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

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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.

JINOYATLARGA QARSHI KURASHNING OQILONA (OPTIMAL) XARAJATLARI



Xo‘jamqulov Eldor
Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston milliy universitetining Jizzax filiali

Annotatsiya: Maqolada jinoyatlarni kamaytirish va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish uchun optimal xarajatlarni belgilashda iqtisodiy nazariyalar, samaradorlik va resurslarning cheklanganligi kabi masalalar muhokama qilinadi. Optimal xarajatlar, jinoyatchilikni kamaytirishning maksimal samaradorligini ta’minlash uchun qanday miqdorda mablag‘ sarflash kerakligini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, maqolada jinoyatga qarshi kurashda davlat va jamiyat o‘rtasidagi rol taqsimoti, jazo tizimi, profilaktika va jinoyatchilikni oldini olishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy jihatlari tahlil qilinadi. Jinoyatchilikni kamaytirishda optimal yondashuvni topish uchun iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy omillarni hisobga olish zarurligi ko‘rsatilib, bunday yondashuvlarning amaliy ahamiyati ta’kidlanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: jinoyatchilik, jinoyatlarga qarshi kurash, optimal xarajatlar, iqtisodiy samaradorlik, jinoyatni oldini olish, jazo tizimi, jamiyat xavfsizligi, resurslar taqsimoti, profilaktika, xavfsizlik siyosati, ijtimoiy xarajatlar, jinoyatga qarshi siyosat.

Kirish

Jinoyatchilik, jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy tizimlar uchun katta tahdid yaratadi. Jinoyatlarga qarshi kurashish davlatlarning asosiy vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi, ammo bu kurashni amalga oshirishda xarajatlar va resurslarni optimal tarzda taqsimlash zarurati tug‘iladi. Iqtisodiy nuqtai nazardan, jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashishning samaradorligini oshirish va uning ijtimoiy manfaatlarga ta’sirini maksimal darajada kamaytirish uchun optimal xarajatlar haqida to‘liq tushuncha zarur. Bu maqola, jinoyatlarga qarshi kurashishda optimal xarajatlarni hisoblash va samarali strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishda qo‘llaniladigan iqtisodiy yondashuvlarni tahlil qiladi. Maqola, resurslarni taqsimlash, jinoyatchilikning ijtimoiy xarajatlarini kamaytirish va jazo tizimi orqali jinoyat darajasini pasaytirishning optimal yo‘llarini o‘rganadi.

I. Jinoyatchilik va iqtisodiy xarajatlar

Jinoyatchilik jamiyatning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va psixologik tizimlariga jiddiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Jinoyatchilikni oldini olish va jinoyatlarga qarshi kurashishda davlat tomonidan sarflanadigan xarajatlar ikki asosiy yo‘nalishda amalga oshiriladi:

1. **Jinoyatni oldini olish choralari** – Profilaktik choralar va dasturlar, masalan, yoshlarni jinoyatga yo‘naltiruvchi omillarga qarshi kurashish, ta’limni oshirish, jamiyatda qonun ustuvorligini mustahkamlash.

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2. **Jinoyatlarga qarshi jazo tizimi** – Jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslarni jazolash, ularni reabilitatsiya qilish, jazo tizimining samaradorligini oshirish.

Optimal xarajatlar, shu ikki yo‘nalishdagi resurslar taqsimoti bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, davlat resurslari samarali taqsimlanishi kerak. Agar hukumat to‘g‘ri muvozanatni topa olsa, u jinoyatchilikni kamaytirishda samarali natijalarga erishadi.

II. Optimal xarajatlar va samaradorlik

Optimal xarajatlar deganda, jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashishda sarflanadigan mablag‘larning maksimal samaradorlikka erishish uchun miqdori tushuniladi. Bu, jinoyatchilikni kamaytirish uchun sarflanadigan xarajatlar va jamiyatga yetkaziladigan zararlar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlikni aks ettiradi. Optimal xarajatlarni aniqlash uchun quyidagi faktorlarga e’tibor qaratish kerak:

1. **Jinoyat darajasi** – Jinoyatchilik darajasi ortgan sari, unga qarshi kurashga sarflanadigan xarajatlar ham oshadi. Biroq, bu xarajatlar to‘liq samarali bo‘lmasligi mumkin. Masalan, ba’zi jinoyatlar bo‘yicha profilaktika choralari samaraliroq bo‘lishi mumkin, boshqalarida esa jazolarni kuchaytirish zarur.
2. **Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy zarar** – Jinoyatlarning jamiyatga bo‘lgan zarari, iqtisodiy jihatdan baholanadi. Masalan, jinoyatlar nafaqat bevosita zararni, balki jamiyatdagi ishonchni, xavfsizlikni ham yo‘qotadi, bu esa uzoq muddatda iqtisodiy o‘sishga ta’sir qiladi.
3. **Jazo va reabilitatsiya xarajatlari** – Jinoyatchilarni jazolash va reabilitatsiya qilishga sarflanadigan xarajatlar, ularning jamiyatga qaytib kelishidan oldin qanday samaradorlikni ta’minlash mumkinligini baholashga yordam beradi. Reabilitatsiya dasturlari samarali bo‘lsa, ularning ijtimoiy integratsiyasi osonlashadi, shu orqali jinoyat darajasi kamayadi.
4. **Xavf-xatarni baholash** – Xavf-xatarni baholashda, davlatning jinoyatga qarshi kurashda sarflanadigan xarajatlar va olingan natijalar o‘rtasidagi tenglikni topish zarur. Agar har bir yangi chora ko‘rish jiddiy xarajatlarni talab qilsa, bunday chora samarali bo‘lmasligi mumkin.

Optimal xarajatlar, jinoyatchilikni kamaytirishga qaratilgan resurslarni maksimal darajada samarali taqsimlash orqali, jamiyat uchun eng foydali natijalarni beradi. Bunda, barcha imkoniyatlar va resurslar cheklangan bo‘lgani uchun, har bir sarflangan mablag‘ samarali bo‘lishi kerak.

III. Jinoyatlarga qarshi kurashning ijtimoiy xarajatlari

Jinoyatlarni oldini olish va unga qarshi kurashish ijtimoiy xarajatlarga ham bog‘liq. Ijtimoiy xarajatlar – bu jinoyatchilik va unga qarshi kurashishning jamiyatga yetkazayotgan umumiy zararlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Ular quyidagi omillarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

1. **Jinoyatlarning bevosita zararlar** – Jinoyatlar jamiyatga moliyaviy, psixologik va ijtimoiy zarar yetkazadi. Jinoyatchilik natijasida odamlarga bo‘lgan jismoniy va ruhiy zararlar, moliyaviy yo‘qotishlar jamiyatning xavfsizligini buzadi.
2. **Jamiyatdagi ishonchning yo‘qolishi** – Jinoyatlar, jamiyatda ishonchni kamaytiradi, bu esa ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy tizimning ishlashiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

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3. **Jazo tizimining xarajatlari** – Jazolarni amalga oshirish va jinoiy faoliyatni nazorat qilish uchun sarflanadigan xarajatlar jamiyatning umumiy iqtisodiy yukini oshiradi. Samarali jazo tizimi ishlab chiqilsa, bu xarajatlar kamayadi.

4. **Profilaktika xarajatlari** – Jinoyatchilikni oldini olish dasturlari, masalan, ta’lim, oilaviy va jamiyatdagi etika o‘rgatish, profilaktika va informatsion kampaniyalar samarali bo‘lishi mumkin.

Ijtimoiy xarajatlarni kamaytirish, davlat va jamiyat o‘rtasida to‘g‘ri muvozanatni saqlashni talab qiladi. Agar jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashishda resurslar samarali taqsimlansa, jamiyat uchun uzoq muddatda eng yaxshi natijalar ta’minlanadi.

IV. Optimal xarajatlarni hisoblash

Optimal xarajatlarni hisoblashda quyidagi yondashuvlar mavjud:

1. **Xarajatlar va foyda tahlili** – Jinoyatga qarshi kurashishda sarflanadigan mablag‘lar va bu mablag‘larning jamiyatga keltiradigan foydalari o‘rtasidagi nisbatni hisoblash. Bu tahlil, har bir qo‘llanilayotgan chora-tadbirning samaradorligini aniqlashda yordam beradi.

2. **Empirik tadqiqotlar** – Jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashishning iqtisodiy samarasini o‘lchash uchun empirik tadqiqotlar o‘tkazish. Bu metod, jinoyatchilikni kamaytirishda qaysi chora-tadbirlarning samarali ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

3. **O‘zgartirish strategiyalari** – Jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashishning iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish uchun, yangilangan va o‘zgaruvchan siyosatlar, profilaktika strategiyalari va jazo tizimining takomillashtirilishi.

Xulosa

Jinoyatlarga qarshi kurashishning oqilona xarajatlari jamiyatni himoya qilishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Iqtisodiy nazariyalar va samarali resurs taqsimoti, jinoyatchilikni kamaytirish va xavfsiz jamiyat yaratishda asosiy vosita hisoblanadi. Optimal xarajatlarni hisoblash, jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashda davlat va jamiyatning umumiy manfaatlarini ta’minlash uchun zarurdir. Har bir sarflanadigan mablag‘ samarali bo‘lishi kerak va uning natijasi jamiyatga ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy foyda keltirishi lozim.

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