

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN 2181-1342

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

**Ijtimoiy-gumanitar
fanlarning dolzarb
muammolari**

Jild 3, Son 11

2023

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

№ 11 (3)-2023

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликов Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаххаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в.б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуротовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамрокулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси

Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемурастов Махмут Ажимурастович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Тошкент давлат юридик университети.

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги

педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбаҳор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодири Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхати (Рўйхатга) киритилган.

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари электрон журнали 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган. Муассис: "SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM" масъулияти чекланган жамият.

Таҳририят манзили:

Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Телеграм канал: https://t.me/scienceproblems_uz

МУНДАРИЖА

07.00.00 – ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ

Kucharov Jamshid Qulnazarovich

ROSSIYANING PAXTA YETISHTIRISH BORASIDAGI SINOV-TAJRIBALARI XUSUSIDA AYRIM MULOHAZALAR (TURKISTON TO'PLAMI MATERIALLARI ASOSIDA) 11-14

Taʼbaev Amirbek Ashirbaevich

Б.Х.КАРМИШЕВА АСАРЛАРИДА “ИЛК ҚАБИЛАЛАР”ГА ОИД ЭТНОНИМЛАР МАСАЛАСИ 15-23

Ҳамаев Нодирбек Мўминович

ТУРКИСТОНДА ИСТИҚЛОЛ УЧУН КУРАШНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИБ БОРИШИ ВА УНИНГ МАТБУОТДА ЁРИТИЛИШИ (1920-1924) 24-32

Tilavova Shahnoza Salohitdinovna

XIX ASR OXIRI – XX ASR BOSHLARIDA BUXORO AMIRLIGIDA JADIDLARNING FAOLIYATI 33-36

Қозоқов Тоҳиржон Қодиралиевич

НАМАНГАНДА ҚОЗИЛАР ВА СУДЛАР ТАРИХИ 37-42

Артикбаев Ойбек Салимахамамович

ЎЗБЕК-ҚОЗОҚ ЭТНОМАДАНИЙ АЛОҚАЛАРИНИНГ ОИЛАВИЙ УРФ-ОДАТ ВА МАРОСИМЛАРДА НАМОЁН БЎЛИШИ (XX АСР ТОШКЕНТ ВОҲАСИ МИСОЛИДА) 43-56

Atavullayeva Shaxlo Musoyevna

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI BIRINCHI KONSTITUTSIYASINING YARATILISH TARIXI ... 57-62

8.00.00 – ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ

Қўчқаров Файзулло Абдужабборович

ХОРИЖИЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАР – АГРАР СОҲАНИ ИННОВАЦИОН РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ МУҲИМ ОМИЛИ 63-70

Shao Junling

ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN'S REGIONAL ECONOMY .. 71-76

Ashirov Nurmurod Qulmatovich

RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN KENG KO'LAMDA FOYDALANISHDA BANK TIZIMINI IMKONIYATLARINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI 77-82

Togayev Salim Sobirovich

BANK XIZMATLARIGA BO'LGAN ISHONCHNI OSHIRISH YOHUD MIJOZNI JALB QILISHNING SAMARALI YO'LLARI 83-89

Саттаров Ғанижон Озодович

МИНТАҚА РАҚОБАТБАРДОШЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШДА ЭКСПОРТ САЛОҲИЯТИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ОМИЛЛАРИ 90-96

Yakubova Samira

LEVERAGING PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS: STRATEGIES FOR OPTIMAL INVESTMENT FINANCING 97-102

Abdualiyev Hamidulla Toxirjonovich

OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASASINING INNOVATSIYALARNI BOSHQARISH TIZIMIDAGI LOYIHALARNI BOSHQARISH OFISI 103-109

Egamberdiyeva Salima Rayimovna

XALQARO STANDARTLAR ASOSIDA QISHLOQ XO'JALIGIDA AKTIVLAR HISOBINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH 110-118

Xolmamatov Diyor Haqberdievich

SANOAT KORXONALARINING BOZORDAGI MAVQEINI BAHOLASHDA SPACE TAHLIL USULIDAN FOYDALANISH 119-127

Gafurova Dilshoda

INNOVATIVE MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION: ASSESSING STRATEGIES AND IMPACTS 128-132

Xomidov Abdugaffor Axmadjonovich

TA'LIM SOHASIDA LOYIHALARNI BOSHQARISH 133-139

Raxmonov Mirvoxid Rajabovich

NAVOIY VILOYATI ASOSIY KAPITALIGA INVESTITSİYALAR TUZILISHI VA DINAMIKASI TAHLILI 140-149

Boyjigitov Sanjarbek Komiljon o'g'li

DON VA DONNI QAYTA ISHLASH KORXONALARIDA MARKETING XIZMATI SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASHDA SNW TAHLIL USULINING O'RNI VA UNI QO'LLASH XUSUSIYATLARI 150-159

Aziza Umarova

AKSIYALARNI BIRLAMCHI OMMAVIY JOYLASHTIRISH (IPO) AMALIYOTI ORQALI MOLIYAVIY RESURLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING XORIY TAJRIBASI 160-167

Абдуллаев Бунёд Ўткирович

СУРХОНДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИДА ЭКОЛОГИК ТУРИЗМНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ АСОСИЙ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ 168-178

Matjonov Bekjon Ravshonbekovich

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF ENSURING FOOD SAFETY IN UZBEKISTAN 179-185

Алиматова Наргис Абдухалиловна

КАМБАҒАЛЛИКНИ ҚИСҚАРТИРИШ-РАҚОБАТБАРДОШЛИК ОМИЛИ..... 186-197

09.00.00 – ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ

Kobulniyazova Gulchexra Toshpulatovna

F. NITSSHE "HAYOT FALSAFASI" KONSEPSIYASI IJTIMOY RIVOJLANISHNING IRRATSIONAL ASOSI 198-204

Qaxorov Pulotjon Xursanmurodovich

INSON MOHIYATI, UNING BIOLOGIK VA IJTIMOY TABIATI 205-211

Турсунов Лочин Эркинович, Хакимова Дилноза Юсуфхоновна

РАЗВИТИЕ ПРАВОВОГО СОЗНАНИЯ У ЖЕНЩИН В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ 212-218

Urinboyev Dilmurod Tura o'g'li

HUQUQIY FAOLLIK VA HUQUQIY MADANIYATNI RIVOJLANTIRISH MUOMMOLARI..... 219-225

Яздонов Зикирилло Шукуриллович

АЛ-ҲАКИМ АТ-ТЕРМИЗИЙНИНГ СЎФИЁНА ҚАРАШЛАРИ ВА МАЛОМАТИЙЛИККА МУНОСАБАТИ 226-231

Nabiyev Maxsud Abdumannonovich

IQTISODIY MADANIYATNING MAZMUNIVAMOHIYATI 232-238

Haydaraliyev Shuhratjon

MARKAZIY OSIYODA MILLATLARARO MUNOSABATLARNING MILLIY VA MINTAQAVIY XUSUSIYATLARI 239-243

Хамраев Сардорбек Шарафутдинович

ЭКОТУРИЗМ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИНИ РИВОЖЛАНИШИНИНГ ТАРИХИЙ ЭВОЛЮЦИЯСИ.. 244-250

Xashimov Sheraxon Jo'rahonovich

O'ZBEKISTONNING XALQARO IMIDJINI YUKSALTIRISHDA MILLIY TURIZMDAGI EKOLOGIK TURIZMNING TUTGAN O'RNI 251-260

Хатамова Рашида Закиржановна

ПАТРИОТИЗМ КАК ЭЛЕМЕНТ КУЛЬТУРЫ СТУДЕНЧЕСКОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ 261-266

Патиев Холдор Икромович

ЖАДИДЧИЛИК ҚАРАШЛАРИ НЕГИЗИДА ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРНИНГ ВУЖУДГА КЕЛИШИ ВА ЖАМИЯТДА РИВОЖЛАНИШИ 267-275

Ismoilova Hayitxon Maxammadjonovna

FARG'ONA VODIYSIDA OILA URF-ODATLARI VA QADRIYATLARINING TRANSFORMATSIYASI VA UNING IJTIMOY JARAYONLARDA NAMOYON BO'LISH XUSUSIYATLARI 276-280

Raximova Rayxon Abdurasulovna

GLOBALASHUV VA OILA AXLOQIY MADANIYATINING O'ZARO ALOQADORLIGI 281-287

Raxmankulov Farxod Raximkulovich

MULKDORLAR QATLAMIDA IJTIMOY MAS'ULIYAT TUYG'USINI SHAKLLANTIRISH MASALALARI 288-292

Shirinov Anvar Qanoatovich

MARKAZIY OSIYODA INSON TARAQQIYOTINING DOLZARB MASALALARI 293-299

Xandamova Marifat Akramovna

“OSOR AL-BOQIYA” – ABU RAYHON BERUNIY ILMIY IJODINING DURDONASI.....300-304

*Teshaboev Muhiddin Marifovich*IJTIMOIY DAVLATDA IJTIMOIY ADOLATNI TA'MINLASH VA IJTIMOIY INSTITUTLARNING
MAQSADI305-311*Karimov Rahmat Rahmonovich, Bekbayev Rauf Rustamovich*MADANIY ANTROPOLOGIYA FANINING PREDMETI VA IJTIMOIY-GUMANITAR FANLAR
TIZIMIDAGI O'RNI312-320*Talapov Baxriddin Alijanovich*DEMOKRATIYA VA SHARQONA BOSHQARISHNING ETNODIFFERENSIAL
XUSUSIYATLARI321-326**10.00.00 – ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ***Ауезмуратова Нуржамал Дастенбаевна*

КАРАКАЛПАКСКИЕ ЖЕНСКИЕ ЛИЧНЫЕ ИМЕНА.....327-332

Olga Filippova

ADDING REDUNDANCY FUNCTIONS TO CLUSTERED IMPLEMENTATION333-345

*Egamnazarova Zaynab Xolmurod qizi*INGLIZ TILIDAGI RIELTORLIK FAOLIYATIGA OID TERMINLARNING O'ZBEK TILI O'ZLASHISH
MASALALARI346-351*Narzиеva Gulnoza Akbarovna*

LESIK BIRLIKLARDA MILLIY – MADANIY KOD IFODASI352-357

*Qodirova Mukaddas Tog'ayevna, Ibragimova So'g'diyona Ikrom qizi*INGLIZ-O'ZBEK TILLARIDA VERBAL VA NOVERBAL MULOQOT TABULARINING
QO'LLANILISHI358-362**12.00.00 – ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР***Тўраев Сардор Абдихаким ўғли*ИНТЕРНЕТ ТАРМОҒИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИБ СОДИР ЭТИЛАДИГАН ЖИНОЯТЛАРНИНГ
ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШНИНГ УМУМИЙ ЧОРАЛАРИ363-371*Атаев Шокир Куранбаевич*ТАДБИРКОРЛИК ФАОЛИЯТИНИ МАЪМУРИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ ТАРТИБГА СОЛИШ
АСОСЛАРИНИ ЯНАДА ЛИБЕРАЛЛАШТИРИШ372-377*Юсупов Илхомжон Ибодиллаевич*ҲУҚУҚИЙ АНИҚЛИК ПРИНЦИПИНИНГ АЙРИМ НАЗАРИЙ - ҲУҚУҚИЙ ЖИҲАТЛАРИ
ХУСУСИДА378-385**13.00.00 – ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ***Adizova Nigora Baxtiyorovna*MUAMMOLI TA'LIM ASOSIDA BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARINING DIVERGENT
TAFAKKURINI TARBIYALASH VA RIVOJLANTIRISH386-390

<i>Tkacheva Anastasiya Aleksandrovna</i> O'ZBEKISTON OLIY O'QUV YURLARI TALABALARINING IJTIMOY-MADANIY KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN ISPAN TILINI O'QITISHDA VIRTUAL REALLIKDAN FOYDALANISH	391-400
<i>Uralova Muxabbat Sanjar qizi</i> BO'LAJAK BOSHLANG'ICH SINFI O'QITUVCHISINING IJODIY-METODIK FAOLIYATINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.....	401-406
<i>Kenjabaev Jahongir Abdisalimovich</i> METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING ENGLISH BASED ON INTERNET RESOURCES	407-411
<i>Abdusamatov Alisher Sobirovich</i> TA'LIMNI LOYIHALASHTIRISH JARAYONIGA SEMIOTIK YONDASHUV	412-417
<i>Ibragimova Ehtiyotxon Ismailovna, Sobirova Nargiza Numonjonovna</i> TA'LIMDA NOVERBAL VOSITALARNING O'RNINI	418-422
<i>Babayeva Maxfuza Abduvaitovna</i> TA'LIMDA FANLARARO BOG'LANISHNING AHAMIYATI	423-429
<i>Nazarova Zarrina Allaberdiyevna</i> MAKTAB O'QITUVCHILARINING KREATIV SIFATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH USULLARI.....	430-435
<i>Jumayeva Gulnora Tursunpulatovna</i> O'QITUVCHILARINING KASBIY MADANIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING SHART- SHAROITLARI	436-442
<i>Умаров Азиз Авазович</i> ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ АУДИОВИЗУАЛЬНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА УРОКАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА	443-447
<i>Ahmadjonova Odina Anvarjon qizi</i> INGLIZ TILI DARSLARIDA O'QUVCHILARNING KOMMUNIKATIV NUTQIY KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH METODIKASI(STEAM TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYASI MISOLIDA).....	448-453
<i>Otamurodova Shamsu Qamar Otamurodovna</i> DIVERSIFIKATSIYA TAMOIYILI ASOSIDA TALABALARNING KREATIVLIGINI YUZAGA CHIQRISH METODIKASI	454-461
<i>Komilov Nodirbek Bokijonovich</i> THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN INCREASING THE EXCLUSIVE COMPETENCE OF FOREIGN STUDENTS	462-466
<i>Sapieva Nargiza Mamayusufovna</i> IQTIDORLI O'QUVCHILARNING KREATIV FIKRLASH KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNI IJTIMOIY-PEDAGOGIK QO'LLAB-QUVVATLASH	467-478
<i>Norqobilova Rayxona Davlatovna</i> XORIJIY FANLARDAN BOLALARNING MAKTABGA TAYYORGARLIGINING DIAGNOSTIKASI	479-484

Mamatkodirov Maxammadali Mamatisakovich

SINFDAN TASHQARI MASHG'ULOTLAR UCHUN RAQAMLI VOSITALAR VA PLATFORMALARNI
HAMDA O'QITISH USULLARINI TANLASH 485-492

Irgasheva Umida Raimjanovna

TALABALAR KASBIY NUTQ KOMPETENTSIYASINI STEAM TEXNOLOGIYASI ASOSIDA
TAKOMILLASHTIRISH 493-498

Turayeva Lolaxon Yuldashevna

ERKIN MEXANIK TEBRANISHLARNI MAPLE DASTURIY VOSITASI YORDAMIDA O'RGANISH
VA NAMOYISH ETISH 499-505

Kushakova Gulnora Egamkulovna

TALABA YOSHLARNI OILAVIY HAYOTGA TAYYORLASHNING PEDAGOGIK VA PSIXOLOGIK
XUSUSIYATLARI 506-510

Kenjabayeva Dilafruz Abdisalimovna

OLIY O'QUV YURTI SHAROITIDA ZAMONAVIY O'QITUVCHINI TAYYORLASHNING
DEONTOLOGIK KOMPONENTI 511-518

Xasanova Gulnoza Raxatjanovna

KREDIT-MODULLI TA'LIM TIZIMI JARAYONIDA OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARI
TALABALARINING MUSTAQIL ISHLARINI TASHKIL ETISH MUAMMOLARI 519-525

Shao Junling

PhD Researcher, Tashkent State University of Economic
qhdpngx@163.com

ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN'S REGIONAL ECONOMY

Abstract. Uzbekistan is committed to integrating into economic globalization and actively participating in regional integration construction. From the beginning of the period President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev has regarded the development of relations with neighboring countries and the strengthening of interregional economic cooperation as the priority of foreign relations of Uzbekistan's diplomatic and economic work, and is committed to building its own regional integration strategy. At the same time, Uzbekistan's economic strategy is of great significance to the stability and development of Central Asia, and will further promote the extensive international cooperation of the "The Belt and Road" initiative.

Keywords: "The Belt and Road", regional economy, economic cooperation, integration, sustainable development.

Шао Цзюньлин

Кандидат наук, научный сотрудник, Ташкентский
государственный экономический университет

АНАЛИЗ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация. Узбекистан стремится к интеграции в экономическую глобализацию и активно участвует в региональных интеграционных реформах. Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.Мирзиёев рассматривает развитие тесных связей с соседними странами и укрепление межрегионального экономического сотрудничества приоритетом внешнеполитической дипломатической и экономических реформ Узбекистана и стремится к наращиванию его собственной стратегии региональной интеграции. В то же время экономическая стратегия Узбекистана имеет большое значение для стабильности и развития Центральной Азии и будет способствовать дальнейшему развитию широкого международного сотрудничества в рамках инициативы «Один Пояс и Один Путь». Исходя из актуальности данных вопросов, в статье анализируется значение интеграции в устойчивом развитии региональных экономик в научной точки зрения.

Ключевые слова: «Один пояс и один путь», региональная экономика, экономическое сотрудничество, интеграция, устойчивое развитие.

Шао Жунлинг

Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети PhD тадқиқотчиси

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ИҚТИСОДИЁТИНИНГ БАРҚАРОР РИВОЖЛАНИШ ТАҲЛИЛИ

Аннотация. Ўзбекистон Республикаси иқтисодий глобаллашув тарафдори сифатида минтақавий интеграцияда фаол иштирок этмоқда. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.Мирзиёев қўшни давлатлар билан муносабатларни ривожлантириш ва минтақалараро иқтисодий ҳамкорликни мустаҳкамлашни Ўзбекистон дипломатик ва иқтисодий фаолиятининг ташқи алоқаларининг устувор

йўналиши сифатида қўллаб-қувватлаб, иқтисодий интеграцияни ривожлантириш тарафдори ҳисобланади. Шу билан бирга, Ўзбекистоннинг иқтисодий стратегияси Марказий Осиё барқарорлиги ва ривожланишида катта аҳамиятга эга бўлиб, «Бир макон, бир йўл» ташаббуси доирасидаги кенг қамровли халқаро ҳамкорликни янада ривожлантиришга хизмат қилади. Ушбу масалаларнинг долзарблигидан келиб чиқиб, мақолада минтақавий иқтисодиётларни барқарорлашувида интеграциянинг аҳамияти илмий жиҳатдан таҳлил этилган.

Калит сўзлар: “Бир макон бир йўл”, минтақавий иқтисодиёт, иқтисодий ҳамкорлик, интеграция, барқарор ривожланиш.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SP1342V3I11Y2023N09>

Introduction. Regional economic integration refers to the establishment of an economic alliance between two or more countries, based on the existing level of productivity development and international division of labor, through negotiations between governments, to achieve a certain degree of economic integration and enhance their position in the international economy. This way can reduce the transaction cost between member countries, improve the degree of trade freedom, realize the free flow of factors and products, and achieve the optimal allocation of resources.

As a major country in Central Asia, Uzbekistan is promoting the development of regional economic integration in Central Asia. After President Sh.Mirziyoyev took office, he actively carried out domestic reforms and opened up to the outside world, making it an important policy goal to improve the level of economic cooperation among Central Asian countries. Based on differences in external conditions, internal development levels, and overall path choices, although it is a consensus among multiple countries in the region that the prospects for economic development in Central Asian countries lie in integration, the fact is somewhat disappointing. Then, this paper will analyze the characteristics of Uzbekistan's integration strategy under the new policy, whether Uzbekistan can promote the regional integration forward, and what impact it will have on the "the Belt and Road".

From a macro global perspective, the phased hindrance of economic globalization and the vigorous development of regional integration are one of the manifestations of the world economic and political adjustment under the "century long absence of major changes". From a meso regional perspective, the rich natural resources and deep Eurasian hubs have made Central Asia an important variable in the adjustment of the international political and economic landscape. From the perspective of micro countries, the development direction and cooperation mode of Uzbekistan's integration, whether it is successful or not, will also have a profound impact on the economic strategy choices and regional integration cooperation modes of countries around the world.

Research section

1. Strategic Choices for Regional Integration in Uzbekistan. Promoting regional integration and development is a priority for Uzbekistan's diplomatic work. The first President of Uzbekistan, I.Karimov, and the current President, Sh.Mirziyoyev, are both advocates of regional integration. However, due to their different choices of integration strategies, the effectiveness of Uzbekistan's integration is also completely different.

The economic integration of the I.Karimov era was mostly a temporary measure to respond to crises. In July 1993, Russia unilaterally replaced the "Soviet ruble" with the "Russian ruble", reduced financial subsidies to Central Asian countries through the actual dissolution of

the ruble area, further expanded the economic impact of the disintegration of the Soviet Union on Central Asian countries, and made the financial situation of Central Asian countries, which were already stretched hard, worse. Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, as major powers in Central Asia, naturally have the greatest impact [1]. In January 1994, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan jointly signed an agreement on "unified economic space" in Tashkent, deciding to establish a common market between the two countries from February 1 of that year to realize the free flow of labor, goods and capital. In April of the same year, Kyrgyzstan announced its accession to the agreement. The three countries announced the establishment of a unified economic space among the three countries, known as the "Central Asian Economic Union". In March 1998, Tajikistan, which had ended the civil war, announced its accession to the alliance. In July of the same year, the "Central Asian Economic Union" was renamed as the "Central Asian Economic Community", and in 2002, it was renamed again as the "Central Asian Cooperation Organization". Due to the fact that the Central Asian Cooperation Organization has not made substantial progress or solved practical problems, it seems to be a collective response to Russia's neglect of its Central Asian policy [2].

In addition, at the level of economic integration, there are two practical obstacles, one is the low competitiveness of export commodities. Due to the lack of industrial technology and equipment for deep processing and the inability to produce products with high added value, the commodity market is very limited, and there is also an embarrassment of homogeneous competition between neighboring countries. For example, during the Karimov period, Uzbekistan restricted the trade activities of Kazakh goods in the country by raising tariffs and consumption taxes [3]. Secondly, it is difficult to carry out effective multilateral cooperation. Taking the China Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Kyrgyzstan Uzbekistan Railway as an example, the project was proposed at the Paris Conference of the "Europe Caucasus Asia Transport Corridor Organization" in 1997, but has just entered the preparatory stage of commencement. According to Prime Minister Zapparov of Kyrgyzstan, the construction of the existing line has been started ahead of schedule, and the overall China Kyrgyzstan Uzbekistan railway project will officially start in the autumn of 2023 [4].

2. The Characteristics of the Miz New Deal and Uzbekistan's Integration Strategy.

In February 2017, President Sh.Mirziyoyev issued his governing policy document, the "Further Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan". In accordance with the directive spirit of the Strategy, the Government of Government of Uzbekistan issued the Five Priority Directions of Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2017 to 2021 at the same time, clarifying the strategic details. The five Grand strategy directions of the New Deal include promoting modernization of national governance, modernization of economic development, reform of the judicial system, strengthening the protection of people's livelihood, and implementing peaceful and constructive foreign policies. As a result, Uzbekistan, under the leadership of Sh.Mirziyoyev, launched a prelude to "Domestic reform and opening up to the outside world". The new round of integration strategy in Uzbekistan differs greatly from previous integration routes.

A relatively complete policy system has been gradually formed around the "five priority development directions" to address the long-term shortage of funds that hinders the economic development of Uzbekistan. At the level of international cooperation, emphasis is placed on "economic cooperation leading the way", repairing and improving the level of relations with

neighboring countries, gradually expanding the breadth and depth of opening up to the outside world, actively participating in bilateral and multilateral practical cooperation, and nurturing domestic economic development. After Sh.Mirziyoyev took office, his foreign policy prioritized the development of relations between neighboring countries with "economic construction as the center". In our interactions with neighboring countries, we have shown great sincerity, focusing on resolving existing border and water resource disputes, diluting differences, expanding cooperation, restoring ports and transportation with neighboring countries, and providing convenience for Uzbekistan's foreign trade.

In addition, after Uzbekistan took practical measures, such as establishing a free economic zone, reforming the tax system, and lowering the threshold for foreign investment access, Uzbekistan jumped from 141st place in the World Bank's Business Environment in 2015 to 74th place in 2019. Foreign funded enterprises coming to Uzbekistan mainly come from Russia, Türkiye, China, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Japan and other countries, with investment mainly concentrated in industry Agriculture and transportation infrastructure.

Regional integration is not simply economic cooperation between countries, but at least a combination of economic cooperation, political cooperation, and security cooperation

Coordination between sexual countries. Based on the experience of developing regional integration in various countries around the world, one of the goals of regional countries in developing regional integration is to establish integration with major powers to lock in their own market-oriented system, enhance their credibility in the international market, and achieve the dual goals of political stability and economic development. Throughout the development process of Uzbekistan's integration strategy, its internal and external policies have significant inheritance. The current President Sh.Mirziyoyev and the first President Karimov have shown many common characteristics in handling foreign relations. For example, both attach importance to China's "the Belt and Road" initiative and believe that "the Belt and Road" is the most important cooperation content of SCO, and "China is our most reliable partner" [5].

3. Work with China to build the "the Belt and Road". From the perspective of regional cooperation theory, there are two basic elements that regional cooperation needs to possess: firstly, cooperation should be led by major powers; Secondly, the potential benefits of cooperation should be large enough [7]. Since President Sh.Mirziyoyev took office, Uzbekistan has actively optimized and improved its relations with China, creating a prerequisite for regional integration.

Considering the development trend of the world economy and the actual national conditions, the construction of the "the Belt and Road" between China and Uzbekistan is not only Uzbekistan's participation an important component of regional economic integration and a high-quality platform for Uzbekistan's high-quality products to enter the world.

China Uzbekistan practical cooperation contributes to the high-quality development of the "the Belt and Road". After President Sh.Mirziyoyev took office, practical cooperation between China and Ukraine has accelerated

Rapid development, in terms of trade, the two countries have signed multiple documents since 2016, involving multiple fields. In the financial field, the two countries are developing cooperation in the financial field, such as cooperation with the China Development Bank of China and the Export-Import Bank of China, which has made important contributions to the implementation of large-scale economic and social construction projects in Uzbekistan. With

the participation of Chinese companies and banks, Uzbekistan has completed a series of major projects, such as the construction of a 19 km long "Kamchik" railway tunnel, the Dehkalabad potash fertilizer plant, the Kounghoul Soda Plant, and investment projects in the Jizzakh Free Economic Zone [8].

Investment is the focus of high-quality construction of the "the Belt and Road" between China and Uzbekistan. At the same time, "commercial openness" involves the diversification of Uzbekistan's economy, tourism development, foreign trade, agricultural industry development, mining industry value chain, and risk management of economic transformation; Regional connections "involve the opening up of the Central Asian region, Central Asian foreign trade, transportation infrastructure construction, new energy, and Uzbekistan's globalization strategy; Technological innovation "involves the development of Uzbekistan's economy through new technologies, new energy innovation, industrial park construction, modern finance, talent cultivation, and resource management. The "the Belt and Road" has promoted regional economic integration, ensured the smooth progress of the "five priority development directions", and helped Uzbekistan revive its former position as a powerful country in Central Asia.

Conclusion. The integration strategies proposed by Presidents I.Karimov and Sh.Mirziyoyev have strong commonalities, as they enhance the country's status as a "continental bridge" in Eurasia by strengthening infrastructure construction; By introducing foreign investment and technology, we optimize the quality of domestic goods and reduce dependence on external markets; Both encourage the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, address employment fundamentals, and boost domestic economic vitality.

Karimov emphasized Uzbekistan's leadership position in the Central Asian region, emphasizing sovereignty and security factors, resulting in relatively conservative aspects such as attracting foreign investment and expanding openness. After President Sh.Mirziyoyev took office, he focused on developing an export-oriented economy and enhancing the competitiveness of his own products. The purpose of his internal reforms was to align with the international market, improve the balance of payments, and accumulate the urgently needed financial needs for domestic economic construction.

Uzbekistan has always been regarded as the center of Central Asia, which is the starting point and key area of the "the Belt and Road" construction. Under the concept of "mutual consultation", "joint construction" and "sharing" of the "the Belt and Road", it will certainly bring huge regional economic development opportunities for countries along the line.

Adabiyotlar/Literatura/References:

1. Сарабеков Ж. Узбекистан и проекты регионального сотрудничества: быть или не быть <https://stanradar.com/news/full/19351-uzbekistan-i-proekty-regionalnogo-sotrudnichestva-byt-ili-ne-byt.html>.
2. Wang Weiran. Research on central asian regional integration [m] . beijing: intellectual property press, 2014.
3. Ахмедов Х.Т., Смолик Н.Г. Республика Узбекистан в интеграционных процессах на постсоветском пространстве // постсоветские исследования. Т. 2. №1 (2019).
4. The start time of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway has been determined, the project office is located in Kyrgyzstan, and construction of existing lines has started ahead

- of schedule. <https://new.qq.com/rain/a/20230203a08gaa00>
5. Узбекистан предлагает странам ШОС сотрудничать по проблеме Арала. 2015. <https://ru.sputniknews-uz.com/politics/20151112/1020879.html>.
 6. Wang Cong. The low-profile version of "Central Asia integration 2.0" is launched [j]. World Knowledge, 2018 (8); Zhang Ning. New trends in Central Asian integration and its impact on the shanghai cooperation organization [j]. international issues research, 2018(3).
 7. Wang Yuzhu. The driving force of asean regional cooperation (1967 ~ 1992) - analysis based on interest exchange [j]. Contemporary Asia-Pacific, 2006 (1).
 8. Ambassador of Uzbekistan to China: "One belt and one road" enriches China-Uzbekistan cooperation with new connotations. website of the state council information office, 2017-05-04.
 9. <http://www.scio.gov.cn/31773/35507/document5505331550533.htm>

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 11 (3) – 2023

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатида олинган.

Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” масъулияти чекланган жамияти

Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

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