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The main directions of socio-economic development of New Uzbekistan: problems and solutions

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JIZZAKH BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK

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The main directions of socio-economic development of New Uzbekistan: problems and solutions collection of materials of the international scientific and practical conference on the topic

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In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

KORRUPSIYA UNING KELIB CHIQISH SABABLARI VA UNGA QARSHI KURASHISHDA SINGAPUR STRATEGIYASINING AHAMIYATI



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Annotatsiya: Maqola korrupsiya unining kelib chiqish sabablari va unga qarshi kurashishda Singapur davlatining tajribasi va mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishlari haqida korrupsiyaning jamiyatdagi salbiy ta’siri, uning kelib chiqish sabablarini va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishning ahamiyati muhokama qilinadi. Korrupsiya nafaqat iqtisodiy o‘sish va rivojlanishga to‘siq bo‘lib, balki davlat boshqaruvi va fuqarolar ishonchini ham zararlaydi. Korrupsiyaning asosiy sabablariga, jumladan, siyosiy tizimning zaifligi, qonunlarning qo‘llanilmasligi, va madaniy omillar tahlil qilinadi. Bunga qo‘shimcha ravishda, Singapurning korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishda erishgan muvaffaqiyatlari, uning shaffoflikka asoslangan siyosati va samarasiz korrupsion amaliyotlarga qarshi kurashishdagi qat’iy yondashuvlari taqdim etiladi. Singapur modeli korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishda samarali tizim va ijtimoiy normalar yaratish orqali, jahon miqyosida o‘rnak bo‘lishi mumkin.

Kalit so’zlar; Korrupsiya, madaniyat, mentalitet, strategiya

Zamonaviy jamiyatda korrupsiya har qanday mamlakatda va har qanday jamiyatda yuz beradi. Korrupsiya mamlakatning demokratiya va huquqiy ustuvorligiga asoslariga putur yetkazadi, inson huquqlari buzilishiga olib keladi. Bu esa mamlakatning rivojlanishiga katta to'siq bo'lib, oxir-oqibat mamlakat tanazzuliga olib kelishi aniq. Korrupsiya (lotincha Corrumpere– buzmoq) termini odatda mansabdor shaxslar tomonidan unga berilgan mansab vakolatlari va huquqlardan o’zlarining shaxsiy manfaatlarini ko’zlab qonunchilik va axloq qoidalariga zid ravishda foydalanishini anglatadi. 1Har qanday madaniyat, harqanday davlatning kelib kelib chiqish tarixi bo’lganiday koruppsiyaning ham kelib chiqish tarixiga ega. Biz korrupsiyaning kelib chiqish tarixiga diqqatni qaratsak, ayrim manbalarga suyanganda korrupsiyaning tarixiy o’zaklari juda qadimga borib taqalib, bu hol insoniyat jamiyatining daslabki davrlarida qabilada ma’lum mavqega ega bo’lish uchun qabila sardorlariga sovg’alar berish odatidan kelib chiqqan deb taxmin qilinadi. O’sha davrlarda bu normal holat sifatida qabul qilingan. Biroq davlat apparatining murakkablashuvi va markaziylashuvi korrupsiyaning davlat rivojlanishiga katta to’siq ekanligi ko’rsatdi.

Tarixda birinchi bo’lib korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashgan davlat sifatida Shumer davlati tan olinadi. Biz mamlakatimiz rivojlanishida korrupsiya illatiga qarshi kurashishda albatta, birinchi navbatda, muammoning ildizini topib, uni yo’qotish

zarur. Zero, korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishda korrupsiyani yuzaga keltiruvchi omillarni bartaraf etish korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashda muhim o’rin egallaydi. Darhaqiqat ildizni izlashda, korrupsiya mamlakatda ildiz otishining sababi nimada? Insonlarni poraberishga yoki poraolishga nima majbur qilyabdi? Kabi savollarni ko’ndalang qo'ygan holda masalaga jiddiy yondashish zarur. Bizning xalq, mentalitetida bir insonga ishing tushib undan yordam sorasang, uni roziqilish kerak degan tushuncha bor, rozi qilish bo’lsa albatda ma’lum bir moddiysovg’a yoki pul hisobiga yechiladi, o’tmish tarixga ham nazar solsak podsholarga, xonlarning oldiga ma’lum bir mavqega ega bo’lish uchun sovg’a-salomsiz borishmagan. “Odatda hukimdorning muruvvatiga sazovar bo’lishi uchun odamlar o’zida bor engaziz, eng qimmatli narsani yoki uni xursand qiladigan narsani: chunonchi, otlarni, qurol-yarog'larni, qimmatbaho mato yoki toshlar va hukmdorning ulug’vorligiga munosib boshqa ziynatlarni hadya qiladilar.”3Bunday munosabatlar balkim korrupsiyaning keng quloch yoyish sabablaridan biridir, buni Singapurning birinchi prezidenti Li Kuan Yuning o’z fuqarolari haqidagi o'y-fikirlarida ham ko’rish mumkin, “Mamlakat aholisining aksariyati xitoyliklar, ularning madaniy me’yorlari amaldorlarga “sovg’alarsiz” murojaat qilishga imkon bermasdi. Vaqti kelib, shunday “sovg’alar”ni mansabdor shaxslarning o’zi ham talab qila boshlashdi. Bu odat tusiga kirdi. 4Insonlarning korrupsiya qurboniga aylanishiga ya’na bir sabab, maosh masalasi bo’lishi mumkin, insonlarning ish joyidagi maoshi ularning moddiy talablarini qanaotlantira olmasa, ya’ni uy-ro’zgor ishlarigaham yetmasa, albatta insonda qo'shimcha pul topish istagi o’z-o’zidan paydo bo’ladi. “O’z maoshiga kun ko’raolmaydigan odamga hatto kichik bir vakolat berildimi, bu uning uchun mansabidan foydalanish taklifga aylanadi.

Mamlakatimizda korrupsiyaning oldini olish, uni yo’qotish uchun xorijiy mamlakatlar tajriybasidan foydalanish ham o’z samarasini berishi mumkin. Hozirgi kunda dunyonining eng rivojalangan davlatlaridan biri bo’lgan Singapurning korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish strategiyasi asoslari uchta muhim yo’nalishga qaratilgan, poraxo'rlarni davlat apparatidan chiqarib yuborish: davlat xizmatlarini maksimal darajada soddalashtirish, aniqlangan huquqbuzarlik holatlari bo’yicha jazo choralarini kuchaytirish. Bizning mamlakatda ham korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishda keyingi yillardagi islohotlar natijasi yuqoridagi uchta strategiyani uchratish mumkin. Masalan: O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Aholiga davlat xizmatlari ko’rsatishning milliy tizimini tubdan isloh qilish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida 2017-yil 12-dekabrdagi PF-5278-son Farmoni va O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “O’zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi huzuridagi Davlat xizmatlari agentligi faoliyatini tashkil etish to’g’risida” 2017-yil 12-dekabrdagi Pq-3430-son qarori bilan takomilashtirilgan “Yagona Darcha” xizmati aholiga davla txizmatlarini ko’rsatishda soddalashtirilgan, ortiqcha ovaragarchiliklarnikamaytiradi. Yana bir misol, O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 29-iyundagi “O’zbekiston Respublikasida korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish tizimini takomillashtirish bo’yicha qo’shimcha chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida”gi PF-6013-son Farmoniga muvofiq, shuningdek, O’zbekiston

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Respublikasi Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish agentligi faoliyatini samarali tashkil etish tog’risidagi 4761-sonli Prezident qarori bilan tashkilashtirilgan “O’zbekiston Respublikasi korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish agentligi hozirgikundagi olib borayatgan ishlari so’zimizning isbotidir.

Mamlakatimizda Korupsiyaga qarshi kurashish agentligi va Uz-report bilan o’tkazilgan so’rovga ko’ra keyingi ikki yilda respondentlar tomonidan yurtimizda eng yuqori Oliy ta’limda 21%, Sog’liqnisaqlashda 14%, ishga qabul qilishda 12%, Prokuratura va Ichki ishlarda 10% korrupsiyaholatlariga duch kelishgan,

18% respondent bolsa oxirgi ikki yilda korrupsiya bilan bog’liq holatga duch kelmaganini aytishgan. Xulosa o’rnida korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishda mamlakatimizda davlat amaldorlari va ularning daromadlari korxona, muassasa oliy o'quvyurtlaridagi hisobotlari, ish jarayonlari rejadagi tekshiruvchilar emas, tasodifiy tekshiruvchilar o’tkazish maqsadga muvofiq. Shuni qo’shimcha qilish zarur, mansabdor shaxslarlarning maoshi yetarli darajada bo’lishi zarur. Lavozimli shaxslarga har qanday bajariladigan ish uchun minnatdorchilik tarqasida beriladigan sovg’a pora sifatida qabul qilinishi va unga qarshi nizomchilikda choralar ko’rsatilishi lozim.

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