

ELEKTRON HUKUMAT: HUQUQIY TARTIBOTI VA RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada Elektron hukumat tizimining mazmun-mohiyati, uning davlat boshqaruvi samaradorligini oshirishdagi o'rni va fundamental huquqiy asoslari tahlil qilingan. Maqolada, O'zbekiston Respublikasining raqamlashtirish strategiyalari xalqaro tendensiyalar va reytinglar (EGDI, GCI) kesimida ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, sohani rivojlantirishdagi huquqiy va texnologik muammolar, kiberxavfsizlik masalalari hamda istiqboldagi ustuvor yo'nalishlar bo'yicha ilmiy-amaliy takliflar ilgari surilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Elektron hukumat, G2C, G2B, G2G, Raqamli O'zbekiston – 2030, kiberxavfsizlik, sun'iy intellekt, EGDI reytingi, qonunchilik bazasi, proaktiv xizmatlar

XXI asr, global transformatsiyalar va axborot texnologiyalari shiddat bilan rivojlanayotgan davrdir. Zamonaviy dunyoda davlat boshqaruvi tizimining shaffofligi, tezkorligi va samaradorligi ko'p jihatdan uning raqamlashtirilganlik darajasiga bog'liq. Elektron hukumat (E-government) konseptsiyasi, shunchaki an'anaviy qog'ozbozlikdan raqamli hujjat aylanishiga o'tish emas, balki davlat va jamiyat munosabatlarining mutlaqo yangi intellektual va huquqiy bosqichga o'tganligining isbotidir.

O'zbekiston o'z taraqqiyotining yangi bosqichida davlat apparatini modernizatsiya qilish va byurokratik to'siqlarni bartaraf etishni strategik maqsad qilib oldi. "[O'zbekiston – 2030](#)" strategiyasi hamda "[Raqamli O'zbekiston — 2030](#)" dasturi doirasida mamlakatda barcha sohalarni, ayniqsa davlat xizmatlari ko'rsatish tizimini tubdan isloh qilish izchil davom ettirilmoqda. Ushbu jarayonning muvaffaqiyati nafaqat zamonaviy infratuzilmaga, balki uning mustahkam me'yoriy-huquqiy bazasiga ham chambarchas bog'liqdir. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "[Elektron hukumat to'g'risida](#)"gi Qonuni sohadagi munosabatlarni tartibga soluvchi bosh hujjat hisoblanadi. U elektron davlat xizmatlari ko'rsatishning qonuniylik, ochiqlik, ariza beruvchilar uchun qulaylik va axborot xavfsizligi kabi fundamental prinsiplarini kafolatlaydi. Prezidentimizning PF-6079-sonli Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan "[Raqamli O'zbekiston – 2030](#)" strategiyasi va uzoq muddatli "[Raqamli hukumat - 2028](#)" yo'l xaritalari davlat organlarining axborot tizimlarini to'liq integratsiya qilish vazifasini belgilab berdi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Raqamli texnologiyalar vazirligi hamda uning huzuridagi [Raqamli hukumat loyihalarini boshqarish markazi](#) yagona davlat siyosatini amalga oshiruvchi hamda idoralararo muvofiqlashtiruvchi vakolatli organlar sifatida faoliyat yuritadi. Xalqaro huquq nuqtai nazaridan yondashilganda, amaldagi qonunchilikda xalqaro shartnomalar va konventsiyalar ustuvorligi belgilangan. Bu esa mamlakat elektron hukumat tizimini xalqaro standartlar (masalan, ISO/IEC axborot xavfsizligi standartlari) bilan uyg'unlashtirish imkonini beradi.

Elektron hukumat tizimi o'zining funktsional yo'nalishlariga ko'ra uchta asosiy gorizontal va vertikal modellarga bo'linadi:

G2C (Government-to-Citizen) — Hukumat va fuqaro.

Bu model fuqarolarning davlat idoralari bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri muloqotsiz, masofaviy aloqasini ta'minlaydi. Bugungi kunda Yagona interaktiv davlat xizmatlari portali ([my.gov.uz](#)) ushbu modelning markaziy bo'g'inidir. Tizim orqali

yuzlab davlat xizmatlari (masalan, pasport olish, oliy ta'lim muassasalariga hujjat topshirish, farzandni bog'chaga joylashtirish) to'liq avtomatlashtirilgan bo'lib, inson omili va korrupsiya xavfini keskin kamaytiradi.

G2B (Government-to-Business) — Hukumat va tadbirkorlik.

Tadbirkorlik subyektlarini masofadan ro'yxatdan o'tkazish, litsenziyalash, bojxona deklaratsiyalarini rasmiylashtirish va soliq hisobotlarini elektron topshirish tizimlari ushbu model tarkibiga kiradi. Bu biznes yuritish xarajatlarini kamaytiradi va mamlakatning investitsiyaviy jozibadorligini oshiradi.

G2G (Government-to-Government) — Idoralararo elektron hamkorlik.

Davlat organlarining o'zaro qog'ozsiz axborot almashinuvi. Hozirda Raqamli hukumat loyihalarini boshqarish markazi platformasi orqali idoralararo tezkor almashinuv yo'lga qo'yilgan. Natijada fuqarolardan turli xil asossiz ma'lumotnomalar va qog'oz hujjatlarni talab qilish amaliyotiga chek qo'yildi.

Raqamli makon kengaygani sayin kibertahdidlar xavfi ham geometrik progressiyada ortib boradi. Shu sababli, milliy infratuzilmani himoya qilish doimiy kun tartibidagi masala hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston [Global Cybersecurity Index \(Xalqaro kiberxavfsizlik indeksi\)](#) baholash mezonlariga ko'ra o'z mavqeini sezilarli darajada mustahkamlab, "T2 Advancing" (Yaxshi rivojlanayotgan davlatlar) guruhiga kiritildi.

Huquqiy choralarning uzviy davomi sifatida 2026-yil 10-martda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining PF-38-sonli "Kiberxavfsizlik strategiyasini belgilash va kiberjinoyatchilikning oldini olish tizimini takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi Farmoni qabul qilindi. Ushbu tarixiy hujjatga muvofiq, quyidagi strategik vazifalar belgilab berildi:

Davlat organlari axborot tizimlarining kiberxavfsizlik darajasi tasniflagichini ishlab chiqish.

Raqamli hukumat doirasida davlat axborot tizimlarini integratsiya qilishda yangi milliy xavfsizlik standartlarini amaliyotga kiritish.

Axborot xavfsizligi talablarini bajarmagan mansabdor shaxslarning ma'muriy va jinoiy javobgarligini kuchaytirish.

Xalqaro amaliyotga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, elektron hukumat bo'yicha dunyo yetakchisi hisoblangan Estoniya ("E-Estonia") tajribasi diqqatga sazovordir. Ushbu mamlakatda aholining 99% davlat xizmatlari onlayn ko'rsatiladi, xatto parlament saylovlarida ovoz berish ham elektron shaklda (E-Voting) amalga oshiriladi. O'zbekiston AKT sohasida xalqaro hamkorlik geografiyasini

diversifikatsiya qilish doirasida Germaniya, Buyuk Britaniya va Estoniya tajribasini milliy mentalitet va qonunchilikka moslashtirmoqda. [BMTning Elektron hukumatni rivojlantirish indeksi \(EGDI\)](#) bo'yicha yuqori ko'rsatkichlarga erishish uchun mamlakat istiqbolda quyidagi uchta fundamental yo'nalishga e'tibor qaratishi lozim:

Proaktiv davlat xizmatlari: Fuqaro ariza tashlab kutishi emas, balki davlat uning ehtiyojini oldindan bilib xizmat taklif qilishi kerak. Masalan, bola tug'ilishi bilan unga avtomatik ravishda tug'ilganlik guvohnomasi rasmiylashtiriladi, poliklinikaga ro'yxatga qo'yiladi va nafaqa puli onaning kartasiga o'tkaziladi.

Sun'iy intellekt (AI) va Big Data integratsiyasi: Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarini 2030-yilga qadar rivojlantirish strategiyasi doirasida aqliy tahlil algoritmlari orqali davlat byudjeti taqsimotini nazorat qilish va iqtisodiy prognozlar ishlab chiqish.

Ochiq ma'lumotlar ekotizimi (Open Data): Korruptsiyaga qarshi kurashish va shaffoflikni ta'minlash maqsadida davlat xaridlari, qarorlar loyihalari hamda statistika ma'lumotlarini jamoatchilik uchun to'liq ochiq va tahlil qilishga qulay formatda taqdim etish.

Elektron hukumat tizimi — shunchaki texnologik vosita emas, u jamiyat va davlat o'rtasidagi ishonch ko'prigidir. O'zbekistonda ushbu tizimning huquqiy tartiboti mustahkam shakllangan bo'lsa-da, uni yanada takomillashtirish uchun quyidagi takliflarni ilgari surish maqsadga muvofiq:

Qonunchilikni modernizatsiya qilish: Davlat xizmatlarini ko'rsatishda sun'iy intellekt va neyrotarmoqlardan foydalanishning huquqiy chegaralari hamda "raqamli shaxs" xavfsizligi normalarini qonun bilan mustahkamlash.

Raqamli tengsizlikni kamaytirish: Chekka qishloq va ovullarda mobil internet hamda optik tolali aloqa infratuzilmasini tubdan yaxshilash va tuman markazlarida aholi uchun bepul "Raqamli ko'nikmalar" o'quv kurslarini tashkil etish.

Kiber-immunitetni oshirish: Davlat xizmatchilarining kiber-gigiena qoidalariga rioya qilish bo'yicha majburiy malaka attestatsiyasini joriy etish va [PF-38-sonli Farmon](#) talablarini ta'minlash orqali kiberxavfsizlik muhitini ta'minlay olamiz deb hisoblaymiz.

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