUAMMOSI	92-96
---	-------

<i>Jantayev Maksud Ibragimovich</i> AL-XORAZMIYNING ILMIY TADQIQOT HAQIDAGI QARASHLARINING DOLZARBLIGI VA AHAMIYATI	97-101
---	--------

<i>Qosnazarova Palzada</i> TURKISTONDA JADIDCHILIK HARAKATI VA TA'LIM-TARBIYA, ADABIYOT MASALALARINING IJTIMOIIY-FALSAFIY ASOSLARI	102-106
--	---------

10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI

<i>Xasanova Sohibjamol Soatmurod qizi</i> TILNING KOGNITIV FUNKSIYASI VA AXLOQIY-BAHOLASH (YAXSHILIK/YOMONLIK) KATEGORIYALARINING KONSEPTUAL SHAKLLANISHI	107-110
---	---------

<i>Burxonova Go'yo'xon G'ulomovna</i> TIBBIYOT OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA LOTIN TILI VA TIBBIY TERMINOLOGIIYANI SAMARALI O'QITISH USHLUBLARI	111-115
--	---------

<i>Raxmonova Dildora Mirzakarimovna</i> JADID ADIBI – TO'LAGAN XO'JAMYOROV (TAVALLO) BADIY PUBLITSISTIKASINING TIL VA USHLUBI TAHLILI	116-122
---	---------

<i>Yuldasheva Ruxshona Rustamjon qizi</i> INGLIZ TILIDAGI OTLI KOLLOKATSIYALARNING LISONIY MODELLARI VA ULARNING O'ZBEK TILIGA TARJIMA JARAYONIDAGI ADEKVATLIK MUAMMOLARI	123-126
--	---------

<i>Xolmurotova Gulnora</i> ERKIN A'ZAMNING "OTOYINING TUG'ILGAN YILI" QISSASIDA USTOZ OBRAZI BADIY TALQINI	127-132
--	---------

12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR

<i>Kadirova Moxigul Xamitovna</i> SURISHTIRUVNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI	133-138
---	---------

<i>Xidoyatov Baxtiyar Batirovich</i> O'ZBEKISTON JINOYAT PROTSESSIDA SUDGA QADAR ISH YURITISHNING RIVOJLANISH TARIXI	139-147
--	---------

<i>Давронов Атобек Равшанович</i> УЧАСТИЕ СПЕЦИАЛИСТА В ОБЛАСТИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В СЛЕДСТВЕННЫХ ДЕЙСТВИЯХ ПО УГОЛОВНЫМ ДЕЛАМ	148-155
---	---------

<i>Alishayev Sobir Tursunboyevich</i> JINOYAT ISHLARI BO'YICHA SUDLOVGA TEGISHLILIKNI ANIQ BELGILASHNING HUQUQIY VA AMALIY AHAMIYATI	156-161
--	---------

<i>Mamatmurodov Farrux</i> THE UNIQUENESS OF THE SUKUK FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE UNIQUE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SUKUK AND BONDS	162-168
---	---------

<i>Худайбергенов Бахрам, Эгамбердиев Ферузбек</i> ПОДАЧА ЖАЛОБ И РАССМОТРЕНИЕ ИХ СЛЕДСТВЕННЫМ СУДЬЕЙ НА ДОСУДЕБНОЙ СТАДИИ УГОЛОВНОГО ПРОЦЕССА	169-180
---	---------

<i>Хайдарова Хилола Анваровна</i> ЮРИДИЧЕСКАЯ ПРИРОДА ЗАВЕЩАНИЯ КАК ОСНОВНОГО СПОСОБА РАСПОРЯЖЕНИЯ НАСЛЕДСТВЕННЫМИ ПРАВАМИ	181-186
<i>Normatov Ermatat</i> SHAHAR AHOLISINING ATROF-MUHITNI MUHOFAZA QILISHDAGI HUQUQLARI VA MAJBURIYATLARI	187-196
<i>Abdurasulova Xadichaxon Ravshanbek qizi</i> MEHNAT QONUNCHILIGINI BUZISH BILAN BOG'LIQ JINOYAT QONUNI NORMALARINING RIVOJLANISH TARIXI	197-205
<i>Xazratov Mexriddin Faxriddin o'g'li</i> THE CONCEPT OF DIGITAL SERVICES AS AN OBJECT OF CIVIL LAW RELATIONS	206-210
<i>Mamataliyeva Shahnoza Xushmamat qizi</i> ISHNI SUDGA QADAR YURITISH BOSQICHIDA JINOYAT PROTSESSI ISHTIROKCHILARINING XAVFSIZLIGINI TA'MINLASHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI	211-218
<i>Abduazizov Doniyor Baxtiyor o'g'li</i> USTUN MUZOKARA KUCHI VA UNING SUISTE'MOLLIK SHAKLLARI: GERMANIYA, YAPONIYA VA JANUBIY KOREYA AMALIYOTINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI	219-228
<i>Uralov Sarbon Sardorovich</i> AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI ORQALI SODIR ETILAYOTGAN FIRIBGARLIK JINOYATLARI TAHLILI	229-236
<i>Abdurashidov Abdurauf Abdurashidovich</i> VOYAGA YETMAGANLAR TOMONIDAN SODIR ETILGAN BEZORILIK JINOYATLARINING XUSUSIYATLARI	237-243
13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI	
<i>Rashidov Anvarjon Sharipovhich</i> BO'LAJAK BOSHLANG'ICH SINFI O'QITUVCHILARI METODIKASIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISHNING INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLARI	244-248
<i>Maydonova Saboxat Sadulloyevna</i> O'QUVCHILARNING KITOBXONLIKKA BO'LGAN QIZIQISHINI OSHIRISHDA OILA VA MAKTAB O'RTASIDAGI HAMKORLIKNING INNOVATSION USULLARI	249-253
<i>Jo'rayeva Zarifa Oltinboy qizi</i> JISMONIY TARBIYA DARSLARINI TASHKIL ETISHDA DAM OLISH DAQIQALARI VA PAUZALARI	254-259
<i>Kulidjanova Yulduzxon Inomjon qizi</i> AKADEMIK LITSEYLARDA ZAMONAVIY RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR IMKONIYATLARIDAN FOYDALANISH ("INFORMATIKA VA AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI" FANI MISOLIDA)	260-267
<i>Нажметдинова Наргиза Сайфетдиновна</i> ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ГОТОВНОСТЬ К ЭПОХЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА: АНАЛИЗ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ ИНФОРМАТИКИ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ИХ РАЗВИТИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ	268-277
<i>Haqberdiyev Baxtiyor, Ismog'ilova Madinabonu, Ro'ziqulova E'zoza</i> INTERYER DIZAYNIDA RANGLAR PSIXOLOGIYASI	278-282

Kutliyeva Feruzaxon Yusupovna

BO'LAJAK BOSHLANG'ICH SINFI O'QITUVCHILARI KOMPETENTLIGINI

TAKOMILLASHTIRISH BO'YICHA ILG'OR XORIJIY TAJRIBA TAHLILI 283-289

Received: 4 August 2025
Accepted: 10 August 2025
Published: 30 August 2025

Article / Original Paper

THE CONCEPT OF DIGITAL SERVICES AS AN OBJECT OF CIVIL LAW RELATIONS

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Abstract. This article is dedicated to the scientific and legal analysis of the concept of digital services as an object of civil law relations. The article aims to explore the legal foundations of digital services, their role within the framework of civil law relations, and highlight issues related to digital services. It examines the development of digital technologies and their impact on civil law relations, as well as the regulation of digital services from a legal perspective through the analysis of doctrines and theories.

Keywords: digital services, civil law relations, legal foundations, digital technologies, regulation of digital services.

RAQAMLI XIZMAT TUSHUNCHASI FUQAROLIK-HUQUQIY MUNOSABATLARINING OBYEKTI SIFATIDA

Xazratov Mexriddin Faxriddin o'g'li

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti mustaqil tadqiqotchisi (PhD)

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqola raqamli xizmat tushunchasi fuqarolik-huquqiy munosabatlarning obyekti sifatida ilmiy-huquqiy jihatdan tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada raqamli xizmatlarning huquqiy asoslari, ularning fuqarolik-huquqiy munosabatlar doirasida qanday o'rin tutishi, raqamli xizmatlar bilan bog'liq muammolarni yoritish maqsad qilinadi. Raqamli texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi va ularning fuqarolik-huquqiy munosabatlarga ta'siri, shuningdek, raqamli xizmatlarni huquqiy jihatdan tartibga solish bo'yicha doktrina va nazariyalar tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli xizmatlar, fuqarolik-huquqiy munosabatlar, huquqiy asoslar, raqamli texnologiyalar, raqamli xizmatlarni tartibga solish.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V5SI7Y2025N30>

The object of civil law consists of material and immaterial goods to which the actions of legal subjects are directed [1, 98-p.]. Objects of civil law can be classified into two types: material (tangible) and immaterial (intangible) assets.

In civil law, the category of "object" is used in several terminological combinations, such as "object of law," "object of legal relations," "object of civil law," and "object of civil-law relations." While these terms may have the same non-legal meaning, they differ in legal interpretation. This difference is determined by the degree of legal influence applied to the object and the stage at which the legal regime is formed[2, 110-111-p, 153-154-p.].

The "object of law" refers to what is subject to legal regulation, it is an external manifestation toward which the normative influence of law is directed — namely, social relations. As for the object of legal relations, it is considered to be wealth (objects, intellectual property, food, personal benefits, the result of actions).

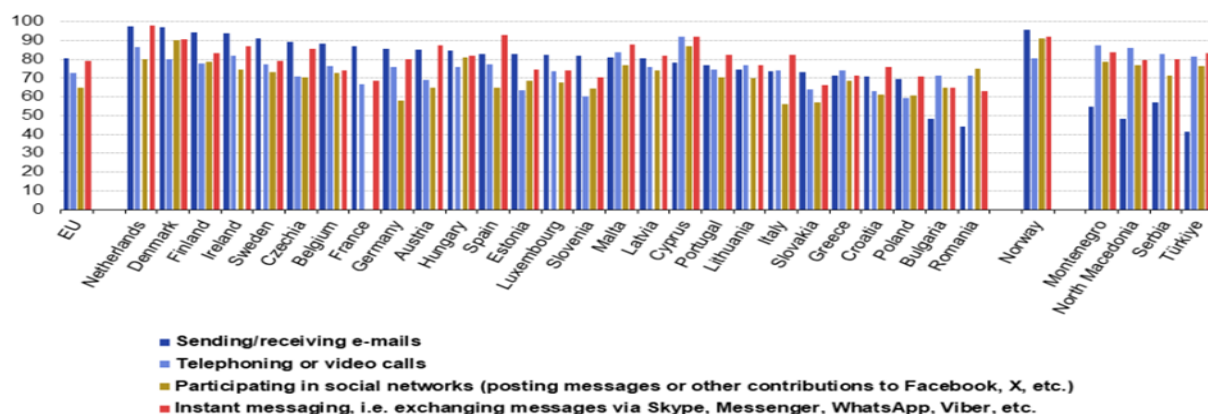
According to pluralistic theory, scholars divide civil law objects into two groups[3, 287-p.]: the first group considers all types of wealth corresponding to types of civil rights (things, actions, intangible goods, services, etc.) [4, 119-120-p.]; the second group (represented by Khvostov, Trubetskoy, Shershenevich, Korkunov, and in modern times Alekseev, Bezruk, Sukhanov, Tarkhov, and others) classifies objects only into things and actions[5, 59-p.].

These scholars, from both the Anglo-Saxon and Romano-Germanic legal systems, consider services as intangible objects. However, modern law demonstrates various new forms of services — for example, delivery services, online commerce, and financial services. Unlike traditional services, modern services are often executed or facilitated by electronic platforms that automatically determine locations, optimize distribution, and significantly contribute to service quality and speed, even though human involvement remains in a managerial function.

Methods. This study employs a qualitative comparative legal analysis methodology to examine and assess the concept of digital services as an object of civil law relations. The comparative legal analysis method is particularly suitable for this research because it enables the systematic exploration of how different jurisdictions conceptualize and regulate digital services within civil law. Through this approach, the study identifies similarities, differences, legislative gaps, and potential improvements, thereby providing a deeper understanding of the legal nature of digital services and their role as an object of civil law relations.

Comparative Analysis. Access to information plays a very important role in our societies, as information impacts all aspects of our lives, either political or economic (such as giving or finding information on products and services). The so-called 'screen culture' shows that information can also shape culture. Access to information in the ICT survey is summed up by 2 indicators related to the finding of information about goods and services and the reading of online news (newspapers and magazines). In 2024, 65% of individuals aged between 16 and 74 years read online news. The share increased to 88% in Finland and 87% in Denmark. As concerns the finding of information about goods and services, the proportion was 75% in the EU (Figure 5). The Netherlands (96%) and Denmark (94%) reported the highest share among the EU countries (Figure 1).

Use of internet: communication, 2024
(% of all individuals aged 16-74 years)



Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_ac_i)

eurostat

(Figure 1)

Despite their widespread practical use, the term “service” still lacks a unified conceptual definition and has not been fully categorized. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to present

a retrospective comparative analysis of different scientific approaches by foreign and local scholars to distinguish the interpretations of the following key concepts: “electronic service,” “digital service,” and to propose an original definition of the term “digital service.”

According to Russian scholar Kozyrev[6], a digital service is defined as a service that is not directly linked to a physical carrier of information but is related to it in essence.

Electronic services are based on electronic resources, which rely on information technologies and usually possess an informational character. Digital services, however, are primarily formed through end-to-end (integrated, multi-level) technologies and secondarily rely on ICTs. In Russia, an “electronic service” is often associated with the submission of electronic documents, which can be converted into paper form[7, 39-40-p.].

To define digital services, it is crucial to identify their nature and functions. Based on current trends, we define a digital service as the provision of a service to users through the processing, transmission, storage, or execution of other technological processes of data. Such services are delivered through electronic means, remotely, or via online platforms. The law should clearly define this term, including various forms of services such as online consultations, virtual classes, digital public services, e-commerce, and digital content provision.

Introducing the concept of “digital service” into Uzbekistan’s civil legislation will enable systematic and effective regulation of civil-law relations in this area.

It is essential to define clear legal criteria for digital service providers within civil legislation. Providers — including internet platforms, mobile apps, and other digital systems — must ensure transparency in service delivery. Their rights and obligations, including service duration, quality, security, and contract terms, should be regulated by existing civil law norms.

The field of digital services began its rapid development in the late 1990s and early 2000s. During this time, the internet and digital technologies penetrated many areas of life, leading to the emergence of new services such as online commerce, email, internet banking, and other digital services. Legal regulation in this area evolved alongside the development of these technologies[8, 159-p.].

As internet and e-commerce expanded, the foundational structures of digital services began to emerge. In Uzbekistan and several other countries, including the EU, the first laws on e-commerce and digital signatures were adopted.

By the 2000s, many new forms of digital service delivery emerged. The concept of “e-commerce” became widespread, and legal regulation of services provided in digital form began. Key documents such as the EU Digital Services Act[9] and the EU e-Commerce Directive played an important role in the legal regulation of digital services.

Special regulations should be developed for contracts related to digital services. These contracts must include detailed information about the delivery process, terms, duration, payment, and user rights. While such contracts may be concluded electronically, they must still meet all legal requirements to be considered valid.

Mechanisms must also be established to resolve disputes arising in the field of digital services. This includes developing new legal procedures for consumer complaints or contract violations, as well as introducing “online arbitration” or digital dispute resolution systems.

The history of digital service regulation and legal doctrines varies significantly between countries. This area is heavily influenced by the development of digital infrastructure and

technologies, and legal regulation has evolved in parallel. Below are key developments and legal doctrines related to digital services:

Results. Legal doctrines on digital services vary by country. They often relate to contract law, information law, data protection, and e-commerce regulation. Key legal doctrines include:

1) Electronic Contracts: Digital services rely heavily on electronic contracts that regulate the service delivery process via digital platforms. Doctrines on digital signatures and electronic documents are vital in this context.

2) Information and Technology Law: Legal doctrines in this field address intellectual property (copyright, patents, trade secrets), data protection, and cybersecurity.

3) E-Commerce Regulation: This includes doctrines regulating online payments, contracts, and delivery of products and services. Platform law theories have also emerged to govern the role of digital platforms.

Jack Balkin (USA) in his article “The Fiduciary Model of Privacy” and the theory of “Information Privacy and the Law” highlights the balance between digital services and personal data protection.

Larry Lessig (USA), in his book “Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace,” explores the intersection of internet and law, including online contracts, digital signatures, and the protection of digital rights. He coined the phrase “code is law,” emphasizing that in cyberspace, technologies embody law and regulation.

Uzbekistan’s transition to a digital economy began in the early 2000s, focusing on developing technological infrastructure and expanding internet access. Key milestones include the adoption of the Law “On Electronic Digital Signature” (December 11, 2003) and the Law “On Electronic Government” (December 9, 2015), enabling citizens and businesses to sign and submit documents electronically.

Despite this progress, digital service legislation in Uzbekistan remains relatively new. Presidential Decree of November 21, 2018, on modernizing digital infrastructure marked a significant step, followed by new legal frameworks aimed at regulating digital services, platforms, and e-commerce.

Article 81 of Uzbekistan’s Civil Code lists the objects of civil rights as things, including money and securities, other property, intellectual property, services, and other tangible and intangible goods. However, it does not specifically mention digital services.

Conclusion. The Law “On Electronic Commerce” treats services as “goods,” which we believe does not fully reflect their intangible legal nature. Therefore, distinguishing digital services from digital goods and clearly defining them in law would help address legal and social issues related to them.

As noted, some Russian scholars do not recognize services as objects of civil legal relations. This view ignores the technological and economic importance of modern services. On the other hand, scholars such as Kozyrev (Russia), Balkin, and Lessig (USA) propose a more modern understanding — that digital services are not based on physical form but are created through digital processes.

We support this view as it reflects that services today are composed of digital operations, not material outputs. Digital services are not just technical innovations — they are legal categories. Recognizing them as full-fledged objects of civil legal relations, establishing legal frameworks, and defining the rights and obligations of market participants is essential.

The approaches of Kozyrev, Balkin, and Lessig provide a solid scientific foundation for understanding digital services. Taking their perspectives into account in Uzbekistan's legal system and formally recognizing the legal status of "digital services" is timely and necessary.

The field of digital services is developing globally and contributing to the formation of new legal doctrines. In Uzbekistan, this process is ongoing, with new laws and regulations being developed. International experience and doctrinal insights must be used to improve and consistently regulate this area.

The regulation of digital services — ensuring their legal compliance and security — requires the application of scientific and legal doctrines that explore the technological, legal, and socio-economic aspects of digitalization. Implementing these recommendations will improve legal regulation in Uzbekistan and strengthen trust between users and digital service providers.

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№ 5/7 (5) – 2025

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