



**АҲМАД ИБН ҲАФС КАБИР
БУХОРИЙ МЕРОСИ ВА УНИНГ ИЛК
ШАРҚ РЕНЕССАНСИ ҲАМДА
ИСЛОМ ФАЛСАФАСИ ИЛМИЙ-
НАЗАРИЙ АСОСЛАРИНИ
ЯРАТИШДАГИ ЎРНИ ВА
АҲАМИЯТИ**

ХАЛҚАРО ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ АНЖУМАН

ТЎПЛАМИ

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**ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ
БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
ТАРИХ ВА МАДАНИЙ МЕРОС ФАКУЛЬТЕТИ
ИСЛОМ ТАРИХИ ВА МАНБАШУНОСЛИГИ, ФАЛСАФА
КАФЕДРАСИ**

**“ШАРҚ ТИЛЛАРИ ТАЪЛИМИ ВА БУХОРИЙЛАР МЕРОСИНИ
ЎРГАНИШ ИЛМИЙ-ТАДҚИҚОТ”
МАРКАЗИ**

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1990 йилларнинг ўрталарига келиб, терроризмнинг юздан ортиқ таърифлари маълум бўлган. Шу сабабдан М.П. Одесский ва Д.М. Фельдманларнинг таъкидлашларича, ҳар қандай инсон мафкуравий кўрсатмалар ёки сезгилари остида “терроризм” тушунчасининг чегаралари белгилайди, яъни “терроризм” тушунчасига алоқадор бўлган ёки бўлмаган томонларни белгилайди”¹ деган фикрлар мавжуд.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Терроризмга қарши кураш тўғрисида”ги Қонунида терроризм тушунчаси куйидагича таъриф берилган: “Терроризм бу диний, сиёсий-мафкуравий ва бошқа мақсадларга эришишга қаратилган, мол-мулк ва бошқа объектларнинг йўқ қилиниши хавфини келтириб чиқарувчи, шахснинг ҳаёти ва соғлигига хавф туғдирувчи, жисмоний ёки юридик шахсни ҳамда давлат ёки халқаро ташкилотни, бирон-бир ҳаракат содир этишдан чеклаш ёки тийилишга мажбур қилишга асосланган ҳатти ҳаракатлар мажмуидир². Шунингдек, халқаро муносабатларни мураккаблаштириш, ҳудудий яхлитлигини бузиш, давлатнинг суверенитети, хавфсизлигига путур етказиш, аҳолини кўрқитиш, қуролли можаролар чиқаришни кўзлаб, ифвогарликлар қилиш, ижтимоий-сиёсий вазиятни беқарорлаштиришга қаратилган ҳаракатлардир.

Шунингдек, террористик ҳаракатни террорчилик фаолиятида иштирок этаётган шахс ёки гуруҳ билан олдиндан тил бириктириб, зўрлик ишлатиш билан кўрқитиш ёки бошқа жиноий ҳаракатлардан фойдаланган ҳолда, бундай ҳаракатга тайёргарлик кўраётган ёки уни содир этишга уринаётган шахслар гуруҳи ёки ташкилоти билан террорчилик фаолиятини амалга ошириш учун Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жиноят кодексига жавобгарлик назарда тутилган.

Юқоридагиларни инобатга олган ҳолда, терроризмни соҳалараро дискурс контекстида ўрганилиши жараёнида мазкур ҳодисанинг тушунтиришига барча замонавий ёндашувларга атрофлича эътибор қартиш зарур. Фақатгина терроризмнинг у ёки бу тадқиқотчиларга таъсир қилувчи барча хусусий, соҳавий дискурсларини инобатга олган ҳолда, уни ҳар томонлама тушуниш ҳамда фалсафий жиҳатдан муҳокама қилиш мумкин.

Ҳуқуқий дискурсда терроризмнинг сабаблари ва моҳиятини очиб беришда ёки терроризм таҳдидларига қарши кураш учун бағишланган ишлар муаллифларининг кўпгина қисмининг ёндашувлари - криминалистика ҳисобланади. Ушбу ёндашувларни тиббиёт ва психологиядаги клиник ёки патологик ёндашув билан таққосласа бўлади.

Ҳозирги даврдаги терроризмнинг кўринишлари хилма-хиллиги билан ажралиб туради, шунинг учун ҳар қандай жиноий ҳаракатни террористик жиноятларга мансублигини аниқлаш қийин.

Халқаро ҳуқуқда терроризмни ўзига хос хусусиятлар йиғиндиси тариқасида эмас, балки терроризм намоиши ҳисобланган жиноятлар, яъни турли-туман жамоавий хавфли ҳаракатлар сифатида тушунилади³. Халқаро жиноий ҳуқуқ нормалари мазкур вазиятни тўғрилашга ҳам ҳаракат қилмайди. Шунинг учун терроризм ҳодисасини ўрганишда криминалистик ёндашувнинг тўғрилиги мунозарали ҳисобланади.

ISSUES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA: COUNTRY ANALYSIS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Keywords: Human development, Uzbekistan, economic, social capital, economic dimension, equality, Human development report 2021

¹ Фельдман Д.М., Одесский М.П. Поэтика террора и новая административная реальность: очерки истории формирования. – Москва.: РГТУ, 1997. – С. 8.

² Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Терроризмга қарши кураш тўғрисида”ги Қонуни // Халқ сўзи, 2001 йил 20 январ сони.

³ Адельханян Р.А. Признаки террористических преступлений по международному праву // Журнал Российской юстиция, №8, 2002. – С. 47-48.

Abstract: in the following article the issues of human development in Central Asia, country analysis of Uzbekistan is conducted from the viewpoint of recent agenda in the word emanating from the SDGs

Introduction. The HDI ranks countries according to their level of human development, based on whether people in each country have the freedom and opportunity to live the life they value. The new HDI adjusted for planetary pressure, presented this year, measures the ability of countries to improve the standard of living of their citizens without causing additional harm to our planet and its climate.

Methods. The region of Europe and Central Asia (ECA), which includes five Central Asian countries, is the region with the highest level of human development, where the average value of the human development index (HDI) is 0.771. The ECA region also has the lowest level of loss in human development due to inequality – only 11.9%. In addition, great progress is being made on gender inequality, despite the fact that the average percentage of women’s economic participation is much lower than that of men – 45.5 versus 70.3%, and women's representation in parliament is even lower – 20.7%. The high level of human development in the ECA region is primarily characteristic of the countries of Europe, not Central Asia.

The countries of Central Asia also show progress in terms of human development, but this progress is taking place at a very moderate pace. On average, over the past five years, HDI in Central Asian countries has increased by less than 1% annually. Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan made the greatest progress in 2021, where HDI values increased by 4% compared to 2020. In terms of human development, Kazakhstan ranks first among the countries of Central Asia, being the only country in the region included in the category of countries with a very high level of human development. All other countries are located in the second hundred of the rating.

Regional analysis of human development shows that positive changes are taking place. At the same time, there are countries where economic growth is of priority importance for human development, and these countries include mainly energy-exporting economies - Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, and for the rest of the countries – on the contrary. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan hold higher positions in social development, but lose places in the rankings due to low economic development and increasing social inequality.

The historically more equal region of Central Asia is currently facing unstable labor markets and social exclusion. Nevertheless, this region experiences the lowest overall losses in human development from inequality, as measured by the human development index adjusted for socio-economic inequality, which indicates that inequality here, although present, is on average less pronounced than in other regions. The region has also made notable progress in expanding the field of higher education, approaching developed countries.

Nevertheless, the findings of the report confirm the conclusions of the 2016 regional HDR, which states that inequality in the labor market and isolation underlie the problems of inequality in the region and stimulate emigration, which exacerbates depopulation trends in most of the region.

Difficulties in the labor market in the region are important both from the point of view of the availability of decent jobs, and because access to social protection is often associated with formal participation in the labor market. Those who do not have a decent job face much higher risks of poverty, vulnerability and exclusion from social services and social protection.

The survey data also indicate that the public is concerned about the quality of governance, in particular corruption and inequality before the law. This perception may reflect a deeper concern about inequality that is not reflected in official socio-economic data. The Human Development Report (HDR) with its HDI is a useful tool, but not a complete set of tools. Combining Central Asia with Eastern Europe into one group does not allow for an up-to-date assessment of the situation. Some of the problems facing Central Asia are both global and local in nature; some of them are only temporary.

For example, access to education is not a problem in Central Asia. Prior to secondary school, education is compulsory and free. The problem is that the education system in the region,

as in most countries of the world, is not able to prepare young people for a rapidly changing world. Children learn to take selfies faster than to pronounce the word "mom".

It is necessary to revise the entire current concept of education. This is a task that each country and each region should solve in its own way, based on modern experience.

Another universal problem with localized consequences is people's Internet habits. How much time we spend distributing likes under pictures of cute babies and pretty dogs, how many funny videos and jokes we post on the networks every day, how much gossip we generate and distribute, how many times a day we participate in stupid debates, etc.

Market volatility combined with consumption habits is another global problem with local shades. Because of this, people in low-paid jobs continue to drift just above or below the poverty line.

There are gaps: the gap between the existing education system and the really necessary one; the gap between employment opportunities and the availability of young people with such work skills; the gap between the desire for gender equality and the ability to ensure gender equality; the gap between people's real needs and desires that are born from the use of social networks; the gap between real priorities and assumed priorities etc. The gap between who we are and who we think we are.

Of course, awareness wakes up sporadically, and governments in Central Asia are in the process of joining forces to solve the problems that have befallen them. For example, the joint statement issued following the results of the consultative summit of the heads of Central Asian States recently concluded in Tashkent expressed the desire for cooperation in all spheres of life and economy. Inequality may be on the rise, but it's still not the main problem in Central Asia. The real problem is the need for a reasonable and flexible redistribution of human and material resources.

The Human Development Report does not criticize the vital activity of any country. This is not a report card. The real goal of the DRR is to highlight those areas where more can be done. But what kind of efforts to make – this question is beyond the scope of the DRR, although the report contains useful pointers.

Until we determine the nature of each problem facing us, we will not be able to find all the necessary solutions. Recall that the HDI is a cumulative indicator of the level of human development in the country, so sometimes it is used as a synonym for such concepts as "quality of life" or "standard of living". The index measures a country's achievements in terms of health status, education and the actual income of its citizens, in three main areas: health and longevity, measured by life expectancy at birth; access to education, measured by the level of adult literacy and the total gross enrolment ratio; a decent standard of living, measured by the value of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in US dollars at purchasing power parity (PPP).

Uzbekistan continues to move significantly up the ladder of sustainable development. From 2019 to 2020, the value of Uzbekistan's HDI increased from 0.710 to 0.720, confirming the republic's consistent growth and being in the category of countries with a high level of human development, placing it on the 106th place among 189 countries and territories of the world. This continued Uzbekistan's twenty-year trend of increasing the HDI value from 0.686 in 2000. During this time, the national gross income more than doubled from \$2,053 to \$7,142, and life expectancy increased by 4 years from 69.4 to 71.7.

Latest indicators of Uzbekistan: Ease of doing business 69.9, Corruption Perception Index 140, Economic freedoms index 58.3, Press freedom index 83, Political rights index 2, Civil Liberties index 9, welfare index 54.37, Economic Knowledge Index 3.14, Bertelsmann Transformation Index 4.08, Global Hunger Index 5.9, Global Innovation Index 27.4, Global Peace Index 2.06, Social Development Index 64.98, Happiness index 6.06.

Conclusion. All of the efforts conducted in the countries of Central Asia are intended to settle the problems related with socio-economic dimension of the human development.

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