

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-maxsus
son (5-jild)

2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ 5/10 (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

Tahririyat manzili:

100070. Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik Beshyog'och ko'chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron manzil:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Bog'lanish uchun telefon:

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

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

Ismoilov Ubaydulla Mamat o'g'li

SUYIRLITEPA YODGORLIGIDA OLIB BORILGAN ARXEOLOGIK TADQIQOTLAR

VA TOPILGAN AYRIM TANGALAR TAHLILI 11-19

Saidboboyeva Gulzora Nematjonovna

O'ZBEKISTON ELEKTR ENERGETIKA SANOATI RIVOJIDA D.P.ROZITNING O'RNI 20-24

Umarov Sardor Yakubovich

XX ASRNING OXIRI-XXI ASR BOSHIDA GERMANIYA DAVLAT MOLIYASI VA

BIRLASHTIRISHNING MOLIYAVIY OQIBATLARI..... 25-31

Eshonkulov Shaxzod Eshkuvatovich

AHOLINING LOKAL-ETNOGRAFIK GURUHLARI VA ULAR BILAN BOG'LIQ

TOPONIMLAR 32-37

Olimov Nodirbek Anvarjon o'g'li

QO'QON XONLIGI ETNIK HOLATIGA OID MA'LUMOTLAR

(“TARIXI SHOHRUXIY” ASARI MISOLIDA) 38-41

Mo'minov Xusanboy Madaminjonovich, Daminova Mashhuraxon

DAVRIY MATBUOT VA UNING JAMIYAT TARAQQIYOTIDAGI O'RNI..... 42-45

Ahmedov Bahodir Ismailovich

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI ICHKI ISHLAR VAZIRLIGI AKADEMIYASINING

TARIXIY BOSQICHLARI 46-55

Ravshanov Mahmud

ALISHER NAVOIYNING ASARLARIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN

FOYDALANISH MAHORAT: YECHIMLAR VA ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUV MASALALARI..... 56-59

Asadova Ra'no Baymanovna

O'ZBEKISTON VA HINDISTON O'RTASIDAGI ILM-FAN HAMKORLIGI TARIXI

VA ZAMONAVIY BOSQICHLARI 60-64

Qurbonova Marg'uba

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA TIL SIYOSATI EVOLYUTSIYASI

VA MILLIY IDENTITETNI SHAKLLANTIRISH JARAYONLARI

(1991–2025 YILLAR TAHLILI) 65-68

Kamolova Habiba Muhammadiyevna

SOBIQ SOVET HOKIMIYATI YILLARIDA SHAHRISABZ IQTISODIY

INFRATUZILMASIDAGI ZIDDIYATLI O'ZGARISHLAR 69-74

Ergashev Umar Kuziyevich

XIX ASR OXIRI – XX ASR BOSHLARIDA BUXORO AMIRLIGI G'UZOR BEKLIGI AHOLISI

TARIXI (HARDURI ETNOGRAFIK GURUHI MISOLIDA) 75-79

Ergashev Akhror

THE FACTORS THAT HAVE LED TO INTERNAL CRISES IN PAKISTAN,

AND THE SUBSEQUENT STRENGTHENING OF THE MILITARY'S ROLE

IN THE COUNTRY'S POLITICAL LIFE 80-88

<i>Qurbonov Abbos Shonazarovich</i> SUN'YI INTELLEKT YORDAMIDA ARXIV HUJJATLARINI TAHLIL QILISH: YANGI TARIXIY YONDASHUVLAR	89-93
<i>Esanova Nilufar</i> CHET EL INVESTITSİYALARINING O'ZBEKISTON SANOAT SIYOSATIDAGI O'RNI: XALQARO HAMKORLIK TAJRIBASI ASOSIDA TAHLIL (QASHQADARYO VILOYATI MISOLIDA)	94-97
<i>Askarxodjayev Yaminxon Muxammedovich</i> "MAORIF VA O'QUTG'UCHI" JURNALI "MEHNAT MAKTABI NIMA DEMAK?" MAQOLASIDA O'ZBEKISTON SSRDA AMALIY TA'LIM G'OYASINING DASTLABKI NAZARIY ASOSLARI (1925-YIL, 1-SONI MISOLIDA)	98-105
<i>Ismatova Zulfizar</i> O'ZBEK MILLIY KIYIMLARINING TAVSIFI VA TASNIFI	106-114
<i>Abdualimova Durdona Shavkat qizi</i> G'AZNAVIYLAR QUDRATINING YEMIRILISH NUQTASI.....	115-125
<i>Xadjamuratova Matlyuba Xoshimovna</i> YOSHLARNI IJTIMOYIY HIMOYA QILISH – TADQIQOTLARNING MUHIM YO'NALISHI	126-129
<i>Elboyeva Shaxnoza</i> ILMIY RAHBARLIK VA INNOVATSION BOSHQARUVDA O'ZBEK AYOL OLIMALARINING ROLI	130-134
08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI	
<i>Doniyorova Shaxnoza Doniyorovna</i> O'ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTIDA GEOLOGIYA VA YENGIL SANOAT TARMOQLARI O'RTASIDAGI INTEGRATSIYANING RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI	135-142
<i>Jumaniyazov Nodirbek Odilbek o'g'li</i> MINTAQA IQTISODIYOTINI BARQAROR RIVOJLANTIRISHDA SANOAT TARKIBIY O'ZGARISHLARIGA TA'SIR ETUVCHI OMILLAR (XORAZM VILOYATI MISOLIDA)	143-151
<i>Sharipova Gulchehra Farhod qizi</i> IMPROVING THE PRACTICAL MECHANISM OF EDUCATION QUALITY MANAGEMENT BASED ON FOREIGN EXPERIENCE: IN THE CASE OF JAPAN	152-157
<i>Nurmurodov Zafarjon Nurmurod o'g'li</i> MARKAZIY OSIYO DAVLATLARIDA MAHALLIY BOSHQARUV TIZIMLARIDA SUN'IY INTELLEKT QO'LLASH TAJRIBASI: O'ZBEKISTON UCHUN XULOSALAR	158-162
<i>Sharopov Nurmuhammad Bobirovich</i> DAVLAT SIYOSATI VA YASHIL IQTISODIYOT: SUBSIDİYALAR, SOLIQ VA RAG'BATLAR	163-166
<i>Ibragimov Nodir Nusriddinovich</i> AGRAR SEKTORNI INNOVATSION RIVOJLANISHNI TA'MINLASHDA EKONOMETRIK PROGNOZLASH USHLARINING TAKOMILLASHTIRILGAN YONDASHUVLARI	167-174

<i>Soxadaliyev Abdurashid Mamadaliyevich</i> CHORVACHILIK MAHSULOTLARI ISHLAB CHIQRISH HAJMINI OSHIRISHDA BOZOR MEXANIZMLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH.....	175-179
--	---------

09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI

<i>Raupova Ra'no Sohibovna</i> GLOBALASHUV VA AXBOROTLASHGAN JAMIYATDA IBN SINO MEROSIDAN FOYDALANISH.....	180-184
<i>Mamayusupov Umidjon Kurbanovich</i> JAMIYATNI BOSHQARISHDA ILMIY BASHORATNING METODOLOGIK VA PROGNOSTIK VAZIFALARI	185-189
<i>Ergashev Ozodbek Shavkatovich</i> YANGI DAVR G'ARB FALSAFASIDA INSON MUAMMOSI	190-194
<i>Alimova Shaxnoza Xamidovna</i> NOGIRONLIGI BO'LGAN YOSHLARNING JAMIYAT HAYOTIDAGI TO'LAQONLI ISHTIROKI: MUAMMOLAR VA YECHIMLAR	195-205
<i>Tolipov Baxtiyor</i> YOSHLAR IQTISODIY FAOLLIGINING TARIXIY GENEZISI VA RIVOJLANISH OMILLARI	206-211
<i>Rasulov Azizxon Mukhamadqodirovich</i> AXBOROT TIZIMLARI, MAHSULOTLARI VA XIZMATLARIDAN AXBOROT BIZNESI MUHITINI YARATISH ASOSLARI.....	212-218
<i>Abdullayeva Ziyoda Nabiyevna</i> RAQAMLI JAMIYATDA AXLOQIY ISHONCHNI AVTOMATIK BAHOLASH TIZIMI	219-225
<i>Yekubova Mavluda Iskandarovna</i> RAQAMLASHGAN JAMIYATDA KOMMUNIKATIV REALLIK VA KOMMUNIKATIV RATSIONALLIK	226-232
<i>Madraximov Atabek Abduraximovich</i> EKOLOGIK TARBIYA HAMDA BILIM – EKOLOGIK MADANIYAT POYDEVORI	233-238
<i>Рахматов Нуриддин Негкадамович</i> МЕХАНИЗМ РАЗВИТИЯ ДУХОВНО-НРАВСТВЕННЫХ КАЧЕСТВ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ ХУСЕЙНА ВОИЗА КАШИФИ	239-243
<i>Axmedova Dilrabo Sa'dullayevna</i> YOSHLAR ORASIDA GIYOHVAND MODDALAR VA SPIRTLILIKLARGA QIZIQISHNING IJTIMOYIY SABAB VA OQIBATLARI	244-247
<i>Xudoykulov Azamat Beshumovich, Saidov Shomahmud Azamat o'g'li</i> INSON FALSAFASI	248-252
<i>Baratova Madina Xasanovna</i> KAMBAG'AL OILA FARZANDLARINING IJTIMOYIY FAOLLIGINI TA'MINLASH: INDIVIDUAL VA IJTIMOYIY OMILLAR	253-259
<i>Ismoilov Maxamadixon Isroilovich</i> IQTISODIY ADOLAT VA FAROVONLIK FALSAFASI: ETIK TAMOIYILLAR VA IJTIMOYIY NOMUTANOSIBLIKLAR TAHLILI	260-269
<i>Obidov Asliddin Shavkatovich</i> COSMIC UNITY AND MORAL CONSCIOUSNESS: REINTERPRETING FARGHANI'S COSMOLOGY THROUGH CHITTICK'S LENS	270-274

10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI

<i>Kaniyazova Jupargul Orinbayevna</i> THE RETROSPECTIVE PLOT IN THE SHORT NOVELS OF CH. AITMATOV	275-280
<i>Алиева Эльвина Аметовна, Нуруллаева Дилбар Алиевна</i> СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ СРАВНЕНИЯ НА ЛЕКСИЧЕСКОМ, СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ И МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКОМ УРОВНЯХ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ РАССКАЗОВ А. И. КУПРИНА)	281-285
<i>Sanaqulova Fayoza</i> REKLAMA MATNLARIDA METAFORA TURLARI VA YONDOSH HODISALAR	286-289
<i>Ruzibayeva Aziza Kahramanovna</i> THE THEME OF EXILE AND ALIENATION IN BYRON'S POETRY	290-293
<i>Norqobilova Nigora Uralovna</i> O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDAGI OLQISH VA QARG'ISH SO'ZLARING LINGVOMADANIY SHARTLANISHI	294-298
<i>Ahmedova Fayyoza Rashidovna</i> O'ZBEKISTONDA ICHKI TURIZM RIVOJLANISHINING INFRATUZILMAVIY, RAQAMLI VA SOTSIOMADANIY DRAYVERLARI	299-306
<i>Elmuratova Zamira Khodjamuratovna</i> SOME PECULARITIES OF ENGLISH, KARAKALPAK AND TURKMEN PROVERBS ABOUT LABOR	307-310

12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR

<i>Sultanova Sabohat Alisherovna</i> FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTE FOR ASSESSMENT OF REGULATORY IMPACT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AS AN ELEMENT OF "SMART REGULATION"	311-317
<i>Qushboqov Shohrux Xasan o'g'li</i> JAZONI IJRO ETISH MUASSASALARINING TURLARI VA ULARNING FUQAROLIK-HUQUQIY MAQOMINING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI BORASIDA AYRIM MULOHAZALAR	318-328
<i>Egamberdiyev Vohidjon Otabekovich</i> JAZONI IJRO ETISH MUASSASALARIDAN OZOD ETILGAN SHAXSLARNI IJTIMOY REABILITATSIYA QILISH VA MOSLASHTIRISH FAOLIYATINI TASHKIL ETISH	329-339
<i>Xushvaqtov O'tkir Temirovich</i> VOYAGA YETMAGANLAR TOMONIDAN SODIR ETILADIGAN JINOYATLAR PROFILAKTIKASI BO'YICHA MILLIY QONUNCHILIK NORMALARI TAHLILI	340-346
<i>Leonid Khvan Borisovich, Zilola Gulimova</i> THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	347-353
<i>Normatova Shirin Abdalnabiyevna</i> XOTIN-QIZLARGA NISBATAN ZO'RAVONLIKKA QARSHI KURASH BO'YICHA MILLIY QONUNCHILIKDAGI BO'SHLIQLAR TAHLILI	354-362

<i>Каюмова Асая Султномуродовна</i> ГРАЖДАНСКО-ПРАВОВЫЕ РЕФОРМЫ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ: ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ	363-368
<i>Abdullayeva Sabohat Asatullo qizi</i> KRIPTOAKTIVLARGA OID JINOYATLAR VA XALQARO HUQUQIY TARTIBGA SOLISH ...	369-377
<i>Imomniyozov Doniyorbek Baxtiyor o'g'li</i> VIRTUAL MULKNING HUQUQIY REJIMI: SUI GENERIS YONDASHUV	378-392
<i>Amonov Zavqiddin</i> ISLOM HUQUQIDA MULKIY HUQUQLAR PARADIGMASI	393-400
<i>Saidmuradov Najmiddin Nabijonovich</i> YUQORI INSTANSIYA SUDLARIDA PROKUROR ISHTIROKINING JINOYAT-PROTSESSUAL JIHATLARI	401-405
<i>Makhmudjanova Mokhirakhon</i> ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN ENSURING GENDER EQUALITY	406-411
<i>Нормуродова Азиза Азимжон кизи</i> СЕКСУАЛЬНОЕ НАСИЛИЕ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЙ: ПОНЯТИЕ, ФОРМЫ И ПРАВОВЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ	412-418

13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI

<i>Utkirov Nusrat</i> BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARIDA HARAKAT SIFATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALAR VA MUAMMOLI- MODULLI YONDASHUVLAR	419-424
<i>Jamolova Shahlo Qobilovna</i> BO'LAJAK FIZIKA FANI O'QITUVCHILARINING KASBIY KOMPETENTLIGINI DASTURIY TA'LIM VOSITALARIDAN FOYDALANIB RIVOJLANTIRISH METODIKASI ("REAL GAZLAR. MOLEKULALARARO O'ZARO TA'SIR. REAL GAZLAR. VAN-DER-VAALS TENGLAMASI" MAVZU MISOLIDA)	425-428
<i>Rasulova Moxidil</i> TIBBIYOT TA'LIMI TIZIMIDA FUNDAMENTAL FANLARNI O'ZLASHTIRISHDA TALABALAR BILIMINI BAHOLASHNING ASOSIY SABABLARI VA DIDAKTIK IMKONIYATLARI	429-438
<i>Ismailov Oybek Abdurasulovich</i> ANESTEZIOLOGIYA FANINI O'QITISHDA ENTRUSTABLE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES (EPA) TEXNOLOGIYASIDAN FOYDALANIB TALABALARGA MALAKAVIY TA'LIM BERISH	439-445
<i>Davlatova Nilufar Vosiljonovna</i> BO'LAJAK IQTISODCHI MUTAXASSISLARNING KREATIV IQTISODIY FIKRLASHINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA PROBLEMALI VA LOYIHALI O'QITISH TEXNOLOGIYALARI	446-449

12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR – LAW

Received: 20 October 2025

Accepted: 15 November 2025

Published: 30 November 2025

Article / Original Paper

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTE FOR ASSESSMENT OF REGULATORY IMPACT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AS AN ELEMENT OF "SMART REGULATION"

Sultanova Sabohat Alisherovna,

Senior lecturer of Tashkent State University of Law,

PhD in Law,

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract. The article analyzes the main sources of the regulatory framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which established the introduction of a holistic assessment of the regulatory impact in rule-making. Regulatory impact assessment of regulations is seen as one of the main components of the "smart regulation" model recommended today by the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation to improve regulation. Also, the article discusses the measures provided for in the Concept for improving rule-making activities to introduce "smart regulation" mechanisms in the country. Moreover, the author puts forward an assumption for the further development of the institutional framework for assessing the regulatory impact of normative legal acts through the creation of a specialized Council authorized to control rulemaking.

Keywords: rulemaking, legal act, regulatory impact assessment, "smart regulation" model, Rulemaking Optimization Council, coordination of regulatory impact assessment activities.

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA TARTIBGA SOLISH TA'SIRINI BAHOLASH INSTITUTINI "AQLLI TARTIBGA SOLISH" ELEMENTI SIFATIDA KEYINGI RIVOJLANISHI

Sultanova Sabohat Alisherovna,

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti katta o'qituvchisi,

yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)

Annotatsiya. Maqolada norma ijodkorligida tartibga solish ta'sirini yaxlit baholashni joriy etishni belgilab bergan O'zbekiston Respublikasi normativ-huquqiy bazasining asosiy manbalari tahlil qilingan. Tartibga solish ta'sirini baholash bugungi kunda Iqtisodiy taraqqiyot va hamkorlik tashkiloti tomonidan tartibga solishni takomillashtirish uchun tavsiya etilgan "aqli tartibga solish" modelining asosiy tarkibiy qismlaridan biri sifatida qaraladi. Shuningdek, maqolada mamlakatda "aqli tartibga solish" mexanizmlarini joriy etish bo'yicha Norma ijodkorligi faoliyatini takomillashtirish konsepsiyasida nazarda tutilgan chora-tadbirlar muhokama qilingan. Bundan tashqari, muallif normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarning tartibga solish ta'sirini baholashning institutsional asoslarini norma ijodkorligi faoliyatini nazorat qilish vakolatiga ega bo'lgan ixtisoslashgan Kengashni tashkil etish orqali yanada rivojlantirish taklifini ilgari suradi.

Kalit so'zlar: norma ijodkorligi, huquqiy hujjat, tartibga solish ta'sirini baholash, "aqli tartibga solish".

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V5SI10Y2025N51>

Currently, in our country, as in many other countries of the world, "regulatory inflation" is observed, which includes two interconnected directions: firstly, the intensification of

legislation is noted, which is expressed in the adoption of a large number of regulatory legal acts; secondly, there is a trend of constant novelty of legislation, that is, changes and additions are regularly made to existing regulatory legal acts.

This is due to the fact that no matter what events occur in the world, society expects rapid response from the state. The state's reaction is often expressed in the adoption of normative legal acts that are binding on all in various spheres of public life.

However, the hasty adoption of normative legal acts leads to the creation of legal documents that introduce unnecessary obligations and restrictions for citizens and entrepreneurs, on the one hand, and the creation of ineffective legislation with duplicating, conflicting norms, on the other hand, and the increase in costs for the implementation of these legal norms by third parties.

In this regard, the problem of finding new ways and tools capable of identifying alternative regulatory options, calculating the benefits and costs of the introduced regulation, and, in general, understanding to what extent state intervention is necessary, is very relevant. In Western countries, for these purposes, in the 1980s-1990s, a system for assessing the regulatory impact of regulatory legal acts was launched, which became the core of the subsequent model (concept) of "smart regulation." Initially, the understanding that there shouldn't be too many normative legal acts ("Less regulation") intensified, after which debates and attempts to make regulation high-quality and effective began. Thus, the idea of "better regulation" emerged, which subsequently found its reflection in the concept of "smart regulation".

The purpose of this article is both to analyze the main sources of the country's regulatory framework that established the implementation of a holistic regulatory impact assessment, and to find ways to further develop the institutional foundations for regulatory impact assessment of regulatory legal acts.

Emphasizing the importance of regulatory impact assessment (RIA) in "smart regulation," it should be noted that it is a methodology-regulated procedure during which a problem in society requiring regulation is identified, possible regulation options are prepared and analyzed, a draft normative legal act reflecting the preferred regulation option or a proposal on the inexpediency of regulatory impact assessment is developed. Scott Jacobs, a global assessment specialist, defines RIA as a tool, a method: "1) systematically and consistently studying individual potential consequences arising from government actions and 2) transmitting information to decision-makers. This is a flexible tool. Its goals, methodology, and role in the administrative processes of different countries and even in the areas of regulation are different" [2].

The Concept for Improving Regulatory Activity, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-5505 dated August 8, 2018, established very important measures aimed not only at improving regulatory activity but also at introducing "smart regulation" mechanisms in the Republic of Uzbekistan [3].

This Concept marked the beginning of a new stage of norm-making activity. After all, the practice that has been formed over many years does not correspond to the realities of our time. For example, in 2008-2017, more than 8,000 regulatory legal acts were adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan, half of which were subsequently abolished. During 2017-2018, more than 900 regulatory legal acts were partially or completely abolished [4].

The above-mentioned Concept provides for the following tasks:

1. Systematization and codification of regulatory legal acts, revision of inactive legislative acts.
2. Limiting the norm-making powers of agencies by clearly defining the list of jurisdictions of each of them.
3. Improvement of the procedure for initiating, developing, and adopting normative legal acts, as well as monitoring their implementation.
4. Implementation of "smart regulation" mechanisms, namely:
 - the principle of sufficiency of the grounds for making regulatory decisions;
 - assessment of the regulatory impact of projects;
 - conducting anti-corruption expertise of regulatory legal acts and their drafts as an integral element of the legislative impact assessment system;
 - restrictions on the validity period of complicating procedures;
 - adoption of laws of direct action;
 - a system for assessing the normative-legal activity of agencies, depending on the quality of the draft normative-legal acts being developed, as well as the benefits and costs incurred by citizens;
5. Detailing the procedures for appealing and demanding the cancellation of a normative legal act by citizens, business entities, and state bodies.
6. Development of the electronic lawmaking system.
7. Determination of a single coordinating organization for interaction between government bodies, the scientific community, and non-governmental structures.
8. Ensuring transparency and accountability in the process of parliamentary discussion of draft laws.
9. Improvement of interdepartmental information exchange based on the results of statistical accounting and analysis of judicial, law enforcement, and supervisory practice.
10. Improvement of the system of professional development of employees of state bodies.

Сегодня во исполнение данной Концепции принимаются конкретные меры. For example, the development, coordination, adoption, legal review, and state registration of draft departmental regulatory legal acts are carried out through the Unified Electronic System [5].

Certainly, the most important element of the "smart regulation" model is the assessment of regulatory impact (RIA) of regulatory legal acts. As noted above, STR represents a socio-economic study aimed at determining the feasibility of implementing certain regulatory measures, regulatory legal acts. For example, in the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, Austria, Germany, France, and other countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the need to prepare a report on regulatory impact assessment of a draft decision of government bodies submitted to the parliament or government is normally enshrined.

Considering that RIA is a labor-intensive procedure, it is important to determine the areas of its application. The establishment of certain "filters" for selecting regulatory legal acts subject to regulatory impact assessment in each individual country occurs differently. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Normative Legal Acts" No. LRU-682 dated 20.04.2021 [6] established for the first time the mandatory conduct of START in relation to normative legal

acts affecting entrepreneurial activity, the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, as well as the environment.

By the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 396 dated 21.07.2022 "On Measures for Further Systematization of the Legislative Base," the regulatory guillotine method was applied [7]. Previously, a slightly different inventory of legislation was carried out by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-6075 dated 27.09.2020 "On measures to improve the business environment in the country by introducing a system for reviewing legislative acts that have lost their relevance," through which about 500 regulatory legal acts were canceled [8]. In 2020, with the adoption of this Decree, the organizational and legal issues of implementing and conducting a comprehensive regulatory impact assessment in our country were resolved, as the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan was designated as the body authorized to coordinate activities on regulatory impact assessment of legislation.

In addition, this document establishes that in the Republic of Uzbekistan, an assessment of the regulatory impact of draft regulatory legal acts by the developing bodies, as well as an assessment of the regulatory impact of existing regulatory legal acts, will be carried out [8].

The adoption in 2021 of the order of the Minister of Justice on the approval of the Methodology and forms of the regulatory impact assessment report of draft regulatory legal acts and adopted regulatory legal acts completed the organizational and legal process of implementing a holistic regulatory impact assessment in the Republic of Uzbekistan [9]. This methodology defines such methods of conducting STR as ex-ante (evaluation of the draft normative legal act) and ex-post (retrospective assessment), and also details the procedure for conducting STR.

Thus, today the Ministry of Justice is a competent state body authorized to conduct START of regulatory legal acts.

Undoubtedly, the introduction of a full-fledged regulatory impact assessment in our country is an important step towards improving the rule-making process and regulatory policy as a whole. Referring to researchers, it should be noted that Didikin A.B. sees the reasons for the popularity of the RIA institute in the special legal mechanism for discussing draft regulatory legal acts affecting the interests of business and investors before their entry into force [10].

At the same time, considering that this institution is new for us, it should be noted that there are certain difficulties in conducting the START of draft regulatory legal acts. For example, out of 4,131 draft regulatory legal acts submitted to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan for legal review between March 15, 2021, and October 1, 2022, 324 (7.8%) projects fell within the scope of STR. However, regulatory impact assessment was conducted only for 193 (60%) draft regulatory legal acts [11].

Thus, regulatory impact assessment is one of such democratic tools that allows for the analysis of the impact of a regulatory legal act, the calculation of costs and benefits for the addressees of regulation, the development of alternative options, and the selection of the most preferred one. In this regard, noting the special role of the SRB in the norm-making process, I would like to highlight some aspects of the future development of this institution.

Today, there is an opinion in scientific circles that it is necessary to transition from the "ministerial" organizational model of regulatory oversight to a model for creating councils for optimizing regulation under central government bodies. It is assumed that the functioning of

the departments (departments, divisions) of the Ministry of Emergency Situations in ministries is insufficient for the implementation of consistent regulatory reform. These councils are designed to coordinate their efforts both at the level of methodological developments and in promoting "smart regulation" institutions [12].

In practical terms, it can be noted that in recent years, OECD members have created new types of bodies whose competence includes the development of regulatory policy. Initially, as a rule, working groups or departments were created under various ministries. For example, in the UK, at the beginning of the 2000s, an Executive Committee for Improving Regulation was established under the Ministry of Economy, and in Germany, a Group for Improving Regulation was created under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The development of the regulatory impact assessment institute, as well as the emergence of the concept of "qualitative regulation," and then "smart regulation," gave impetus to the expansion of the powers of regulatory bodies to control legislation. Moreover, central bodies for regulatory oversight, accountable to the parliament, government, or the president of the country, began to be established. Thus, in Mexico in 2000, in addition to the Federal Commission for Improving Regulation (Comisión Federal de Mejora Regulatoria), a Council for Improvement was established.

The World Bank's study noted that "in particular, 53 of the countries considered have a specialized state body whose function is to conduct, analyze, and comment on impact assessments carried out by various bodies. Some of these specialized supervisory organizations are responsible for determining which regulatory reforms require an impact assessment. However, the most common function of such organizations is to provide recommendations for the experts conducting the assessment. They also often review and monitor regulatory impact in individual ministries and inform the Cabinet or Parliament - the legislative body - about compliance with regulatory impact assessment requirements. Such specialized bodies, such as the Swedish Council for Regulation Improvement (Regelrådet) or the US Office of Information and Regulation, provide experience in conducting qualitative assessments of the potential impact of proposed norms, as well as ensure that ministries comply with the impact assessment guidelines. In Canada, for example, each department and body is responsible for the implementation of its RLE. However, the Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) reviews and oversees SRVs developed by other departments and agencies. TBS reviews SRW projects and provides its comments until they are ready for review and approval by the Treasury Board for preliminary publication in the "Bulletin of Canada Part 1." [13].

If we examine the functioning of such a body in detail using the example of the National Council for the Control of Norms (Nationaler Normenkontrollrat) in Germany, we can note that it was established under the Federal Chancellor's Office in accordance with a specially adopted federal law in August 2006. To support the Council's activities, a secretariat consisting of 10-12 civil servants operates. According to federal law, members of the Council may be former federal and state officials or judges, business representatives, representatives of the academic community who enjoy high reputation in academic, political, and business circles. The Norms Control Council directly assesses: 1) draft new federal laws; 2) draft amendments and additions to the existing legislation; 3) draft normative legal acts of the European Union, EU instructions, directives, and decisions; 4) existing federal laws, based on them, legal prescriptions, and administrative regulations [14].

Of course, before this stage, we need to firmly master the basics of performing the ART procedure and consolidate them in practice for a certain period of time (perhaps it will take 5-10 years). To achieve such a result, it is necessary to regularly train specialists in conducting regulatory impact assessments, and to establish the process of public consultations. And only in this case, the introduced institute of regulatory impact assessment will contribute to improving the quality of regulatory activity. As noted in OECD documents, when used systematically as a nationwide approach, regulatory impact assessment represents a crucial tool for ensuring a higher quality of state regulation. Furthermore, documenting and publishing factual data and assessments for intervention development allows for increased accountability and transparency in policy development and decision-making processes. RIA provides decision-makers with information on whether or not to regulate and how to regulate [15].

After that, it seems possible to create a special Council for the Optimization (Control) of Normative-Legal Acts in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which will further contribute to the adoption of "vital" regulatory legal acts.

As the President of the Republic rightly defined, work will be systematically continued to radically improve the quality of legislative activity, systematize the legislative base, drastically reduce the number of subordinate acts, and more widely apply the "smart regulation" model in lawmaking [16]. We also believe that the decision to improve the rule-making process by applying the "smart regulation" model in the country, taking into account best foreign practices, is justified, as this will contribute to reducing the administrative burden and adopting effective and socially necessary regulatory legal acts, and consequently, strengthening trust between government bodies and citizens.

References/Adabiyotlar/Literatura:

1. Детерминанты качества анализа регулирующего воздействия. ОЭСР, 2006.-С.4 // <https://www.oecd.org/regreform/regulatory-policy/42047676.pdf>
a. (Determinants of the quality of regulatory impact analysis. OECD, 2006.-p.4)
2. OECD, Regulatory impact analysis: best practices in OECD countries. OECD, 1997.-P.14.
3. Национальная база данных законодательства <https://lex.uz/docs/3858812> (National Legislation Database).
4. Давлятов В. Қонун ижодкорлиги фаолияти тобора халқчил ва ҳаётий аҳамият касб этмоқда //Халқ сузи. 29 октябрь 2019 й. №223 (7453) (Davlyatov V. Law-making activities are becoming increasingly popular and vital // Xalq so'zi. October 29,2019 №223(7453)).
5. National Legislation Database <https://lex.uz/docs/4820075>.
6. National Legislation Database <https://lex.uz/docs/5378968>
7. National Legislation Database <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6124323>
8. National Legislation Database <https://lex.uz/docs/5019108>
9. National Legislation Database <https://lex.uz/docs/5350096>
10. Оценка регулирующего воздействия и нормотворчество: Сборник статей / А. Б. Дидикин. — Екатеринбург : Издательские решения, 2018 (Regulatory impact assessment and rulemaking: Collection of articles / AB Didikin. - Yekaterinburg: Publishing solutions, 2018.).
11. Рўзиев А.И. Норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар лойиҳаларининг тартибга солиш таъсирини баҳолаш: назария ва амалиёт масалалари. Ю.ф.ф.д. (PhD) илм.даражасини олиш учун ёз. диссертация.-Т., 2023 (Roziyev A.I. Regulatory impact assessment of draft legal acts: theory and practice issues. Thesis for a degree PhD in law.-Т., 2023).

12. Карпова П.Г., Цыганков Д.Б. Советы по оптимизации регулирования как неотъемлемый компонент «smart regulation» // Вопросы государственного и муниципального управления.-М., 2012, №3.-С.5-34 (Karpova P.G., Tsygankov D.B. Tips for optimizing regulation as an integral component of "smart regulation" // Issues of state and municipal management. –М., 2012, №3.-С.5-34).
13. Мировые показатели регулирования: всемирная практика оценки регулирующего воздействия», Группа Всемирного банка, 2016 год, стр.6 (Global Regulatory Indicators: Global Practice for Regulatory Impact Assessment, World Bank Group, 2016, p.6.).
14. https://www.normenkontrollrat.bund.de/Webs/NKR/DE/home/home_node.html
15. Regulatory impact assessment, OECD, 2020 <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/7a9638cb-en/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/7a9638cb-en&csp=619a2d489e8b70731fae862e094facd9&itemIGO=oecd&itemContentType=book/>
16. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси.-Тошкент: “O‘zbekiston”, 2021.-Б.102 (Mirziyoev Sh.M. New Uzbekistan strategy.-Tashkent: “Uzbekistan”, 2021).

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ S/10 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

“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

Tahririyat manzili:

100070. Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik Beshyog'och ko'chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron manzil:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Bog'lanish uchun telefon:

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