

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-son (5-jild)

2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ 10 (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.;

Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

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;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - 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 kafedrasini 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- SOTSIOLOGIYA 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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MUNDARIJA

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

<i>Jahongirov Burxon</i> O'ZBEKISTON VA BUYUK BRITANIYA MUNOSABATLARI	13-18
<i>Kenjayev Sardor Nurmurod o'g'li</i> AMIR TEMUR DAVRIDA MINTAQADA KATOLIK CHERKOVI FAOLIYATI	19-23
<i>Atamuratova Dilafruz Rashidovna</i> XORAZM TARIXINI O'RGANISHDA "TARJIMON" GAZETASINING AHAMIYATI	24-28
<i>Karimbayeva Salomatxon, Isxakov Bexzod Barkamalovich</i> FARG'ONA VODIYSI O'ZBEKLARI MODDIY MADANIYATIGA DOIR QARASHLAR TAHLILI	29-34
<i>Лукашова Наталья Михайловна</i> ИСТОРИЯ ТАШКЕНТА 30-Х ГОДОВ XVIII - ПЕРВОЙ ПОЛОВИНЫ XIX ВЕКА, ПРЕДСТАВЛЕННАЯ В РУССКИХ ИСТОЧНИКАХ	35-40
<i>Asadova Ra'no Baymanovna</i> 1991–2025-YILLARDA O'ZBEKISTON-HINDISTON DIPLOMATIK VA TA'LIMIY HAMKORLIGINING RIVOJLANISHI: TARIXIY ASOSLAR VA ZAMONAVIY ISTIQBOLLAR	41-44
<i>Turdimuratov Yangiboy Allamuratovich</i> ETNOIQTISODIYOT XO'JALIK FAOLIYATI SEGMENTI SIFATIDA, UNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI, FUNKSIYALARI VA SHAKLLARI	45-52
<i>Tursunov Farrux G'ulomovich</i> QASHQADARYO VOHASI TOJIKLARINING HUNARMANDCHILIK TAOMILLARIDAGI O'ZGARISHLAR	53-58
<i>Mullajanova Xosiyat Yazdankulovna</i> XIX ASR OXIRIDA RUS GEOGRAFIK JAMIYATNING ILMIY TADQIQOTLARI VA ULARNING XUSUSIYATLARI	59-63
<i>Муминов Азизбек</i> ИСТОРИЯ ЖИЗНИ И НАУЧНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ РАФАЭЛЯ ПАМПЕЛЛИ, ПРИЕХАВШЕГО В ТУРКЕСТАН В НАЧАЛЕ XX ВЕКА	64-69
<i>Suyarov Maxmudjon Sobirjon o'g'li</i> YUNON-BAQTRIYA TANGALARIDA AYOLLAR OBRAZI – DINIY-SIYOSIY RAMZ SIFATIDA	70-74
<i>Tuyev Fazliddin Erkinovich</i> BUXORO, NAVOIY VA SAMARQAND VILOYATLARIDAGI MUZEYLARINING XORIJIY ALOQALARI	75-80
<i>Mamatqulov Bekzod Sherozovich, Shonazarov Elnur Abbos o'gli</i> QASHQADARYO VILOYATIDA AYOLLAR BANDLIGI VA YENGIL SANOAT TARMOQLARINING IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY ROLI: TARIXIY TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR	81-85

<i>Jumayeva Shohida Choriyevna</i> SURXONDARYO VILOYATIDA CHORVACHILIK SOHASIDA MUTAXASSISLAR TAYYORLASH JARAYONIDAGI TARKIBIY O'ZGARISHLAR	86-90
<i>Azatov Allayar</i> RIVOJLANGAN O'RTA ASRLAR YOZMA MANBALARIDA QUYI AMUDARYO HAVZASI VA "XORAZM DENGIZI" TO'G'RISIDAGI MA'LUMOTLAR	91-99
<i>Ro'ziyeva Mashxura Abdimuminovna</i> LO'LILARDA O'ZLIKNI ANGLASHNING ZAMONAVIY JIHATLARI	100-105
<i>Orunbayev Asli</i> IKKINCHI MASHRUTIYAT JARAYONIDA JÖN TURKLAR HARAKATI VA RESPUBLIKA G'OYALARINING SHAKLLANISHI	106-113
<i>Matyaqbov Toyirjon Sultanbayevich</i> XORAZM VOHASI NEOLIT DAVRI O'RTA BOSQICHI KULOLCHILIGI XUSUSIDA BA'ZI MULOHAZALAR	114-116

08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

<i>Doniyorova Shaxnoza Doniyorovna, Abduljalilov Xojiakbar Abduljalil o'g'li</i> O'ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTIDA XUSUSIY SEKTORNING O'RNI VA UNI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI	117-122
<i>Bazarova Gulnora Gulamovna</i> O'ZBEKISTON IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHIDA SHANXAY HAMKORLIK TASHKILOTI.(UMUMIY MAQSADLAR YO'LIDAGI RIVOJLANISH).....	123-127
<i>Yadiyarova Shahnoza</i> THE ROLE OF THE MARKETING SYSTEM IN INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF LOCAL ENTERPRISES	128-135
<i>Нурмуродов Камолитдин Пирмаматович</i> НАУЧНЫЕ ВЗГЛЯДЫ К ПОНЯТИЮ ФИНАНСОВЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ	136-141
<i>Mamatqulova Muxlisa Mamirjanovna</i> O'RMON XO'JALIGINI MOLIYALASHTIRISHNING BYUDJET VA BYUDJETDAN TASHQARI MANBALAR HISOBIGA MOLIYALASHTIRILISHI	142-146
<i>Olimjonova Sexriyo Muzaffar qizi</i> TURIZM INDUSTRIYASI VA MEHMONDO'STLIK XIZMATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA MAHALLIY RESURSLARDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISH	147-150
<i>Anvarova Muhsinakhon Otabek kizi</i> THE ROLE OF BIOSPHERE RESERVES AND NATIONAL PARKS IN TOURISM	151-154

09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI

<i>Yusupova Ranoxon Tolibjonovna</i> TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT AS AN ETHICAL-STRATEGIC RESOURCE	155-158
<i>Adilov Zafar Yunusovich</i> MAHMUD AZ-ZAMAXSHARIYNING INSON KAMOLATI HAQIDAGI FALSAFIY QARASHLARI	159-165

<i>Xo'janova Tamara Jo'raevna</i> YANGI DAVR VA HOZIRGI ZAMON FALSAFASIDA AXBOROT URUSHLARINI O'RGANISHNING PARADIGMALARI	166-170
<i>Narziyev Zubaydillo Ibodilloevich</i> AZIZIDDIN NASAFIYNING "ZUBDAT UL - HAQOYIQ" ASARI TASAVVUF FALSAFASIGA OID MUHIM MANBA	171-175
<i>Axmedova Dilrabo Sa'dullayevna</i> YOSHLARDA MA'NAVIY VA AXLOQIY QIYMATLAR: AN'ANAVIY VA ZAMONAVIY O'RTASIDAGI TENGSIZLIKLAR VA RIVOJLANTIRISH YO'LLARI	176-179
<i>Murtozayev Shahobiddin Baxriddinovich</i> UMAR SUXRAVARDIYNING "AVORIF UL-MAORIF" ASARINING IJTIMOIY-AXLOQIY TAHLILI	180-185
<i>Shamsutdinova Nigina Karimovna</i> ABU ALI IBN SINO IRFONiy QARASHLARI: «TA'BIRI MANZIL» ASARI MISOLIDA	186-190
<i>Pardayeva Marhabo Davlatovna</i> "ODAMIYLIK" TUSHUNCHASINING ZAMONAVIY KONTEKSTDA TRANSFORMATSIYASI	191-197
<i>Aripova Zulfiyaxon Solijonovna</i> SHARQ FALSAFASIDA IJTIMOIY ADOLAT TAMOIYILLARI: FOROBIYNING FALSAFIY MEROSI MISOLIDA	198-203
<i>Muxtorova Tutixon</i> ZAMONAVIY DUNYODA YOSHLARNING MA'NAVIY-RUHIY BARQARORLIGINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING FALSAFIY MASALALARI	204-211
<i>Xakimov Abdulboqi</i> YOSHLARDA MANTIQUIY VA TANQIDIY FIKRLASH QOBILIYATLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA FALSAFANING AHAMIYATI	212-216
<i>Sardorbek Jabbarov Buron o'g'li, Mirzakhmedov Abdurashid Mamasidiqovich</i> ISTE'MOLCHILIK JAMIYATIDA AHOLINING ISTE'MOL ME'YORI	217-224
<i>Taniqulov Jonibek Ashirkulovich</i> TA'LIM MADANIYATI VA UNING FALSAFIY FUNDAMENTLARI: KONSEPTUAL YONDASHUVLAR, GNOSEOLOGIK ILDIZLAR VA AKSIOLOGIK TAHLIL	225-229
<i>Бердалиева Севара Дамировна</i> СПОСОБЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ТРУДОВ АЛЛАМА ЮСУФА ХОСА ХАДЖИБА В РЕШЕНИИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ЭТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОБЛЕМ	230-234
<i>Хушбоков Ойбек Уралович</i> СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ КОНЦЕПТОСФЕРА УЧИТЕЛЯ В НОВОМ УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ	235-239
<i>Fayziyev Xurshid Jumayevich</i> VOLTER DAVRIDA FRANSIYADA MA'NAVIY MIHITNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI	240-244
<i>Muxiddinova Hakimaxon G'ulomovna</i> EKOLOGIK TAFAKKUR VA YASHIL IQTISODIYOT – UCHINCHI RENESSANSNING YANGI FALSAFIY PARADIGMASI SIFATIDA	245-250

<i>Zokirov Mirzo</i> MAMLAKATLARNING TANAZZUL VA TARAQQIYOTINI BELGILOVCHI IJTIMOIY-FALSAFIY OMILLAR	251-255
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10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI

<i>Jo'rayev Nabi Narziyevich</i> O'ZBEK MILLIY LINGVOMADANIYATINING QADIMIYLIK VA ZAMONAVIYLIK ASOSLARI	256-262
<i>Eshtuhtarova Bibigul Bektoshevna</i> PRAGMATICS OF GENDERED COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH	263-267
<i>Zaripova Matluba Kulfidinovna</i> GRAMMATICAL MEANS OF EXPRESSING PEJORATION IN UZBEK AND RUSSIAN	268-271
<i>Sayipova Dilobar Raximovna</i> ADABIYOT FANIGA OID KOMPETENSIYALARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA MUSTAQIL TA'LIM TOPSHIRIQLARINING AHAMIYATI	272-275
<i>Soibova Gulchiroy Bakhtiyorjon qizi</i> TRANSLATION ISSUES IN THE GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OCCURRENCE OF THE HORSE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK CULTURES	276-281
<i>Zokirova Shaxzoda Nodirjon qizi</i> TELEVISION AS A RHETORICAL ARENA: THE MANIFESTATION OF CLASSICAL RHETORICAL CANONS IN MODERN TV GENRES	282-288
<i>Abdujalilova Ruxshona Abdug'afforzoda</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA KRIMINALINGVISTIK BIRLIKLARINING SHAKLLANISHINING GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI	289-293
<i>Abduraximova Feruza Boxadirovna</i> O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA OT YASOVCHI QO'SHIMCHALARNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI	294-300
<i>Jalolova Feruza Normurodovna</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK XALQ ERTAKLARINING LINGVOMADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI	301-305
<i>Ahrorova Nigina Anvarovna</i> MIFOLOGIK TASAVVURLAR MUAYYAN VOQELIK MOHIYATI	306-309
<i>Razikov Baxtiyor Kosimovich</i> MEMLAR TILIDAGI NEOLOGIZM: QOIDABUZARLIKMI YOKI INNOVATSIYAMI? O'ZBEK RAQAMLI DISKURSI MISOLIDA	310-314
<i>Kutbiddinova Nazokatkhon Dovudkhon qizi</i> GENDER-BASED DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF PHRASEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES	315-319
<i>Nazarova Sabrina Zafarjon qizi</i> YOZMA NUTQDAGI GRAMMATIK BUZILISHLAR: AGRAMMATIK DISGRAFIYANING LINGVISTIK VA NEYROPSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI	320-323
<i>Ёлдашалиева Мадина Зиёджон кызы</i> ЖЕНСКОЕ СЧАСТЬЕ КАК ПРИНЯТИЕ ЛЮБВИ И ЗАЩИТЫ В ПОВЕСТИ ЧИНГИЗА АЙТМАТОВА «ТОПОЛЁК МОЙ В КРАСНОЙ КОСЫНКЕ»	324-326

12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR

<i>Salimova Diyoraxon Baxtiyorjon qizi</i> HAVO TRANSPORTIDA TASHUVCHI JAVOBGARLIGINING NAZARIY DOKTRINASI	327-333
<i>Abdullayev Rustam Kaxramanovich</i> JINOYATLARNI TERGOV QILISHDA RAQAMLI DAKTILOSKOPIYANING IMKONIYATLARI	334-339
<i>Давронов Атобек Равшанович</i> ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ КАК ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СУБЪЕКТ УГОЛОВНОГО ПРОЦЕССА: ДОКТРИНАЛЬНЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ	340-349
<i>Eshturdiyeva Farangiz Baxodir qizi</i> O'ZBEKISTONDA HUQUQ IJODKORLIGI SIYOSATI: STRATEGIK PRINSIPLAR VA ULARGA YANGICHA NAZARIY YONDASHUV	350-355
<i>Исламов Самандар Олимжон угли</i> ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ КРИПТО-АКТИВОВ В СТРАНАХ СНГ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПУТИ РЕШЕНИЯ	356-363
<i>Uteniyazov Keulimjay Kuanyshbayevich</i> AYBLOV TUSHUNCHASI, TURLARI VA UNING JINOYAT-PROTSESSUAL HUQUQ TIZIMIDAGI O'RNI	364-370
<i>Ikramov Abrorbek Kamoliddinovich</i> ASSOZ BOYISH NATIJASIDA VUJUDGA KELGAN MAJBURIYATLAR	371-375
<i>Muxitdinova Firuza, Saidakamal Mamasoliyev</i> ZAMONAVIY AXBOROT MAKONIDA INSON HUQUQLARINI HIMOYA QILISHNING XALQARO-HUQUQIY ASOSLARI	376-380
<i>Бахриддинова Бехруза Бахриддиновна</i> ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ОСНОВНЫХ ПОДХОДОВ К СОВРЕМЕННОМУ ПОНИМАНИЮ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОГО ОБЩЕСТВА	381-388
<i>Axmedov Dilshod Baxramovich</i> MA'MURIY SUDLARDA PROKUROR ISHTIROKINI SAMARALI TA'MINLASHNING AMALIY MASALALARI	389-394
<i>Shodmonov Farrux Fayzullo o'g'li</i> DAVLAT BOSHQARUVIDA TRANSCHEGARAVIY SUVLARDAN FOYDALANISHNING SAMARALI TIZIMINI SHAKLLANTIRISH MASALALARI	395-401
<i>Bozorov Ulug'bek</i> TEXNIKA YO'NALISHI OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA TALABALARNI KASBIY-HUQUQIY KOMPETENSIYALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH MODELI	402-407
<i>Nurullayeva Djamilya Sayfiyevna</i> O'ZBEKISTONDA SPORT TASHKILOTLARINING HUQUQIY MAQOMI VA ULARNING MOLIVAVIY MUSTAQILLIGI	408-413
<i>Reymbayeva Guldaulet Kurbanbayevna</i> TURIZM XIZMATI SOHASIDA ISTE'MOLCHI HUQUQLARINI HUQUQIY TA'MINLASH MUAMMOLARI VA ISTIQBOLLARI	414-420

<i>Shirinqulov Baxtiyor Iftixor o'g'li</i> MEHNATNI MUHOFAZA QILISH QOIDALARINI BUZISH JINOYATLARINI TERGOV QILISHDA KO'ZDAN KECHIRISH TERGOV HARAKATINI O'TKAZISHNING TAKTIK XUSUSIYATLARI	421-428
<i>Salomov Xumoyun</i> OMMAVIY-HUQUQIY MUNOSABATLARDA QONUNIYLIKNI TA'MINLASHDA PROKURATURA ORGANLARINING AHAMIYATI	429-433
<i>Kakhramonova Aziza</i> THE PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ENSURING THE RIGHT OF A CHILD TO LIFE, SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT AND ITS ESSENCE	434-437
<i>Xoliqova Gavhar Ramazon qizi</i> XALQARO XUSUSIY HUQUQDA ALIMENT MAJBURIYATLARINI TARTIBGA SOLISHNING KOLLIZION MASALALARI	438-444
<i>Sharipov Firdavs Xolnazarovich</i> OLIY MAJLIS QONUNCHILIK PALATASINING QONUN IJODKORLIGI FAOLIYATIDA AYRIM YORDAMCHI TUZILMALARNING ISHTIROKI	445-450
<i>Nugmanov Nugman Abdullayevich, Nizomova Nastarin Vladimirovna</i> PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN SHAPING THE DIGITAL LEGAL SPACE	451-456
13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI	
<i>Djamaldinova Shaxlo Obloberdiyevna</i> TIBBIYOT OLIYGOHI TALABALARINI EMOTSIONAL VA KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHGA YO'NALTIRILGAN METODIKASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH	457-462
<i>Nabiullin Rishat Xismatullovi, Raxmonov Azizbek Abdullajonovich</i> XORIJDA KORPORATIV SPORTNI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA O'ZBEKISTONDA XORIJ TAJRIBASINI JORIY ETISH	463-468
<i>Xudayberganov Otabek Erkinovich</i> BASKETBOL VOSITALARI VA MUAMMOLI O'QITISH USULLARI YORDAMIDA JISMONIY MADANIYAT FAKULTET TALABALARINING KASBIY KO'NIKMALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH	469-474
<i>Nishonova Dilafruz</i> O'QUVCHILARDA IQTISODIY MADANIYATNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK IMKONIYATLARI	475-480
<i>Davletyarova Laylo Baxodirovna</i> YENGIL ATLETIKADA TRENERLIK FALSAFASINI RIVOJLANISHI	481-486
<i>Madrahimov Alisher Maxammadibroximovich</i> O'RTA MAKTAB O'QUVCHILARI O'RTASIDA ZO'RAVONLIK PROFILAKTIKASINI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO'LLARI	487-493
<i>Шавилова Наталья Сергеевна</i> ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИГРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА УРОКАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА: ВЛИЯНИЕ НА МОТИВАЦИЮ И КАЧЕСТВО ОБУЧЕНИЯ	494-500
<i>Nosirov Murod Zakirovich, Jonibekova Sevara Dilmurod qizi</i> FIZIK JARAYONLARNI KOMPYUTERDA MODELLASHTIRISH ORQALI TA'LIM SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH	501-508

<i>Mattiyeva Feruza Begmatdulabovna</i> ZAMONAVIY LINGVODIDAKTIK YONDASHUVLAR ASOSIDA TARJIMA DARSLARINING SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH	509-515
<i>Qarshiboyeva Maftuna Komiljon qizi</i> RAQAMLI MUHITDA O'SMIR YOSHDAGI BOLALARNING ESTETIK EHTIYOJLARINING SHAKLLANISHI	516-519
<i>Usmonqulov Jo'rabek Erkin o'g'li, Kubayiva Sarvinoz Asrorbek qizi</i> TALABALARNING KASBIY MAHORATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA MUSTAQIL TA'LIMNING O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI	520-525
<i>Xayitova Dilovar Ismat qizi</i> STEAM INTEGRATSIYASI ORQALI AXBOROT-PROTSESSUAL TAFAKKURNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING SAMARALI YO'LLARI	526-532
<i>Soliyeva Muqaddas Nurnazarovna</i> THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING (TBLT) IN UZBEK CLASSROOMS	533-537

Received: 15 September 2025

Accepted: 1 October 2025

Published: 10 October 2025

Article / Original Paper

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN SHAPING THE DIGITAL LEGAL SPACE

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Abstract. The article analyzes the gender aspects of women's participation in the formation of the digital legal space. It examines the problems of digital violence, equal opportunities, and the role of women in lawmaking. The research is based on the analysis of international standards and national experiences.

Keywords: digital legal space, gender equality, women, digital violence, lawmaking, cyber threats.

AYOLLARNING RAQAMLI HUQUQIY MAKONNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDAGI ISHTIROKI

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada raqamli huquqiy makonni shakllantirishda ayollar ishtirokining gender jihatları tahlil qilinadi. Raqamli zo'ravonlik, teng imkoniyatlar va huquqiy mezonlarni ishlab chiqishda ayollarning o'rni o'rganiladi. Tadqiqotda xalqaro standartlar va milliy tajribalar tahlili asos qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli huquqiy makon, gender tengligi, ayollar, raqamli zo'ravonlik, normachilik, kiber tahdidlar.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V5I10Y2025N77>

Introduction. The active development of digital technologies is fundamentally transforming all spheres of social life, creating a new legal space that requires adequate and inclusive regulation. In this context, the issue of women's participation in shaping the digital legal framework acquires key importance. Historically, women have often been considered primarily as objects of protection, especially in light of such widespread phenomena as digital violence and cyberstalking. However, their role as active actors in lawmaking, capable of influencing the creation of fair and effective legal mechanisms, has so far been underestimated and requires profound scholarly reflection.

The purpose of this article is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the multifaceted role of women in shaping the digital legal space, going beyond their protection from online threats. The study aims to demonstrate that the full participation of women experts, human rights defenders, and legislators is not only a matter of gender equality but also an imperative condition for the creation of a balanced, technologically sound, and socially oriented digital law. The article argues that without the integration of women's perspectives, digital law risks reproducing and reinforcing existing forms of discrimination in a new, digital form.

Methodology. The foundation of this research is a comprehensive analysis of scholarly literature and legal acts. The study employed the method of systematic literature review, which made it possible to analyze and synthesize the viewpoints of various authors regarding the issue of women's participation in shaping the digital legal space. Works of domestic and foreign scholars devoted to the gender aspects of digitalization, cybersecurity, financial law, and international standards in this field were studied. In addition, within the framework of the methodology, a comparative legal analysis was conducted of different countries' legislative approaches to countering digital violence and promoting women's participation in the digital economy. This approach made it possible to identify key trends, problems, and correlations between various factors influencing the phenomenon under study.

Results. The analysis of contemporary research makes it possible to identify the multifaceted nature of women's participation in shaping the digital legal space, which manifests itself not only through human rights advocacy but also through lawmaking, educational, and economic activities. The results demonstrate a close interconnection between different aspects of this issue.

First and foremost, the data confirm that women disproportionately often become victims of the most severe forms of digital violence, which initially determines their key role as subjects requiring special legal protection. As Kurmychkina notes [**Error! Reference source not found.**, c. 79], such forms include cyberbullying and the unauthorized distribution of intimate materials. This creates a direct correlation between victimization and the necessity of legal response.

Empirical data support this thesis. According to a study by the Economist Intelligence Unit [1], the overwhelming majority (85%) of women who experienced digital violence were forced to limit their online presence. This indicates that digital violence directly undermines women's professional and social activity, thereby indirectly excluding them from processes of shaping the digital environment.

A comparative legal analysis shows that the effectiveness of countering these threats directly depends on taking gender-specific factors into account in the development of legislation. Kurmychkina [**Error! Reference source not found.**, c. 82] cites the successful experience of the Philippines, where a specialized law was adopted to combat violence against women and children in cyberspace. This approach, unlike general anti-harassment provisions, creates a legal framework that adequately reflects real risks and vulnerabilities.

Data from the Pew Research Center [2] confirm the relevance of such a specialized approach: 38% of women in the United States have experienced online harassment on the basis of gender, which is more than double the rate among men (17%). This points to the systemic nature of the problem, requiring not random but targeted legal solutions.

Further analysis of legislative models reveals that the most comprehensive legal mechanisms, such as those in the United Kingdom or Germany, provide not only for criminal law sanctions but also impose obligations on internet platforms to remove unlawful content [Error! Reference source not found., c. 81]. This is particularly significant for women, since the consequences of digital violence for them often extend beyond personal harm to professional repercussions. A study by EIU [1] shows that 47% of women affected reported a negative impact of such incidents on their careers.

Thus, women's participation in shaping the legal space is manifested in two interrelated aspects: the necessity of considering their vulnerability when developing protective norms, and their active involvement in lawmaking as experts [4, c. 232]. Without this, it is impossible to achieve a balance between protection from violence and the observance of other human rights.

An essential factor correlating with legal participation is educational and upbringing policy. Semenov, Nikolaev, and Semenova argue that the integration of a gender-sensitive approach into the educational system is a fundamental condition for overcoming discriminatory practices and creating prerequisites for equal self-realization of women in the digital society [Error! Reference source not found., c. 268].

The empirical data obtained by the authors demonstrate an alarming situation: only 8.3% of high school students actively engage in gender interaction, while 20% remain completely uninvolved in these processes [Error! Reference source not found., c. 270]. This weak involvement of youth indicates a direct correlation: a low level of gender education directly reduces the readiness of women in the future to actively participate in professional and legal practices of the digital society.

Paradoxically, as the same authors note, in Russia the level of women's literacy is higher than that of men, which underscores their significant unrealized educational potential [Error! Reference source not found., c. 271]. However, this potential is blocked by the double burden (work and domestic responsibilities) and the lack of support mechanisms, which requires the digital legal framework to establish measures ensuring a balance of interests.

Mass media also exert a significantly negative influence, as Semenov et al. show, by often reproducing outdated stereotypes, emphasizing the reproductive role of women while overshadowing their role in the digital economy and law [Error! Reference source not found., c. 269]. This creates a negative feedback loop: the absence of positive media representations restrains women's participation in shaping the legal field, which in turn does not contribute to changing these media narratives.

The economic and legal dimension of the problem is revealed in the works of Puzikov and Kharin [Error! Reference source not found., c. 42–43], who link the formation of digital law with the necessity of regulating new financial phenomena such as cryptocurrencies. Women's participation in this process is critically important, as they more often face risks of discrimination and fraud in the digital sphere [1;2].

The authors identify the problem of defects in legal drafting in Russian financial legislation [Error! Reference source not found., c. 44], which has a direct gender dimension. Vague provisions regulating, for example, cryptocurrency transactions, make women investors more vulnerable to fraud, as confirmed by cases of abuse [Error! Reference source not found., c. 82]. Thus, the elimination of legal gaps requires the mandatory involvement of women experts.

The correlation between the studies of Puzikov and Kharin on the need for comprehensive regulation of financial relations [**Error! Reference source not found.**, c. 46] and the works of Semenov et al. on gender education [**Error! Reference source not found.**, c. 270] is evident: only civil and digital competencies formed from an early age allow women to effectively participate in complex lawmaking in the field of the digital economy later on.

The international legal context analyzed by Khamdamova [**Error! Reference source not found.**, c. 103], confirms the global scale of the problem. UN General Assembly resolutions (e.g., 76/189) explicitly emphasize the importance of ensuring the full participation of women in the information society. UN statistics cited by the author are shocking: there are 259 million fewer women with internet access than men, and in the field of AI they make up only 22% of specialists [**Error! Reference source not found.**, c. 104].

The economic losses from the digital gender gap are colossal: the exclusion of women from the digital world has already cost low- and middle-income countries about USD 1 trillion in GDP over the past decade [**Error! Reference source not found.**, c. 104]. This creates a strong correlation between human rights and economic imperatives: expanding women's participation is beneficial not only from the perspective of justice but also from an economic point of view.

National initiatives such as the "Digital Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy and the IT Women.Uz projects aimed at improving women's IT literacy are practical implementations of international standards established by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women [**Error! Reference source not found.**, c. 106]. In this context, it seems important to take into account Nugmanov's conclusions that the development of the global information society generates not only new opportunities but also security threats requiring international legal regulation [5, c. 40]; the gender dimension of these threats is expressed in the fact that women, as a less protected social group, are especially vulnerable to the risks of digital fraud and discrimination, which reinforces the necessity of their institutionalized participation in the development of information law norms.

Finally, the aspect of rights protection is confirmed by judicial practice. The ECtHR precedent in Volodina v. Russia (2019) and data showing that 73% of women have faced cyberviolence [**Error! Reference source not found.**, c. 105], highlight the vital necessity of women's participation in creating legal protection mechanisms. The principle of equal protection of rights online and offline, enshrined in UN HRC Resolution 38/7, can only be implemented with the direct involvement of those who are most vulnerable.

The analysis carried out reveals a consistent correlation between all the aspects considered: combating digital violence [**Error! Reference source not found.**; 1], gender education, improving financial law, and implementing international standards are interconnected elements of a single system. Women's participation acts not merely as one of the conditions, but as a system-forming factor in shaping an integral, fair, and inclusive digital legal space.

Discussion. The analysis conducted allows us to assert that women's participation in shaping the digital legal space is not an auxiliary, but a system-forming element in building a just and inclusive digital society. The results demonstrate that this process goes far beyond the mere elimination of discriminatory barriers and represents a complex, multifaceted activity integrating human rights, lawmaking, educational, and economic aspects. The key conclusion is

that digital law developed without a gender perspective is inherently incomplete and incapable of adequately responding to the challenges of the digital era.

The central paradox revealed in the study is that women's initial position as the most vulnerable subjects of the digital environment, the main victims of cyberviolence and discrimination [Error! Reference source not found.; 1], predetermines their key role as active creators of protective legal mechanisms. As Medvedev rightly notes[4, c. 232], without their voice it is impossible to create a balance between protection from violence and respect for fundamental rights. This transforms the traditional perception of women from objects of protection to subjects of lawmaking, which represents a fundamental shift. Consequently, combating digital violence and expanding women's participation in lawmaking are two sides of the same coin.

The most important condition for overcoming this gap is the formation of a new educational and cultural paradigm. The data of Semenov, Nikolaev, and Semenova [Error! Reference source not found., c. 270] on the extremely low level of gender interaction among young people indicate that legal initiatives must be supported by deep systemic work aimed at dismantling stereotypes at the level of schools and universities. The high educational potential of Russian women [Error! Reference source not found., c. 271] combined with their simultaneous exclusion from public life, represents a significant untapped resource, the mobilization of which requires a targeted state policy aimed at supporting female leadership in the digital sphere.

Thus, the discussion leads to the understanding that the formation of the digital legal space is not only a legal or technological task but primarily a social and cultural one. The success of this process depends on the synergy of several factors: the development of specialized legislation that takes into account gender-specific risks; the introduction of a gender-sensitive approach into educational systems; the modernization of the media field to promote new images of femininity; and the active involvement of women experts in digital lawmaking processes, especially in the field of financial law [Error! Reference source not found.]. Only such a comprehensive approach, as demonstrated by successful examples from Uzbekistan [Error! Reference source not found.], will make it possible to transform women from passive users and victims of the digital environment into its architects, thereby ensuring both the protection of their rights and sustainable economic development under conditions of digital transformation.

Conclusion. The study clearly demonstrates that women's participation in shaping the digital legal space is a critically important and multidimensional process. It is not limited to the passive role of victims requiring protection but is actively manifested through lawmaking, expert, and human rights activities. As the analysis has shown, ignoring the gender perspective in the development of digital law leads to the creation of incomplete legal mechanisms that do not take into account the specific risks and vulnerabilities faced by women in the online environment. Research data [1; 2] confirm that digital violence directly undermines women's professional and social activity, depriving the digital economy and the legal sphere of their valuable contribution.

Thus, the construction of a truly inclusive and effective digital legal space requires a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach. It must include not only the development of specialized legal norms aimed at combating cyberviolence and discrimination [Error!

Reference source not found.], but also a profound transformation of the educational system to overcome gender stereotypes [**Error! Reference source not found.],** as well as the active involvement of women experts in the regulation of the digital economy and finance [**Error! Reference source not found.].** Only the synthesis of these efforts, supported by the implementation of international standards [**Error! Reference source not found.],** will ensure the equal participation of women in the digital future, transforming them from objects of regulation into its creators.

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№ 10 (5) – 2025

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