

**SCIENCE**  
**PROBLEMS.UZ**

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

**Ijtimoiy-gumanitar  
fanlarning dolzarb  
muammolari**

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**2026**

# **SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ**

## **IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

*№ 5/2 (6) - 2025*

## **АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

## **ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**TOSHKENT-2026**

## **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 Boymahammatovich – 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 Abdulkaxxarovna – 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- 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.

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## **OAK Ro'yxati**

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**MUNDARIJA**

**07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI**

<i>Saparbaev Bunyod Khurrambek ogli</i> KHIVA (KHOREZM) STATE AS AN ACTIVE AGENT: DIPLOMACY, ECONOMY, AND RUSSIAN INTERACTION, 1806–1825 .....	10-22
<i>Rahmatilloev Nusratillo</i> BUXORO AMIRLIGI VA QO‘QON XONLIGI O‘RTASIDAGI SIYOSIY JARAYONLARNING QO‘QON XONLIGI TARIXSHUNOSLIGIDA YORITILISHI.....	23-27
<i>Sattarov Akram Madaminovich</i> TURKISTON GENERAL-GUBERNATORLIGI AHOLISINING IJTIMOYIY HAYOTI.....	28-33
<i>Джаббарова Юлдуз Джуманиязовна</i> ВОПРОСЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ УРОВНЯ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ЗНАНИЙ СТУДЕНТОВ В ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА .....	34-38
<i>Boyto‘rayev Sirojiddin Usmon o‘g‘li</i> SURXONDARYO VILOYATI MUZEYLARI VA TURIZM SALOHİYATINING SHAKLLANISHIDA: TERMIZ O‘LKASHUNOSLIK MUZEYINING O‘RNI .....	39-43
<i>Qobulova Gulzoda Maxsud qizi</i> O‘RTA ASR MANBALARINI RAQAMLASHTIRISHNING ILMIY ZARURATI VA KONSEPTUAL ASOSLARI.....	44-49
<i>Qudratillayev Parviz</i> KONFUTSIYLIK TA‘LIMOTIDA IJTIMOYIY HIMOYA MASALALARI .....	50-53

**08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI**

Юлдашева Надира Викторовна НОВЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ ПРЕВЕНТИВНОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ЗАКУПОК В УЗБЕКИСТАНА: ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ И ПРАВОВЫЕ НОВАЦИИ .....	54-63
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**09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI**

<i>Saifnazarov Ismail Saifnazarovich</i> MAHALLA – O‘ZBEK JAMIYATINING TARIXIY MEROSI, MAMLUKAT TINCHLIGI VA RAVNAQINING ASOSIY POYDEVORI .....	64-69
<i>G‘ulomov Abdullo</i> MAHMUD LOMISHIYNING “TAMHID” ASARIDA IMOMAT BORASIDAGI QARASHLAR TAHLILI.....	70-76
<i>Axmedov Xamdam Alikulovich</i> XALQARO EKOLOGIK ADOLATNI TA‘MINLASHDA TRANSCHEGARAVIY MAS‘ULIYAT, “UMUMIY VA DIFFERENSIALASHGAN JAVOBGARLIK” MUAMMOLARI .....	77-81
<i>Raxmonov Shohzod Husan o‘g‘li</i> YOSHLAR AXLOQIY TAFAKKURI VA MADANIYATINI YUKSALTIRISHDA NURONIYLAR TAJRIBASIDAN FOYDALANISHNING AHAMIYATI.....	82-85

<i>Oripov Shuxratjon Orip o'g'li</i> RAHBAR KADRLAR MA'NAVIY QIYOFASINING IJTIMOY-FALSAFIY MODELI.....	86-93
<i>Jomuradov Ikrom Ilxom o'g'li</i> IMMANUEL KANT FALSAFASIDA NOUMENAL ERKINLIK VA FENOMENAL DETERMINIZMNING ANTINOMIK TABIATI: TRANSCENDENTAL KONTEKSTDA TAHLIL .....	94-98
<i>Safarov Akbar Isoqulovich, Ziyotova Adolat Ergashovna</i> EKOLOGIK MADANIYAT YUKSAKLIGI, HUQUQIY ONG VA TABIAT-JAMIYAT INSONNING UZVIY BOG'LIQLIGI .....	99-103

#### **10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI**

<i>Musayev Akmalbek Ibragimdjanoich</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK DIPLOMATIK DISKURSIDA EVFEMIZATSIYA VA YUMSHATISH STRATEGIYALARINING LINGVOPRAGMATIK TAHLILI .....	104-110
<i>Bazarov Zokir Mehrikulovich</i> A.QODIRIYNING “O'TKAN KUNLAR” ROMANI TARJIMALARIDA LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK KOMPETENSIYA KOMPONENTLARINING IFODALANISHI ....	111-114
<i>Kuchiyev Malik Abdumannonovich</i> ILOVA QURILMA TARKIBIDAGI FRAZELOGIK BIRLIKLARNING STILISTIK FUNKSIYALARI .....	115-120
<i>Абдуллаева Парвина Толибжоновна</i> ТЕМПОРАЛЬНЫЙ ОБРАЗ В ИСПАНСКОЙ И УЗБЕКСКОЙ ПАРЕМИОЛОГИИ.....	121-123
<i>Ismoilova Fotima</i> ISAJON SULTONNING “BILGA XOQON” ROMANIDA TO'QIMA OBRAZLARNING BADIIY VAZIFASI .....	124-129
<i>Eshqulov Sunnat</i> PESH LAVHALARNING TIL XUSUSIYATLARI VA IMLO MUAMMOLARI XUSUSIDA.....	130-134

#### **12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR**

<i>Yo'ldoshev Azizjon Ergash o'g'li</i> OMMAVIY ISHTIROK DARAJALARINI ANIQLASHNING AYRIM HUQUQIY MASALALARI .....	135-139
<i>Saginidikov Maxset Djubaktanovich</i> CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ESSENCE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN COUNCILS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS .....	140-147
<i>Rajabov Umrbek Ravshanbekovich</i> OILA-TURMUSH MUNOSABATLARI DOIRASIDAGI JINOYATLARNI BARTARAF ETISHDA PROFILAKTIKA INSPEKTORLARI FAOLIYATINING KRIMINOLOGIK MEKANIZMLARI .....	148-152
<i>Bekov Ixtiyor Rustamovich</i> KONSTITUTSIYAVIY ODIL SUDLOVNI ILM VA TA'LIM BILAN UYG'UN RIVOJLANTIRISH MASALALARI .....	153-157
<i>Хайдарова Хилола Анваровна</i> МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ИНИЦИАТИВЫ РЕСПУБЛИКА УЗБЕКИСТАН И ИХ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ДЛЯ ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО ДИАЛОГА .....	158-164

<i>Ahmedov Islom Baxtiyor o'g'li</i> ICHKI ISHLAR ORGANLARIDA RAQOBATBARDOSH PROFESSIONAL VA ZAMONAVIY KADRLARNI TAYYORLASH: MAQSAD VA VAZIFALAR .....	165-168
<i>Fayzulloev Shohijaxon Jobirovich</i> JAHON SAVDO TASHKILOTIGA A'ZOLIK BOSQICHIDA SHAFFOFLIKNI TA'MINLASH MASALALARI .....	169-176
<i>Turgunboeva Mamura</i> SOME ISSUES OF COPYRIGHT PROTECTION ON THE INSTAGRAM SOCIAL NETWORK	177-181
<i>Mamataliyeva Shahnoza Xushmamat qizi</i> JINOYAT PROTSESSIDA XAVFSIZLIK CHORALARI QO'LLASH JARAYONIDA ISBOT QILISHNING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI .....	182-192
<i>Shokirova-Inomjonova Mashhuraxon G'ayratjon qizi</i> IJTIMOIY SOHA TUSHUNCHASINING NAZARIY-HUQUQIY TAHLILI .....	193-196
<i>Turayeva Dildora Iskandarovna</i> ICHKI ISHLAR ORGANLARINING JAMOAT XAVFSIZLIGIGA OID FAOLIYATINI AXBOROTLAR BILAN TA'MINLASHNING TURLARI, SHAKLLARI VA BUGUNGI KUNDAGI HOLATI .....	197-206
<i>Абдужаппоров Шахбоз Музаффар ўғли</i> ПРАВОВЫЕ И ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАССЛЕДОВАНИЯ КИБЕРПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ .....	207-215
<i>To'rabayeva Ziyoda Yakubovna</i> O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA VOYAGA YETMAGANLARNI JINOIY JAVOBGARLIK VA JAZODAN OZOD QILISHGA DOIR QONUNCHILIKNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH .....	216-227
<i>Abdusamiyeva Dilrabo Abduvaxob kizi</i> THE ROLE OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM IN THE RESOCIALIZATION OF PERSONS RELEASED FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS .....	228-233
<i>Bekmirzayeva Umida</i> DAVLAT ISHTIROKIDAGI AKSIYADORLIK JAMIYATLARI KUZATUV KENGASHLARIDA SUN'IY INTELLEKTNI A'ZO-MASLAHATCHI SIFATIDA JORIY ETISHNING HUQUQIY ASOSLARI VA ISTIQBOLLARI .....	234-237
<i>Суннатиллаева Сарвиноз</i> НАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ ПРАВОВАЯ ПРОЦЕДУРА В ПРОИЗВОДСТВАХ ПО ДЕЛАМ О КОНКУРЕНЦИИ В ЕВРОПЕЙСКОМ СОЮЗЕ И УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ .....	238-244
<i>Mardonova Gulsanam Bahodir qizi</i> GIYOHVANDLIK VOSITALARINING VIRTUAL OLAMDA SOTILISHI, NARX SHAKLLANISHI, HUQUQIY VAHOLASH VA EKSPERTIZA MUAMMOLARI .....	245-252
<i>Isoqov Habibilla Jakparaliyevich</i> PUL YUVISHGA QARSHI KURASHISH SOHASIDAGI XALQARO VA MINTAQAVIY TASHKILOTLAR, ULARNING FUNKSIYA VA VAZIFALARI.....	253-261
<i>Хван Леонид Борисович, Гулимова Зилола Шухратовна</i> ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ АДМИНИСТРАТИВНОГО СУДОПРОИЗВОДСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН: ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ .....	262-268
<i>Kdirbaeva Altinay Maksetbaevna</i> O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI ICHKI ISHLAR ORGANLARIDA XOTIN-QIZ XODIMLAR FAOLIYATIDA XIZMAT INTIZOMI: MUAMMOLAR VA YECHIMLAR .....	269-275

<i>Zinelbaev Baxitjan Qublan o'g'li</i> YO'L HAKKATI XAVFSIZLIGINI TA'MINLASHDA MA'MURIY-HUQUQIY MEKANIZMLARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING DOLZARB MASALALARI (O'ZBEKISTON TAJRIBASI) .....	276-281
<i>Xo'jayeva Malohatxon Fozilxo'ja qizi</i> MA'MURIY HUIJATNI TUSHUNISH VA QO'LLASHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI ....	282-286
<i>Toshkanov Nurbek Bahridinovich</i> OLII TA'LIM MUASSASALARI – TADBIRKORLIK SUBYEKTI SIFATIDA.....	287-295

### **13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI**

<i>Rustamov Ilkhom Tursunovich</i> DIDACTIC POTENTIAL OF THE LINGUOPRAGMATIC APPROACH IN TEACHING SMALL-GENRE TEXTS.....	296-300
<i>Kaypnazarov Srajatdin Gayratdinovich</i> «ELEKTR BO'LIMI» BO'YICHA RAQAMLI TA'LIM MUHITINI YARATISH: QORAQALPOG'ISTON MAKTABLARI MISOLIDA.....	301-307
<i>Bozorov Zokir, Axtamaliyev Shamshod, Karimov Dilshod, To'rayeva Lobar</i> VEKTORLAR ALGEBRASINING ELEMENTAR MASALALAR YECHISHGA TATBIQI.....	308-315
<i>Abduraxmonova Tuxtapashsha Rustamovna</i> IONLI POLIMERLANISH REAKSIYASINI O'QITISHDA 3D VA VIRTUAL TEKNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH .....	316-322
<i>Yaxshilikova Nargiza</i> BLENDED LEARNING STRATEGY IN TEACHING ENGLISH .....	323-327

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## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ESSENCE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN COUNCILS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS**

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Nukus branch of the Uzbekistan State Institute of Arts and Culture  
Head of the Registrar's Department

**Abstract.** This scientific article examines the main areas of activity of the Councils of People's Deputies and issues of activity based on mutual cooperation of civil society institutions from a constitutional and legal perspective. Based on the results of our research, information was provided on the role of the legal status of the Councils of People's Deputies as a local body, the essence of civil society institutions in state governance and the constitutional principles regulating their mutual relations. The main aspect of the research that caused the discussion is that it provides basic information on the development of legal forms of cooperation with civil society institutions, the improvement of practical mechanisms of constitutional and legal cooperation and their status in democratic governance. Based on the results and analysis, scientific conclusions are drawn on the basis of the fact that effective cooperation of representative bodies and civil society institutions is a constitutionally important factor, and on the basis of this, scientific conclusions are drawn on the improvement of this area.

**Keywords:** Councils of People's Deputies, elections of deputies, civil society, civil institutions, constitutional and legal norms, local government, public council, social dialogue, openness policy, democratic governance system.

## **XALQ DEPUTATLARI KENGASHLARI VA FUQAROLIK JAMIYATI INSTITUTLARINING O'ZARO HAMKORLIGINING KONSTITUTSIYAVIY-HUQUQIY MOHIYATI**

**Sagindikov Maxset Djubatkanovich**

O'zbekiston davlat san'at va madaniyat instituti  
Nukus filiali: Registrator bo'limi boshlig'i

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu ilmiy maqolada xalq deputatlari kengashlarining asosiy faoliyati va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining o'zaro hamkorligiga asoslangan tadbirlar masalasi konstitutsiyaviy-huquqiy jihatdan muhokamalar qilinadi. Tadqiqotimiz natijalariga asoslangan holda, xalq deputatlari kengashlarining mahalliy organlar sifatidagi huquqiy maqomining o'rni, fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining davlat boshqaruvidagi mohiyati va ularning o'zaro munosabatlarini tartibga soluvchi konstitutsiyaviy tamoyillar haqida asoslanib o'tilgan ma'lumotlar keltiriladi. Tadqiqotning muhokamalarga sabab bo'lgan jihati shundaki, fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari bilan hamkorlikning huquqiy shakllarni ishlab chiqish, konstitutsiyaviy-huquqiy hamkorlikdagi amaliy mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish va ularning demokratik boshqaruvdagi holati haqidagi asosiy ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Natijalar va tahlillarga asoslangan holda vakillik organlari va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari o'rtasidagi samarali hamkorlikni tashkil qilish orqali konstitutsiyaviy muhim omil ekanligi asoslab beriladi hamda ushbu sohani takomillashtirishga doir ilmiy xulosalar keltirib o'tiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Xalq deputatlari kengashlari, deputatlar saylovi, fuqarolik jamiyati, fuqarolik institutlari, konstitutsiyaviy-huquqiy normalar, mahalliy davlat hokimiyati, jamoatchilik kengashi, ijtimoiy aloqa, ochiqlik siyosati, demokratik boshqaruv sistemasi.

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**Introduction.** Today, the main provisions of the new state administration system aimed at increasing the efficiency of state administration, ensuring a policy of openness and transparency in society, and strengthening the political and legal activity of citizens are among the priority areas of development of every democratic legal state. In particular, improving the mechanisms of mutual cooperation between local bodies, such as the Councils of People's Deputies, and civil society institutions is of great importance in strengthening the foundations of democratic governance. It would not be wrong to say that through this cooperation, constitutional principles, legal norms, and comprehensive improvement of stable relations between the state and society are ensured. New scientific research is being conducted on improving civil society institutions, mainly through the media, public associations, political parties, trade unions, neighborhoods and other self-government bodies, as important subjects representing the interests of society, and on exercising public control over the activities of state authorities and management bodies. The Councils of People's Deputies are representative bodies elected by the population and have the authority to make decisions on regional development, local budgets, and socio-economic issues[1]. The cooperation of these two institutions is an integral part of the democratic governance model. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan pays special attention to the development of civil society and ensuring public participation in the activities of state power and administration. The principle of people's power established in the Constitution is implemented directly or indirectly, including through representative bodies. The Councils of People's Deputies are a practical expression of this principle at the territorial level, and their activities must serve the interests of society and be carried out on the basis of open dialogue with civil society institutions. Constitutional norms define such principles as the separation of state power, the rule of law, the inviolability of human rights and freedoms, and determine the legal boundaries of relations between representative bodies and civil society institutions. These boundaries, on the one hand, guarantee the independence of state bodies, and on the other, the right of society to participate in state governance. In this regard, the cooperation of the Councils of People's Deputies with civil society institutions is regulated by constitutional and legal mechanisms. The right of citizens to participate in state governance is one of the fundamental political rights enshrined in the Constitution. This right is directly implemented through referendums, elections, national discussions, as well as the activities of representative bodies. The Councils of People's Deputies, as bodies representing the interests of citizens, are obliged to work in cooperation with civil society institutions. This cooperation is manifested in lawmaking, the development of local regulatory legal acts, the implementation of social programs, and the organization of public control[2]. The reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years are aimed at strengthening the role of local representative bodies and expanding their cooperation with civil society institutions. In this process, concepts such as "openness policy", "public control", "fundamentals of social cooperation" are actively entering legal circulation. These concepts serve to institutionally strengthen the participation of civil society institutions in the activities of councils of people's deputies. Cooperation with civil society institutions increases the legitimacy of councils of people's deputies and ensures the social validity of the decisions being made. If public organizations, non-governmental non-profit organizations, and neighborhood institutions that directly feel the needs and problems of society are involved in the activities of representative bodies, the effectiveness of the activities of local government bodies will

significantly increase. This will lead to the practical implementation of constitutional principles. From a constitutional and legal point of view, consultations, public discussions, discussions, joint projects, monitoring and examination processes are recognized as the main forms of cooperation between the Councils of People's Deputies and civil society institutions. These forms correspond to the principles of openness and transparency of democratic governance, strengthen mutual trust between the state and society. Cooperation of the Councils of People's Deputies with civil society institutions is also of great importance in improving legal culture. Citizens, through direct or indirect participation in the activities of state bodies, gain a deeper understanding of their rights and obligations, and feel their responsibility in the life of society. This process serves to strengthen constitutional values in the consciousness of society[3]. The Councils of People's Deputies occupy a special place in ensuring the balance between the state and society. On the one hand, they are a component of the state power system, and on the other hand, they are an institution that directly represents the interests of the population. Civil society institutions, as independent subjects of society, balance the activities of representative bodies, being relatively separate from the state. This interdependence ensures the stable functioning of the constitutional and legal system. The constitutional and legal status of the Councils of People's Deputies determines their place in the system of state power. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan recognizes the Councils of People's Deputies as representative bodies of local state power, and their activities are aimed at expressing and protecting territorial interests. Through these bodies, the people express their political will at the territorial level, which is a practical expression of the principle of constitutional people's power. The legal status of the Councils of People's Deputies is strengthened by the regulatory and legal framework regulating their independence, powers, organizational structure, and relations with civil society institutions. From a constitutional point of view, the Councils of People's Deputies should act not only as a body confirming or controlling the executive functions of state bodies, but also as a platform for coordinating the interests of society[4].

**Literature review and methodology.** This aspect obliges them to closely cooperate with civil society institutions. The fact that the initiatives, social demands, and public opinion expressed by civil society institutions are taken into account in the decisions of the Councils of People's Deputies is an important sign of democratic governance. The legal nature of civil society institutions is characterized by their relative independence from the state, but their ability to cooperate with state bodies in the interests of society. The Constitution guarantees the freedom of activity of civil society institutions, their operation within the framework of the law. These institutions represent the needs of various social strata, interest groups, and citizens in society. Consequently, the cooperation of civil society institutions with the Councils of People's Deputies is manifested as a special type of constitutional legal relationship. The constitutional foundations of this cooperation are determined, first of all, by general principles aimed at ensuring human rights and freedoms. Civil society institutions balance the activities of the Councils of People's Deputies by protecting human rights, ensuring social justice, and protecting the interests of the population. Thus, the likelihood of unilateral decisions by state bodies is reduced, and decisions are adapted to social needs. One of the important constitutional forms of cooperation between the Councils of People's Deputies and civil society institutions is public discussion. Through public discussions, issues of local importance are considered with the participation of the general public. In this process, civil society institutions

express their expert opinions, proposals and recommendations. The Councils of People's Deputies, in turn, take these proposals into account when making regulatory and legal decisions. Such a mechanism ensures the practical operation of the principles of openness and accountability[5]. Public discussion is also important from a constitutional and legal point of view. Through public discussions, the Councils of People's Deputies provide information about their activities to the population and civil society institutions, and in turn accept criticism and suggestions from the population. This mechanism strengthens the responsibility and accountability of state bodies. The active participation of civil society institutions increases the effectiveness of this process. The principle of social partnership occupies a special place as the constitutional and legal basis for cooperation between the Councils of People's Deputies and civil society institutions. Social partnership is aimed at harmonizing the interests of the state and society, and the parties participate in this process as equal partners. The Councils of People's Deputies achieve more effective results in solving social problems in society by cooperating with civil society institutions in implementing social projects. The institution of public control is also one of the important areas of this cooperation. Public control, formed on a constitutional basis, allows civil society institutions to monitor, evaluate and analyze the activities of state authorities, including the Councils of People's Deputies. The development of public control mechanisms increases transparency in the activities of the Councils of People's Deputies, reduces the risk of corruption, and strengthens the population's trust in public administration. The cooperation of the Councils of People's Deputies with civil society institutions is also clearly manifested in the process of developing regulatory legal acts. The use of the institution of public expertise in the preparation of draft local regulatory legal acts serves to improve legal culture. The conclusions provided by civil society institutions increase the social significance of documents and facilitate the process of their implementation[6]. The expansion of the powers of the Councils of People's Deputies in the process of constitutional reforms is raising their cooperation with civil society institutions to a new level. The participation of civil society institutions in issues such as the formation and control of local budgets and the approval of regional development programs increases the effectiveness of regional policy. This creates the basis for the full implementation of constitutional principles at the territorial level. Also, the cooperation of councils of people's deputies and civil society institutions is a practical expression of the principle of political pluralism. Civil society institutions, representing the interests of various social groups, bring alternative ideas and approaches to the activities of councils of people's deputies. This process improves the mechanisms of democratic decision-making and prevents unilateral political decisions. Another important aspect of this cooperation is related to increasing the political and legal activity of citizens. They convey their initiatives to councils of people's deputies through civil society institutions, participate in discussing important issues. This process forms the responsibility of citizens to participate in state governance and serves to raise constitutional awareness. An analysis of the practical mechanisms of cooperation between councils of people's deputies and civil society institutions allows us to reveal the real content of the relationship between these institutions. Practical mechanisms are one of the main factors determining the level of implementation of constitutional and legal norms. Through these mechanisms, civil society institutions directly or indirectly participate in the activities of representative bodies, and councils of people's deputies make decisions taking into account the

interests of society. Involving representatives of civil society institutions in the activities of permanent and temporary deputy commissions is one of the important directions of practical mechanisms. Such an approach makes it possible to take into account the interests of various social groups in the process of preparing decisions. The participation of representatives of civil society institutions in the activities of the commissions contributes to a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of issues. This increases the social validity of the decisions being made. The institute of public expertise also appears as one of the important mechanisms for cooperation between councils of people's deputies and civil society institutions. Public expertise allows for the assessment of regulatory legal acts, regional development programs, and draft decisions of social significance[7]. The conclusions provided by civil society institutions are an important source of information for the Councils of People's Deputies, which ensure the priority of social interests in their decisions. The participation of civil society institutions in the local budget process is also one of the effective forms of practical cooperation. Involving the public in the processes of budget formation, discussion and control of its implementation increases the transparency of the use of financial resources. If the Councils of People's Deputies conduct open dialogues with civil society institutions in this regard, the needs of the region's population will be more fully reflected in budget policy.

**Discussion and results.** Information exchange mechanisms are also an important component of mutual cooperation. Regularly informing civil society institutions about their activities, decisions and plans adopted by the Councils of People's Deputies is an indispensable requirement of democratic governance. Civil society institutions, in turn, provide representative bodies with information about problems in society, citizens' appeals, and social mood. Such a two-way exchange of information increases the flexibility of management processes. Another important area of cooperation between the Councils of People's Deputies and civil society institutions is related to the joint implementation of social projects. Joint projects on social protection, ecology, education, healthcare, youth and women's issues are aimed at solving urgent problems of the population. In such projects, civil society institutions take the initiative, and the Councils of People's Deputies support them legally and organizationally. At the same time, certain legal and organizational problems arise in the process of this cooperation. In particular, it is observed that the initiatives of civil society institutions are not always sufficiently reflected in the decisions of the Councils of People's Deputies, and in some cases cooperation remains formal. This situation may hinder the full implementation of constitutional principles. Therefore, it is necessary to further improve cooperation mechanisms. Another aspect of legal problems is related to the level of legal literacy of civil society institutions. If public organizations and non-governmental structures are not sufficiently aware of their constitutional rights and opportunities, they cannot effectively cooperate with the Councils of People's Deputies. This leads to the formalization of public participation. Therefore, improving the legal culture of representatives of civil society institutions is an important task. There may also be organizational problems related to cooperation in the activities of the Councils of People's Deputies. In some cases, the experience of deputies in working with civil society institutions is not sufficiently developed. This reduces the effectiveness of dialogue. In the context of constitutional and legal reforms, improving the qualifications of deputies and equipping them with skills in working with the public is of urgent importance. To eliminate these problems, it is necessary to further clarify legal mechanisms

and establish clear procedures for cooperation with civil society institutions. The forms of public participation, their rights and obligations should be further strengthened in the regulatory legal acts regulating the activities of the Councils of People's Deputies. This will serve to increase the practical effectiveness of constitutional norms. In the context of constitutional reforms, the cooperation between the Councils of People's Deputies and civil society institutions is being enriched with new content. Legal changes aimed at expanding openness, accountability and public participation in public administration serve to institutionally strengthen this cooperation. The democratic values enshrined in the Constitution are now not only declarative in nature, but are also implemented through practical mechanisms. The concept of an open state has determined a new stage in the cooperation of the Councils of People's Deputies with civil society institutions in the activities of the Councils of People's Deputies. The principle of an open state implies that the activities of state bodies are understandable, transparent and subject to control for society[8]. This principle requires broad involvement of the public in the decision-making process of the Councils of People's Deputies. Civil society institutions play an important role in this process as active subjects of open state mechanisms. The principle of transparency is one of the main factors strengthening trust between the state and society from a constitutional and legal point of view. The fact that the Councils of People's Deputies provide open information about their activities, publish draft decisions being adopted, and take into account public opinion ensures effective cooperation with civil society institutions. In an environment of transparency, civil society institutions act not only as observers, but also as active participants. Strengthening legal guarantees of public participation within the framework of constitutional reforms also directly affects the activities of the Councils of People's Deputies. The right of citizens to participate in managing state and public affairs is expanding, and the forms of exercising this right are being further defined. Civil society institutions interact with the Councils of People's Deputies as an organizational tool of this right. According to the theory of democratic governance, relations between representative bodies and civil society institutions should be built on the basis of complementarity, not contradiction. While the Councils of People's Deputies, as a representative branch of state power, have the authority to make decisions, civil society institutions enrich the social content of these decisions, adapting them to the needs of the public. This complementarity ensures constitutional balance. The democratic significance of cooperation between the Councils of People's Deputies and civil society institutions is primarily associated with increasing citizens' trust in state administration. When citizens feel that their interests are taken into account in the activities of representative bodies, they will have a positive attitude towards state institutions. Civil society institutions play a mediating role in strengthening this trust. This cooperation is also an important factor in ensuring political stability. Social conflicts are prevented by openly discussing problems in society, coordinating various interests, and reaching agreements. When the Councils of People's Deputies work in collaboration with civil society institutions, decisions are made based on social consensus[9]. This ensures the stability of democratic governance. Cooperation with civil society institutions also has a positive impact on the normative and creative activities of the Councils of People's Deputies. Social expertise of regulatory legal acts increases their quality and allows for early identification of problems that may arise in the process of law enforcement. This situation serves to ensure the practical implementation of the constitutional principle of the rule of law. One of the important results

of cooperation between the Councils of People's Deputies and civil society institutions is related to the effectiveness of regional development policies. Public structures that are directly aware of the needs of the population of the region provide representative bodies with accurate information about real problems. As a result, regional programs are being formed based on the real needs of the population. This ensures the implementation of the principle of a social state enshrined in the constitution at the regional level. The cooperation of the Councils of People's Deputies and civil society institutions is manifested as a practical mechanism of a legal state. In this process, constitutional principles are embedded in real social relations.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, it can be said that the cooperation between the Councils of People's Deputies and civil society institutions is an important component of the process of building a democratic legal state. The results of the study show that only when this cooperation is organized on the basis of constitutional principles, stable and effective relations between the state and society are formed. When the activities of the Councils of People's Deputies as local representative bodies are carried out in cooperation with civil society institutions, the social validity and legitimacy of the decisions taken increase. The analysis conducted in the article confirms that civil society institutions have a significant impact on the activities of the Councils of People's Deputies through mechanisms of public participation, public control and social partnership. The active participation of these institutions serves to ensure openness and transparency in the activities of representative bodies, improve legal culture, and increase the political and legal activity of citizens. This leads to the practical implementation of the principle of people's power enshrined in the Constitution at the territorial level.

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## IJTIMOYIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

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## АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

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