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**ALISHER NAVOIY
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MILLIY KUTUBXONASI**

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Ushbu jurnal O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Attestatsiya komissiyasining ilovasida mavjud bo'lgan xalqaro indeksatsiya **index copernicus** bazasiga kiritilgan. OAK ilmiy nashrlarda chop etilgan maqola sifatida qabul qilinadi.

Asos: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Attestatsiya komissiyasining dissertatsiyalar asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxati

¹ Maqola chop etilgan paytda xalqaro miqyosda faoliyat kўrsatadigan kuyidagi ilmiy nashrlar e'lon ma'lumotlar bazasi asosida «implyaktor»ga e'lon qilingan ilmiy jurnallar nashr etilgan maqolalar mazkur Ruyxat tarkibiga kiritilgan ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan ilmiy maqolalar sifatida qabul qilinadi: (1) Web of Science (Web of Knowledge), (2) Journal Impact Factor, (3) Scopus, (4) Journal Citation Reports, (5) Global Impact Factor, (6) International Impact Factor Services, (7) Agris, (8) Chemical Abstracts CAS, (9) GeoRef, (10) PubMed, (11) Springer, (12) Index Copernicus, (13) Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, (14) ResearchBib, (15) Directory of Research Journals Indexing, (16) Directory Indexing of International Research Journals-CiteFactor, (17) Open Academic Journals Index, (18) Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, (19) Scientific Indexing Services, (20) General Impact Factor, (21) InfoBase Index, (22) International Society for Research Activity, (23) Scientific Journal Impact Factor, (24) Scientific Research Publishing Inc, (25) Directory of Open Access Journals, (26) Academic Journals Database, (27) Academic One File, (28) Advanced Science Index, (29) Anthropological Index Online, (30) Anthropological Literature, (31) Anthropology Plus, (32) Asian Education Index, (33) Bibliography of Asian Studies, (34) Compendex, (35) CrossRef, (36) HINARI, (37) Hindawi, (38) Libraries Resource Directory, (39) Impact Factor Search, (40) ResearchGate, (41) SCImago, (42) Scisearch, (43. z/x) Universal Impact Factor.

Shuningdek, jahonning ikki yuzta eng yaxshi oliy ta'lim muassasasi ruyxatidagi oliy ta'lim muassasalari tomonidan chop etilgan ilmiy ishlar va maqolalar tujlamida nashr etilgan ilmiy maqola (material)lar mazkur ruyxatga kiritilgan ilmiy nashrlarda chop etilgan maqolalar sifatida qabul qilinadi.

**BYUDJET KORXONALARI FAOLIYATI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHDA
XORIJIY TAJRIBALARNI QO'LLASH**

*“Natijadorlik hammamiz uchun bosh talab,
asosiy mezonga aylanmoqda”*

Toshkent Arxitektura-Qurilish Universiteti

Zikrullaev Valixon G‘aybullevich

Annotatsiya: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning 2022-yil 20-dekabrda Oliy Majlisga qilgan Murojaatnomasida “Joylarda ijro va vakillik organlarining davlat boshqaruvidagi ro‘li va ma‘suliyatini yanada oshirish, vazirlik va idoralarning hududiy tuzilmalarini faoliyatini natijadorligini nazorat qilish bo‘yicha yangi tizim yaratish shart ekanligi, davlat boshqaruv organlari va tashkilotlarida ularning faoliyatini baholashga qaratilgan mezonlar ishlab chiqish, xalqaro tajribani o‘rganish hamda zamonaviy boshqaruv texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish” bo‘yicha ishlarni amalga oshirish yuzasidan farmon imzolagan edilar. Ushbu maqolamizda shu masalalar yuzasidan taklif va mulohazalar bildirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Davlat boshqaruvi, samaradorlik ko‘rsatkichlari (KPI), xodimlarni baxolash, davlat xizmati.

**APPLICATION OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCES IN INCREASE EFFICIENCY
OF BUDGET ENTERPRISES**

*“Efficiency is the main requirement for all of us,
is becoming the main criterion”*

Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering

Zikrullaev Valixon G‘aybullevich

Annotation: President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev’s address to the Supreme Assembly on December 20, 2022, he said that “it is imperative to further increase the responsibility of executive and representative bodies in public administration in places, create a new system for monitoring the outcome of the activities of ministries and departments, develop criteria aimed at assessing their activities in state governing bodies and organizations, they signed a decree on the study of international experience and the effective use of modern management technologies”. In this article, suggestions and comments on these issues are expressed.

Keywords: Public Administration, performance indicators (CPI), staffing, public service.

ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ЗАРУБЕЖНОГО ОПЫТА ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ БЮДЖЕТНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ

*«Эффективность – главное требование для всех нас,
становится главным критерием»*

Ташкентский архитектуру-строительный университет

Зикруллаев Валихон Гайбуллаевич

***Аннотация:** В обращении Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.Мирзиёева к Верховному Собранию 20 декабря 2022 года он заявил, что «крайне важно еще больше повысить ответственность исполнительных и представительных органов в сфере государственного управления на местах, создать новую систему мониторинга результатов деятельности министерств и департаменты, разрабатывающие критерии, направленные на оценку их деятельности в органах государственного управления и организациях, подписали указ об изучении международного опыта и эффективном использовании современных управленческих технологий». В этой статье, высказываются предложения и замечания по этим вопросам.*

***Ключевые слова:** Государственное управление, показатели эффективности (KPI), кадровое обеспечение, государственная служба.*

Kirish

Bugungi kunda barcha rivojlangan davlatlarning gigant kompaniyalari, korxonalari va tashkilotlarida joriy etilgan hamda o'z samaradorligi bilan boshqaruvning boshqa texnologiyalaridan farqlanuvchi eng muhim samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari (KPI) tizimi O'zbekistonda ham tadbiriq etilib amalda qo'llanilayotganligi bizga ma'lum. Albatta bu iqtisodiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanuvchi korxonalar uchun yaratilgan KPI (Key Performance Indicator) - bu ma'lum bir faoliyatda yoki muayyan maqsadlarga erishish yo'lidagi muvaffaqiyatga erishish ko'rsatkichi bo'lishi mumkin. Albatta, KPI amalda erishilgan natijalarning miqdoriy jihatdan o'lchanadigan va ish beruvchilar tomonidan o'z xodimlarini baholay oladigan ko'rsatkich hisoblanadi.

Xorijiy tajribalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, eng muhim samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari (KPI) na-faqat tijorat korxonalarida, balki davlat idoralarida ham qo'llanilishi mumkin. Bu tizimdan uzoq vaqtlardan buyon xorijiy davlatlarda foydalanilib keliniladi. O'z oldiga elektron davlat xizmatini rivojlantirish maqsadini qo'ygan Buyuk Britaniya Vazirlar Mahkamasi bunga misol bo'la oladi. KPI tizimini o'z faoliyatiga joriy etganidan so'ng, 2013-yilda Buyuk Britaniyada 100% xizmatlar elektron ko'rinishda taqdim etilganligini hammamiz bilamiz.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili

Davlat xizmati samaradorligini baholashning yangi usullarini joriy etishning eng muvaffaqiyatli na'munalari sifatida Avstraliya, Kanada, Yangi Zellandiya va Gollandiya kabi rivojlangan davlatlarni keltirishimiz mumkin.

Avstraliyada davlat xizmatini isloh qilishning birinchi bosqichi 1990-yillarning birinchi yarmida har bir vazirlikka o'z dasturiy maqsadlarini belgilash, yil yakunlarida erishilgan

yutuqlar va natijalar to'g'risida hisobot tayyorlash topshirig'i boshlandi. Vazirliklarning byudjet smetalari amalga oshirilgan ishlar bilan bog'liq bo'ldi, bu esa davlat xizmatchilarining ish xaqiga ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Yuqori natijalarga erishish hamda yaxshi ish xaqiga ega bo'lish uchun davlat xizmatchilari o'z ustida ishlashni boshladi. Bugungi kunda Avstraliyada, ish beruvchi va xodimlar o'rtasida tuzilgan bunday shartnomalarda samaradorlikni baholash mezonlari ko'proq kiritib boriladi. Yuqori mansabdagi rahbarlar o'rtasida tuzilgan bunday shartnomalarda o'z majburiyatlarini bajarmaganlik holatlarida javobgarlik va mas'uliyati aniq belgilab qo'yiladi.

Gollandiyada esa davlat xizmatini isloh qilish jarayonida davlat sektorining samaradorlikka asoslanga moliyaviy tizimiga to'liq o'tishga erishgan. Davlat organlari va ularning bo'limlarining ish samaradorligini baholash, ular ko'rsatadigan xizmatlar (ishlab chiqaradigan mahsulotlar) va sarflarga xarajatlar nisbati asosida hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Tadqiqot jarayonida iqtisodiy taxlil, statistik guruhlash, tizimli va qiyosiy tahlil va boshqa usullar qo'llanilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar

KPI ning boshqa tizimlardan farqi shundaki, har bir hodimning ishlash ko'rsatkichlari butun tashkilotning umumiy samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlariga bog'liq bo'ladi. Biz tizimni davlat tashkilot va korxonalariga, umuman olganda davlat boshqaruv sohasiga tadqiqot etish orqali bir-biriga zid keluvchi, bir-birini takrorlovchi faoliyat sohaslarini qisqartirishga, har bir davlat xizmatchisining umumiy samaradorlikka o'z hissasini qo'shishiga, tashkilot missiyasiga erishish uchun individual ravishda harakat qilishga va natijada mehnatiga munosib rag'batlantirishga erishishimiz mumkin bo'ladi.

Davlat xizmatchilari faoliyatiga KPI ni joriy qilish bugungi kunning talabidir. Davlat xizmatchisi ish xaqi qancha, nima uchun va qanday olishini, qaysi holatlarda qo'shimcha ustama haqlari bilan rag'batlantirilishi yoki rag'batlantirilmaslari haqida tushunchaga ega bo'ladi. Har bir xodimning lavozim darajasidagi aniq vazifalari va ularning sifatli va aniq vaqtda ijrosini ta'minlash muddati bo'ladi. Asosiysi tashkilot rahbari doimiy ravishda belgilangan qat'iy baholash mezonlari yordamida xodimlarning faoliyatini kuzatib boradi va yig'indisiga asosan o'zini ham baholay oladi.

Xorijiy tajribada keng qo'llanilgan va o'z samarasini bergan eng muhim samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari (KPI) O'zbekistonda davlat xizmatlarini rivojlantirishda qanday natija beradi deb o'ylayman.

Bu tizim o'zini oqlaydimi? dagan haqli savol tug'iladi.

Bilamizki, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 3-oktabrda qabul qilingan PF-5843-sonli farmoni qabul qilindi va mazkur farmon bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat xizmatini rivojlantirish agentligi tashkil etilib, agentlik oldiga davlat fuqorolik xizmatini rivojlantirish yuzasidan bir qator muhim vazifalar qo'yildi. Shular qatorida mamlakatimizda davlat xizmati va xizmatchisi faoliyatini baholashda asos bo'luvchi aniq mezonlar ishlab chiqish ham o'rin olgan. Bu borada agentlik mutahassislari o'rganishlar va izlanishlar olib borib, xorijiy tajribalarni puxta tahlil qilgan holda davlat xizmatchilarining ish faoliyatini baholovchi indikatorlar ishlab chiqildi. Ayni vaqt ushbu tizim respublikamizning 11 hududdagi (shahar va tuman) hokimliklarida sinovdan o'tkazilmoqda.

Hususan, 2022-yil 24-fevraldan Toshkent viloyatining Yangiyo'l tumani va Yangiyo'l shahri, 2-martdan Toshkent shahrining Yashnobod tumani, 23-martdan Xorazm viloyatining Urganch shahri, Hazorasp, Yangibozor va Yangiariq tumanlari, 27-maydan Andijon viloyati-

ning Bo'ston tumani va Xonobod shahrida hamda 29-maydan boshlab Farg'ona viloyatining Qo'qon shahri va Quva tumanida hokim o'rinbosarlari faoliyatini eng muhim samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari (KPI) asosida baholash tizimi yo'lga qo'yildi. Ammo tajriba o'tkazayotgan hokim o'rinbosarlarining hisobotlari yoki baholash natijalari bo'yicha hech qanday ma'lumotlar berilmadi.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, mamlakatimizda eng muhim samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari asosida baholash tizimi (KPI)ni joriy etish, albatta davlat organlari va tashkilotlari uchun yangi mexanizmdir. Shu bois, dastlab o'ziga xos qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

Ammo bu mexanizmni qo'llaganda, boshqaruv jarayonidagi tashkilotchilik, ish sifati va samaradorligi ma'lum darajada ortadi. Ba'zi loyihalarni va vazifalarini bajarish tezlashadi, davlat xizmatchilarining kompetensiyalari oshib boradi. Chunki tizim har bir hodimni o'z ustida muntazamishlashga majbur qiladi.

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PECULIARITIES OF TREATMENT OF CHRONIC RECTIFIING

AFFECTIVE STOMATITIS Kamilov Haidar

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PECULIARITIES OF TREATMENT OF CHRONIC RECTIFIING AFFECTIVE STOMATITIS ABSTRACT ANNOTATION Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis. It is a chronic inflammatory disease of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which is characterized by recurrent rashes of ulcers and ulcers, a prolonged course with periodically arising exacerbations. Keywords: aphthous stomatitis, pumpkin.

Introduction. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis (CRAS) is a chronic inflammatory process of the oral mucosa (OM), which occurs more often in children over 4 years of age and in adults in 10-50% of patients [1, 2]. The ongoing disease is severe and long-lasting, with frequent relapses and resistance to various treatment methods [1-3]. In today's time, the etio-pathogenet of HRAS remains completely cryptogenic, and the treatment of patients with such a diagnosis is difficult; HRAS is considered as a multifactorial disease, the formation of which involves the body's autoimmune response, allergic, endocrine and hereditary factors [1-4]. Development of chronic recurrent ephthous stomatitis is associated with somatic pathologies (gastrointestinal diseases, central nervous system disorders, hypo- and avitaminosis). In recent years, scientists have paid special attention to the composition and interactions of oral microflora in CRAS. We all know that patients with CRAS have impaired local protection of the oral cavity - a decrease in the concentration of lysozyme, an excess of beta-lysines, a decrease in the content of secretory and serum IRA in the oral fluid. With recurrent aphthous stomatitis, coccal flora is often found in the oral cavity, in which coagulase-negative staphylococci and anaerobic cocci (peptococci, peptostreptococci) occupy a large place, fungi and E. CO are also found [3, 4]. A direct relationship has been established between the duration of the course and the number of virulent microbes, which indicates a decrease in the resistance of the oral mucosa. The number of microbial associations on its surface also correlates with the severity of the disease (4).

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY To evaluate the effectiveness of complex treatment using Tykveol oil in patients with chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis.

MATERIAL AND METHODS The study was conducted at the Department of Pediatric Therapeutic Dentistry of the TDSI. 20 people (11 women and 9 men) aged 22 to 45 years with CRAS were selected for the study.

The subjects were divided into 2 groups: the 1st main group - 11 people, in this group Tykveol oil was prescribed as part of complex local treatment, and in the 2nd control group - 9 people, they were recommended traditional therapy. The diagnosis of CRAS was established on the basis of anamnestic data and the characteristic clinical picture of the disease. The hygienic condition of the oral cavity was assessed before treatment, at the end of the 7-day course of treatment and 14 days after the start of treatment: according to the Green-Vermilion index (OHIS IG). Patients were examined for bacteriological examination to identify bacterial and fungal flora. All patients received comprehensive local treatment: professional oral

hygiene, elimination of local factors, sanitation of the oral cavity during the period of remission. Patients were also prescribed multivitamins and desensitizing agents. They gave recommendations on diet, normalization of diet, sleep and rest. The 1st main group used Tykveol oil. Tykveol is a complex preparation containing biologically active substances obtained from pumpkin seeds. The high content of tocopherols (alpha, beta, gamma, sigma isomers) and carotenoids has a pronounced antioxidant effect, inhibiting the processes of lipid peroxidation in biological membranes. traditional therapy was recommended. The diagnosis of CRAS was established on the basis of anamnestic data and the characteristic clinical picture of the disease. Evaluated The subjects were divided into 2 groups: the 1st main group - 11 people, in this group Tykveol oil was prescribed as part of complex local treatment, and in the 2nd control group - 9 people, they 21 The total set of pharmacological properties of biologically active substances in the drug Tykveol determines its anti-inflammatory and cytoprotective effect when applied topically. In group 1, patients were prescribed Tykveol oil as an application 2 times a day. The course of treatment lasted 2 weeks.

RESEARCH RESULTS Relapses of chronic somatic diseases were a common cause of the onset or exacerbation of the disease. The duration of the disease ranged from 3.5 months to 3 years. All patients had complaints about the appearance of ulcers in the oral cavity, redness of the oral cavity, pain, and burning sensation when exposed to various irritants. Objectively, on the oral mucosa there was one, or less often two, aphthae of a round or oval shape, 4-9 mm in size. The aphthae, surrounded by a narrow rim of bright red inflammatory hyperemia, did not protrude above the surrounding tissues. The aphthae were covered with a gray-white coating, sharply painful, soft on palpation. Lymph nodes are painless. The general condition of the patients was not disturbed. The duration of the disease lasted from 6 to 11 days, then after 2-5-6 days the aphtha was freed from plaque, and in the next 2-3 days it epithelialized, leaving a hyperemic area in its place. During the initial examination, GI ONI-5 averaged 2.28 ± 0.12 in the first group, 2.32 ± 0.16 in the second; Ginan 1.5 ± 0.11 and 1.55 ± 0.12 , respectively ($p > 0.05$). All patients with CRAS had dysbiosis of the oral mucosa. In bacteriological examination of material with mucous membranes in patients with CRAS, they predominated. facultative aerobic gram-positive cocci 50% in each group are streptococci and 50% in each group are staphylococci. Half of the patients in each group had fungal contamination. Virological examination of fingerprint smears from the oral mucosa in patients with CRAS more often revealed infection with herpes simplex virus (50.0%), chlamydia (40.0%), and mycoplasma (30.0%). Clinical studies have made it possible to note a certain therapeutic effect using the drug Tykveol oil in the treatment of patients with CRAS. In no case were allergic reactions or side effects reported. In 8 (88%) patients of the 1st group and in 6 (54%) of the second group, pain and burning sensations disappeared within 3-6 days from the start of treatment. By the 6-7th day, patients in the examined group 1 showed positive dynamics. By the 8th day, complete epithelization of the elements was observed and clinical recovery of patients in the second group; healing occurred only by the 13-14th day. As a result of complex treatment with Tykveol oil (group 1), patients showed a tendency towards normalization. microbial flora of the oral cavity by 14-18 days, a decrease in cases of dysbacteriosis during traditional therapy occurred by 10.0%, and in the main group - by 40.0%. Thus, the results of observations indicate that Tykveol oil is an effective means of symptomatic treatment of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis and can be recommended as a means of choice in the complex treatment of patients. Availability, simplicity and effectiveness allow us to recommend them in clinical practice.

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MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE ORAL MUCOSA IN CHRONIC RECURRENT APHTHOUS STOMATITIS WITH CHRONIC CHOLECYSTITIS

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Introduction. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis is an inflammatory disease of the oral mucosa, characterized by the appearance of aphthous lesions, a long course with periodic relapses, and is often accompanied by diseases of the gastrointestinal tract [1,2,10,12]. Chronic cholecystitis is an inflammatory disease of the gallbladder wall. It develops due to the formation of stones in the gall bladder, which leads to stagnation of bile. Periodically occurring and passing inflammations lead to changes in the wall of the gallbladder with the development of chronic cholecystitis. Along with the general clinical signs of chronic cholecystitis, changes in the oral mucosa develop [4,5].

In most cases, with chronic cholecystitis on the oral mucosa, patients feel discomfort caused by swelling, the appearance of aphthae, erosions, ulcerations and other changes. In case of chronic cholecystitis, we observed patients with chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis, which occurred equally often in both women and men [5,6,9,10]. Diagnosis of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis is often limited only by objective data on the clinical manifestations of the disease on the oral mucosa [4,5,6]. A biopsy of aphthae on the oral mucosa is not usually performed. [3,6,12] The prevalence of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis in chronic cholecystitis is highly variable, ranging from 5 to 60% and depending on the population studied, environmental factors and diagnostic criteria [7,10]. A number of authors believe that the results of treatment of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis against the background of digestive diseases are not always satisfactory due to frequent relapses [8, 9,11].

Purpose of the study: substantiation of morphological studies for the diagnosis of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis in chronic cholecystitis.

Material and methods.

Analysis of diagnosis and treatment of 72 patients (main group) with chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis in chronic cholecystitis. According to severity, they are divided into mild, moderate and severe forms. The age of the patients was from 20 to 65 years (mean age 32.14 ± 1.7), among them there were 38 women (52.7%), 34 men (47.2%).

The comparison group consisted of 42 patients with chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis who did not have chronic cholecystitis; according to severity, they were divided into mild, moderate and severe forms. The age of the patients was from 20 to 65 years (mean age 36.43 ± 2.4), among them there were 22 women (52.3%), 20 men (47.6%).

To clarify the diagnosis of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis in patients of both groups of patients, complaints were analyzed, an anamnesis of the disease was collected, an objective examination of the oral mucosa and a morphological study of material taken from the aphthous lesion were carried out.

For cytological examination, the material was taken using a smear method - an imprint from the surface of the aphthous lesion, that is, by applying a glass slide to the oral mucosa. Histological examination of difficult-to-heal aphthae was performed using biopsy for the purpose of oncological alertness. For this, with the consent of the patient, after local infiltration anesthesia, a tissue sample measuring 3-4 mm was taken with a scalpel. The resulting biopsy material was fixed in laboratory conditions in a 10% solution of neutral formalin solution, 960 alcohol, then embedded in paraffin according to Lloyd's method, then placed in a thermostat

for a day and paraffin blocks were prepared, ultrathin sections (4-5 μm) were prepared and stained with hemotoxylin-eosin. The morphological study was carried out with a binocular microscope Leika, (Germany), lens magnification 10x, 40x, photo documentation was carried out with a color web camera MD130.

All patients of both the main group and the comparison group received local treatment:

application anesthesia, antiseptic and enzymatic treatment, application of anti-inflammatory and keratoplasty agents. After receiving the treatment results, the treatment regimen was supplemented and revised during therapy.

Key words: erosion, aphtha, atrophy, acanthosis, hyperplasia, dyskeratosis, dysplasia, infiltration

RESEARCH RESULTS

Patients with chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis were divided into 3 representative groups by age and gender: with mild, moderate and severe severity - the main group (72), the comparison group (42). The number of patients in the main groups was 24, in the comparison groups – 14 patients. The control group consisted of 20 practically healthy individuals without any pathology.

Patients of the main group with a mild form of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis complained of the presence of single aphthous formations in the mucous membranes, minor discomfort, hyperemia and swelling. The general condition was not disturbed, pain and burning appeared when eating. Patients of the main group with moderate and especially severe degrees of chronic

patients with recurrent aphthous stomatitis mainly complained of a disturbance in the general condition of the body, which was expressed in moderate headaches. Pain and burning occurred when eating both regular and spicy food. When examining such patients, hyperemia and swelling were observed in the area of the aphthous rash, covered with fibrinous, sometimes non-rotic, plaque; the regional lymph nodes were slightly enlarged and painful. In severe form, in 9 patients (12.5%), aphthae turned into an erosive-ulcerative form, which coincided with an exacerbation of chronic cholecystitis; the complaints were pain in the right hypochondrium, a bitter taste in the mouth, and dry mouth was often observed. The patients had icterus of the sclera and skin, the tongue was covered with a thick yellow coating. The saliva became thick and viscous, eating was difficult due to hyposalivation, burning and pain in the oral cavity.

During the morphological study, the following were observed: thinning of the integumentary squamous epithelium with an ulcerative defect (Fig. 1), vacuolar degenerative changes in the mucous membrane, acanthosis (Fig. 2, 7), parakeratosis, atrophy (Fig. 3). The chronic inflammatory process accompanying this process was a protective reaction of the body and is histologically manifested by the development of lymphohistiocytic or focal round cell infiltrates (Fig. 4, 10), uneven hyperplasia (Fig. 8), subepithelial bubble (Fig. 9). Lymphohistitic inflammation is observed in the submucosal layer (Fig. 5, 6). Cytological examination of typo smears from the affected surface of the oral mucosa revealed leukocytes and signs of inflammation (Fig. 11, 12, 13). A morphological study revealed inflammation of the fibrinous-necrotic type in the main group; in the comparison group, fibrinous inflammation mainly prevailed.

The results of morphological studies made it possible to take a differentiated approach to

the existing treatment and add irrigation of the oral cavity with alkaline mineral water “Borjomi” with a Waterpik WP irrigator and local application of vitamin A. The hepatoprotector ursosan was added to the general treatment at 10-15 mg/kg per night for 1 -2 months.

Observation of all patients of the main subgroup with chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis 12 months after complex pathogenetic treatment allowed us to state the onset of long-term remission in 98.61% of patients, only 1 patient (1.4%) developed a relapse 13 months after the end of the course of treatment.

CONCLUSION. As a result of a morphological study of erosive and ulcerative lesions of the oral mucosa in chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis against the background of chronic cholecystitis, the most common manifestations of changes were characterized by the development of inflammation and ulceration of the epithelium, the formation of ulcerative defects, hyperplasia of the squamous epithelium, and in some cases atrophy and thinning of the epithelium. The above morphological changes in the oral mucosa in chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis correlate with the clinical data of patients with chronic cholecystitis.

CONCLUSIONS. The results of a morphological study of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis with and without background pathology allowed us to make adjustments to the treatment of combined aphthous lesions of the oral mucosa and chronic cholecystitis. The choice of treatment tactics for chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis associated with chronic cholecystitis was made after conducting and analyzing a morphological study.

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MODERN ASPECTS OF THE PATHOGENESIS OF PERIODONTITIS IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

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At present, the prevalence of periodontal diseases has sharply increased among persons of both iols who are in the re-productive period. According to WHO (1990), the presence of periodontal diseases (compared with complications of caries) increases by 5 times the development of functional disorders of the dental system leading to tooth loss.

It is well known that in patients with diabetes, periodontitis occurs erotically in 100% of cases and is characterized by an aggressive nature of the course (Elovikova T.M., 1989; Meser Ahmed, 1989). This iatological process has a unique morphological structure, significantly different from inflammatory diseases of the periodontium in people without diabetes. The frequency and severity of this process has an indirect correlation with the duration of carbohydrate metabolism disorders.

Etiology and pathogenesis of periodontitis in type 1 diabetes

Currently, there are no accurate epidemiological data on the frequency of periodontal diseases in patients with DM. The results of previously published studies that attempt to reflect the relationship between periodontitis and disorders of carbohydrate metabolism are contradictory, which is probably due to the large variability in the distribution of patients and the number of patients, as well as the severity of differences in the epidemiological methods of registering diseases of the oral cavity. Nevertheless, most studies reveal a high prevalence of periodontitis at various age periods in patients with impaired carbohydrate metabolism [1, 14]. Thus, the prevalence of periodontal diseases among 100 patients with diabetes aged 18-30 years living in Santiago (Chile, 1999) was: for gingivitis — 22%; for periodontitis - 41%. Only 37% of patients with impaired carbohydrate metabolism did not have any diseases of the periodontium. In the group of patients with verified periodontal diseases, a high proportion was noted patients with a DM duration of more than 10 years (55% vs. 28% of the control group); as well as with complications of the underlying disease (58% vs. 42%, respectively). Based on the above, the authors came to the conclusion that the duration of DM, the presence of its complications are factors contributing to an increased risk of periodontal diseases. A significantly significant correlation was clearly revealed only between the severity of periodontitis, the frequency of cardiovascular diseases and the presence and/or absence of diabetic nephropathy [24]. It was also revealed that in patients with diabetic retinopathy, the loss of parodontal attachment was more pronounced than in patients without complications from retinal vessels [13]. In children and adolescents

with diabetes Type 1 patients who are in the stage of decompensation of diabetes and/or have concomitant somatic pathology, increased gingivitis intensity was determined in a significantly larger number of cases compared to their peers without diabetes [25]. Therefore, the next stage in the study of this problem was the analysis of the effect of metabolic control disorders on the progression of oral diseases.

Thus, Atasho et al., (1990) proved the progression of periodontal tissue destruction in patients with poor metabolic control against the background of chronic hyperglycemia. At the same time, in this category of patients, periodontal lesions were often combined with an increased amount of tartar and a pronounced loss of periodontal attachment [6, 12]. In patients with DM duration of 10 years or more, the loss of periodontal structures was more significant than in patients with impaired carbohydrate metabolism for less than 10 years [17]. Examination of patients aged 40-49 years with a duration of DM for more than 20 years revealed a more significant loss of periodontal attachment and alveolar bone with a depth of periodontal pockets > 6 mm in comparison with patients without DM [13, 24]. The authors concluded that the aggravation this pathological process could also be influenced by smoking, which contributes to the formation of pathological periodontal pockets, loss of periodontal attachment, increased risk of development and progression of periodontopathies, as well as vascular disorders [12, 18].

An attempt to study the effect of sex steroids on the frequency and structure of oral diseases has not been successful at present. However, it is generally accepted that androgens and estrogens have a predominant anabolic effect on stimulating the synthesis of the matrix involved in the restoration of periodontal tissues, as well as on the gum growth induced by medications. At the same time, both estrogens and progesterone can lead to the development of gingivitis in pregnant women, and long-term use of hormonal contraception in women can contribute to an increase in the frequency of periodontal diseases. In addition, high levels of cortisol associated with stress factors significantly increase the risk of necrotic ulcerative gingivitis.

Vascular disorders

Periodontal angiopathy, along with retinal and renal angiopathy, refers to the earliest and most common lesions detected in 90-93% of patients with diabetes of both sexes. In the pathogenesis of periodontal syndrome in angiopathy, one of the dominant roles is given. Dysproteinemia plays a primary role in the genesis of lesions of small vessels.

Pathomorphological changes of vessels in disorders of carbohydrate metabolism are manifested by damage to the vascular wall against the background of an unchanged lumen of the vascular bed (Zerbino D.A., 1977). It is known that diabetic myoangiopathy is based on the processes of plasmorrhagia, which are reduced to primary plasma damage to the basement membrane of the microvascular bed, sclerosis and hyalinosis of the vascular wall; microcirculatory disorders are of a primary nature.

Against the background of violations of transcapillary metabolism, increased permeability of connective tissue structures, the microflora of the gingival furrow (its endotoxins, enzymes) causes inflammatory and destructive changes in the periodontal, the secondary overload of its tissues further aggravates the pathological process [7].

Microbiological disorders

Etiology of periodontitis in patients with type 1 diabetes on the background of decompensation of carbohydrate metabolism it may be partly explained by the presence of selective pathogenic microflora present in periodontal pockets. An increase in the concentration of glucose in saliva, dental and gingival fluid, as well as a decrease in salivation (up to xerostomy) can adversely affect the nature of bacterial flora, increasing the process of non-enzymatic glycation of proteins: inflammatory mediators, immunoglobulins and other immune defense mediators, as well as cells involved in the immune defense of the oral cavity. This process, according to (Morinushi et al., 1989), leads to a decrease in immune protection.

The study of subgingival bacterial morphotypes revealed that spirochaetes and motile bacteria (located in the apical part of periodontal pockets) can be directly related to the occurrence and progression of periodontitis. In patients with impaired carbohydrate metabolism in the decompensation stage, as well as with reduced immunity, against the background of a long course of diabetes, the formation of these morphotypes increases, and exponentially. In patients with type 1 diabetes, the most common periodontal pathogen is *Porphyromonas gingivalis* [5, 6, 24]. Against the background of increased phagocytosis in patients with periodontitis, the bacteroid *P. gingivalis* and the spirochete *Treponema denticola* (which are residents of the oral cavity) activate the neutrophil matrix of metallo- and serine proteinases, further aggravating the course of the inflammatory process [10, 16, 19]. There were no differences in the proportions of spirochetes and flagellate bacteria in patients with diabetes compared with patients without carbohydrate metabolism disorders comparable in gender and age. However, there are other studies in which no significant changes in the subgingival microflora were found either in the depth or on the surface of the periodontal pockets in patients with type 1 diabetes, even against the background of poor metabolic control [9].

Currently, there are various morphometric methods for measuring the cellular and volumetric composition of the subepithelial tissue of the oral mucosa. Despite the assumption that cellular and immune responses are disrupted in patients with impaired carbohydrate metabolism and periodontitis, in none of the numerous studies of periodontal tissues in this category of patients, the qualitative and quantitative compositions of inflamed subepithelial tissue were not measured. In re-histological studies have proved that in the small blood vessels of the gums in patients with a long course of DM in 80% of cases there are microangiopathic disorders characterized by blockage and increased density of the vascular wall [3]. A study conducted by Listgagen et al. (1974) revealed in patients with type 1 diabetes and varying degrees of compensation for carbohydrate metabolism a significantly significant increase in the width of the base layer of endothelial cells, but only in the thinnest vessels.

In patients with type 1 diabetes of reproductive age, a high frequency of microvascular disorders in periodontal tissues is determined, associated with prolonged hyperglycemia, resulting due to the Maylard reaction to a change in proteins (end glycated products (AGEs)), inducing oxidation processes in the gum and, naturally, increasing the

destruction of periodontal [4, 9].

In patients with DM, a pathological increase in the activity of collagenases, metalloproteinase matrix, a decrease in collagen and glycosaminoglycan synthesis (MMR), as well as metabolic disorders in fibroblasts of the periodontal junction are detected in periodontal tissues.

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ РОЛИ ИНОСТРАННЫХ
ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ ЧЕРЕЗ СОЗДАНИЕ СВОБОДНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ
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DIRECTIONS FOR INCREASING THE ROLE OF FOREIGN
INVESTMENT THROUGH THE CREATION OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES
IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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***Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada erkin iqtisodiy zonalarni yaratish orqali xorijiy investitsiyalarning o‘rnini oshirish yo‘nalishlari tadqiq etilgan bo‘lib, unda investitsiya loyihasini ishlab chiqishda bir nechta jihatlarga e‘tibor berish lozimligi, investitsion faoliyatining asosiy yo‘nalishlari, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar shakllari, erkin iqtisodiy zonalarning jahon mamlakatlari bo‘yicha tarqalishi, O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga kiritilgan investitsiyalarning mamlakat YaIM hajmidaga ulushi, so‘nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda erkin iqtisodiy zonalarda amalga oshiriladigan loyihalar va boshqa masalalar atroflicha tahlil qilingan.*

***Kalit so‘zlar:** Jahon iqtisodiyoti, jahon regionlari, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar, xorijiy investitsiyalar, investitsiya resurslari, investitsiya loyihasi, investitsion faoliyat.*

***Аннотация:** В данной статье исследованы направления повышения*

позиции иностранных инвестиций за счет создания свободных экономических зон, в которых следует обратить внимание на ряд аспектов при разработке инвестиционного проекта, основные направления инвестиционной деятельности, формы свободной экономической деятельности. Подробно анализируются зоны, распределение свободных экономических зон по странам мира, доля инвестиций, вложенных в экономику Узбекистана в ВВП страны, проекты, реализуемые в свободных экономических зонах в нашей стране в последние годы и другие вопросы.

Ключевые слова: Мировая экономика, регионы мира, свободные экономические зоны, иностранные инвестиции, инвестиционные ресурсы, инвестиционный проект, инвестиционная деятельность.

Abstract: In this article, directions for increasing the position of foreign investments through the creation of free economic zones are studied, in which several aspects should be paid attention to when developing an investment project, the main directions of investment activity, forms of free economic zones, distribution of free economic zones in the countries of the world, the share of investments made in the economy of Uzbekistan in the country's GDP, projects implemented in free economic zones in our country in recent years and other issues are analyzed in detail.

Key words: World economy, world regions, free economic zones, foreign investments, investment resources, investment project, investment activity.

Kirish

Jahon miqyosida mamlakat iqtisodiyotini investitsiyalar orqali rivojlantirishning ilg'or tajribalari ko'rsatishicha, davlat kafolati ostida qabul qilinayotgan investitsiya portfelli hissasining yuqoriligi mamlakatda investitsion jozibadorlikning pastligini ko'rsatadi. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar iqtisodiy rivojlanishi uchun qabul qilayotgan investitsiya portfellarining asosiy qismi erkin iqtisodiy zonalarga yo'naltirilgan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri investitsiyalar tashkil etadi. BMTning xalqaro investitsiyalar bo'yicha hisobotiga ko'ra, "to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalarning global oqimi 2021 yilda 1,58 trln. AQSh dollarini tashkil etdi, bu 2020 yilga nisbatan 64 foizga ko'p. Biroq o'sishning deyarli to'rt dan uch qismi rivojlangan mamlakatlar hissasiga to'g'ri keldi, bu yerdagi oqim 2021 yilda 746 milliard AQSh dollariga yetgan va bu ko'rsatkich 2020 yilga nisbatan ikki barobar ko'p" [10]. Ushu sharoitda milliy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishning zamonaviy tendentsiyalari sifatida erkin iqtisodiy zonalar tashkil etish va ular orqali xorijiy investitsiyalar oqimini, hamda ularning rolini oshirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilashning ahamiyati ortib bormoqda.

O'zbekiston milliy iqtisodiyotini yanada rivojlantirish, liberallashtirish choralari ko'rish va transformatsiya jarayonlarini yakunlash uchun tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalarni kengaytirish, eksportga yo'naltirilgan mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish, transport-logistika infratuzilmasining jahon standartlariga javob beradigan sifatga chiqarish, tadbirkorlikning shakllari xilma-xilligiga va ular uchun teng sharoitlar yaratilishiga erishish, investitsiyaviy jozibadorlikni oshirish

orqali xorijiy investorlarni jalb qilishni qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimini rivojlantirish, soliq stavkalarini diversifikatsiyalash va fiskal salomatlikka erishish, bank tizimi likvidligini oshirish, uning resurs bazasini kengaytirish hamda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalardan keng foydalanish, turizm infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish orqali turizmning hissasini oshirish talab etiladi. "Iqtisodiyotimizga sarmoya kiritishga intiladigan investorlar uchun hududlar va tarmoqlar bo'yicha investitsiya loyihalarini puxta shakllantira olsak, bu masalada ijobiy natijaga erishish mumkin. Bu borada erkin iqtisodiy zonalar va kichik sanoat zonalarida biznes sub'yektlarini joylashtirish, ularga imtiyoz va preferensiyalar berishni tashkiliy va huquqiy jihatdan tartibga solish lozim" [1]. Shu bilan birga, "iqtisodiyotimizga 2022 yilning o'zida 8 milliard dollar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar kirib keldi, eksportimiz esa, 19 milliard dollarga yetdi" [2]. Albatta, bunday dolzarb vazifalarni amalga oshirishda erkin iqtisodiy zonalar muhim ahamiyatga ega.

"Mamlakat iqtisodiyoti va aholi bandligida sanoat juda katta o'rin tutadi. Bu sohaga zarur sharoit yaratish maqsadida so'nggi yillarda 19 ta erkin iqtisodiy zona va 400 dan ziyod kichik sanoat zonasi tashkil etildi, ularning infratuzilmasiga 10 trillion so'm yo'naltirildi" [3]. Albatta, bunday dolzarb vazifalarni amalga oshirishda erkin iqtisodiy zonalar muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Erkin iqtisodiy zonalarini tashkil etish muammolari bo'yicha jahonning yetakchi iqtisodchi olimlaridan: A.Basile, D.Germidis, T.Simadzaki, S.Isixori, M.Rotbrand, Saydlovska – Martini E., T.Danko, Z.Okirut, L.Gitman, M.Djonk, Sh.Tasuno, S.Szoshe, R.I.Zimenkov, V.G.Ignatov, Yu.Komlev, A.Leusskiy, Yu.Kuznisov, G.Zhenga, E.Barbieribc va boshqalar o'zlarining ilmiy asarlarida erkin iqtisodiy zonalarini tashkil etish va ularning integratsiyalashuvini o'rganganlar. O'zbekistonlik iqtisodchi olimlardan: A.Vaxabov, Sh.Hojibakiyev, N.Mo'minov, J.Karimqulov, J.Umirzoqov, N.Kuziyeva, Sh.Mustafakulov, A.Akramov va boshqalar o'zlarining ilmiy ishlarida mamlakatimizda erkin iqtisodiy zonalarini tashkil etishning nazariy-uslubiy asoslarini tadqiq etganlar.

Assosiy qism

O'zbekiston milliy iqtisodiyotini yanada rivojlantirish, liberallashtirish choralari ko'rish va transformatsiya jarayonlarini yakunlash uchun tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalarni kengaytirish, eksportga yo'naltirilgan mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish, transport-logistika infratuzilmasining jahon startlariga javob beradigan sifatga chiqarish, tadbirkorlikning shakllari xilma-xilligiga va ular uchun teng sharoitlar yaratilishiga erishish, investitsiyaviy jozibadorlikni oshirish orqali xorijiy investorlarni jalb qilishni qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimini rivojlantirish zarur. Ushbu jaryonda asosiy e'tiborni zamon talablariga javob beradiga milliy iqtisodiyotga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri investitsiyalarni oqimini jadallashtirish tizimini shakllantirish lozim.

"Iqtisodiyotimizga sarmoya kiritishga intiladigan investorlar uchun hududlar va tarmoqlar bo'yicha investitsiya loyihalarini puxta shakllantira olsak, bu masalada ijobiy natijaga erishish mumkin. Bu borada erkin iqtisodiy zonalar va kichik sanoat zonalarida biznes sub'yektlarini joylashtirish, ularga imtiyoz va preferensiyalar berishni tashkiliy va huquqiy jihatdan tartibga solish lozim" [10]. "Mamlakat iqtisodiyoti

va aholi bandligida sanoat juda katta o‘rin tutadi. Bu sohaga zarur sharoit yaratish maqsadida so‘nggi yillarda 19 ta erkin iqtisodiy zona va 400 dan ziyod kichik sanoat zonasi tashkil etildi, ularning infratuzilmasiga 10 trillion so‘m yo‘naltirildi” [3]. Albatta, bunday dolzarb vazifalarni amalga oshirishda investitsion muhit, xususan erkin iqtisodiy zonalar muhim ahamiyatga ega.

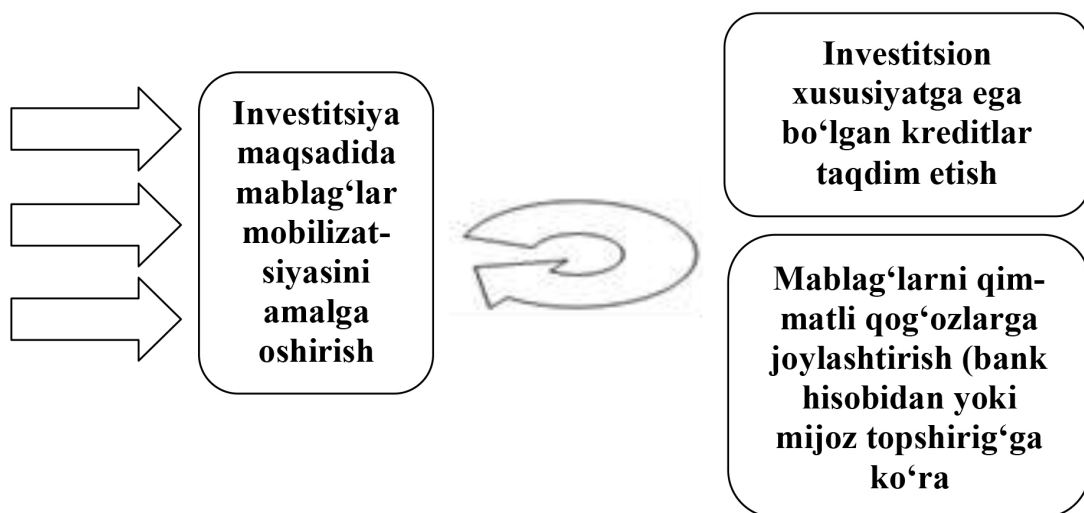
“Investitsiya” – bu foyda olish yoki samaraga erishish maqsadida, davlat, huquqiy va jismoniy shaxslar (investorlar) bozor sub’yektlari tomonidan iqtisodning turli sohalariga ma’lum muddatga sarflangan barcha turdagi mablag‘lardir.

Qonunda investitsion faoliyatga “Investitsiya faoliyati sub’yektlarining investitsiyalarni amalga oshirish bilan bog‘liq harakatlar majmui” – deb tarif berilgan. Shuningdek qonunning “Investitsiya resurslari” deb nomlangan 7-moddasida “Investitsiya resurslari tarkibiga pul mablag‘lari (shu jumladan chet el valyutasi) va boshqa moliyaviy mablag‘lar, shu jumladan kreditlar, paylar, ulushlar, aksiyalar va boshqa qimmatli qog‘ozlar, ko‘char va ko‘chmas mol-mulk (binolar, inshootlar, uskunarlar, mashinalar va boshqa moddiy qimmatliklar) hamda ularga bo‘lgan huquqlar, intellektual mulk ob’yektlari, shu jumladan u yoki bu turdagi ishlab chiqarish turini tashkil etish uchun zarur bo‘lgan, texnik hujjatlar, ko‘nikmalar va ishlab chiqarish tajribasi tarzida rasmiylashtirilgan, patentlangan yoki patentlanmagan (nou-xau) texnik, texnologik, tijoratga oid va boshqa bilimlar, yer uchastkalariga bo‘lgan huquqlar, boshqa tabiiy resurslarga egalik qilish va ulardan foydalanish huquqlari, shuningdek mulk huquqlaridan kelib chiquvchi boshqa ashyoviy huquqlar kirishi” [5] ko‘rsatilib qo‘yilgan.

Investitsiya loyihasi ishlab chiqishda bir nechta jihatlariga e‘tibor berish lozim:

- investitsiya loyihasi o‘z maqsadiga ega bo‘lish lozim;
- investitsiya loyihasining maqsadidan kelib chiqib yo‘nalishi belgilanadi;
- investitsiya loyihasining amal qilish sohasi aniq ko‘rsatiladi;
- investitsiya loyihasining muddati va chegarasiga ega bo‘lgan alohida faoliyat turi hisoblanadi.

Shu bilan birga alohida ta’kidlash lozimki, investitsiya loyihasi tashkiliy, huquqiy, ijtimoiy, ekologik, iqtisodiy jihatdan to‘liq va mukammal hisob-kitoblar yordamida asoslangan yuridik hujjat hisoblanadi.



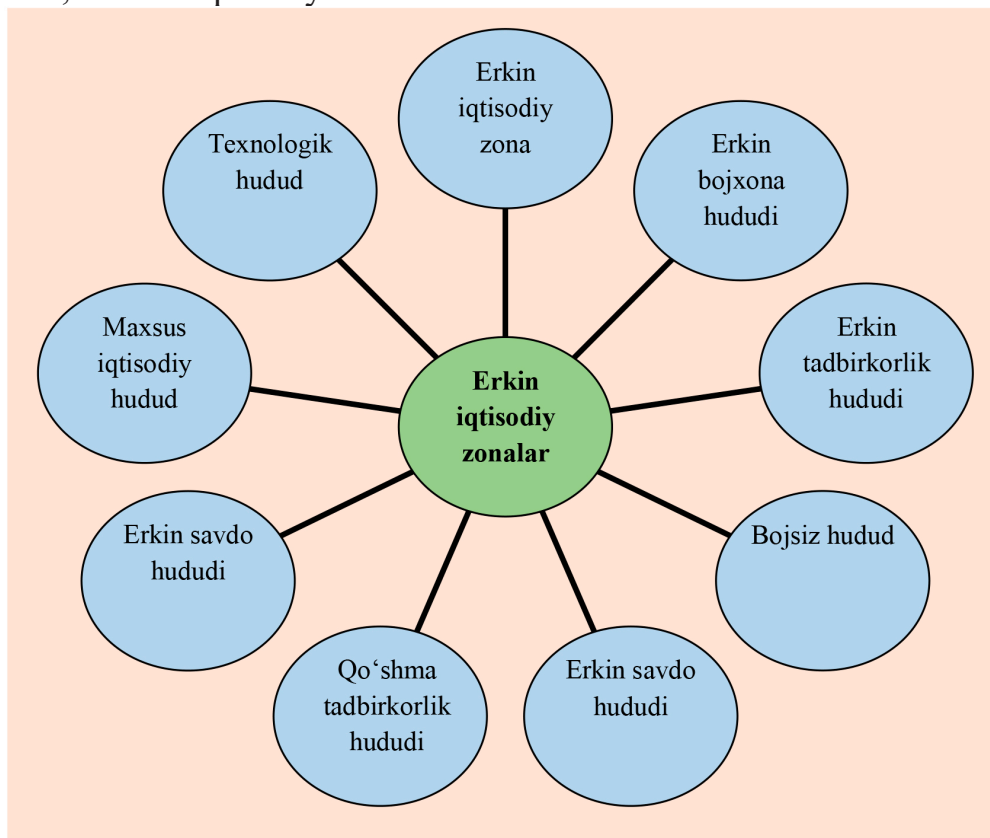
1-rasm. Investitsion faoliyatining asosiy yo‘nalishlari [6, 40-b]

Investitsiya loyihasining boshqa turdagi hujjatlar hamda “loyiha”lardan bir necha farq jihatlarini ko‘rsatish mumkin. Jumladan, investitsiya loyihasi amalga oshirish bo‘icha qaror qabul qilish bir necha bosqichda amalga oshiriladi. Avvalambor, loyihaning zaruriyati asoslanadi, uning texnik-iqtisodiy asosnomasi ishlab chiqiladi, ekspert baholash o‘tkaziladi va keying boshqichlarga o‘tkaziladi. Ushbu bosqichda loyihaning barcha jabhalari maxsus usullar yordamida keng va aniq hisob-kitoblari bilan baholanadi. Loyihaga baho berishda birinchi darajadagi masalalar sifatida uning rentabelligi hamda moliyalashtirish manbalarini aniqlash hisoblanadi.

Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar iqtisodiy globallashtirish jarayonining ajralmas qismi sifatida jahon iqtisodiyotida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar jahon iqtisodiyoti va ining rivojlanishida tutgan o‘rnini **quiydagilar bilan asoslash mumkin:**

- erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyati natijasida xalqaro moliya-kredit munosabatlari faollashadi;
- milliy iqtisodiyotga xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish ko‘limi kengayadi;
- xorijiy investitsiyalar moliyaviy mablag‘lar, zamonaviy texnika va texnologiyalar hamda boshqaruv usullari ko‘rinishida jalb etilishi milliy iqtisodiyot samadorligini ishishiga olib keladi;
- xalqaro darajada iqtisodiy integratsiya jarayonlarini chuqurlashtirish evaziga jadal iqtisodiy o‘rinishni ta‘minlashga xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini chuqur va hartomonlama ilmiy tadqiq qilish jarayoni XX-asrning 70-yillarida boshlandi. Hozirgi zamon ilmiy adabiyotida, mamuriy hujjatlarda, amaliyotda, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar bildiruvchi xilma-xil atamalar qo‘llaniladi.



2-rasm. Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar shakllari.

2-rasmda dunyo mamlakatlarida eng ko‘p tarqalgan EIZlar shakllari aks ettirilgan. Tadqiqotimiz davomida XX-asrning 80-yillarida erkin iqtisodiy zonalarining 20 xil shakli [7, 50-b], 90-yillarida 30 xil shakli [8, 72-b] amal qilganganligini ko‘rdik. Investitsiyalarga oid qonun-hujjatlar va iqtisodiy adabiyotlar tahlili ko‘rsatishicha hozirgi kunga kelib dunyo mamlakatlarida EIZlarni ta’riflovchi 40 dan ortiq atamalar mavjud.

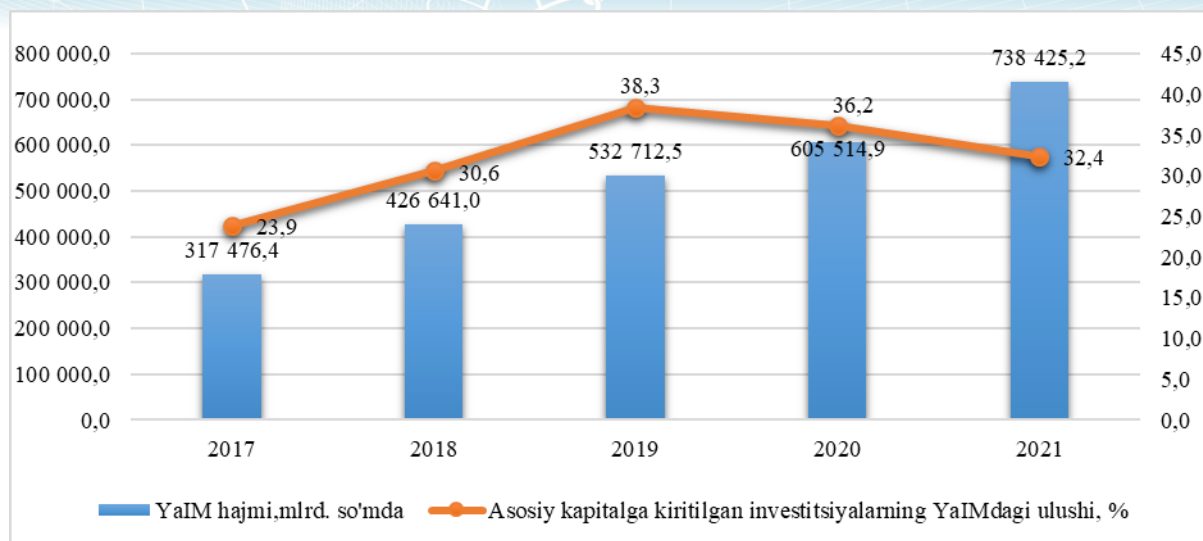
Hozirgi zamon iqtisodiyotida EIZlarning ahamiyati, ularning jahon mamlakatlari bo‘yicha tarqalganidan ham ko‘rinadi. Hozirgi paytda EIZlar dunyoning barcha qit’a va regionlarida mavjud. Iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga yuz tutgan barcha davlatlar o‘z taraqqiyotini jadallashtirish uchun erkinlashtirishning buyuk quroli bo‘lgan EIZlar mexanizmidan foydalanishga harakat qilmoqda. Quyidagi jadval ushbu fikrning isbotidir.

1-jadval.

Erkin iqtisodiy zonalarining jahon mamlakatlari bo‘yicha tarqalishi [11]

Jahon regionlari	Regiondagi davlatlar soni	EIZlari bor davlatlar*	Foiz hisobida	EIZlari yo‘q davlatlar**	Foiz hisobida
Rivojlangan davlatlar	32	28	87,5	4	12,5
Lotin Amerikasi	45	41	91,1	4	8,9
Afrika	54	13	24,1	41	75,9
Osiyo	37	26	70,3	11	29,7
Okeaniya	18	11	61,1	7	38,9
O‘tish davri iqtisodiyoti davlatlari	32	24	75,0	8	25,0
Jami	218	143	65,6	75	34,4

Jadvaldan shu ko‘rinadiki, dunyo davlatlarining 65,6 foizida, ya’ni 218 davlatdan 143 tasida EIZlar bor. Biz EIZlarni jahon bo‘yicha tarqalishini tahlil qilib chiqish uchun dunyo davlatlarini taxminiy ravishda olti regionga bo‘lib chiqdik. Bu regionlarning qaysisida EIZ bor – yo‘qligini aniqlab chiqdik. EIZlari bor davlatlarning hissasi eng yuqori Lotin Amerikasida va rivojlangan davlatlarda ekan (mos ravishda 91,1 va 87,5 foiz). O‘tish davri iqtisodiyoti mamlakatlariga ham keyingi yillarda bu institut jadal sur’atlar bilan kirib kelmoqda. Afrikada esa eng kam, ya’ni 24,1 foizni tashkil etadi.



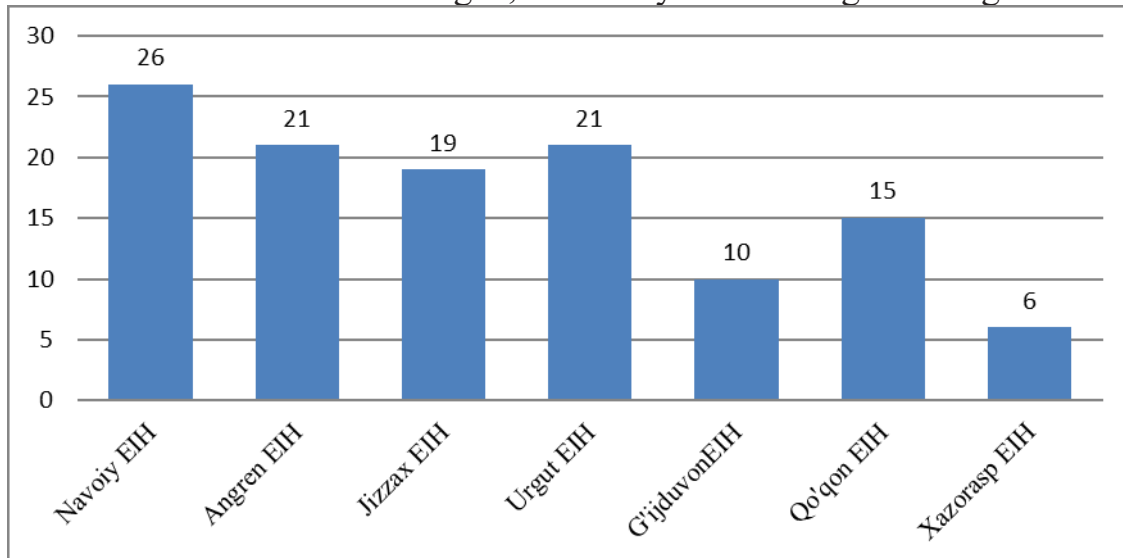
3-rasm. O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga kiritilgan investitsiyalarning mamlakat YaIM hajmidagi ulushi

Milliy iqtisodiyotga investitsiyalarni jalb etishning ahamiyatini yanada aniqlashtirish uchun mamlakat iqtisodiy rivojlanishida investitsiyalarning ulushini ko‘rib chiqish maqsadga muvofiq.

3-rasmda O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga kiritilgan investitsiyalarning mamlakat YaIM hajmidagi ulushi aks ettirilgan. Unga ko‘ra, 2017 yilda YaIM hajmi 317 476,4 mlrd. AQSh dollarini tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, iqtisodiyotda asosiy kapitalga kiritilgan investitsiyalarning YaIMdagi ulushi 23,9 foizni tashkil etgan. 2018 yilda respublikada YaIM hajmi 426 641,0 mlrd. AQSh dollarini tashkil etgan. Mazkur yildagi YaIM hajmida investitsiyalarning ulushi 30,6 foiz bo‘lgan. Ushbu ko‘rsatkich oldingi yilga nisbatan 6,7 foiz ko‘p demakdir. Shuningdek, 2019 yilda YaIMning hajmi 532 712,5 mlrd. AQSh dollariga yetib, asosiy kapitalga kiritilgan investitsiyalarning ulushi 38,3 foizdan iborat bo‘lgan. 2020 yilda YaIM hajmi 2019 yilga nisbatan 71 foizdan ortiqqa o‘sgan bo‘lsada, investitsiyalarning YaIMdagi ulushi oldingi yilga nisbatan 2,1 foizga pasayib, 36,2 foizni tashkil qilgan. Albatta, asosiy kapitalga yo‘naltirilgan investitsiyalarning YaIMdagi ulushining kamayishining asosiy sabablaridan biri – koronavirus pandemiyasining iqtisodiy faoliyatga ko‘rsatgan salbiy ta‘siri bilan izohlash o‘rinli, deb hisoblaymiz. Ammo, 2021 yilda ham asosiy kapitalga kiritilgan investitsiyalarning mamlakatimiz YaIM hajmidagi ulushi 32,4 foizni tashkil etgan bo‘lsada, ushbu ko‘rsatkich 2019 yilga nisbatan 5,9 foizga, 2020 nisbatan 3,8 foizga kam hisoblanadi. Ushbu pasayish tendensiyasiga bir qancha omillarni sabab qilsak bo‘ladi. Birinchi navbatta xorijiy investitsiyalar oqimining pasayishi holatining sababi pandemiya oqibatlarining dunyo miqyosida ham to‘liq bartaraf etilmaganligini bo‘lsa, ikkinchidan yirik geosiyosiy mojarolar asnosida Rossiya-Ukraina munosabatlarining keskinlashuvi bilan izohlash maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bu borada tahlilchilarning ta‘kidlashicha, “Rossiya Federatsiyasining Ukrainada maxsus operatsiyani amalga oshirishi sababli Rossiyaga nisbatan Yevropa ittifoqi va boshqa ayrim mamlakatlar iqtisodiy sanksiyalar qo‘yishdi. O‘z navbatida Rossiya ham aks choralarini ko‘rishdi. Oqibatda jahon bozori konyunkturasida katta o‘zgarishlar sodir bo‘ldi. 14 mart kuni

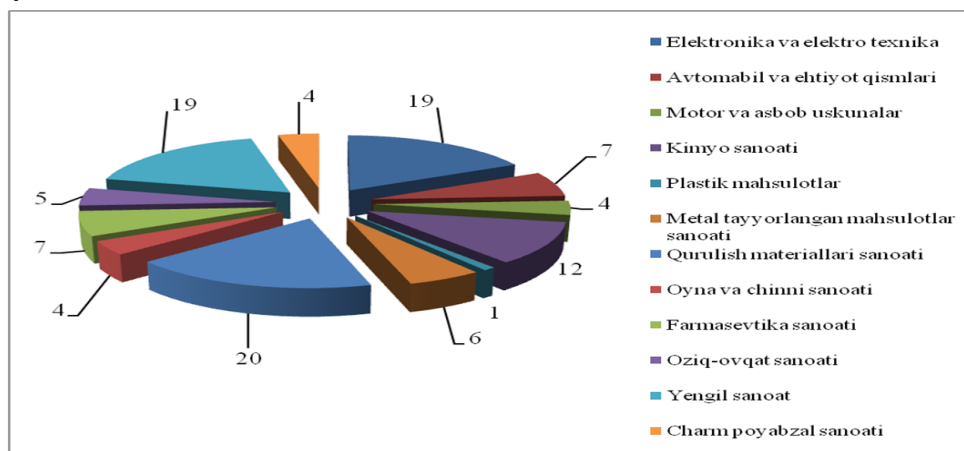
Rossiyaning Yevrosiyo Ittifoqi mamlakatlariga don mahsulotari va o‘simlik yog‘ini eksportini to‘xtatishi, 31 martda Yevropa mamlakatlariga tabiiy gazni rublda sotishi va h.k.lardan so‘ng jahon iqtisodiyotiga salbiy ta‘sir o‘tkazdi. Xususan, Rossiya Federatsiyasi va Ukraina mamlakatlari o‘rtasidagi vaziyat jahon iqtisodiyotida o‘shishning sekinlashuvi va inflyatsiya darajasining oshishi kabi oqibatlarida namoyon bo‘ladi [9]”.

2017-2021 yillarda respublikamizdagi mavjud 20 dan ortiq EIZlarda umumiy qiymati 1003.9 million dollarlik bo‘lgan, 118 ta loyihalar amalga oshirilgan.



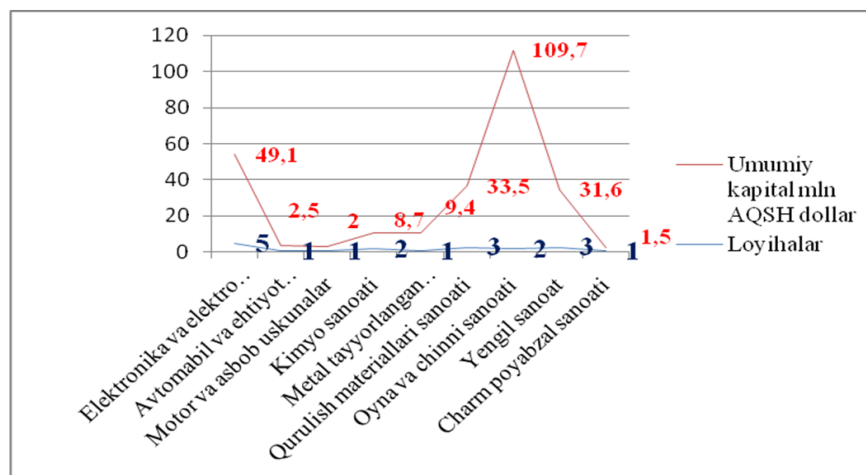
4-rasm. 2017-2021 yillarda Erkin iqtisodiy zonalarda amalga oshiriladigan loyihalar (dona) [12]

4-rasm malumotlaridan shuni atyishimiz mumkinki, 2017-2021 yillarda Navoiy EIZ 26 ta, Angren EIZ 21 ta, Jizzax EIZ 19 ta, Urgut EIZ 21 ta, G‘ijduvon EIZ 10 ta, Qo‘qon EIZ 15 ta, Xozarasp EIZ 6 ta loyihalar amalga oshirish mo‘ljallangan. Shu bilan birgalikda 2018 yil yakuniga ko‘ra ko‘pchilik EIZlarda belgilangan loyihalar ishga tushgan, lekin bazi EIZlarda hali ham investor izlash loyihalashtirish ishlari davom etmoqda.



5-rasm. 2017-2021 yillarda erkin iqtisodiy zonalarda amalga oshiriladigan loyihalarni sohalar kesimida (dona) [12]

Hozirgi vaqtda mamlakatimizdagi mavjud erkin iqtisodiy zonalarimizda asosan 12 ta soha bo'yicha loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqda, jumladan, elektronika va elektrotexnika bo'yicha 19 ta, avtomobil va ehtiyot qisimlari bo'yicha 7 ta, motor va asbob uskunalar bo'yicha 4 ta, kimyo sanoati bo'yicha 12 ta, plastik mahsulotlar bo'yicha 1 ta, metaldan tayyorlangan mahsulotlar sanoati bo'yicha 6 ta, qurulish materiallari sanoati bo'yicha 20 ta, oyna va chinni sanoati bo'yicha 4 ta, formasevtika sanoati bo'yicha 7 ta, oziq-ovqat sanoati bo'yicha 19 ta, charm poyabzal sanoati bo'yicha 4 ta jami 108 ta loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqda.



6-rasm. 2017-2021 yillarda “Jizzax” EIZda sohalar bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan loyihalar (dona va mln. AQSh dollari) [12]

“Jizzax” EIZda umumiy qiymati 248 mln. AQSh dollar bo'lgan 19 ta loyiha nazarda tutilgan bo'lib, jumladan, elektronika va elektrotexnika sohasi bo'yicha 5 ta, avtomobil va ehtiyot qisimlari texnika sohasi bo'yicha 1 ta, motor va asbob-uskunalar texnika sohasi bo'yicha 1 ta, kimyo sanoati texnika sohasi bo'yicha 2 ta, metaldan tayyorlangan mahsulotlar sanoati texnika sohasi bo'yicha 1 ta, qurulish materiallari sanoati texnika sohasi bo'yicha 3 ta, oyna va chinni sanoati texnika sohasi bo'yicha 2 ta, yengil sanoat texnika sohasi bo'yicha 3 ta, charm poyabzal sanoati texnika sohasi bo'yicha 1 ta loyihalarni tashkil etadi. “Jizzax erkin iqtisodiy zonasida hududida 2013-2016 yillar mobaynida umumiy qiymati 51.43 mln. dollarlik jami 14 ta investitsiya loyihalari amalga oshirilgan va 26.5 mln. dollarlik chet el investitsiyalari jalb qilingan va jami 774 ta yangi ish o'rinlari yaratilgan. “Jizzax” erkin iqtisodiy zonasining Sirdaryo filialida 2013-2016 yillar mobaynida umumiy qiymati 39,9 mln. dollarlik, jami 5 ta investitsiya loyihalari amalga oshirilgan va 21,8 mln. dollarlik chet el investitsiyalari jalb qilingan va buning hisobiga 550 dan ortiq yangi ish o'rinlari yaratilgan.

Xulosa va takliflar

So'ngi yillarda global to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy sarmoyalar oqimi keskin ko'tarila boshlagan bo'lsa-da, sanoatdagi sarmoyalar sustligicha va ayniqsa, eng qashshoq mamlakatlardagi pandemiyadan oldingidan ancha past holda qolmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda investitsiyaviy kapital oqimi faolligini ta'minlashda erkin iqtisodiy zonalar omilidan ko'proq foydalanish natijasida mamlakatda innovatsiyalar

taraqqiyotini yanada jadallashtirish, iqtisodiyotda valyuta tushumlarini ko‘paytirish, milliy ishlab chiqaruvchilari tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va uzluksizligini ta‘minlash, bu borada ularning sifati va hajmini oshirish, mamlakat va hududlarda istiqomat qiluvchi aholining turmush farovonligi kabilarga erishilmoqda.

Mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga investitsiyalarni jalb etib, rivojlanish ko‘rsatkichlarini qayd etishda rivojlangan davlatlar tajribalarida o‘zining ijobiy natijasini ko‘rsatgan mexanizm ya‘ni erkin iqtisodiy zonalar vositasidan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Respublikamiz hududlarining barqaror va mutanosib iqtisodiy rivojlanishini ta‘minlash, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jihatdan rivojlanishi, turmush sharoitining yaxshilanishi O‘zbekistonda yuritilayotgan iqtisodiy siyosatning eng asosiy yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanib, bevosita ularning iqtisodiyoti rivojlanishi bilan bog‘liq.

Investitsiya iqtisodiyotning “Driver” ya‘ni yuragi bo‘lib, jahon tajribasidan kelib chiqib aytadigan bo‘lsak, qaysi davlat faol investitsiya siyosatini yuritgan bo‘lsa, o‘z iqtisodiyotining barqaror o‘shishiga erishgan.

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SOME ASPECTS OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE CENTRAL ASIAN REGION

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Abstract: The article presents theoretical aspects of ensuring economic security in the Central Asian region and an analysis of the factors and threats affecting the issue. The actual threats affecting the economic stability of the region are discussed separately. In highlighting the issues of achieving sustainable economic growth in Central Asia, special attention is paid to strengthening cooperation between the countries of the region in significant fields.

Key words: Economic security of the Central Asian region, economic cooperation, current risks to the economic security of the region, limited logistical opportunities.

Introduction

Today, the importance of the Central Asian region for the world economy is increasing due to the fact that it is an important participant in the production process, as well as due to the increase in transport opportunities between the West and the East. In the modern political understanding, Central Asia is the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Afghanistan. There are other definitions, in particular - according to UNESCO methodology - geographically the region includes the territories of Mongolia, western China, Punjab, northern India and northern Pakistan, northeastern Iran, Afghanistan, the southern taiga zone of Russia.

Main part

The study of economic opportunities and threats to the economic security of Central Asia on the scale of six independent republics is the most relevant area. The Central Asian region occupies a modest share in the world economy - about 0.3%. The share of the world's population is about 1.4 percent, and the region's territory occupies more than 3 percent of the planet's total land area.

The new economic role of the Central Asian region is determined by the presence of a number of factors:

- the region is rich in many types of minerals;
- the region, located in the center of the Eurasian continent, is important in ensuring the security and stability of other parts of the continent;
- due to the presence of a wide transport and communication network, the role of the countries of the region in the world economy increases due to the development of their capabilities as transit countries.

The countries of the Central Asian region are of great interest to participants in the global economy, primarily as a region rich in mineral resources. The region is rich in oil, gas, coal, various types of metal and other resources, and agricultural production has a high growth rate.

In recent years, economic, cultural and social ties with the Republic of Uzbekistan and the countries of the region have tended to develop rapidly. If in 2016 the share of the countries of the region in the foreign trade turnover of the Republic was 12%, in 2022 this figure increased to 17%, a growth rate of more than 40% (Table No. 1).

Table No. 1.

Share of neighboring countries in the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan, million in US dollars[2]

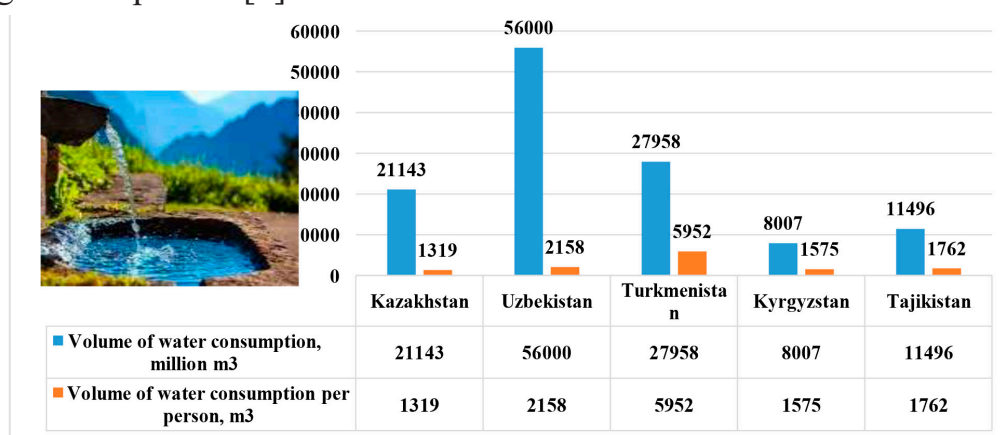
	Countries	2016 y.	2017 y.	2018 y.	2019 y.	2022 y.
1.	Kazakhstan	1898,9	2055,7	2919,6	3334,9	4621,0
2.	Kyrgyzstan	167,4	253,6	402,8	820,3	1260,0
3.	Tajikistan	197,0	237,8	390,5	480,5	674,4
4.	Turkmenistan	209,0	177,9	302,7	554,4	926,3
5.	Afghanistan	519,7	617,8	604,6	619,9	759,9
6.	Total with Central Asian countries	2994,1	3345,1	4622,3	5812,1	8472,7
7.	Total foreign trade turnover	24232,2	26566,1	33430,0	41751,0	50 008,4
8.	Share of regional countries in foreign trade turnover	12%	13%	14%	14%	17%

It should be noted that today the countries of Central Asia face an important strategic task. At the same time, ensuring both economic security and national security of the region remains a global issue. Regional security is understood as the degree of protection of the individual, society, state, and economic interests of the region from internal and external threats in the region (territory), ensuring the stability of the socio-economic development of the region.

Factors and threats affecting the economic security of the Central Asian region are different in their origin and manifestation, and they can be listed as follows:

1. Limited water resources and low efficiency of their use;
2. Difficulties in the effective use of transport and logistics capabilities;
3. Environmental threats;
4. Possible conflicts of interest of large centers in the region;
5. The possibility of conflicts arising in different directions in the countries of the region, as well as between them;
6. Economic losses as a result of the application of secondary sanctions;
7. Lack of a unified mechanism for monitoring new types of financial services;
8. The high role and importance of raw materials in the economy of the countries of the Central Asian region, etc.

Analyzes show that the share of raw materials in the exports of Central Asian countries remains significant. In addition, transport costs in Central Asian countries are slightly higher than in other countries. For example, delivery of one container from Central Asian countries to Shanghai, China, costs 5 times more than from Turkey and Poland. Landlocked countries spend on average 18% of their export earnings on transport costs. For comparison, in developed countries this figure is 9 percent[2].



Today, environmental factors and challenges related to water resources are increasingly influencing the economic security of the region. In particular, an increase in problems such as landslides, desertification, droughts and floods in the region could cause food shortages and humanitarian problems. According to data, the damage from envi-

ronmental problems in Central Asia over the past 30 years amounts to 10 billion US dollars. Damage from natural disasters today accounts for about 2% of the region's gross domestic product[3].

Figure No. 1. Indicators of the volume of water consumption in the Central Asian region during the calendar year^[4]

Due to population growth in the Central Asian region, an increase in cultivated areas in Afghanistan, the construction of various hydraulic structures and climate change, problems related to water resources remain relevant. The uneven distribution of water resources and low efficiency of their use are considered as specific aspects of solving the problem. According to the European Environment Agency, the largest volume of water consumption per capita in the region is in Turkmenistan, which amounts to 5952 m³. High efficiency indicators for use in the region in Kazakhstan are 1319 m³ per consumer, the figure in Uzbekistan is 2158 m³. Considering that the average water consumption per person in the European Union is 484 m³ per year, we can conclude that there are certain shortcomings in this direction for the countries of the region (Figure No. 1).

Consumption

The fact that the country's economic development is directly related to the processes taking place in the region requires further development of cooperation in economic, cultural and other areas between the countries of Central Asia. In ensuring the economic security of the region, an important factor is monitoring existing and potential threats. Of particular importance in this direction is the timely identification of new types of threats in a rapidly changing external environment. The development of measures to prevent threats to the economic security of the region should be based on mutual cooperation between the countries of the region. In addition, it is necessary to pay more attention to issues of economic security of the region, intensify scientific research conducted in this direction, and develop new approaches to monitoring existing and potential threats.

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada korrupsiyaning jamiyatni inqirozga, insoniyatni halokatga olib boruvchi yo'l ekanligi, korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashda jahon mamlakatlari tajribalari va qo'llagan usullari, mazkur illatga qarshi Respublikamizdagi olib borilayotgan islohotlar va qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar haqida so'z boradi.

Tayanch tushunchalar: korrupsiya, jamiyat, islohot, shaxsiy manfaat, inqiroz, sanksiya, protsedura, impichment, ilmsizlik, jinoyat.

Korrupsiya – jamiyatni yemiruvchi, mamlakatni halokatga yuz tutishiga sabab bo'luvchi bosh omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Korrupsiya tufayli nafaqat jamiyat a'zolari, balki iqtisodiyot-xalqaro savdo ham ziyon ko'radi. Aynan mana shu holatlar so'nggi yillarda xalqaro korrupsiya muammosiga e'tibor qaratishga sabab bo'ldi. Dastavval, "Korrupsiya nima?", "U qanday qilib jamiyatga ta'sir ko'rsatadi" degan savollarga javob beraylik.

"Korrupsiya" so'zi lotincha so'zdan olingan bo'lib, pora evaziga sotib olish, buzilish, sotilish degan ma'nolarni bildiradi. Korrupsiya biror mansabdor shaxsning qonunchilikka va axloq qonun-qoidalariga zid ravishda o'zining boshqaruv vakolatlari va huquqlaridan shaxsiy manfaatlar maqsadida foyda olishidir. Korrupsiyaning xarakterli jihati shundaki, bunda amaldor, uning manfaatlari va jamiyat manfaatlari o'zaro bir-biriga zid qo'yiladi. Aksariyat hollarda mazkur illat, ya'ni korrupsiya, amaldorlar tovlamachiligida namoyon bo'ladi. Bunday holatlarga esa davlatga qarshi jinoyat deya qaraladi.

Korrupsiya tarixiga nazar soladigan bo'lsak, uning ildizlari uzoq ming yillarga borib taqalishi insonni chuqur o'yg'a toldiradi. Dastlab, urug'-qabilachilik vujudga kelgan davrda ham korrupsiya mavjud bo'lgan. Ya'ni biron mansabni egallash uchun insonlar qabila boshliqlari-yu oqsoqollarga turli qimmatbaho sovg'a-salomlar tortiq qilishgan. Qimmatli sovg'a hadya etganlar boshqalardan ajralib turgan va ularning talablari so'zsiz qondirilgan. Ammo o'sha davrlarda ham bu illatga qarshi kurashgan odil hukmdorlar bo'lganligi kishini quvontiradi. Korrupsiya-poraxo'rlikka qarshi kurashgan ilk hukmdor sifatida eramizdan qariyb ikki yarim ming yil ilgari yashagan Shumer podshohi Uruinimgina tilga olinadi. Qadim zamonlardayoq korrupsiyaga qarshi qattiq jazolar belgilangan bo'lsa-da, bu illatni tag-tugi bilan yo'q qilishning, jinoyatlarni bartaraf etishning imkoni bo'lmagan. Belgilangan jazolar butunlay besamar ketdi, demaymiz. Bu jazo turlarining belgilanishi katta-katta jinoyatlar oldini oldi, ammo doim ham ko'ngildagidek natijaga erishilmadi. Kamomadlarga yo'l qo'yish, pora olish, pora evaziga „ishini bitirib berish" kabilar muntazam ravishda davom etavergan. Bu muammo bilan deyarli barcha davrlarda, barcha tuzumlar, xalqlar to'qnash kelgan,

hatto Misr fir'avnlari ham. Korrupsiyaning yaqin orada paydo bo'lmagan, azaliy muammo ekanligini shundan ham bilib olish mumkin.

Inson borki, nafs bor, inson borki, xatolarga yo'l qo'yadi. Aynan mana shu nafs, manfaat tufayli nohaqdan nohaq, adolatsiz hukmlar insonlarning aziyat chekishiga sababchi bo'ladi. Korrupsiya jamiyatdagi iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy muammolar natijasida turlicha yo'nalishda sodir etiladi. Davlat mansabidan, lavozimi vakolatlaridan foydalanib, turli sovg'a-yu hadyalar olishga ruju' qo'yish, asosan, islohotlar paytida avj oladi. Nega? Chunki, davlat tomonidan turli sohalarni rivojlantirish, ularni jahon standartlariga javob beradigan darajada tashkil etish kabilarga har yili budjetdan mablag'lar tegishli idora-yu tashkilotlarga yetkazib beriladi. Mana shunday vaziyatda ba'zi o'z vazifasi, burchi va majburiyatlarini to'la anglab yetmagan, zimmasiga yuklatilgan vazifani bajarish mas'uliyatini to'la his etmagan "adolatli" mansabdorlar o'z manfaatlari uchun "jinoyat"ga qo'l urishadi.

Statistikaning guvohlik berishicha, poraxo'rlik ayni paytga kelib, nihoyatda tahdidli va keng ko'lam kasb etmoqda. U ayniqsa, iqtisodiy jinoyatlar orasida yetakchi o'rin tutadi. Uning insonlarga va umuman, jamiyatga yetkazadigan zarari kattaligini quyidagilarda ko'rishimiz mumkin. Korrupsiya, avvalo, davlat mablag'lari va resurslarini samarasiz sarflanishiga sabab bo'ladi. Ya'ni, mansabdorlar davlat mulkini noqonuniy o'zlashtiradilar. Korrupsiyaning avj olishi mamlakatda tadbirkorlarning sinishiga, malakali kadrlarning chet ellarga chiqib ketishiga sabab bo'ladi. Korrupsiya nafaqat iqtisodiy yoki ijtimoiy muhitda, balki ta'lim tizimiga ham o'z ta'sirini o'tkazmay qolmaydi. Bilimli, zehni yoshlarning oliy o'quv yurtlariga kira olmaganliklari, malakali kadrlarning davlat tashkilotlariga bo'sh ish o'rni bo'la turib, ishga joylasha olmaganliklari bunga yorqin misol. Bilimsiz, qo'lga kitob olmaganlar oliy o'quv yurtlarida "o'qib", aslida joyi oliy o'quv yurtida bo'lgan yoshlar esa chet ellarda qora terga botib, qurilish ishlarida ishlab yurgan damlar, aynan korrupsiya o'ta avj olgan damlar edi. Xayriyatki, bunday nohaqliklar, o'ta palak yozgan paytlar ortda qoldi. Ammo-lekin, butunlay emas. Korrupsiya hamma sohalarda avj olganiga istalgancha misol keltirishimiz mumkin. Fuqarolarning o'z muammolarini hal etish uchun mansabdorga pora berishi, ko'p hollarda masalaning hal etilishini tezlashtiribgina qolmay, balki muammoni yuz foiz arizachining foydasiga hal etadi. Korrupsiya oqibatida ishlab chiqarish uchun ajratilayotgan investitsiyalar kamayib, iqtisodiy o'sish to'xtaydi. Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda korrupsiyaning salbiy ta'siri sababli berilayotgan xalqaro yordamlardan maqsadsiz foydalanish, ijtimoiy tengsizlikning o'sishi kuzatiladi. Bu esa jamiyatda tabaqalanishni yuzaga keltirishi turgan gap. Misol qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, amaldorlar o'z farzandlarini bilimi yo'q bo'lsa-da, oliy o'quv yurtiga kiritsa-yu, kam ta'minlangan oila farzandlari bilimli bo'la turib, "pora berolmagani bois" o'qishga kira olmasa. Bunday hollar boshqa davlat tashkilotlarida ham kuzatiladi. Masalan, malakali, tajribali yosh kadr "tanishlari" bo'lmagani uchun ishga qabul qilinmasa-yu, ammo "tanish"lari bor tajribasiz "kadr" davlat lavozimlarida ishlasa. Bunday nohaqliklar salmog'i hozir ancha kamaygan.

Inson o'z hayoti davomida ertami-kech nohaqlikka, adolatsizlikka duch keladi. Puxta bilimga ega o'quvchining institutga kira olmasligi, sudyaning pora evaziga gunohkorni oqlab, begunohni qoralashi kabilar ko'p uchrab turadigan hodisalar. Mana shunday

korrupsion holatlarga duch kelganda befarqlik qilmasdan, davlat tashkilotlariga xabar berish-davlat va jamiyat hayotiga e'tiborli bo'lgan fuqaroning burchidir.

Korrupsiya – jamiyatni yemiruvchi illatga qarshi kurash, ayni paytda butun dunyoda tez sur'atlarda olib borilayotgan jarayonlardan biri. Korrupsiya tushunchasi va uning shakllari xalqaro darajada rasman Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining 1995-yilgi rezolyutsiyasida aks etgan. Rezolyutsiya qonun-qoidalariga muvofiq, davlat ichki qonunchiligi korrupsiya mezonlarini va uni bartaraf etish choralarini belgilaydi.

Keyingi paytlarda bir qator xorijiy davlatlarda, jumladan, Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligiga a'zo bo'lgan ayrim davlatlar rahbariyati tomonidan korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash olib borish maqsadida bir qator chora-tadbirlar o'tkazilmoqda. Bunday kurashning boshlanishi tabiiy edi. Chunki, davlat tashkilotlariga aynan korrupsion holatlar ustidan kelib tushayotgan murojaatlar soni kun sayin ortayotgan edi. Rossiya Federatsiyasining korrupsiyadan ko'p ziyon ko'rganiga bir misol keltiramiz. Davlatda faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan "Demokratiya uchun informatika" jamg'armasi korrupsiyaning mamlakatdagi ahvoli to'g'risida o'n yil davomidagi islohotlar davomida poraxo'rlik darajasi pasaymaganligini, Rossiya korxonalari va fuqarolari har yili kamida 37 milliard dollarni pora uchun sarflagani e'lon qilingan edi.

Transparency International xalqaro tashkiloti tomonidan keying yillarda amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlarda Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligi davlatlari orasida Rossiya, Qozog'iston, Gruziya, Ozarbayjon, Moldoviya va Ukraina davlatlarida korrupsiya darajasi yuqori ekanligi ko'rsatiladi. Hozirgi paytda bu davlatlar tomonidan korrupsiyaga qarshi chora-tadbirlar ko'rilayotganini ularning korrupsiyaning oldini olishga qaratilgan huquqiy-normativ hujjatlar qabul qilayotganida va qizg'in islohotlar jarayonida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Misol uchun, Ukrainada "Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash to'g'risida"gi Qonun mavjud bo'lib, davlat boshlig'i mazkur qonun normalarini hayotga joriy etilishiga jiddiy ahamiyat beradi. Ukraina Prezidentining 1997-yil 10-apreldagi 319-sonli farmoni bilan "Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash" milliy dasturi tasdiqlangan. Qonunning 9-moddasida mansabdor shaxslarning daromadlari, ko'chmas mulk va boshqa qimmatbaho buyumlari, shuningdek, bankdagi omonatlari to'g'risida rasmiy nashrlarda ma'lumotlar berib borilishi belgilangan. Xususan, 1787-yilda qabul qilingan Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari Konstitutsiyasida pora olish eng og'ir jinoyat deb topilib, bunday hollarda hatto mamlakat prezidentiga impichment e'lon qilinishi mumkinligi qayd etilgan.

Hozirgi kunda korrupsiyadan xoli mamlakatlar orasida yetakchi o'rinda turuvchi Singapurda korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash o'zining qat'iyligi va davomiyligi bilan ajralib turadi. Singapur mustaqillikka erishgan 1965-yilda korrupsiya avjiga chiqqan edi. Uni kamaytirish maqsadida qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar ko'rildi. Jumladan, sudyalarning maoshi ko'tarildi, nazorat organlariga qo'shimcha vakolatlar yuklatildi, davlatda sanksiyalar joriy etildi, amaldorlar vakolatlari cheklab qo'yilib, byurokratik protseduralarni soddalashtirish kabilar amalga tatbiq qilindi.

Asosiysi, qonunchilikda bu illatga qarshi jazo tayinlandi. Bu ham korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashda muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qildi. Saudiya Arabistonida korrupsiyaga qarshi kompaniya tuzildi. "Sky News Arabia" telekanali xabarlariga qaraganda, mazkur

illatga qarshi kurash bo'yicha Oliy qo'mita tuzilgan. Bu o'tkazilgan tadbirlar natijasida hukmdor sulolaning 11 nafar shahzodasi va o'nlab vazirlar qilmishlari uchun hibsga olindi. Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash hamma mamlakatlarda turlicha usullar orqali olib borilmoqda.

Yurtimizda ham bu illatga qarshi kurash tez sur'atlarda olib borilmoqda. O'tgan yillar mobaynida poraxo'rlik, mansab vakolatlarini suiiste'mol qilish kabi holatlar bo'yicha qonunchilikda turli jazolar belgilangan. Shunga qaramasdan, davlatimizda biron qonun joriy etilmagan edi.

2016-yil 24-noyabrda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonunchilik Palatasi tomonidan

“Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish to'g'risida”gi qonun qabul qilinib, u 13-dekabrda Oliy Majlis Senati tomonidan ma'qullandi. Ushbu qonun Respublikamizdagi korrupsiya qarshi kurash jarayonida dasturilamal vosita bo'lib xizmat qildi. Qonun 6 bob, 34 moddadan iborat bo'lib, uning 3-moddasida korrupsiyaga ta'rif beriladi: “Korrupsiya-shaxsning o'z mansab yoki xizmat mavqeyidan shaxsiy manfaatlarini yoxud o'zga shaxslarning manfaatlarini ko'zlab moddiy yoki nomoddiy naf olish maqsadida qonunga xilof ravishda foydalanishi, xuddi shuningdek, bunday nafni qonunga xilof ravishda taqdim etish”. Qonunning 4-moddasida esa korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash tamoyillari to'liq bayon etilgan. Xususan, unda fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklari haqida ham ma'lumotlar keltirib o'tiladi. Korrupsiya bu jahondagi global muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. “Financial Times” gazetasi 1995-yil

31-dekabr sonida 1995-yilni “Korrupsiya yili” deb e'lon qildi. Korrupsiya haqidagi bilimlarni targ'ib qilish maqsadida Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti 9-dekabrni “Xalqaro korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish kuni” deb belgiladi.

Korrupsiyaviy jinoyatchilikka qarshi sifatli va samarali kurashish uchun davlatning korrupsiyaviy jinoyatchilikning oldini olish borasidagi tizimlashgan chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqish lozim. Shu bilan birga mazkur chora-tadbirlarda korrupsiyaga qarshi fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari bilan keng hamkorlik qilinishi nazarda tutilishi shart va zarur.

Korrupsiyaga-jamiyat inqirozga olib boradigan illatga-qarshi kurash har bir mamlakat aholisining fuqarolik burchi hisoblanadi. Birovni haqini yeyish, poraxo'rlik nafaqat dunyoviy ilmlarda, balki diniy bilimlarda ham yomonillat sifatida keltiriladi. Jumladan, islom dinimizning muqaddas kitobi Qur'oni Karimda shunday deyiladi: “Mol va boyliklaringizni o'rtalaringizda yemangiz! Shuningdek, bila turib odamlarning haqlaridan bir qismini gunoh yo'li bilan yeyish (o'zlashtirish) maqsadida uni hokimlarga havola etmangiz!” (Baqarasurasi, 188-oyat”). Xristian dinining muqaddas kitobi “Injil” kitobida ham poraxo'rlik haqida fikrlar bildirilgan. Dunyoviy ilmlarga qaraydigan bo'lsak, huquqshunoslik, tarix, fiqh, dinshunoslik kabi fan sohalarida ham korrupsiyaning kelib chiqish sabablari, bartaraf qilish yechimlari haqida anchagina bilimlar mavjud.

Bu illat tufayli rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar ichdan yemiriladi. Chunki, davlat islohotlar o'tkazib qancha yuksalsa, o'zini yemirayotgan zararli illatlar oqibatida shuncha “cho'kadi”. Hozirgi kunda eng ko'p uchrayotgan korrupsion holatlardan biriga

e'tiborimizni qaratsak. Talabaniy fandan yaxshi baho olishi uchun o'qituvchiga pora berishi. Bu holga o'zimiz ham guvoh bo'lganimizni yashirmaymiz. Yaxshi o'qiydigan talaba yakuniy nazoratlardan past ball yoki namunalari bahoni emas, qoniqarli baho olganini-yu, yil mobaynida o'qimagan "bilimli" talabani yakuniy nazoratlardan eng yuqori ball to'plaganiga har birimiz guvohmiz. Oliy ma'lumotli, madaniyat-u ma'naviyatdan xabardor bo'lgan o'qituvchining bunday yo'l tutishiga asosiy sabab- ilmsizlik, o'qiganni uqmaslik, nima to'g'ri, nima noto'g'ri ekanini bilmaslik, qo'pol qilib aytganda "nafsining quli" ekanligi sabab emasmi? Agar har bir inson o'qiganini uqsa, ko'nglida sal bo'lsa-da o'zi tug'ilib o'sgan Vatanga muhabbat hissu uyg'onib, shu millatga naf keltirish maslagi bilan yashasa edi, bunday ko'ngilsiz hollar kuzatilmadi. Lekin "guruch kurmaksiz bo'lmaydi".

Korrupsiyaning yuzaga kelishiga va avj olishiga asosiy sabablardan birini aynan ilmsizlik, desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Chunki hozirgi XXI asr axborot-texnologiyalar asrida kitob o'rniga qo'lga olinayotgan texnikalardan ijobiy maqsadlarda kamdankam hollarda foydalanilyapti. Yoshlarimiz, umuman olganda bugungi kun odamlari aynan kitobni kam qo'lga olganliklari (hatto qo'lga olmayotganlari) sababli kelajak bunyodkorlari ilmsiz va ma'naviy qashshoq holda tarbiyalanishyapti. O'z huquqlarini bilmagan, nima mumkin-u, nima mumkin emasligini farqlay olmaydigan, to'g'ri bilan noto'g'ri ajratolmaydigan fuqarodan esa har qanday jinoyatni kutish mumkin, shuningdek, korrupsiyani ham. Halol bilan haromni farqiga boradigan inson, pora bergan ham, pora olgan ham birdek gunohkor va javobgar ekanligini anglagan holda har qadamini o'ylab bossa, har nafasida shu muqaddas yurtda yashayotganiga shukrona keltirib, Vatani uchun foyda keltirishni niyat qilib yashasa, o'ylaymizki, jamiyatimiz va davlatimiz yaxshi tomonga tubdan o'zgaradi.

Qanday omillar korrupsiyaning rivojlanishiga sabab bo'ladi?

Qanday omillar korrupsiyaning kurtak otib, «gullab-yashnashi»ga sharoit yaratmoqda. E'tibor bering: «Korrupsiya – davlat organlari xodimlari moddiy yoki mulkiy yo'sinda, g'ayriqonuniy shaxsiy naf ko'rish maqsadida, o'z xizmat mavqeidan foydalanishida ifodalanadigan ijtimoiy hodisadir». Bu yerda kalit so'z «davlat organlari xodimlari» sanaladi. Meni fikrimcha: ushbu jumlaning o'zi korrupsiya darajasi yuqori ekanida davlat xizmatchilarining roli muhim ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Davlat organlarida xizmat qilayotganlarni bunday qabih ishga qo'l urishga nima undamoqda? Javob yana izohning o'zida yastanib turibdi: «moddiy yoki mulkiy yo'sinda, g'ayriqonuniy shaxsiy naf ko'rish maqsadida!» Tabiiyki, korrupsiya ortida oson pul topish ilinji turibdi, lekin buning sababi asosan davlat xizmatchilarining oylik maoshi pastligi sabab bo'lmoqda. Aniqroq qilib aytganda, kuchli bilim va tajribaga ega xodim hech qachon kichik maosh taklif etilgan ish lavozimida mehnat qilmaydi. Uning oldida tanlash uchun ikkita yo'l turibdi: ish joyini o'zgartirib, ko'p oylik maosh va'da qilib turgan xususiy sektorga o'tib ketish yoki kichik maoshga «qanoat» qilib, korrupsiyaga qo'l urish. Bunday vaziyatda, asosan davlat organlarida kadrlar yetishmovchiligi kuzatilib, tajribali va bilimli mutaxassislarni yo'qotishadi.

Ta'lim- tarbiyada korrupsiyaning o'zni Qonunda belgilanganidek, ta'lim muassasalarida korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish sohasidagi huquqiy ta'lim va tarbiyani

kuchaytirish masalasi ham dolzarb mavzu hisoblanadi. To‘g‘ri ishlab, to‘g‘ri yashashni bolalilikdan, yoshlikdan o‘rgangan odam mard va halol bo‘ladi. Adolatsizlik, qonunga hurmatsizlik, kasbu amalga, ishonchga xiyonat qilib bo‘lmasligini o‘qib-uqqan, poraxo‘rlik va korrupsiyaga, suiiste‘molchilikka qarshi o‘zida immunitet hosil qilgan yoshlar kelajakda jur‘atli, vijdonli inson bo‘lib yetishadi. Qonunga, tartib-qoidalarga hurmat saqlab, el-yurtga sadoqat bilan xizmat qiladi. Halol mehnat bilan topilmagan boylik totli bo‘lmasligini, hech kimga buyurmasligini, yaxshilik emas, yomonlik va kulfat keltirishini tushunadi. Qisqacha qilib aytganda: ushbu illatni ildizi bilan yo‘q qilish uchun birinchi navbatda aholining huquqiy savodxonligini ya‘ni huquqiy ong, huquqiy bilim, huquqiy madaniyatini oshirish, nafsni tiya bilishga o‘rgatish, fuqarolik institutlari faoliyatini kuchaytirish lozim bo‘ladi.

Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishda, davlat hokimiyati organlari faoliyatida ochiqlik va oshkoralikni ta‘minlashda, fuqarolarga tezkor va xolis axborot yetkazishda ommaviy axborot vositalariga erkinlik berish, demokratik islohotlar jarayonida ularning nufuzi va mavqeini oshirish dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishda ommaviy axborot vositalarining ishtirok etishi, korrupsiyaga oid huquqbuzarliklar to‘g‘risida axborot berayotgan shaxslarni himoya qilish masalalari qonunda alohida belgilab qo‘yilgan.

Ommaviy axborot vositalarining erkin va dadil faoliyatisiz jamiyat hayotini demokratlashtirish, odamlarni mustaqil fikrlab yashashga undash, hozirgi kunda suv va havodek zarur bo‘lgan jamoatchilik nazoratini izchil yo‘lga qo‘yish mumkin emas. Butun dunyoda davlatning demokratiyani hurmat qilishiga, xalqning salohiyati va madaniyatiga matbuot erkinligi, odilligiga qarab ham baho beriladi. Albatta, bugun bu haqiqatni ko‘pchiligimiz yaxshi tushunamiz va tan olamiz.

Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish eng avvalo, korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishni oiladan boshlash lozim. Bu borada ayollarimizning roli katta, deb hisoblayman. Agar o‘g‘rlik yoki pora hisobiga kelgan luqmaning tag-ildizini ayollarimiz surishtirib bilsa, ochiq fikrini aytolsa, erlar halol rizqni izlashga tushib, ishi va oilasida fayz-baraka, sokinlik hamda xotirjamlik qaror topishi, shubhasiz. Korrupsiya — tamagirlikning yuqori nuqtasi. Unga qarshi kurashish uchun amaldorlardan siyosiy iroda talab qilinadi. Ushbu vaziyatdan chiqish usuli shuki, avvalo, fuqarolarning shaxsiy hayotiga va iqtisodiy faoliyatiga davlatning minimal aralashuvi, monopoliyaga barham berilishi lozim.

Menimcha, bu illatga qarshi kurashishni quyidagi muammolarning yechimidan boshlash kerak:

-agentlik tomonidan korrupsiya tarkibiy qismiga kiradigan qonun hujjatlari qayta ko‘rib chiqilishi; davlat muassasalari ustidan jamoatchilik nazorati (ochiqlik indeksi)

o‘rnatilishi;

-hokimlar va vazirlar parlament hamda mahalliy Kengashlar tomonidan tasdiqlanishi;

-barcha davlat xizmatlari “Yagona oyna” markazlariga o‘tkazilishi, sud tizimi

mustaqilligi mustahkamlanishi;

-davlat xizmatchilarining ijtimoiy himoyasi, mansabdor shaxslarning ish haqini biznesdagiga o'xshash ish haqidan 2-3 baravar ko'p bo'lishiga erishilishi kerak.

Buning uchun mustaqil komissiya va markazlarni tuzish, haqiqiy ahvolni jiddiy

o'rganish, barcha tadqiqotlar hamda axborotlarni muntazam yig'ib boradigan yagona markaz tezda ish boshlashi talab etiladi. Chunki qiladigan ish va vazifa o'n yillarga yetadi.

Korrupsiyaga aloqador odam qonunni buzishidan tashqari, o'zining kimligini, e'tiqodi, ma'naviyati qay darajada ekanini oshkor qiladi. Bunday odam nafaqat moliyaviy ziyon-zahmat yetkazadi, balki davlatni, demokratiyani behurmat qilib, obro'sini to'kadi, unga non-tuz berib katta qilgan, ilmu hunar, obro' va mansab bergan el-yurtning yuziga oyoq qo'yadi. Korrupsiyaga aralashgan, bu jirkanch illatga qo'l urgan odam uchun ulug' narsalar, mo'tabar tuyg'ularning qadri yo'qoladi. Bunday odamlar hayotda hamma narsani sotib olish va sotish mumkin, deb o'ylaydi. Ular hech kimga, imon-e'tiqodga ishonmaydi, ayni paytda bunday kimsalarga hayot uchun aziz sanaladigan hech narsani inonib bo'lmaydi. Chunki ular ota-onasi, qarindosh-urug'lari, yoru birodarlari, mahallako'yning yuzini yerga qaratishdan, boshini egishdan uyalmaydi. Korrupsiya balosining naqadar mudhish illat ekanini tushunish, mustaqil idrok etish, eng muhimi, unga qarshi kurashish har birimizning fuqarolik burchimizdir...

Tarix zarvarog'iga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, korrupsiya illatining ildizlari qadimgi zamonlarga borib taqaladi. O'sha davrda muayyan bir lavozimni egallash uchun qabila oqsoqoli yoki harbiy boshliqlarga haq to'lash tabiiy hol hisoblangan. Keyinchalik davlat rivojlanib borgan sari korrupsiyaning turli xil ko'rinishlari paydo bo'la boshladi va hozirgi kunda jahon miqyosidagi global muammolardan birga aylandi. Ko'pchiligimiz korrupsiya deganda, faqat pul bilan ishni bitirish yoki munosabatlarning shaxsiy manfaatlar evaziga qurilganini tushunamiz. Bu, albatta, noto'g'ri fikr emas. Lekin jamiyatimizda ko'zga ilg'anmas, mayda korrupsiya holatlari ham kuzatiladi. Masalan, tanish-bilishchilik, qarindosh-urug'chilik, mahalliychilik qilib o'z yaqinlarini ishga joylab qo'yish, jonini, hayotini saqlab qolgan shifokorlarga "sovg'a" lar berish, a'lo baholar olaman deb o'qituvchilarga "mulozamat" ko'rsatish ham aslida korrupsiyadir. Chunki davlat hisobidan maosh oladigan shaxsning boshqa bir kishidan biror narsa ta'ma qilishi qonunga zid holatdir.

Korrupsiyani yo'q qilish uchun qonunlarni qayta ko'zdan kechirish kerak. Poraxo'rlik uchun jazoni yanada kuchaytirish kerak. Shunday jazo bo'lsinki, poraxo'r shu jazoga tortilishidan qo'rqib, korrupsiya jinoyatini sodir qila olmasin. Maoshlarni oshirish kerak. Chunki oilaning asosiy daromad manbayi bo'lgan insonning maoshi oilasi uchun yetmasa, u albatta, boshqa yo'llar bilan pul topishga harakat qiladi. Bunday insonni kichkina bir mansabga tayinlab, vakolat bersangiz ham, u shu vakolatidan o'zining shaxsiy manfaati yo'lida foydalandi. Qadimgi yunon faylasufi bo'lgan Aristotelning quyidagi gaplari fikrimizning yorqin tasdig'idir: "Hokimiyatga pul bilan erishgan odam undan daromad olishga intiladi".

Bugungi kunda jamiyatimizda ustuvor soha – ta’lim tizimida yoshlarimiz ongida korrupsiyaga qarshi “immunitet” hosil qilish dolzarb masala bo’lib bormoqda. Ularning ongida “poraxo’rlik illatini yo’qotib bo’lmaydi” degan noto’g’ri fikr shakllanib qolgani juda achinarli holat, mening nazarimda. Toki biz yoshlarimiz ongiga oilada, bog’chada, maktabda, vaholanki, oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ham korrupsiya jirkanch illat ekanini, nafaqat jirkanch illat, balki jamiyat va davlat tanazzuli ekanligini singdirishimiz, yoshlarimizda mazkur jinoyatga qarshi ma’naviy-ma’rifiy, targ’ibot-tashviqot ishlarini olib bormas ekanimiz, maqsadimizga erishishimiz juda qiyin kechadi. Zero, Davlatimiz rahbari ta’kidlaganlaridek: “Korrupsiya bilan maqsadimizga erisha olmaymiz”.

Biz bilamizki, hozirgi kunda respublikamizdagi barcha OTMlarida Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish bo’yicha komplaens nazorat bo’limi tashkil qilingan. Bu tashkilotning vazifasi oliy ta’limda sodir bo’layotgan korrupsiya holatlarini aniqlab, ularga chora ko’rish va korrupsiya holatlarining oldini olishdir. Shu bo’lim tashkil qilinganidan keyin, menimcha, OTMlarda korrupsiya holatlari ancha kamaydi. Bundan tashqari O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetida korrupsiyaga oid har qanday holatlarning oldini olish va bartaraf etish bo’yicha murojaatlarni qabul qiladigan telegram guruhi yaratilgan. Qilinayotgan har qanday ishlarning zamirida, albatta, korrupsiya deb atalmish baloni yo’q qilish turibdi.

Hayotda albatta, har birimiz ertami-kechmi nohaqlikka, adolatsizlikka to’qnash kelishimiz ehtimoldan xoli emas. Aytaylik, puxta bilimga ega o’quvchining institutga kirolmasligi yoki sudyaning pora evaziga gunohkorni oqlab, begunohni qoralashi kabi nohaqliklaru bedodliklar hayotda ozmi-ko’pmi uchrab turadigan hodisalardir. Ta’limdagi korrupsiya juda og’ir jinoyat. OTM talabasi kelajakda yetuk kadrqa aylanadi. Hozir bizning kelajagimiz yuksalishida ustozlarimizning xizmati buyuk bo’lganidek, kelgusida shogirdlarimizning ham yetuk mutaxassis bo’lishi bizning qo’limizda bo’lib qoladi. Biz bugun jamiyatdagi yoshlarimizni korrupsiyaga, poraxorlik bilan bir narsaga oson erishishni o’rgatsak, ulardan jamiyatda qanday kadr chiqadi? Biz bugun poraxorlik bilan osongina ishlarimizni hal qilsak, kelajak avlod kim bo’lib yetishadi? Bu kadrlar ertaga farzandlarimizni bilim bilan tarbiyalash o’rniga, savodsizlik urug’ini sochadi. Men Vatanimizni baquvvat bo’lib o’sgan chinor daraxtiga, korrupsiyani esa shu daraxtning tomiriga o’xshataman. Daraxtni tomiriga bolta ursangiz, u quriydi, so’lib qoladi. Davlat ham shunday, uni yemiradigan, qulatadigan narsa esa korrupsiyadir. Korrupsiya bor jamiyatda, xoh ta’lim sohasi bo’lsin, xoh sog’liqni saqlash sohasi, hech qachon yuksalish, rivojlanish bo’lmaydi.

Korrupsiya -halokatga yo’l, taraqqiyot va jamiyat kushandasi. Har birimiz o’zimizning fuqarolik burch va majburiyatlarimizga mas’uliyat bilan yondashib, jamiyat hayotiga, davlatimiz kelajagiga befarq bo’lmasdan, korrupsiyani yo’q qilish uchun, korrupsion holatlarga chek qo’yish va u olib keladigan noxush vaziyatlarni bartaraf etish uchun korrupsiyaga qarshi birgalikda kurashishimiz kerak. Buning uchun esa albatta yetarlicha bilimga ega bo’lishimiz ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu har birimizning ham insoniy, ham fuqarolik burchimiz. Biz korrupsiyaga qarshimiz! Biz korrupsiyani birgalikda yengamiz! Unga qarshi jon-jahdimiz bilan kurashamiz. Zero,

Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganlaridek, "Korrupsiya bilan hech qachon maqsadimizga erisha olmaymiz!"

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro`yhati:

1. O`zbekiston Respublikasining "Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish to`g`risida" qonuni;
2. O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2018-yilgi davlat Konstitutsiyasiga bag`ishlangan tadbirdagi nutqi.
3. BMT ning Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishga oid ma`lumotnomasi.