

**2024-2025-O‘QUV YILIDА UMUMTA’LIM MАKTАBLАRINING**

**11-SINF O‘QUVCHILАRI UCHUN YAKUNIY NAZORAT IMTIHONINI O‘TKAZISH BO‘YICHA DAVLAT VA HUQUQ ASOSLARI FANIDAN SPETSIFIKATSIYASI**

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**OʻZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI MAKTABGACHA VA MAKTAB TAʼLIMI VAZIRINING 2025-yil 20-fevraldagi “2024/2025-oʻquv yilida umumiy oʻrta taʼlim muassasalarida oʻquvchilarning yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasini tashkil etish va oʻtkazish toʻgʻrisida”gi 65-son buyrug‘i.**

O‘quvchilarning Davlat va huquq asoslari fanidan olgan bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarini aniqlash maqsadida 2024–2025-o‘quv yilida 11-sinflarda yakuniy imtihon yozma shaklda o‘tkaziladi.

Davlat va huquq asoslari fanini o‘qitishda qonuniylik, adolat, tenglik kabi tamoyillarga nisbatan hurmatni shakllantirish, qonunga muvofiq xulq-atvor ko‘nikmalarini singdirish, qonunda belgilangan tartibda o‘zining, davlat, jamiyat va boshqa shaxslarning manfaatlari va huquqlarini faol himoya qilish, zarur ko‘nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish orqali huquqiy bilimlarini oshirishga, huquqiy savodxonlikni yuksaltirishga e’tibor qaratiladi. O‘quv fanini o‘rganish orqali o‘quvchilarda huquq manbalaridan foydalana olish, o‘z huquq va manfaatlarini qonuniy himoya qilish, huquqiy hodisalarni tahlil qilish, huquqiy voqea va hodisalarga oid to‘g‘ri xulosa chiqarish, konstitutsiyaviy burch va majburiyatlarini bilish hamda ularga rioya qilish ko‘nikmalari shakllanadi va rivojlanadi.

**11-sinflarda Davlat va huquq asoslari fanidan yakuniy attestatsiya variantining tuzilishi.**

Imtihon ishining har bir varianti ikki qismdan iborat bo‘lib, 20 ta topshiriqni o‘z ichiga oladi (5-jadval).

**1-qism** 17 ta qisqa javobli topshiriqdan tashkil topgan. Bunda javob bitta yoki bir necha son birligi, bosma harf, bosma harf bilan yozilgan so‘z yoki moslashtirilgan jadval koʻrinishida berilishi kerak.

**2-qism** kengaytirilgan javobli 3 ta topshiriqni o‘z ichiga oladi. Ularda berilgan savol yoki huquqiy masalaning yechimini asoslash, huquqiy munosabat ishtirokchilarining huquq va majburiyatlari yozilishi kerak.

Har bir imtihon variantining savol va topshiriqlari davlat va huquq asoslari fani bo‘yicha umumiy o‘rta ta’limning 8–11-sinflar mavzularini qamrab olgan.

Variant 20 ta topshiriqdan iborat bo‘lib, ularning 5 tasi bilish, 14 tasi qo‘llash, 1 tasi mulohaza ko‘nikmalarini baholaydi. Variant savollariga javob berishi uchun 180 daqiqa vaqt beriladi.

Oʻquvchilarning yozma ishlari Davlat va huquq asoslari fanidan 100 ball asosida baholanadi:

0 – 29% – “qoniqarsiz”;

30–65% – “qoniqarli”;

66–85% – “yaxshi”;

86–100% – “a’lo”.

Javoblar varaqasini to‘ldirish shartlari:

moslikni aniqlashga doir topshiriqlarda har bir bo‘sh katakka faqat bitta harf (bosma harfda) yoki raqam ortiqcha belgilarsiz yozilishi kerak, aks holda 0 ball qo‘yiladi;

qisqa javobli topshiriqlarning javoblari faqat raqam, harf (bosma harfda) yoki topshiriqda so‘ralgan yashirilgan so‘z bosma harflarda yozilishi kerak, aks holda 0 ball qo‘yiladi;

kengaytirilgan javobli topshiriqlar baholovchi fan ekspertlari tomonidan belgilangan mezonlar asosida tekshiriladi. Har bir topshiriq uchun batafsil baholash mezonlari berilgan bo‘lib, unda ballarning taqsimoti (noldan maksimal ballgacha) aniq ko‘rsatiladi;

har bir topshiriq uchun belgilangan balldan yuqori ball qoʻyilishiga yoʻl qoʻyilmaydi.

1-jadval

*Sinov materiallarining qismlar boʻyicha taqsimoti*

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| **Qism** | **Topshiriqlar soni** | **Topshiriq shakli** | **Qism ulushi %** |
| 1-qism | 17 | Qisqa javobli | 85 |
| 2-qism | 3 | Toʻliq yechimi keltirilgan | 15 |
| **Jami** | **20** |  | **100** |

2-jadval

*Mazmun sohalari boʻyicha topshiriqlarning taqsimoti*

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| **Mazmun soha** | **Topshiriqlar soni** | **Topshiriqlarning foizi** | **Qisqa javobli bali**  Bitta savolning bali/ umumiy ball | **Toʻliq javobli bali** | **Jami ball** |
| Davlat va huquq | 2 | 10 | 4/8 |  | 8 |
| Konstitutsiyaviy huquq | 2 | 10 | 4/8 |  | 8 |
| Oila huquqi | 2 | 10 | 4/8 |  | 8 |
| Fuqarolik huquqi | 2 | 10 | 4/8 |  | 8 |
| Xalqaro huquq | 2 | 10 | 4/8 |  | 8 |
| Mehnat huquqi | 2 | 10 | 4/8 |  | 8 |
| Ma’muriy huquq | 2 | 10 | 4/8 |  | 8 |
| Jinoyat huquqi | 2 | 10 | 4/8 |  | 8 |
| Ekologiya huquqi | 1 | 5 | 4/8 |  | 8 |
| Davlat va huquq, Konstitutsiyaviy huquq hamda huquq sohalari | 3 | 15 |  | 10/10/12 | 32 |
| **Jami:** | **20** | **100** | **68** | **32** | **100** |

3-jadval

*Baholanadigan koʻnikmalar taqsimoti*

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| **Fan** | **Bilish** | **Qoʻllash** | **Mulohaza** |
| Davlat va huquq asoslari | 5 | 14 | 1 |
| **Jami** | **5** | **14** | **1** |

**B**-bilish, reproduktiv darajadagi topshiriqlarining mazmuni o‘quvchilar tomonidan o‘quv materiali qayta ishlanmasdan, ularning xotira qobiliyatini aniqlovchi, qonuniyatlar, xossalar, tushuncha va atamalarning mohiyatini bilish, ***yodda saqlash va tanish, odatiy vaziyatlarda*** qo‘llashga qaratilgan.

**Q**-qo‘llash, produktiv o‘quv topshiriqlari – o‘quvchilardan o‘rganilgan mavzuga oid qonun va qonuniyatlar, berilgan topshiriqlarga mos usullarni tanlash, tahlil qilish, taqqoslash, qiyoslash*,* ***bir nechta qonun va qonuniyatlarni*** bir vaqtda qo‘llab, umumlashtirish va xulosa yasashni talab qiladi.

**M**-mulohaza, intellektual darajadagi topshiriqlar o‘zlashtirilgan bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarni ***notanish vaziyatlarda*** qo‘llash, tahlil qilish, sintezlash, qiyosiy taqqoslash, qonun va qonuniyatlarni qo‘llab, umumlashtirishni talab qiladi.

4-jadval

*Sinov materiallari ballarining taqsimoti*

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| **Fan** | **Qisqa javobli**  **bali/soni** | **Toʻliq yechimli**  **bali/soni** | **Mulohaza toʻliq yechimli** | **Jami** |
| Davlat va huquq asoslari | 68 ball/17 ta | 20 ball/2 ta | 12 ball/1 ta | 100 ball/20 ta |

5-jadval

*Topshiriqlarda baholanadigan koʻnikmalar*

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| **Topshiriq tartib raqami** | **Boʻlim nomi** | **Baholanadigan koʻnikmalar** | **Koʻnikma darajasi** | **Topshiriq shakli** | **Ball** | **Qism** |
| **1-qism** | | | | | |  |
| 1 | Davlat va huquq | Shaxs, jamiyat va davlat o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni farqlay oladi. | Q | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 2 | Davlat va huquq | Davlat va huquqning rolini aniqlaydi/ajrata oladi. | Q | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 3 | Konstitutsiyaviy huquq | Konstitutsiya qoidalarini aniqlay oladi. | Q | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 4 | Konstitutsiyaviy huquq | Konstitutsiyaviy normalarni moslashtira oladi. | Q | Qisqa javobli  Moslikni aniqlash   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | A | B | C | D | | 4 | I |
| 5 | Oila huquqi | Nikoh, uni tuzish va tugatish sabablari, oqibatlarini tahlil qiladi va aliment turlarini aniqlay oladi. | B | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 6 | Oila huquqi | Oilaviy huquqiy munosabatlarga oid vaziyatlarga huquqiy yechim topa oladi. | Q | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 7 | Fuqarolik huquqi | Fuqarolik huquqi qoidalari va u bilan tartibga solinadigan munosabatlarni aniqlay oladi. | B | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 8 | Fuqarolik huquqi | Fuqarolik huquqi bilan tartibga solinadigan munosabatlarni guruhlarga ajrata oladi. | Q | Qisqa javobli  Moslikni aniqlash   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | A | B | C | D | | 4 | I |
| 9 | Xalqaro huquq | Davlatlar, xalqlar va xalqaro tashkilotlar faoliyati bilan bog‘liq maʼlumotlarni aniqlay oladi. | B | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 10 | Xalqaro huquq | Xalqaro huquq va xalqaro tashkilotlarning faoliyatini farqlay oladi. | Q | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 11 | Mehnat huquqi | Mehnat huquqi bilan bog‘liq qoidalarni moslashtira oladi. | Q | Qisqa javobli  Moslikni aniqlash   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | A | B | C | D | | 4 | I |
| 12 | Mehnat huquqi | Mehnat huquqi munosabatlariga oid vaziyatlarga huquqiy baho berib, uning to‘g‘ri yoki noto‘g‘ri ekanligini ajrata oladi. | Q | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 13 | Ma’muriy huquq | Ma’muriy huquq sohasi bilan tartibga solinadigan munosabatlarni aniqlaydi. | B | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 14 | Ma’muriy huquq | Ma’muriy huquqbuzarlik va jazo turlarini ajrata oladi. | Q | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 15 | Jinoyat huquqi | Jinoyat huquqi, u bilan bog‘liq vaziyat va hodisalarning belgilari hamda tarkibini aniqlay oladi. | Q | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 16 | Jinoyat huquqi | Jinoyat huquqi bilan bog‘liq qoidalar va huquqbuzarliklarni tahlil qilib, to‘g‘ri javobni aniqlay oladi. | Q | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| 17 | Ekologiya huquq | Atrof-muhitni yaxshilash, tiklash va muhofaza qilish choralarini aniqlaydi va ekologik huquqbuzarliklar uchun javobgarlik turlarini aniqlay oladi. | B | Qisqa javobli | 4 | I |
| **2-qism** | | | | | |  |
| 18 | Davlat va huquq | Davlat va huquqning o‘zaro bog‘liqligini izohlaydi, huquqiy munosabatlarni tahlil qiladi va xulosa chiqaradi. | Q | Toʻliq yechimli | 10 | II |
| 19 | Konstitutsiyaviy huquq | Konstitutsiyaviy huquq normalarining o‘xshash va farqli tomonlarini aniqlaydi, davlatda qonun ustuvorligini asoslay oladi. | Q | Toʻliq yechimli | 10 | II |
| 20 | Huquq sohalari | Hayotiy vaziyatlarga huquqiy baho beradi, sodir etilgan huquqbuzarliklarning ichki va tashqi tomonlarini aniqlaydi, oqibatini tahlil qiladi, izohlaydi va xulosa chiqara oladi. | M | Mulohaza toʻliq yechimli | 12 | II |

**Izoh**: Davlat va huquq asoslari fani bo‘yicha topshiriqlar normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarga kiritilgan o‘zgarish va qo‘shimchalarni inobatga olgan holda shakllantiriladi. Qonun hujjatlarida belgilangan tartibda o‘zgartirish kiritilganda qonunning asl manbayiga murojaat qilinadi (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchilik ma’lumotlari milliy bazasi- Lex.uz. sayti).

**11-SINF DAVLAT VA HUQUQ ASOSLARI FANIDAN YAKUNIY DAVLAT IMTIHON SAVOLLARINING BAZASI.**

**1-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-4 ball) Quyida davlat funksiyalarining tasniflari keltirilgan. Ularning ikkitasidan tashqari barchasi davlat funksiyalari tushunchasiga kiradi. Ortiqcha ikkitasini toping.

1) moliyaviy; 2) doimiy; 3) murakkab; 4) asosiy; 5) havolaki; 6) siyosiy;

7) qo‘riqlash; 8) vaqtincha.

Javob:

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2. (Q-4 ball) Quyida davlatning monarxiya boshqaruv shakli belgilari keltirilgan. Ularning ikkisidan tashqari barchasi monarxiya boshqaruv shakliga kiradi. Ortiqcha ikkitasini toping.

1) ichki va tashqi siyosatda davlat boshlig‘i sifatida maydonga chiqadi; 2) yakka o‘zi boshqaradi; 3) hokimiyat vakolatlari taqsimlanadi; 4) hokimiyatni o‘rnatish, qabul qilishning alohida tartibi mavjud; 5)fuqarolar davlat ishlarini boshqarishda ishtirok etadi.

Javob:

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3.(Q-4 ball) Quyida demokratik tartibot belgilari keltirilgan bo‘lib, ulardan nodemokratik davlat belgilarini ajrating.

1) qonun ustuvor bo‘ladi; 2) hokimiyat vakolatlari bo‘linadi; 3) shaxs iqtisodiy jihatdan erkin bo‘ladi; 4) o‘zgacha fikrlashga qarshi kurashiladi; 5) har qanday muxolifat yo‘q qilinadi; 6) fikrlar xilma-xilligiga keng yo‘l ochib beriladi.

Javob:

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4. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagilardan davlatning tuzilish shakliga ko‘ra, konfederatsiya belgilarini aniqlang.

1) yagona konstitutsiya; 2) muayyan maqsadlarga erishish uchun birlashadilar;

3) uning hududi subyektlar hududi yig‘indisidan iborat; 4) mustahkam bo‘lmagan tuzilma; 5) yagona armiya.

Javob:

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5. (Q- 4 ball) Quyida fuqarolik jamiyatining tasniflari keltirilgan. Ularning ikkitasidan tashqari barchasi fuqarolik jamiyati tushunchasiga kirmaydi.Ikkitasini toping.

1) erkin mehnat qilish va kasb tanlash imkoniyati; 2) huquq ustuvorligi ta’minlanmaganligi; 3) tadbirkorlikka keng imkoniyatlar yaratilganligi;

4) boshqa davlatlarning ichki ishlariga aralashish; 5) yagona partiya hukmronligi.

Javob:

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6. (Q-4 ball) Quyida unitar davlat tuzilishi tasniflari keltirilgan. Ularning ikkitasidan tashqari barchasi unitar davlat tuzilishiga xosdir. Ortiqcha ikkitasini toping.

1) subyektlari hududi yig‘indisidan iborat; 2) yagona armiyasi mavjud; 3) qonunchilik tizimining yagonaligi; 4) Oliy qonun chiqaruvchi, ijro etuvchi va sud hokimiyati federal davlat idoralariga tegishli; 5) yagona pul birligi amal qilishi.

Javob:

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7.(Q-4 ball) Quyida berilganlardan totalitar tartibot belgilariga kirmaydiganlarini toping.

1) yagona partiya hukmron bo‘ladi; 2) hokimiyat vakolatlari bo‘linadi;

3) huquq va erkinliklar poymol etiladi; 4) o‘zgacha fikrlashga qarshi kurashiladi;

5) ijtimoiy-siyosiy birlashmalar ko‘p bo‘ladi; 6) muqobil deputatlarni saylash imkoniyatlari bo‘lmaydi.

Javob:

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8. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi axloq va huquq farqlari orasidan huquqning tasniflarini toping.

1) ezgulik va yovuzlik, adolat va nohaqlik; 2) jamiyat a’zolarining fikrini aks ettiradi; 3) davlatning yordamisiz o‘z-o‘zidan shakllanadi; 4) davlat irodasini aks ettiradi; 5) ijtimoiy munosabatlarning kengroq doirasini (do‘stlik, o‘rtoqlik) tartibga soladi; 6) harakat yoki harakatsizlik “qonuniy-noqonuniy” deb baholanadi; 7) xatti-harakat “yaxshi-yomon” deb baholanadi.

Javob:

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9. (Q-4 ball) Quyida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining normativ-huquqiy hujjatlari ro‘yxati keltirilgan. Ulardan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar turiga kirmaydiganlarini aniqlang.

1) yuridik pretsedent; 2) Konstitutsiya; 3) farmon; 4) qonunlar; 5) hukumat qarorlari; 6) huquqiy odat.

Javob:

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10. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi vazifalardan davlatning ichki funksiyalariga oid siyosiy-huquqiy vazifalarni toping.

1) soliq tizimi va bojxona nazorati; 2) fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini himoya qilish; 3) mulk daxlsizligini ta’minlash; 4) qonuniylik va tartibotni ta’minlash; 5) aholining yordamga muhtoj qismini himoyalash.

Javob:

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**2-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-4 ball) Bu davlat hududi yaxlit tarkibiy qismlardan iborat bo‘lib, yagona qonunchilik va fuqarolik mavjud. Bu davlatda prezident to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xalq tomonidan saylanadi va keng vakolatlarga ega. Bunday davlatda inson va fuqaro huquqlari va erkinliklari e’tirof qilinadi va kafolatlanadi.

Yuqorida ta’rifi keltirilgan davlatga mos kelmaydigan ma’lumotni toping.

a) davlat tuzilish shakli federativ b) boshqaruv shakli bo‘yicha prezidentlik respublikasi c) davlat tuzilish shakli bo‘yicha unitar d) siyosiy tartiboti bo‘yicha huquqiy davlat e) hozirda jahonda 20 tadan ortiq bunday davlatlar mavjud.

Javob:

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2. (Q-4 ball) Bu davlatda hokimiyatni o‘rnatish, qabul qilishning alohida tartibi mavjud, davlat rahbari o‘zining boshqaruvi jihatidan yuridik javobgar bo‘lmaydi. Boshqaruvi konstitutsiyaga tayanuvchi biron-bir idora bilan cheklanishi yoki cheklanmasligi mumkin.

Yuqorida ta’rifi keltirilgan davlatga mos kelmaydigan ma’lumotni toping.

a) Amir Temur davlatida boshqaruv tizimi islom qonun-qoidalariga asoslangan; b) fuqarolar davlat ishlarini boshqarishda ishtirok eta oladilar; c) bu davlat biror bir ittifoqqa qo‘shilishi yoki undan ajralib chiqish huquqiga ega; d) Daniya davlati bunga misol bo‘lib, ushbu davlat boshqaruv shakliga ko‘ra konstitutsiyaviy monarxiyadir; e) bu davlatda hokimiyatning oliy idoralari saylab qo‘yiladi.

Javob:

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3. (Q-4 ball) Bu davlat umumiy hudud asosida birlashib, subyektlarining har biri alohida o‘z konstitutsiyasi, o‘zlarining oliy qonun chiqaruvchi, ijro etuvchi va sud organlariga ega bo‘ladi. Lekin har doim ham subyektlari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar ijobiy bo‘lavermaydi.

Yuqorida ta’rifi keltirilgan davlatga mos kelmaydigan ma’lumotni toping.

a) ikki palatali parlament; b) yagona soliq va kredit munosabati; c) tarkibida respublikalar, shtatlar va boshqa birlashmalar mavjudligi; d) yagona qonunchilik tizimining mavjudligi; e) masalan: Meksika, Avstriya, Belgiya.

Javob:

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4. (Q-4 ball) Bunday tartibotda davlat idoralari demokratik tamoyillar va qoidalarga rioya etmaydilar. Fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklari poymol etiladi, qo‘pol ravishda buziladi. Ba’zida esa parlament singari institutlar yo‘q qilinadi.

Yuqorida ta’rifi keltirilgan davlatga mos kelmaydigan ma’lumotni toping.

a) mulkni davlat tasarrufidan chiqarish; b) qonun o‘rnini qat’iy buyruq va farmoyishlar egallash; c) har qanday muxolifatni yo‘q qilish; d) hokimiyat vakolatlarini taqsimlash; e) boshqa hududlarni bosib olishga intilish.

Javob:

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5. (Q-4 ball) Bunday jamiyatda qonun-qoidalarga barcha birdek amal qiladi, shuningdek insonlarda yaxshi xulq atvor mujassamlashadi. Aholisining ilm olishga intilishi natijasida, fan taraqqiyoti yuksak darajaga ko‘tariladi. Davlat ushbu jamiyatning “yollanma xizmatkor”dir.

Yuqorida keltirilgan ta’rifga asoslanib, ushbu jamiyatga mos kelmaydigan ma’lumotlarni aniqlang.

a) tadbirkorlikka keng imkoniyatlar yaratilganligi; b) huquqqa asoslangan hayot; c) maqbul ijtimoiy dasturlarni rad etish; d) so‘z va fikr erkinligi; e) nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlarning faoliyatni cheklash.

Javob:

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6. (Q-4 ball) Demokratik saylovlar asosida deputatlar saylanib, inson manfaatlari hamma narsadan ustun bo‘ladi. Davlat hududi yaxlit tarkibiy qismlardan iborat bo‘lib, yagona qonunchilik va fuqarolik mavjud bo‘ladi. Bunday davlatda yagona qurolli kuchlar, pul birligi va qonunchilik tizimi yo‘lga qo‘yiladi.

Yuqorida ta’rifi keltirilgan davlatga mos kelmaydigan ma’lumotni toping.

a) ma’naviy sohada so‘z erkinligining mavjudligi; b) davlat tuzilish shakli unitar; c) qat’iy buyruq va farmoyishlarga asoslanish; d) shaxsiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy huquqlar kafolatlanishi; e) siyosiy tartiboti totalitar.

Javob:

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7. (Q-4 ball) Ushbu huquqbuzarlik nojo‘ya harakat deb baholanib, subyekti 16 yoshga to‘lgan aqli raso shaxs. Ijtimoiy xavflilik darajasi yuqori bo‘lmaganligi uchun ham yengilroq jazolar qo‘llaniladi. Jazo sud tomonidan emas mansabdor shaxs tomonidan tayinlanadi.

Yuqorida ta’rifi keltirilgan huquqbuzarlikka mos ma’lumotni toping.

a) ishga yoki o‘qishga sababsiz kelmaslik yoki sababsiz ketib qolish; b) shartnoma shartlarini bajarmaslik; c) o‘g‘rilik, talonchilik qilish; d) qarz olib vaqtida qaytarmaslik; e) lavozim majburiyatlarni bajarmaslik.

Javob:

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8. (Q-4 ball) Ushbu davlat organining vazifasi fuqarolarning huquqlari va manfaatlarini, Konstitutsiyaviy tizimni himoya qilish bo‘lib, qonun ustuvorligini qaror toptiradi. Bugungi kundagi tarkibi bir qancha ixtisoslashtirilgan tizimdan iborat. Ko‘pchilik qoralovchi sifatida qaraydi, ammo u qonunlarni aniq bajarilishini nazorat qiladi.

Yuqorida ta’rifi keltirilgan davlat organiga mos ma’lumotni toping.

a) malakali yuridik yordam ko‘rsatish; b) xususiy mulk va tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash; c) qonunlarni aniqlash va bir xilda bajarilishini nazorat qilish; d) bitim va shartnomalarni tasdiqlash; e) soliq siyosatini amalga oshirish.

Javob:

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9. (Q-4 ball) Ular yuridik fakt-hodisa yoki harakat orqali yuzaga keladi. Huquq normalari bilan tartibga solinadi. Milliy, diniy, oilaviy va davlatlararo munosabatlar ham ular orqali tartibga solinadi.

Yuqoridagi ta’rifga mos ma’lumotni toping.

a) tarkibiy elementi to‘rtta; b) axloq munosabatlari; c) yaxshilik va yomonlik, ezgulik va yovuzlik; d) yozilmagan qoidalar deb yuritiladi; e) subyektiv huquq va yuridik majburiyat.

Javob:

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10. (Q-4 ball) Ushbu davlatning insonlarida yaxshi axloq va xulq shakllangan bo‘ladi. Davlat bajaradigan vazifalarni ham sohalar bo‘yicha turlarga ajratish mumkin.Boshqa mamlakatlar bilan harbiy va boshqa aloqalar yo‘lga qo‘yiladi. Bu davlatda yagona fuqarolik va yagona qonunchilik tizimi mavjud.

Yuqorida ta’rifi keltirilgan davlatga mos kelmaydigan ma’lumotni toping.

a) fuqarolarning saylovlarda ishtirok etish huquqi kafolatlanadi; b) o‘zgacha fikrlashga yo‘l qo‘yilmaydi; c) sudlarning mustaqilligi kafolatlanadi; d) davlat organlari samarali faoliyat olib boradi; e) ba’zan juda shafqatsizlik bilan muxolifat bartaraf etiladi.

Javob:

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**3-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-4 ball) 9-sinf o‘quvchisi M. va S. lar darsdan so‘ng o‘zidan kichik sinfda o‘qiydigan N. ga nisbatan jismoniy zo‘rlik ishlatib do‘pposlashdi. Keyin sinf xonasiga qamab ustidan qulflab ketishdi. Natijada M. va S. lar tomonidan N. ga nisbatan og‘ir tan jarohati yetkazildi.

Bunday vaziyatda o‘quvchi N. ning qanday konstitutsiyaviy huquq va erkinligiga ziyon yetkazilganini aniqlang.

1) shaxsiy huquqlari;

2) iqtisodiy huquqlari;

3) siyosiy huquqlari;

4) madaniy huquqlari.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. (Q-4 ball) 17 yoshli A. o‘qishdan bo‘sh vaqtlarida oilasiga yordamlashish maqsadida ish izlay boshladi. Ammo qayerga borsa ham voyaga yetmaganligi, qo‘lida diplomi yo‘qligi tufayli rad javobini oldi.

Bu vaziyatda A. ning buzilgan konstitutsiyaviy huquq va erkinligini aniqlang.

1) shaxsiy huquqlari;

2) siyosiy huquqlari;

3) ta’lim olish huquqlari;

4) ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy huquqlari.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. (Q- 4 ball) 10-sinf o‘quvchisi D. va N. lar tanaffus paytida sinfdoshi A. ning qo‘l telefonini o‘ziga sezdirmasdan olib, ichidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarini o‘qishdi. Ular A.ga tushlik olib bermasa yozishmalarining sirlarini hammaga oshkor qilish bilan qo‘rqitishdi.

Bu vaziyatda A. ning qanday konstitutsiyaviy huquq va erkinligiga ziyon yetkazilganligini aniqlang.

1) shaxsiy huquqlari;

2) iqtisodiy huquqlari;

3) siyosiy huquqlari;

4) madaniy huquqlari.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. (Q- 4 ball) Korxonada texnik bo‘lib ishlayotgan T. ish beruvchining harakatlaridan norozi bo‘lib kasaba uyushmasiga murojaat qiladi. U o‘z arizasida hech qanday asossiz ish haqidan ushlab qolinayotganligi ko‘rsatdi. Buni bilib qolgan ish beruvchi T. dan arizasini qaytib olishni talab qildi.

Ushbu vaziyatda T. ning qanday konstitutsiyaviy huquqi buzilgan?

1) ishtirok etish huquqi;

2) murojaat qilish huquqi;

3) kasaba uyushmasiga a’zo bo‘lish huquqi;

4) mehnat qilish huquqi.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. (Q- 4 ball) 16 yoshli X.ni o‘g‘irlik jinoyati bo‘yicha so‘roq qilayotgan tergovchi yaxshilikcha aybni bo‘yniga olishi kerakligini, aks holda ota-onasiga nisbatan ehtiyot chorasi sifatida qamoqqa olish jazosi qo‘llanilishini aytdi.

Ushbu vaziyatda X. ning qanday Konstitutsiyaviy huquqiga ziyon yetkazilganligini aniqlang.

1) shaxsiy huquqi yaʼni aybsizlik prezumpsiyasi;

2) siyosiy huquqi yaʼni diskriminatsiya;

3) ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy yaʼni sudda himoyalanish huquqi;

4) protsessual yaʼni erkinlik huquqi.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.(Q- 4 ball) M. ismli shaxs hamkasbi B. ismli shaxsning telefonidagi ma’lumotlarni uning ruxsatisiz ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda masxaralab tarqatdi.

Ushbu vaziyatda B. ismli shaxsning qanday konstitutsiyaviy huquqi poymol etilgan?

1) shaxsiy huquqlari;

2) iqtisodiy huquqlari;

3) siyosiy huquqlari;

4) madaniy huquqlari.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. (Q-4 ball) D. ismli fuqaro fuqaro qo‘shnisi bilan janjallashib huquq-tartibot organiga murojaat qildi.Ammo murojaati koʻrib chiqilmadi.

Ushbu vaziyatda D. ning qanday konstitutsiyaviy huquqi buzilganligini aniqlang.

1) shaxsiy huquqlari;

2) iqtisodiy huquqlari;

3) siyosiy huquqlari;

4) madaniy huquqlari.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.(Q- 4 ball) Mamlakatda yangi mehnat kodeksi qabul qilinishi natijasida erkaklarga haftasiga 42 soatlik ish kuni belgilandi. Bunday yangilikdan norozi bo‘lgan fuqarolar parlament binosi yonida to‘planishib, o‘z noroziliklarini bildirishdi. Ushbu fuqarolar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan harakatlarning huquqiy nomini aniqlang.

1) yig‘ilish;

2) miting;

3) shikoyat;

4) namoyish.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. (Q- 4 ball) Fuqaro A. ichki ishlar idorasiga kelib, o‘z aybini tan olmoqchi ekanini bildiradi. U savdo marketlaridan bir necha marta oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini o‘g‘irlaganini, bu ishi yaxshi emasligini tushunib vijdoni qiynalayotganini aytdi. Ichki ishlar xodimlari fuqaro A. o‘z aybini tan olgani uchun hech qanday surishtiruv o‘tkazmasdan unga o‘g‘irlik bo‘yicha jinoyat ishi qo‘zg‘atishadi.

Ushbu vaziyatda o‘quvchi A. ning qanday konstitutsiyaviy huquq va erkinliklari buzilganligini aniqlang.

1) fikr, so‘z va e’tiqod erkinligi;

2) sudda himoyalanish va shaxsiy daxlsizlik;

3) sha’ni, obroʻyi va shaxsiy hayotiga tajovuzdan himoyalanish;

4) hujjatlar va boshqa materiallar bilan tanishib chiqish.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.(Q-4 ball) Tadbirkor “Gulzor” mahallasida bolalar maydonchasi qurish uchun tenderda qatnashib yutib chiqadi.Maydonchani loyihasi tayyorlanib, bolalar kutubxonasini qurish ham rejaga kiritildi. Ammo hokimlik tomonidan ajratilgan yer maydoni kichkina bo‘lganligi uchun yon atrofdagi ko‘p yillik chinorlarni kechish orqali muammoga yechim topishga qaror qilindi.Bundan xabar topgan fuqarolar norozi bo‘lishdi, sababi daraxtlar o‘sayotgan bu joylar salqin bo‘lganligi uchun mahalla fuqarolari yozda u yerda dam olishar edi?

Ushbu vaziyatda mahalla fuqarolarining qanday turkumdagi konstitutsiyaviy huquqlari buzilyapti?

1) shaxsiy huquqlari;

2) siyosiy huquqlari;

3) ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy huquqlari;

4) dam olish huquqlari.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-4 ball) Fuqarolarning Konstitutsiyaviy huquq va erkinliklari o‘rtasidagi muvofiqlikni aniqlang: birinchi ustunda berilgan huquqlar bilan ikkinchi ustundagi huquqlarni turkumiga qarab moslashtiring. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

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| 1. Diniy e’tiqod erkinligi;  2. Mulkdor bo‘lish. | a) fikrlash, so‘z va e’tiqod erkinligi;  b) omonatlarning sir tutilishi;  c) davlat xizmatiga kirishda teng huquqlilik;  d) kasbiy tayyorgarligini oshirish;  e) axborotni izlash, olish va tarqatish;  f) petitsiya bildirish. |

Javob:

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2. (Q-4 ball) Fuqarolarning Konstitutsiyaviy huquq va erkinliklari o‘rtasidagi muvofiqlikni aniqlang: birinchi ustunda berilgan huquqlar bilan ikkinchi ustundagi huquqlarni turkumiga qarab moslashtiring. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

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| 1. Sha’n va qadr-qimmat daxlsizligi;    2. Ommaviy harakatlarda ishtirok etish. | a) kasaba uyushmasiga a’zo bo‘lish;  b) aybsizlik prezumpsiyasi;  c) mitinglarda ishtirok etish;  d) yuridik yordam olish;  e) mehnat qilish. |

Javob:

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3. (Q- 4 ball) Fuqarolarning Konstitutsiyaviy huquq va erkinliklari o‘rtasidagi muvofiqlikni aniqlang: birinchi ustunda berilgan har bir huquqlarga ikkinchi ustundan mos keluvchi vaziyatlarni tanlang. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

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| 1.Shaxsiy huquq va erkinliklar;  2. Siyosiy huquqlar. | a) fuqaro sudga ariza bilan murojaat qildi;  b) yangi xodim kasaba uyushmasiga a’zo bo‘ldi;  c) fuqaro yangi moshina sotib oldi;  d) ayblanuvchi yuridik yordam oldi;  e) shaxs o‘zi haqidagi noto‘g‘ri ma’lumotni tuzatishni talab qildi. |

Javob:

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4. (Q-4 ball) Fuqarolarning Konstitutsiyaviy huquq va erkinliklari o‘rtasidagi muvofiqlikni aniqlang: Birinchi ustunda keltirilgan har bir huquqqa mos keluvchi ikkinchi ustundagi vaziyatlarni tanlang. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

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| 1. Shaxsiy huquq va erkinliklarim;  2. Iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy va ekologik huquqlarim. | a) kecha mol-mulk solig‘ini to‘ladim;  b) men o‘zim uchun kerakli ma’lumotni internetdan tez topaman;  c) opam “Aholi bandligiga ko‘maklashish markazi” orqali ishga joylashdi;  d) men so‘z erkinligiga egaman;  e) har olti oyda tish shifokoriga boraman. |

Javob:

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5. (Q- 4 ball) Fuqarolarning Konstitutsiyaviy huquq va erkinliklari o‘rtasidagi muvofiqlikni aniqlang: birinchi ustunda berilgan har bir huquqlarga ikkinchi ustundan mos keluvchi vaziyatlarni tanlang. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

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| 1. Siyosiy huquqim;  2. Konstitutsiyaviy burchim. | a) onam bu yil nafaqaga chiqdi;  b) kecha mahalla raisi o‘tkazgan yig‘ilishda qatnashdim;  c) shu hafta harbiy xizmatni o‘tashga jo‘nab ketyapman;  d) jamoamiz bilan ish beruvchiga korxona istiqboli uchun takliflar berdik;  e) har safar muzeyga borsam u yerdagi tarixiy narsalarga hayratlanib, ehtiyotkorona kuzataman. |

Javob:

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6. (Q- 4 ball) Quyidagi Oliy Majlis palatalarining mutlaq vakolatlarni birinchi ustundagi ma’lumotlarga mos ravishda ikkinchi ustundan tanlang. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

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| 1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senati;  2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi. | a) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Hisob palatasi raisi lavozimlariga nomzodlarni ko‘rib chiqish hamda ma’qullash;  b) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat budjetining ijro etilishi ustidan nazoratni amalga oshirish;  c) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy saylov komissiyasini tuzish;  d) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Hisob palatasining hisobotini ko‘rib chiqish;  e) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Bosh prokurorining, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy banki boshqaruvi raisining hisobotlarini eshitish. |

Javob:

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7. (Q- 4 ball) Quyidagilardan birinchi ustunda berilgan sudlov organi faoliyatiga oid qoidalarni ikkinchi ustundan tanlang. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

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| 1. Fuqarolik, jinoiy, iqtisodiy va ma’muriy sud ishlarini yuritish sohasida sud hokimiyatining oliy organi hisoblanadi;  2. Qonun chiqaruvchi va ijro etuvchi hokimiyat hujjatlarining Konstitutsiyaga muvofiqligi to‘g‘risidagi ishlarni ko‘radi. | a) qarori qat’iy va uning ustidan shikoyat qilinishi mumkin emas;  b) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hududida qonunlarning aniq va bir xilda bajarilishi ustidan nazorat qiladi;  c) O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi va qonunlari normalariga sharh beradi;  d) quyi sudlarning sudlov faoliyati ustidan nazorat olib borish huquqiga ega;  e) ishlarni birinchi instansiyada, apellyatsiya yoki kassatsiya va taftish tartibida ko‘radi. |

Javob:

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8. (Q- 4 ball) Fuqarolarning Konstitutsiyaviy huquq va erkinliklari o‘rtasidagi muvofiqlikni aniqlang: birinchi ustunda berilgan huquqlar bilan ikkinchi ustundagi huquqlarni turkumiga qarab moslashtiring. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

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| 1. Homiladorligi yoki bolasi borligi sababli ayollarni ishga qabul qilishni rad etish, ishdan bo‘shatish va ularning ish haqini kamaytirish taqiqlanadi;  2. Insonning sha’ni va qadr-qimmati daxlsizdir. Hech narsa ularni kamsitish uchun asos bo‘lishi mumkin emas. | a) har kim fikrlash, so‘z va e’tiqod erkinligi huquqiga ega;  b) har kim murojaat qilish huquqiga ega;  c) har kim erkinlik va shaxsiy daxlsizlik huquqiga ega;  d) har bir shaxs mulkdor bo‘lishga haqli;  e) har kim dam olish huquqiga ega. |

Javob:

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9.(Q-4 ball) Quyidagilardan birinchi ustunga mos qoidalarni ikkinchi ustundan tanlang. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

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| 1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti;  2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi. | a) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlarini imzolash;  b) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi davlat qarzining eng yuqori miqdorini belgilash;  c) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi majlislarida raislik qilish;  d) bojxona, valyuta va kredit ishlarini qonun yo‘li bilan tartibga solish;  e) aholini, shu jumladan nogironligi bo‘lgan shaxslarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish tizimining samarali faoliyat ko‘rsatishini ta’minlash. |

Javob:

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10. (Q- 4 ball) Quyidagilardan birinchi ustunga mos qoidalarni ikkinchi ustundan tanlang. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

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| 1. Vazirlar Mahkamasi;  2. Xalq deputatlari Kengashi. | a) davlat organlarining mansabdor shaxslariga parlament so‘rovini yuborish;  b) yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatining amalga oshirilishini ta’minlash;  c) hokimni lavozimga tasdiqlash, uning faoliyati to‘g‘risidagi hisobotlarni eshitish;  d) hududlarni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish va aholini ijtimoiy himoya qilish dasturlarini tasdiqlash;  e) atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, tabiiy boyliklarni va biologik xilma-xillikni saqlash. |

Javob:

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**5-savollar bazasi.**

1. (B-4 ball) A. voyaga yetgan, jismonan sog‘lom bo‘lishiga qaramay doimiy ish joyiga ega emas.Ota-onasini ham o‘z holiga tashlab qo‘ygan. Bundan norozi bo‘lgan ota aliment undirish maqsadida sudga murojaat qildi. Sud A. ga nisbatan mehnatga haq to‘lashning eng kam miqdorining \_\_\_\_\_\_ foizidan kam bo‘lmagan aliment belgiladi.

Sud A. ga nisbatan necha foiz miqdorda aliment belgilaganligini yozing.

1) 11,75 %

2) 30%

3) 25,5%

4) 15%

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. (B-4 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oila kodeksi muvofiq er va xotinning umumiy mulklari sirasiga quyidagilardan qaysilari kirishini aniqlang.

1) er va xotinning nikohga qadar o‘ziga tegishli bo‘lgan mol-mulki;

2) er va xotinning nikoh davomida orttirgan mol-mulklari;

3) er va xotinning nikoh davomida hadya, meros tariqasida yoki boshqa bepul bitimlar asosida olgan mol-mulki;

4) voyaga yetmagan farzandlar nomiga qo‘yilgan omonatlar.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.(B-4 ball) Oila kodeksining 57-moddasida belgilangan meʼyor bo‘yicha nevara bobosi va buvisiga nisbatan nechanchi darajadagi qarindosh hisoblanadi?

1) birinchi

2) uchinchi

3) to‘rtinchi  
4) ikkinchi

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. (B-4 ball) Voyaga yetgan farzandning ota-onasiga moddiy yordam berish to‘g‘risidagi sudning hal qiluv qarorlarini bajarmaslik qanday javobgarlikka sabab bo‘ladi?

1) ma’muriy

2) fuqaroviy

3) intizomiy

4) jinoiy

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. (B-4 ball) Aliment to‘lashi shart bo‘lgan shaxs qancha muddatdan ortiq chet davlatga ketayotgan bo‘lsa, qonunga muvofiq o‘zi ta’minot berishi lozim bo‘lgan aliment oluvchilar bilan aliment to‘lash to‘g‘risida kelishuv tuzishi shart?

1) bir yil

2) olti oy

3) uch oy

4) ikki yil

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. (B-4 ball) A.ismli shaxs nikohini qayd qilish maqsadida FHDY organiga murojaat qildi. U nikoh bilan birgalikda nikoh shartnomasini ham tuzishni maqsad qildi. Nikoh shartnomasini qaysi organ tuzadi?

1) FHDY organi

2) notarial organi

3) sud organi

4) mahalliy organ

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.(B-4 ball) N. ismli shaxs nikohini rasmiylashtirish maqsadida FHDY ga ariza bilan murojaat qildi. FHDY organi nikohlanuvchi shaxslarni tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tish uchun yo‘llanma taqdim qildi. Ammo, nikohlanuvchilar belgilangan vaqtda tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tishmadi.

Nikohlanuvchilar qancha vaqt ichida tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tishlari kerak?

1) bir oy

2) o‘n kun

3) ikki hafta

4) bir hafta

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. (B-4 ball) D. ismli shaxs ikkita farzandi bilan ota uyiga qaytib kelgan. Farzandlariga turmush o‘rtog‘i aliment to‘laydi.Ikkita farzand uchun qancha miqdorda aliment to‘lanadi?

1) oylik maoshining uchdan bir qismi

2) oylik maoshining yarmi

3) oylik maoshining to‘rtdan bir qismi

4) oylik maoshining beshdan bir qismi

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. (B-4 ball) K. va N. lar nikohini qonuniy qayd etish uchun FHDY organiga murojaat qilishganda ularga tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tish uchun yo‘llanma beriladi. Yo‘llanmada

nikohlanuvchilar psixiatr shifokorlar, narkologlar, teri-tanosil kasalliklari shifokorlari, oftalmologlar, ftiziatrlar (dispanser va tuman kabinetlari) tomonidan tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tishi belgilangan edi.Yo‘llanmada ko‘rsatilgan tibbiy ko‘rikning qaysilari ortiqcha?

1) psixiatr shifokorlar

2) narkologlar

3) ftiziatrlar

4) teri-tanosil kasalliklari shifokorlari

5) oftalmologlar

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. (B-4 ball) Xotinining homiladorlik vaqtida va bola tug‘ilganidan keyin qancha vaqt mobaynida er xotinining roziligisiz nikohdan ajratish to‘g‘risida da’vo qila olmaydi?

1) olti oy

2) bir yil

3) uch oy

4) bir yarim yil

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi vaziyatning to‘g‘ri yechimini tanlang.

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| Ota-ona mol-mulkini begonaga ketmasligini ko‘zlab, asrab olgan farzandlarining oila qurishi uchun FHDY organiga ariza bilan murojaat qilishdi. | a) nasl-nasab shajarasi bo‘yicha to‘g‘ri tutashgan qarindoshlar o‘rtasida, tug‘ishgan va o‘gay aka-ukalar bilan opa-singillar o‘rtasida, shuningdek farzandlikka oluvchilar bilan farzandlikka olinganlar o‘rtasida nikoh tuzilishiga ruxsat berilmaydi;  b) o‘gay aka-ukalar bilan opa-singillar o‘rtasida, shuningdek farzandlikka oluvchilar bilan farzandlikka olinganlar o‘rtasida nikoh tuzilishiga ruxsat beriladi;  c) yaqin qarindoshlar o‘rtasidagi nikohni qonun yo‘li bilan taqiqlash axloqiy qoida hamda biologik nuqtayi nazarga, tibbiyot fani yutuqlari va xulosalariga asoslanadi. |

Javob:

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2. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi vaziyatning to‘g‘ri yechimini tanlang.

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| B. ismli voyaga yetmagan shaxs N. ismli 19 yoshli qizga ko‘ngil qo‘ygani uchun u bilan oila qurishga qaror qiladi. Ammo, B. nikoh yoshiga yetmaganligi sababli FHDY organi arizani rad etadi. | a) Oila kodeksiga ko‘ra erkaklar uchun nikoh yoshi 18 yosh, ayollar uchun 17 yosh qilib belgilangan;  b) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oila kodeksiga binoan nikoh yoshi erkaklar va ayollar uchun 18 yosh qilib belgilangan.  c) B. ismli shaxs voyaga yetmaganligi uzrli holat bo‘lganligi uchun nikoh yoshini bir yoshga qisqartirish mumkin;  d) uzrli sabablar bo‘lgandagina nikoh yoshi 1 yoshga qisqartirilishi mumkin, B. ismli shaxsning voyaga yetmaganligi uzrli sabab hisoblanmaydi. |

Javob:

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3. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi vaziyatning to‘g‘ri yechimini tanlang.

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| Sevara va Jahongir bir-birini yaxshi ko‘rib, turmush qurishga qaror qilishdi. Biroq Sevaraning onasi bunga keskin qarshilik bildirdi, chunki Jahongirning daromadi yaxshi emas edi. Ushbu vaziyatda nikoh tuzish uchun ota-onaning roziligi shartmi? | a) ha, agar ota-ona rozi bo‘lmasa, nikoh tuzilmaydi; b) yo‘q, agar tomonlar qonuniy nikoh yoshiga yetgan bo‘lsa, ota-onaning roziligisiz ham nikoh tuzilishi mumkin; c) ota-onaning roziligi faqat ayol kishilar uchun majburiy, erkaklar esa mustaqil qaror qabul qiladi;  d) nikoh er va xotin o‘rtasida tuziladigan, o‘zaro hurmat, muhabbat va ishonchga asoslangan ixtiyoriy kelishuvdir. Nikoh mustaqil ravishda, hech qanday majburlashsiz tuzilishi lozim. |

Javob:

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4. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi vaziyatning to‘g‘ri yechimini tanlang.

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| Gulnoza va Jasur turmush qurganiga 6 yil bo‘ldi. Nikoh davomida ular uy va mashina sotib olishdi. Keyinchalik o‘zaro kelishmovchilik sabab ajrashishga qaror qilishdi. | a) uy er nomida bo‘lsa, unga tegishli bo‘ladi, mashina esa ayolga beriladi; b) nikoh davomida orttirilgan barcha mol-mulk er va xotin o‘rtasida teng taqsimlanadi; c) kim ko‘proq daromad topgan bo‘lsa, o‘sha ko‘proq mulk oladi; d) sud mol-mulkni teng taqsimlab beradi. |

Javob:

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5. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi vaziyatning to‘g‘ri yechimini tanlang.

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| Nodir va Maftuna ajrashishdi. Sud Nodirga ikki nafar farzandi uchun aliment to‘lash majburiyatini yukladi. Biroq, Nodir bir necha oy davomida alimentni to‘lamadi.Buning ustiga Nodir chet elga 1 yilga ishlashga jo‘nab ketmoqchi. Maftuna sudga murojaat qilib, Nodirga nisbatan qonuniy choralar ko‘rishni talab qildi. | a) Nodirga faqat ogohlantirish beriladi;  b) undan qarzdorlik undiriladi, lekin jazolanmaydi;  c) sud Nodirdan majburiy tarzda aliment undiradi;  d) uch oydan ortiq muddatga chet davlatga ketayotgan shaxs qonunga muvofiq aliment oluvchi bilan kelishuv tuzishi shart. |

Javob:

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6. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi vaziyatning to‘g‘ri yechimini tanlang.

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| Madina va Javohir nikohdan o‘tishdan oldin mol-mulklarini mustaqil saqlash maqsadida nikoh shartnomasini tuzishdi. Nikohdan so‘ng Madina uy sotib oldi. Oradan 5 yil o‘tib, ular ajrashishga qaror qilishdi. Madina ushbu uy faqat unga tegishli ekanini aytdi, lekin Javohir bu mulk ikkimizga tegishli deb da’vo qildi. | a) agar nikoh shartnomasida mol-mulk mustaqil egalik qilish asosida tuzilgan bo‘lsa, uy Madinaga tegishli bo‘lishi mumkin; b) uy nikoh davrida sotib olinganligi sababli avtomatik ravishda ikkala tomon o‘rtasida bo‘linadi; c) nikoh shartnomasi faqat avtomobil va bank hisob-raqamlariga taalluqli bo‘lib, uyga nisbatan qo‘llanmaydi;  d) nikoh shartnomasida boshqacha qoida nazarda tutilmagan bo‘lsa, ushbu mulk bo‘linmaydi. |

Javob:

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7. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi vaziyatda Abror oilasida qaysi majburiyatlarini bajarayotganligini aniqlang.

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| Abror har doim oilasiga g‘amxo‘rlik qiladi. Farzandlarini kelajakda yaxshi inson bo‘lishlari uchun ularning bilim olishi uchun sharoit yaratib berishga harakat qiladi. Nikohdan o‘tayotgan vaqtda er-xotin yagona familiya tanlashgan. Yaqinda ushbu oila shaharga ko‘chib o‘tishdi. | a) oilasiga gʻamxoʻrlik qilishi;  b) ko‘chib yurishi;  c) o‘z farzandlarining farovonligi va kelajagi haqida qayg‘urishi;  d) er-xotinning yagona familiyada bo‘lishi. |

Javob:

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8. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi vaziyatda Noila oilasida amalga oshirayotgan huquqlarini aniqlang.

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| Noila oila qurayotganda turmush o‘rtog‘i bilan nikoh shartnomasini tuzgan. Oilada er-xotin munosabatlari o‘zaro yordam asosiga qurilgan. Noila juda yaxshi uy bekasi shuningdek, farzandlariga ham g‘amxo‘r ona.Tikuvchilik kasbini tanlagan Noila qo‘li gul chevardir. | a) farzandlariga g‘amxo‘rlik qilishi;  b) nikoh shartnomasini tuzishi;  c) tikuvchilik kasbini tanlashi;  d) o‘zaro yordam berishi. |

Javob:

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9. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi vaziyatning to‘g‘ri yechimini tanlang.

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| Baxtiyor FHDY organiga ariza bilan murojaat qilib, tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tish uchun yo‘llanma oldi. Ammo ba’zi sabablarga ko‘ra, belgilangan vaqtda tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tolmadi. | a) Baxtiyor ko‘rikdan o‘tishning yana bir usulini topish va boshqa tashkilotda tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tish kerak  b) ba’zi uzrli sabablar tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tmasdan turib nikohni qayd qilishga asos bo‘ladi;  c) tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tish ikki haftadan oshmasligi kerak, yangi belgilangan vaqtda qayta ariza yozishi va ko‘rikni belgilash zarur;  d) Oila qonunchiligida nikohlanuvchi shaxslarning tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tishi shart qilib belgilangan. |

Javob:

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10. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi vaziyatning to‘g‘ri yechimini tanlang.

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| A. ismli shaxs oila qurayotgan mahal nikoh shartnomasini tuzishga qaror qildi. Bo‘lajak turmush o‘rtog‘i bilan nikoh shartnomasini tuzib, FHDY organiga tasdiqlatish uchun murojaat qilganda arizasi rad qilindi. | a) FHDY organi qonunga zid harakat sodir qilgan, shartnomani tasdiqlashi kerak edi;  b) nikohlanuvchi shaxslar shartnomani tuzish uchun notarial idorasiga murojaat qilishi kerak edi;  c) ushbu shartnoma yozma tarzda tuzilganligi uchun notarial idorasi tasdiqlaydi;  d) nikoh shartnomasi bo‘lajak er-xotin o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarga huquqiy yechim topib bergani uchun uni tasdiqlatish shart emas. |

Javob:

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**7-savollar bazasi.**

1. (B-4 ball) Quyidagi ta’rifni o‘qing, gap nima haqida ketayotganligini aniqlang.

“Jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning huquqlari hamda qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilishni ta’minlashga da’vat etilgan huquqiy institutdir”

a) Notariat

b) Prokuratura

c) Sud

d) Kasaba uyushmasi

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.(B-4 ball) Quyidagi ta’rifni o‘qing, gap nima haqida ketayotganligini aniqlang.  
“Shaxslarning o‘zaro kelishuvi asosida, ularning huquq va majburiyatlarini belgilash, o‘zgartirish yoki bekor qilishga qaratilgan huquqiy harakat.”  
a) shartnoma

b) bitim

c) obligatsiya

d) lizing

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. (B-4 ball) Qaysi yosh oralig‘ida boʻlgan voyaga yetmaganlar oʻzlari tuzgan bitimlar boʻyicha mustaqil ravishda mulkiy javobgar boʻladilar va ular oʻzlari yetkazgan zarar uchun ham javobgar hisoblanadi?

a) 10 yoshdan 15 yoshgacha

b) 16 yoshdan 18 yoshgacha

c) 14 yoshdan 18 yoshgacha

d) 6 yoshdan 14 yoshgacha

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.(B-4 ball) Quyidagi ta’rifni o‘qing, gap kim haqida ketayotganligini aniqlang.

“U muomalaga layoqatsiz fuqaro nomidan bitimlarni amalga oshiradi”.

a) homiy

b) ota-ona

c) yaqin qarindosh

d) vasiy

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. (B-4 ball) Qarzdor majburiyatini bajarmaganda kreditorga to‘laydigan pul summasi nima deb atalishini toping.

a) ipoteka b) zakalat c) neustoyka d) kredit

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. (B- 4 ball) Maktab, bog‘cha, teatr, kutubxona kabilar qaysi mulk shakliga misol bo‘lishini aniqlang.

a) Respublika mulki

b) xususiy mulk

c) munitsipal mulk

d) umumiy mulk

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. (B-4 ball) Quyidagi ta’rifni o‘qing, gap nima haqida ketayotganligini aniqlang.

“Bir shaxsning boshqa shaxsga mol-mulkni, unga bo‘lgan huquqni majburiyatlarni taʼminlash uchun berishi … hisoblanadi”.

a) penya

b) garov

c) foiz

d) ustama

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. (B-4 ball) Fuqarolar o‘rtasida qarz shartnomasi, agar bu qarzning summasi bazaviy hisoblash miqdorining necha baravaridan ortiq bo‘lsa, oddiy yozma shaklda tuzilishi kerakligini aniqlang.

a) bazaviy hisoblash miqdorining 10 baravaridan

b) bazaviy hisoblash miqdorining 5 baravaridan

c) bazaviy hisoblash miqdorining 3 baravaridan

d) bazaviy hisoblash miqdorining 7 baravaridan

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. (B-4 ball) Shaxsga yetkazilgan maʼnaviy zarar miqdorini qaysi organ belgilanishini aniqlang.

a) Prokuratura  
b) Iste’molchilar huquqlarini himoya qilish federatsiyasi  
c) Inson huquqlari Milliy markazi  
d) Sud

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. (B-4 ball) Majburiyatlarning taraflari deganda kimlar nazarda tutilishini toping.

a) kreditor va qarzdor  
b) iste’molchi va xaridor  
c) fuqaro va fuqaroligi bo‘lmagan shaxs  
d) fuqaro va chet el fuqarosi

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**8-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-4 ball) 10-sinf o‘quvchisi A. har doim ota-onasi tomonidan berilgan pul mablag‘larini yig‘ib, kitob sotib olardi. She’riyatga bo‘lgan katta qiziqishi tufayli o‘zining she’riy to‘plamini tayyorlab, nashriyotga topshirishga qaror qildi. Nashriyot mutasaddilari uning mualliflik ishini “Sen hali voyaga yetmagan shaxssan”, deb baholadilar va shu sababli uning ishini qabul qilishmadi.

Vaziyatda berilgan fuqarolik huquqiy munosabatlarni tahlil qiling va ularni guruhlarga ajrating. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

A) Subyekti; B) Obyekti.

1) A. ismli shaxs;

2) pul;

3) sotib olmoq;

4) voyaga yetmaslik;

5) she’riy to‘plam;

6) ota-ona.

Javob:

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| A | | B | |
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2. (Q-4 ball) 10-sinf o‘quvchisi B. rasm chizishga juda qiziqadi va turli suratlarni chizib, ularni internet orqali sotishga qaror qiladi. U o‘z rasmlarini onlayn platformaga joylashtiradi va xaridor topadi. Biroq, platforma administratori B. ning voyaga yetmaganligini asos qilib, u bilan shartnoma tuzishdan bosh tortadi.

Vaziyatda berilgan fuqarolik-huquqiy munosabatlarni tahlil qiling va ularni guruhlarga ajrating. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

A) Subyekti; B) Obyekti.

1) B. ismli shaxs; 2) rasm chizish; 3) onlayn platforma; 4) sotish;

5) shartnoma; 6) administrator.

Javob:

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| A | | B | |
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3. (Q-4 ball) Xurshid do‘kondan televizor sotib oldi. U uyga kelib, televizorni yoqqanda, qurilma ishlamasligini aniqladi. U darhol do‘konga qaytib, televizorni almashtirish yoki pulini qaytarishni talab qildi.

Vaziyatda berilgan fuqarolik huquqiy munosabatlarni tahlil qiling va ularni guruhlarga ajrating. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

A) Xaridorning huquqi; B) Sotuvchining majburiyati.

1) yetkazilgan zararni qoplab berishi;

2) televizor sotib olishi;

3) xaridorni quvib solish;

4) nuqsonli tovarni almashtirib berishi;

5) televizorni almashtirish yoki pulni qaytarishni talab qilish.

Javob:

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| A | | B | |
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4. (Q-4 ball) Bobur o‘z nomidan kichik biznes ochdi va maishiy texnika sotishni boshladi. U mijozlarga o‘z mahsulotlarini **“100% sifatli va 5 yil kafolatli”** deb reklama qiladi. Biroq, xaridorlardan biri sotib olgan muzlatkichi 6 oydan keyin buzilib qolganini bildiradi. Bobur muzlatkichni ta’mirlab, almashtirib berishdan bosh tortdi va **kafolat bermasligini** aytadi.

Boburning yuridik majburiyatlarini (A) va xaridorning subyektiv huquqlarini (B) guruhlarga ajrating. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

1)“100% sifatli va 5 yil kafolatli” reklamasi;

2) sifatli mahsulotlarni iste’molchilarga yetkazib berishi;

3) muzlatkich xarid qilish;

4) muzlatkichni almashtirib yoki ta’mirlatib olishi;

5) taʼmirlab, tuzatib berish.

Javob:

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| A | | B | |
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5. (Q-4 ball) Jasur eski avtomobilini Kamolga sotdi, lekin **shartnomani yozma tuzmay**, faqat og‘zaki kelishishdi. Bir necha hafta o‘tib, Kamol avtomobil buzilganini aytib, uni qaytarishni talab qildi. Jasur esa, avtomobilni qaytarib olishdan bosh tortdi.

Vaziyatda berilgan fuqarolik huquqiy munosabatlarni tahlil qiling va ularni guruhlarga ajrating. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

A) Subyekt; B) Kamolning subyektiv huquqi.

1) Jasur 2) avtomobil sotib olish 3) Kamol 4) but mahsulotni berishi 5)avtomobil.

Javob:

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| A | | B | |
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6. (Q- 4 ball) Bozorga non bilan holva olishga borgan Nodira oyisiga sovg‘a qilish maqsadida chiroyli guldasta va ro‘mol ham xarid qildi.

Vaziyatda berilgan fuqarolik huquqiy munosabatlar obyektlarini tahlil qiling va ularni guruhlarga ajrating. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

A) iste’mol qilinadigan ashyolar; B) iste’mol qilinmaydigan ashyolar.

1) non 2) guldasta 3) bozor 4) ro‘mol 5) holva

Javob:

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| A | | B | |
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7. (Q-4 ball) Anvar bilan Mahliyoning oila qurganiga 15 yil bo‘ldi. Ular birgalikda mehnat qilib, uy xarid qilishdi. Farzandlari kelajakda yaxshi inson bo‘lib kamol topishi uchun ularning bilim olishi uchun sharoit yaratib berishga harakat qilishmoqda.Yaqinda Anvar oʻgʻliga noutbuk, qiziga dars tayyorlash uchun kerakli jihozlarni sovg‘a qildi.Er-xotin mahallada maktab qurollarini sotadigan magazin ochib, aholiga xizmat qilib kelishmoqda.

Vaziyatda berilgan fuqarolik huquqiy munosabatlar obyektlarini tahlil qiling va ularni guruhlarga ajrating. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

A) ko‘chmas mulk; B) ko‘char mulk.

1) noutbuk 2) qizi va o‘g‘li 3) jihozlar 4) uy 5) magazin

Javob:

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| A | | B | |
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8. (Q-4 ball) Rustam aka o‘z oilasi bilan qishloqda yashaydi va chorvachilik bilan shug‘ullanadi. Uning bir necha qoramoli va parranda fermasi bor. Shuningdek, Rustam aka chorvachilik ishlarini yuritish uchun traktor va yem saqlash uchun omborxona qurib olgan. U yaqin orada yer maydonini kengaytirib, yanada ko‘proq hayvon boqishni rejalashtirmoqda.

Vaziyatda berilgan fuqarolik huquqiy munosabatlar obyektlarini tahlil qiling va ularni jonli va jonsiz ashyolarga ajrating. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

A) Jonli ashyo B) Jonsiz ashyo

1) qoramollar 2) traktor 3) parranda 4) omborxona 5) Rustam aka

Javob:

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| A | | B | |
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9. (Q-4 ball) Farhod va Laylo 10 yildan buyon bir oilada yashab kelishmoqda. Ular birgalikda ishlab, shaxsiy uy va avtomobil xarid qilishdi. Oilaviy hayoti davomida farzandlarining kelajagi uchun jamg‘arma yaratish maqsadida bankda hisob raqami ochishdi. Laylo esa oilaviy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish uchun o‘z nomiga kasanachilik ustaxonasini ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazib chet eldan bir nechta uskunalar sotib oldi.

Vaziyatda berilgan fuqarolik-huquqiy munosabatlar obyektlarini tahlil qiling va ularni guruhlarga ajrating. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

A) ko‘chmas mulk; B) ko‘char mulk.

1) uy 2) ustaxona 3) uskunalar 4) pul mablag‘lari 5) kasanachilik

Javob:

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| A | | B | |
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10. (Q-4 ball) Alisher va Mohira 8 yildan buyon bir oilada yashab kelishmoqda. Ular bank krediti asosida uy sotib olishdi va avtomobil ham xarid qilishdi. Mohira bolalarining ta’lim olishiga katta e’tibor qaratib, ularga mebellar, kitoblar va o‘quv qurollari sotib oldi. Yaqinda Alisher o‘z jamg‘armasidan biznes boshlash maqsadida zamonaviy qishloq xo‘jaligi texnikalarini xarid qildi.

Vaziyatda berilgan fuqarolik-huquqiy munosabatlar obyektlarini tahlil qiling va ularni bo‘linadigan va bo‘linmaydigan mulklarga ajrating. Har biriga bir nechta javob to‘g‘ri kelishi mumkin.

A) Bo‘linmaydigan ashyolar; B) Bo‘linadigan ashyolar.

1) kitoblar va o‘quv qurollari 2) uy va avtomobil 3) oila 4) qishloq xo‘jaligi texnikasi 5) mebellar

Javob:

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| A | | B | |
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**9-savollar bazasi.**

1. (B-4 ball) Quyidagi ta’rifni o‘qing, gap nima haqida ketayotganligini aniqlang.

“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -jahonda mavjud davlatlar va ularda yashovchi insonlarning insoniyat oldida turgan global muammolarni hamkorlikda hal qilishda, umumiy maqsad yoʻlida faoliyat koʻrsatish birligini anglatuvchi tushuncha. U barcha davlatlarning suveren tengligi, hududlarining daxlsizligi kabi xalqaro huquq tamoyillariga asoslanadi. Unutmang, u xalqaro tashkilot emas.”

1) xalqaro hamjamiyat;

2) xalqaro huquq;

3) xalqaro tartib-taomil;

4) xalqaro qoida.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. (B-4 ball) Quyidagi ta’rifni o‘qing, gap nima haqida ketayotganligini aniqlang.

“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - xalqaro va ijtimoiy guruhlarning, xalqlar, millatlar ozodligi, mustaqilligi, huquqiy tengligiga asoslangan birdamlik va o‘zaro hamkorlikdir”.

1) ratifikatsiya;

2) konvensiya;

3) internatsionalizm;

4) demarkatsiya.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. (B-4 ball) Quyidagi ta’rifni o‘qing, gap nima haqida ketayotganligini aniqlang.

“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-xavfsizlik kengashining doimiy a’zolaridan birining ma’lum masala yuzasidan chiqarishi mumkin bo‘lgan qarorga qarshi ovoz berish”.

1) xalqaro odat huquqi;

2) sanksiya;

3) jamoaviy xavfsizlik;

4) himoyalanish huquqi;

5) veto huquqi.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. (B-4 ball) Quyidagi ta’rifni o‘qing, gap nima haqida ketayotganligini aniqlang.  
“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining eng yuqori qaror qabul qiluvchi organi bo‘lib, barcha a’zo davlatlar unda ishtirok etadi.”

1) BMT Xavfsizlik Kengashi;

2) BMT Bosh Assambleyasi;

3) BMT Iqtisodiy va Ijtimoiy Kengashi;

4) BMT Xalqaro sud;

5) BMT Kotibiyati.  
Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. (B-4 ball) Quyidagi ta’rifni o‘qing, gap nima haqida ketayotganligini aniqlang.  
“BMT doirasida tinchlik va xavfsizlikni ta’minlash uchun yaratilgan maxsus huquqiy mexanizm.”

1) Xalqaro jinoyat sudi;

2) Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy kengash;

3) Jeneva konvensiyalari;

4) Jamoaviy xavfsizlik tizimi;

5) Xalqaro mehnat tashkiloti.  
Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. (B-4 ball) Bola huquqlari to‘g‘risidagi Konvensiyaga ko‘ra, bola qaysi turkumdagi huquqlar asosida o‘z fikrlarini erkin ifodalash, din va vijdon erkinligidan, shuningdek, assotsiatsiya va tinch yig‘ilish huquqidan foydalanishi mumkin?

1) yashash huquqi;

2) ishtirok etish huquqi;

3) o‘sib-ulg‘ayish huquqi;

4) himoya qilish huquqi.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. (B-4 ball) Bola huquqlari to‘g‘risidagi Konvensiyaga ko‘ra, bola qaysi turkumdagi huquqlar asosida ta’lim olish, o‘ynash hamda tug‘ma qobiliyatlarini to‘liq namoyon qilish huquqidan foydalanishi mumkin?

1) yashash huquqi;

2) ishtirok etish huquqi;

3) o‘sib-ulg‘ayish huquqi;

4) himoya qilish huquqi.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. (B-4 ball) Ikkinchi Jahon urushidan so‘ng bolalarga moddiy yordam va ijtimoiy ko‘mak ko‘rsatish maqsadida qaysi ixtisoslashgan xalqaro tashkilot tashkil etilgan?

1) ICAO

2) UNECKO

3) BMT

4) UNICEF

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. (B-4 ball) Aynan ushbu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mavjud bo‘lgani bois butun dunyo uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan tinchlik va xavfsizlikka oid masalalar ushbu beshta davlatning umumiy roziligisiz hal etilmay qoladi. Chiziqcha ostida yashiringan so‘zni toping.

1) veto huquqi;

2) xavfsizlik huquqi;

3) himoyalanish huquqi;

4) ishtirok etmaslik huquqi.

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_

10. (B-4 ball) Xalqaro huquq va milliy huquq o‘rtasidagi asosiy farq nimada?

1) xalqaro huquq davlatlararo munosabatlarni tartibga soladi, milliy huquq esa davlat ichidagi munosabatlarni;

2) milliy huquq xalqaro huquqqa bog‘liq emas;

3) xalqaro huquq faqat sud tizimini tartibga soladi;

4) milliy huquq barcha davlatlarda bir xil bo‘ladi;

5) xalqaro huquq faqat harbiy masalalarni tartibga soladi.  
Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_

**10-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-4 ball) Ikkita davlat o‘rtasida nizo yuzaga kelishi natijasida ko‘plab davlatlarning tinchligiga ziyon yetdi. Natijada BMTning ..... va .... organlari nizolarni bartaraf etish ishlarini boshladi. Nuqtalar o‘rniga mosini qo‘ying.

1) Xavfsizlik Kengashi;

2) Iqtisodiy va Ijtimoiy Kengash;

3) Vasiylik Kengashi;

4) Xalqaro sud.

Javob:

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2. (Q-4 ball) Bir davlat xalqaro ekologik bitimga qo‘shilgan bo‘lsa-da, uni bajarishdan bosh tortmoqda. Natijada BMT ta’sir choralarni ko‘rsatish maqsadida xalqaro huquqiy mexanizmlar qo‘llashni boshladi.Ushbu vaziyatda BMT tomonidan qo‘llaniladigan ta’sir choralarni aniqlang.

1) diplomatik muzokaralar orqali murosaga erishish;

2) xalqaro sanksiyalar joriy etish;

3) davlatning milliy qonunlarini bekor qilish;

4) ushbu davlatda inson huquqlarini taqiqlash.

Javob:

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3. (Q-4 ball) Ikki davlat o‘rtasida savdo shartnomasi imzolangan, biroq bir davlat majburiyatlarini bajarmadi. Nizoni hal qilish uchun qaysi huquqiy mexanizmlar qo‘llanilishi mumkin?

1) diplomatik muzokaralar o‘tkazish;

2) xalqaro sudga murojaat qilish;

3) davlat ichki sudiga murojaat qilish;

4) xususiy arbitraj orqali hal qilish.

Javob:

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4. (Q-4 ball) Davlatlar o‘rtasida ekologik bitimning majburiy bajarilishi imzolandi. Ammo, bir davlat uni bajarishdan bosh tortdi, bunday vaziyatda qanday xalqaro huquqiy mexanizmlar qo‘llanilishi mumkin?

1) diplomatik bosim o‘tkazish;

2) jinoyat sudi orqali hal qilish;

3) milliy sud qarorlari orqali yechim topish;

4) xalqaro iqtisodiy sanksiyalar joriy etish.

Javob:

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5. (Q-4 ball) A. davlat B. davlatga hujum qildi, boshqa davlatlar barchasi birgalikda BMT orqali A. davlatga nisbatan sanksiyalar joriy qilishdi. Ya’ni boshqa davlat hududiga xalqaro huquq qoidalarini buzib, hujum qilgan davlat yakkalab qo‘yildi.Qanday qoidaga asosan A. davlatga sanksiyalar qo‘llanilib, yakkalab qo‘yildi?

1) kuch ishlatmaslik tamoyili;

2) ekologik huquq tamoyili;

3) diplomatik daxlsizlik;

4) jamoaviy xavfsizlik qoidasi.

Javob:

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6. (Q-4 ball) Bolalar darsdan keyin tug‘ma qobiliyatlarini namoyon qilish uchun maktabda turli xil to‘garaklar tashkil etilgan.Ayniqsa notiqlik to‘garagida o‘quvchilar o‘z fikrlarini erkin tarzda ifodalashni o‘rganishmoqda.

Ushbu vaziyatda o‘quvchilar Bola huquqlari to‘g‘risidagi Konvensiyada belgilangan qanday turkumdagi huquqlardan foydalanishmoqda?

1) yashash huquq;

2) o‘sib ulg‘ayish huquqi;

3) himoya qilinish huquqi;

4) ishtirok etish huquqi.

Javob:

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7. (Q-4 ball) Erta bahorda mahalla raisi fuqarolarni hashar ishlariga jalb qilish uchun yig‘ilishga chaqiradi. Ba’zan ushbu tadbir doirasida bolalar ham maktabdan bir-ikki kun qolib, ariqlar qazish yoki hududni tozalash ishlariga jalb etiladi. Bunday holat ba’zi ota-onalarning noroziligiga sabab bo‘ladi. Ular farzandlarining asosiy vazifasi o‘qish ekanligini ta’kidlaydi. Biroq ayrimlar esa bolalarni yoshligidan mehnatga o‘rgatish kerakligini va darslar hech qayerga qochib ketmasligini aytib, bu amaliyotni qo‘llab-quvvatlaydi.

Ushbu vaziyatda o‘quvchilar Bola huquqlari to‘g‘risidagi Konvensiyada belgilangan qanday turkumdagi huquqlardan foydalanishmoqda?

1) yashash huquq;

2) o‘sib ulg‘ayish huquqi;

3) himoya qilinish huquqi;

4) ishtirok etish huquqi.

Javob:

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8. (Q-4 ball) Ikki davlat o‘zaro **erkin savdo shartnomasi** imzoladi. Bu kelishuvga ko‘ra, har ikkala davlat bir-birining mahsulotlariga bojxona to‘lovlarini kamaytirishi kerak edi. Biroq kelishuv imzolanganidan so‘ng, davlatlardan biri **bojxona tariflarini oshirdi** va boshqa davlat mahsulotlarining kirishini qiyinlashtirdi.

**Bu holatda qanday xalqaro huquqiy tamoyillar buzilgan?**

1) xalqaro shartnomalarning majburiyligi tamoyili;

2) erkin savdo va adolatli raqobat tamoyili;

3) davlatlarning suverenitet huquqi;

4) kuch ishlatmaslik tamoyili.

Javob:

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9. (Q-4 ball) Bir davlat xalqaro tashkilot bilan **atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish bo‘yicha shartnoma** imzoladi. Ushbu shartnomaga ko‘ra, davlat zararli chiqindilar miqdorini kamaytirishi kerak edi. Lekin, davlat o‘z sanoat korxonalarining ishlab chiqarishini qisqartirmaslikka qaror qildi va chiqindilar miqdori avvalgidan ham oshdi. Shu sababli xalqaro tashkilot davlatga nisbatan sanksiya qo‘llashni muhokama qila boshladi.

**Bu vaziyatda qanday xalqaro huquqiy tamoyillar buzilgan?**

1) davlatlarning ichki ishlariga aralashmaslik;

2) atrof-muhitni himoya qilish tamoyili;

3) xalqaro shartnomalarning majburiyligi tamoyili;

4) har bir davlatning iqtisodiy mustaqillik huquqi.

Javob:

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10. (Q-4 ball) Xalqaro shartnomalarning ichki huquqdagi shartnomalardan farqini toping.

1) tuzish jarayoni nisbatan oson va oddiy bo‘lganligi;

2) shartlar bajarilmaganda davlatlarning javobgarligi;

3) ichki huquq bilan tartibga solinganligi;

4) shartlar bajarilmaganda jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning javobgarligi;

5) tuzish jarayoni nisbatan murakkab va uzoq davom etganligi.  
Javob:

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**11-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-4 ball) Agar korxonada o‘n beshdan o‘n olti yoshgacha (1) va o‘n oltidan o‘n sakkiz yoshgacha (2) bo‘lgan voyaga yetmagan xodimlar olti kunlik ish haftasida ishlayotgan bo‘lsa ular kuniga necha soatdan ishlashi kerak?

a) 3 soat; b) 4 soat; c) 6 soat; d) 8 soat.

Javob:

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| 1 | 2 |
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2.(Q-4 ball) Agar korxonada o‘n sakkiz yoshga to‘lgan xodim (1) va o‘n sakkiz yoshga to‘lmagan xodim (2) ishlayotgan bo‘lsa, ular yillik mehnat ta’tiliga necha kun chiqishlari kerakligini aniqlang.

a) 30-kalendar kun; b) 15-kalendar kun; c) 14-kalendar kun; d) 21-kalendar kun.

Javob:

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| 1 | 2 |
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3. (Q-4 ball) Ish beruvchi tashabbusiga ko‘ra xodimni ishdan bo‘shatish asosi (1), xodimning tashabbusiga ko‘ra mehnat shartnomasini bekor qilish asosini (2) mehnat qonunchiligiga muvofiq moslashtiring.

a) xodimning uzrli sabablarga ko‘ra ishga kechga qolishi; b) xodimning uzrli sabablarga ko‘ra ishga kelmasligi; c) xodimning boshqa ishga o‘tganligi; d) xodimning o‘z mehnat vazifalarini muntazam ravishda buzganligi.

Javob:

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| 1 | 2 |
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4. (Q-4 ball) Korxonada mehnat qilayotgan 15 –16 yoshli xodim (1) va shu korxonada ishlayotgan 16 –18 yoshli xodimlarga (2) oid mehnat qonunchiligidagi ma’lumotlarni aniqlang.

a) ishga joylashayotganda mahalla raisi tavsiyanoma berishi talab etiladi; b) ish vaqti haftasiga 36 soatdan oshmasligi kerak; c) aravacha va vagonetka yordamida yuk tashishlariga ruxsat etiladi; d) ish vaqti haftasiga 24 soatdan oshmasligi kerak; e) ish vaqti haftasiga 40 soatdan oshmasligi kerak.

Javob:

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| 1 | 2 |
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5. (Q-4 ball) Korxonada mehnat qilayotgan xodim (1) va shu korxonaning ish beruvchisiga (2) oid mehnat qonunchiligidagi ma’lumotlarni aniqlang.

a) mulkchilik shaklidan qat’i nazar har qanday korxona hamda 18 yoshga to‘lgan shaxslar; b) mehnat shartnomasi asosida ishlamayotgan korxona ishchilari; c) 16 yoshga to‘lgan, mehnat shartnomasi asosida ishlayotgan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fuqarolari, chet el fuqarolari va fuqaroligi bo‘lmagan shaxslar; d) kasaba uyushmalari va ularning korxonalardagi saylab qo‘yiladigan idoralari.

Javob:

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| 1 | 2 |
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6. (Q-4 ball) Xodimlarning mehnat huquqlari (1) va ularning bajarishi majburiy bo‘lgan talablar (2) ni aniqlang.

a) xavfsiz mehnat sharoitlarida ishlash; b) ish beruvchining har qanday topshirig‘ini bajarish; c) xohlagan vaqtida ishga kelish; d) mehnat intizomiga rioya qilish.

Javob:

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| 1 | 2 |
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7. (Q- 4ball) Quyidagilardan ish beruvchining qonuniy huquqlari (1) va noqonuniy talablari (2) ni aniqlang.

a) xavfsiz mehnat sharoitlarini yaratish; b) xodimdan uning shaxsiy hayoti bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlarni talab qilish; c) xodimga ish sharoitlari to‘g‘risida to‘liq ma’lumot berish; d) xodimlarning mehnat faoliyatini nazorat qilish.

Javob:

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| 1 | 2 |
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8. (Q-4 ball) Korxona rahbari ayrim xodimlariga yoshi va sog‘lig‘i holatini hisobga olib, yillik uzaytirilgan asosiy ta’til berdi (1) va ayrim xodimlarini ishga qabul qilayotganda sinov muddati belgilamadi (2). Quyidagilardan ushbu vaziyatga mos javobni toping.

a) voyaga yetgan shaxslarga; b) uch yoshga to‘lmagan bolasi bor ayollarga; c) o‘n sakkiz yoshga to‘lmagan shaxslarga; d) magistratura bosqichini tamomlagan xodimlarga.

Javob:

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| 1 | 2 |
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9. (Q-4 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasida mehnatga haq to‘lashning ikki asosiy shakli qo‘llaniladi. Bunda ish haqi ishlagan vaqtidan kelib chiqib va lavozim maoshiga binoan yoziladigan xizmatchilar mehnatini baholash (1) va ishchilar mehnatini baholashda har bir tayyorlangan mahsulot birligining sifatiga binoan (2) haq to‘lanadi. Quyidagilardan (1) va (2) ga mos javobni toping.

a) mavsumiy; b) vaqtbay; c) doimiy; d) ishbay.

Javob:

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10. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagilardan ish vaqti me’yorlari bo‘yicha qonuniy (1) va noqonuniy (2) talablarga misollarni aniqlang.

a) ish haftasining standart davomiyligi 40 soatdan oshmasligi kerak; b) xodim kasaba uyushmasiga a’zo bo‘lish huquqiga ega; c) 13 yoshga to‘lgan o‘quvchilar ta’til vaqtida yengil ishlarga jalb qilinishi mumkin; d) xodimga dam olish kuni berilmasligi mumkin.

Javob:

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**12-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-4 ball) “Shirintoy-Kichkintoy” korxonasining ish beruvchisi A. ismli laborant bo‘lib ishlaydigan xodimiga bo‘sh paytida mahsulotlarni omborga tashish bilan shug‘ullanishini buyurdi. A. mahsulotlarni tashish uning mehnat vazifasiga kirmasligini, mehnat shartnomasida bajaradigan ishi aniq yozilganligini aytib e’tiroz bildirdi.

Vaziyatga huquqiy baho berib A. bilan tuzilgan mehnat shartnomasining qaysi bandlari to‘g‘ri ekanligini aniqlang.

1) mehnat shartnomasida A. ning mehnat qilishi kerak bo‘lgan joyi ko‘rsatilgan;

2) mehnat shartnomasida A. ning majburiyati sifatida uning roziligisiz dam olish kuni to‘rt soat qo‘shimcha ishlab berish majburiyati belgilangan;

3) mehnat shartnomada A. ning muayyan kasb, mutaxassislik, malaka yoxud lavozim bo‘yicha ishi, shuningdek A. ga topshirilgan ishning aniq turi belgilangan;

4) mehnat shartnomasida A. ning mehnatiga haq to‘lash shartlari belgilanmagan;

5) mehnat shartnomasida A. ning lavozim bo‘yicha ishidan tashqari boshqa haq to‘lanmaydigan jamoat ishlariga ish beruvchining tashabbusi bilan jalb qilish majburiyati belgilangan;

Javob:

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2. (Q-4 ball) “Mega Food” oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish korxonasida ish beruvchi G. ismli ishchidan kechki smenada bepul ishlashni talab qildi. G. esa o‘z mehnat shartnomasida aniq belgilangan ish soatlari borligini, bu ishga majbur emasligini aytdi.

G. bilan tuzilgan mehnat shartnomasining qaysi bandlari to‘g‘ri ekanligini aniqlang.

1) mehnat shartnomasida G. ning mehnat qilishi kerak bo‘lgan joyi ko‘rsatilgan;

2) ish beruvchi istagan paytda G. qo‘shimcha ish bajarishi majburiyligi belgilangan;

3) mehnat shartnomasida G. ning har qanday holatda ham sudga shikoyat qilmasligi belgilangan;

4) mehnat shartnomasida G. ning ish vaqti va dam olish vaqti belgilangan;

5) mehnat shartnomasida G. ning lavozimi bo‘yicha ishidan tashqari boshqa haq to‘lanmaydigan ishlarni bajarishi shartligi belgilangan.

Javob:

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3. (Q-4 ball) “Avto Tech” MCHJ kompaniyasida R. ismli xodim ishga kirishda mehnat shartnomasi tuzilgan. Oradan bir necha oy o‘tib, ish beruvchi ish haqini oldindan ogohlantirmasdan kamaytirdi. R. buni noqonuniy deb hisoblab, mehnat shartnomasiga muvofiq to‘lov talab qildi.

R. bilan tuzilgan mehnat shartnomasining qaysi bandlari noto‘g‘ri ekanligini aniqlang.

1) mehnat shartnomasida R. ning muayyan kasb, mutaxassislik bo‘yicha ishlashi belgilangan;

2) mehnat shartnomasida ish beruvchi istagan paytida R. ning ish haqini o‘zgartirishi mumkinligi belgilangan;

3) mehnat shartnomasida R. ning ishga kirish sanasi belgilangan;

4) mehnat shartnomasida R. ning mehnatiga haq to‘lash shartlari belgilangan;

5) mehnat shartnomasida ish beruvchining ko‘rsatmasi bilan R.ning bepul ishlashi majburiyligi belgilangan.

Javob:

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4. (Q-4 ball) “Green Energy” korxonasida J. ismli xodim bilan mehnat shartnomasi tuzilgan. Ish beruvchi unga dam olish kunlari majburiy ravishda qo‘shimcha ish bajarishni buyurdi. J. esa mehnat shartnomasida ish va dam olish vaqti aniq belgilanganini aytib, bu talabni rad etdi.

J. bilan tuzilgan mehnat shartnomasining qaysi bandlari noto‘g‘ri ekanligini aniqlang.

1) mehnat shartnomasida J. ning ish vaqti va dam olish vaqti belgilangan;

2) mehnat shartnomasida J. ning ish beruvchi talab qilgan har qanday ishni bajarishi shartligi belgilangan;

3) mehnat shartnomasida J. ning mehnat qilishi kerak bo‘lgan joyi ko‘rsatilgan;

4) mehnat shartnomasida J. ning majburiyati sifatida uning roziligisiz dam olish kuni qo‘shimcha ishlashi majburiyligi belgilangan;

5) mehnat shartnomasida J. ning muayyan kasb, mutaxassislik bo‘yicha ishlashi belgilangan.

Javob:

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5. (Q-4 ball) “Grand Construct” qurilish kompaniyasida muhandis L. bilan tuzilgan mehnat shartnomasida, unga faqat loyiha nazorati bilan shug‘ullanish belgilangan. Biroq, ish beruvchi uni obyektda ishchilar bilan birga jismoniy ish bajarishga majburladi. L. bu uning lavozim majburiyatiga kirmasligini aytib, bajarishdan bosh tortdi.

Vaziyatga huquqiy baho berib L. bilan tuzilgan mehnat shartnomasining qaysi bandlari to‘g‘ri ekanligini aniqlang.

1) mehnat shartnomasida L. ning kasb, mutaxassislik, malaka yoki lavozimi bo‘yicha ishlashi belgilangan;

2) mehnat shartnomasida L. ning istalgan vaqtda ish beruvchi buyurgan har qanday vazifani bajarishi majburiyligi belgilangan;

3) mehnat shartnomasida L. ning mehnat qilishi kerak bo‘lgan joyi ko‘rsatilgan;

4) mehnat shartnomasida L. ning lavozimi bo‘yicha ishidan tashqari boshqa haq to‘lanmaydigan jamoat ishlariga jalb qilinishi mumkinligi belgilangan;

5) mehnat shartnomasida L. ning majburiy mehnatga jalb qilinishi belgilangan.

Javob:

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6. (Q-4 ball) Ish beruvchi voyaga yetmagan shaxs bilan mehnat shartnomasi tuzayotganda yashash joyidan ma’lumotnoma olib kelishini talab qildi.

Mehnat shartnomasi tuzilayotganda voyaga yetmaganlardan qanday hujjatlar talab etiladi?

1) sog‘lig‘ining holati to‘g‘risida ma’lumotnoma;

2) turar joyidan ma’lumotnoma;

3) ota-onasidan yoki vasiylardan birining yozma roziligi;

4) o‘quv maskanidagi o‘qituvchilari tomonidan voyaga yetmaganga beriladigan tavsiyanoma;

5) oilaviy sharoiti to‘g‘risida ma’lumotnoma.

Javob:

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7. (Q-4 ball) “Ideal Soft” kompaniyasi ish beruvchisi korxonaga xodimlarni tanlov asosida ishga qabul qildi.Tanlovdan o‘tgan barcha xodimlarga uch oylik sinov muddati belgilandi. Ish beruvchining bu harakatidan ayrim xodimlar norozi bo‘lishdi.

Mehnat qonunchiligiga muvofiq sinov muddati kimlarga nisbatan qo‘llanilmasligini aniqlang.

1) o‘rta maxsus ma’lumotga ega bo‘lgan shaxslar;

2) homiladorlarga va uch yoshga to‘lmagan bolasi bor ayollarga;

3) o‘zi bilan bir yil muddatga mehnat shartnomasi tuzilayotgan xodimlar;

4) ellik besh yoshga to‘lgan ayollar va oltmish yoshga to‘lgan erkaklar;

5) yuqori malakaga ega bo‘lgan xodimlar;

6) o‘n sakkiz yoshga to‘lmagan shaxslar.

Javob:

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8. (Q-4 ball) “O‘zTex” tikuvchilik fabrikasida tikuvchi M. ishga qabul qilinganida, unga doimiy rejimda 8 soatlik ish kuni belgilandi. Ammo, ish beruvchi dam olish kunlari ham ishlab berishi kerakligini va bu shartnoma shartlaridan biri ekanligini aytdi.

M. bilan tuzilgan mehnat shartnomasining qaysi bandlari qonuniy bo‘lishi kerak?

1) ish vaqti va dam olish vaqti shartnomada aniq belgilangan bo‘lishi;

2) ish beruvchi xodimni istalgan vaqtda qo‘shimcha ishlashga majburlashi mumkinligi;

3) xodimning roziligisiz uni dam olish kunlari ishlashga majburlash mumkin emasligi;

4) mehnat shartnomasida ko‘rsatilmagan holatlarda ish beruvchi xodimni jazolashi mumkinligi;

5) xodimning jamoat birlashmalariga a’zo bo‘lmasligi.

Javob:

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9. (Q-4 ball) “ Asl sifat” o‘quv qurollari ishlab chiqarish korxonasi ish beruvchisi korxonada ishlayotgan voyaga yetmaganlarga majburiy tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tishni talab qildi. Bundan norozi bo‘lgan ayrim xodimlar kasaba uyushmasiga murojaat qilishdi.

Mehnat qonunchiligiga muvofiq ish beruvchi qaysi toifadagi xodimlaridan majburiy tibbiy ko‘rikdan o‘tishini talab qilish huquqiga ega?

1) korxonada ishlayotgan faqat ayollar;

2) kunduzgi ishlar bilan band bo‘lgan xodimlar;

3) umumiy belgilangan pensiya yoshiga yetgan shaxslarni;

4) tez-tez kasallik varaqasini ochtiradigan xodimlar;

5) o‘n sakkiz yoshga to‘lmagan shaxslarni.

Javob:

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10. (Q-4 ball) 21-mart umumxalq bayramida ayrim shifokorlar ishga jalb etildi. Buxgalteriya ta’minoti ularning mehnatiga hech qanday qo‘shimcha qo‘shmasdan haq yozdi. Ayrim xodimlar bu noto‘g‘ri ekanligini bildirib, kasaba uyushmasiga shikoyat qilishdi.

Mehnat qonunchiligiga muvofiq qanday hollarda ish haqqi ikki hissa miqdorida to‘lanishini aniqlang.

1) kasallik davridagi ishlar;

2) tungi ishlar;

3) xodimning tug‘ilgan kunidagi ishlar;   
4) mavsumiy ishlar;  
5) dam olish kunlari;

6) bayram kunlari.

Javob:

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**13-savollar bazasi.**

1. (B-4 ball) “Insonning eng yuksak qadr-qimmatini tan olish va uning obro‘-e’tiborini hamda huquqi va erkinligi daxlsizligini hurmat qilishdir”.

Yuqoridagi ta’rifda ma’muriy huquqning qaysi tamoyiliga izoh berilayotganligini yozing.

1) Adolat;

2) Insonparvarlik;

3) Demokratiya;

4) Qonuniylik.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. (B-4 ball) Quyidagilardan qaysi biri ma’muriy jazoning maqsadiga kirmaydi?

1) shaxsni qonunlarga rioya etish va ularni hurmat qilish ruhida tarbiyalash;

2) huquqbuzarga qattiq jazolarni qo‘llash orqali jazolash;

3) yangi huquqbuzarlik sodir etilishining oldini olish;

4) qonun ustuvorligini ta’minlash.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. (B-4 ball)Quyidagi jazolardan qaysi biri ma’muriy jazo turiga kirmaydi?

1) jarima;

2) maxsus huquqdan mahrum qilish;

3) haqini to‘lash sharti bilan ashyoni olib qo‘yish;

4) muayyan huquqdan mahrum qilish;

5) musodara qilish.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. (B-4 ball) Quyida berilgan qaysi ma’muriy jazo faqat chet el fuqarolari va fuqaroligi bo‘lmagan shaxslarga nisbatan qo‘llaniladi?

1) transport vositasini boshqarish huquqidan, ov qilish huquqidan mahrum etish;

2) 3 sutkaga ma’muriy qamoqqa olish;

3) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hududidan ma’muriy tarzda chiqarib yuborish;

4) ashyoni haqini to‘lash sharti bilan olib qo‘yish;  
5) sodir qilgan huquqbuzarligi uchun jarima jazosini qo‘llash.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. (B-4 ball) Karantin qoidalariga rioya qilmasdan, jamoat tartibiga tajovuz qilgan shaxslarga qancha muddatga ma’muriy qamoq jazosi qo‘llaniladi?

1) bir oyga;  
2) o‘n besh sutkagacha;

3) uch sutkagacha;

4) o‘ttiz sutkagacha;

5) uch oyga.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. (B-4 ball) O‘n olti yoshga to‘lgan voyaga yetmagam ma’muriy huquqbuzarlik sodir etdi. Ammo u mustaqil ish joyiga ega emas. Bunday holatda jarimani kim to‘laydi?

1) davlat;

2) ota-onasi yoki ularning o‘rnini bosuvchi shaxslar;

3) ta’lim olayotgan muassasasi;

4) mahalla jamg‘armasi;

5) homiylar.  
 Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. (B-4 ball) Transport vositalarining haydovchilari va ov qilish qoidalarini buzgan shaxslar qachondan boshlab maxsus huquqdan mahrum etilgan hisoblanadilar?

1) huquqbuzarlik sodir qilgan kundan boshlab;

2) qaror chiqarilgan kunning ertasidan boshlab;

3) huquqbuzarlik sodir etgan kunning ertasidan boshlab;

4) prokuror buyrug‘i chiqqan paytdan boshlab;

5) qaror chiqarilgan kundan boshlab.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. (B-4 ball) Quyidagilardan qaysi biri ma’muriy huquqbuzarliklar bo‘yicha ishlarni ko‘rib chiqish huquqiga ega emas?

1) ma’muriy ishlar bo‘yicha sudyalar;

2) kasaba uyushmasi;

3) jinoyat ishlar bo‘yicha sudyalar;

4) ichki ishlar idoralari;

5) davlat yong‘in nazorati idoralari.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. (B-4 ball) Yo‘l harakati qoidasini buzgan fuqaro belgilangan jarimani qancha kun ichida ixtiyoriy to‘lasa, jarimaning ellik foizini to‘laydi?

1) uch kun ichida;

2) bir oy ichida;

3) o‘n kun ichida;

4) o‘n besh kun ichida.  
Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. (B-4 ball) Ma’muriy huquqbuzarlik sodir qilgan shaxsga jarima jazosi qo‘llanildi. Belgilangan jarima qayerga to‘lanadi?

1) bolalar uyiga;

2) mahalla komitetiga;

3) bank muassasasiga;

4) shifoxonalarga;

5) ta’lim muassasalariga.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**14-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi harakatlarni ko‘rib chiqib, ulardan qaysi biri **ma’muriy** huquqbuzarlik ekanligini aniqlang:

1. Fuqaro avtobus bekatida belgilangan joydan tashqari joyda chekishni boshladi. 2. Ikki o‘spirin o‘tib ketayotgan poyezd derazalariga tosh otib o‘ynashardi. 3. Fuqaro belgilangan joyda emas, yo‘lning istalgan joyidan kesib o‘tdi. 4. Maktab o‘quvchilari uy devoriga bo‘yoq sepib tashladilar va derazani sindirdilar. 5. Tezlikni oshirib kelayotgan fuqaro odamni urib, unga yordam bermay voqea joyidan qochib ketdi. 6. O‘qituvchi mavzuni noto‘g‘ri tushuntirganligi sababli o‘quvchilar yaxshi tushunishmadi.

Javob:

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2. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi harakatlarni ko‘rib chiqib, ulardan qaysi biri **ma’muriy** huquqbuzarlik ekanligini aniqlang:

1. Fuqaro tungi soat 23:00 dan keyin baland ovozda musiqa qo‘yib, qo‘shnilarining tinchligini buzdi. 2. Talaba darsga kechikib keldi. 3. Haydovchi avtomobil chiroqlarini yoqishni unutdi. 4. O‘quvchi sinfdoshidan ruchka so‘rab oldi-yu, qaytarib berish esidan chiqdi. 5. Haydovchi svetoforning qizil chirog‘ida harakatlanib, piyodalarni xavf ostiga qo‘ydi. 6. Fuqaro jamoat joylarida spirtli ichimlik iste’mol qilib, janjal chiqardi.

Javob:

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3. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi harakatlarni ko‘rib chiqib, ulardan qaysi biri **ma’muriy** huquqbuzarlik ekanligini aniqlang:

1.Haydovchi yo‘l harakati qoidalarini buzib, piyodalar o‘tish joyida to‘xtamadi. 2. O‘quvchi do‘kon oldida navbat kutayotgan odamlarga joy bermadi. 3. Fuqaro jamoat transportida begonalarga qo‘pollik qildi va ataylab tortishuv chiqardi. 4. Talaba avtobusda ataylab bilet olmadi. 5. Savdo do‘konida xaridor navbatni buzib, odamlarni turtib oldinga o‘tdi. 6. Fuqaro shartnoma shartlarini bajarmadi.

Javob:

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4. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi harakatlarni ko‘rib chiqib, ulardan qaysi biri **ma’muriy** huquqbuzarlik ekanligini aniqlang:

1.Haydovchi piyodalar o‘tish joyida to‘xtamay, tezligini oshirib o‘tdi. 2. O‘spirin o‘quvchi jamoat transportidan foydalanish qoidalariga amal qilmadi. 3. Fuqaro do‘kon eshigi oldida turgan begona odamning sumkasiga shikast yetkazdi. 4. Talaba tungi vaqtda parkda baland ovozda qo‘shiq kuyladi. 5. Keksalar uchun ajratilgan o‘rindiqda yosh fuqaro o‘tirib, joy bermadi.6. Fuqaro qo‘shnisi bilan janjallashib qolib, unga qasddan shikast yetkazdi.

Javob:

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5. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi harakatlarni ko‘rib chiqib, ulardan qaysi biri **ma’muriy** huquqbuzarlik ekanligini aniqlang:

1. Haydovchi svetoforning qizil chirog‘ida o‘tib ketdi. 2.Talaba jamoat kutubxonasidan kitob olib, uni o‘z vaqtida qaytarmadi. 3.Fuqaro taqiqlangan joyga axlat tashladi. 4. Tadbirkor o‘z korxonasida ishchilarga ish haqini o‘z vaqtida to‘lamadi. 5.Fuqaro jamoat joyida nos va tamaki mahsulotini iste’mol qildi. 6. Mijoz xizmat ko‘rsatish markazida navbatni buzib, kattalarni hurmat qilmadi. 7. Fuqaro baliqlarning urchish davrida baliq ovladi.

Javob:

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6. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi harakatlarni ko‘rib chiqib, ulardan qaysi biri **ma’muriy** huquqbuzarlik ekanligini aniqlang:

1.Haydovchi avtomobil boshqarayotganda qo‘l telefonidan foydalandi. 2. Talaba universitet imtihonida ruxsatsiz yordamchi vositalardan foydalandi. 3.Fuqaro ruxsatsiz joyda savdo qildi. 4. Ish beruvchi xodimlarini tungi smenada ishlashga majburladi. 5.Jamoat transportida yo‘lovchi chipta olmasdan yo‘lga chiqdi. 6.Fuqaro tungi soatlarda baland musiqa tinglab, qo‘shnilarga xalaqit berdi. 7.Do‘kon egasi mahsulotga noto‘g‘ri narx belgiladi va iste’molchilarni chalg‘itdi.

Javob:

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7. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi harakatlarni ko‘rib chiqib, ulardan qaysi biri **ma’muriy** huquqbuzarlik ekanligini aniqlang:

1. Mijoz restoranda xizmatdan norozi bo‘lib, ofitsiant bilan bahslashdi. 2. Fuqaro notarius tasdig‘isiz avtomobil oldi-sotdi shartnomasini imzoladi. 3. Haydovchi avtomobilni noto‘g‘ri joyga qo‘ydi va boshqa transport harakatiga to‘sqinlik qildi. 4. Do‘konda noqonuniy ravishda spirtli ichimlik sotildi. 5. Fuqaro jamoat joyida axlat tashladi. 6. Fuqaro belgilangan joyda emas, avtobus yo‘lagida savdo qildi. 7. O‘quvchi sinfdoshiga tajovuz qildi va unga jismoniy zarar yetkazdi.

Javob:

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8. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi harakatlarni ko‘rib chiqib, ulardan qaysi biri **ma’muriy** huquqbuzarlik ekanligini aniqlang:

1.Talaba universitetda darsdan qochib, dars jarayonini buzdi. 2.Haydovchi piyodalar yo‘lagida to‘xtab turdi. 3.Fuqaro noqonuniy miting tashkil qildi. 4.Supermarket egasi mahsulot yaroqlilik muddati tugagan bo‘lsa-da, uni sotishda davom etdi. 5.Mahalla fuqarosi tungi vaqtda koʻchada baland ovozda musiqa eshitdi va qo‘shnilarni bezovta qildi. 6.Ish beruvchi xodimni sababsiz ishdan bo‘shatdi. 7.Fuqaro hududiy hokimiyatdan ruxsat olmay, qurilish ishlari boshladi.

Javob:

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9. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi harakatlarni ko‘rib chiqib, ulardan qaysi biri **maʼmuriy** huquqbuzarlik ekanligini aniqlang:

1. Haydovchining avtomobil boshqarayotganda qon bosimi oshdi. 2. Talaba universitetda qat’iy kiyim tartibiga rioya qilmadi. 3. Fuqaro noqonuniy joyda baliq ovladi. 4. Xususiy korxona rahbari ishchilarni mehnat shartnomasiz ishlashga majburladi. 5. Haydovchi o‘z avtomobiliga davlat raqam belgisiz harakatlandi. 6. Jamoat transporti yo‘lovchisi chipta olmasdan yurdi. 7. Do‘kon egasi mahsulotlarga 100% dan ortiq foyda qo‘shib, sun’iy narx oshirdi.

Javob:

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10. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi harakatlarni ko‘rib chiqib, ulardan qaysi biri **ma’muriy** huquqbuzarlik ekanligini aniqlang:

1.O‘quvchi sinfdoshining daftarini yirtib tashladi. 2.Fuqaro mahalliy hokimiyatdan ruxsat olmay, o‘z hovlisida qurilish boshladi. 3.Haydovchi avtomobilini noto‘g‘ri joyda qoldirib, boshqa transport vositalarining harakatiga to‘sqinlik qildi. 4.Fuqaro jamoat joyida baland ovozda milliy kuy chalib atrofdagilarni xursand qildi. 5.Ish beruvchi xodimga shartnomada belgilanganidan kam maosh to‘ladi. 6.Mehmonxona ma’muriyati mijozga noto‘g‘ri ma’lumot berib, ortiqcha to‘lov undirdi. 7.Mijoz restoran xodimi bilan sifatsiz xizmat haqida tortishib qoldi.

Javob:

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**15-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q- 4 ball) 6-sinf o‘quvchisi A. va 11-sinfda o‘qiydigan S. lar o‘zaro kelishib, kiyim-kechak do‘koniga kirib, paltolarini ichidan bir nechta ko‘ylaklarni kiyib pulini to‘lamasdan chiqib ketayotganlarida sotuvchi tomonidan to‘xtatildi. Surishtiruvchi ushbu vaziyatda jinoiy huquqbuzarlikning tarkibi mavjud deb, quyidagicha huquqiy baho berdi. Vaziyatni tahlil qilib, to‘g‘ri javobni aniqlang.

1) ushbu jinoyatning subyekti – 14 yoshga to‘lgan shaxs;

2) obyekti – o‘zganing mulki;

3) subyektiv tomondan – to‘g‘ri qasddan sodir etilgan;

4) obyektiv tomondan – o‘zgani mulkini ochiqdan-ochiq talon-toroj qilishda ifodalanadi;

5) jinoyatning subyekti – 6-sinf o‘quvchisi A. va 11-sinfda o‘qiydigan S;

6) obyektiv tomondan – o‘zganing mol-mulkini yashirin ravishda talon-toroj qilishda ifodalanadi;

7) subyektiv tomondan – o‘z-o‘ziga ishonish orqasida sodir etilgan.

Javob:

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2. (Q-4 ball) 9-sinf o‘quvchisi B. va 18 yoshga to‘lgan fuqaro F. do‘kondan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini yashirincha olib chiqmoqchi bo‘lishdi. Do‘kon kuzatuv kameralari orqali ularning bu harakatlari qayd qilindi va qo‘riqchilar tomonidan ushlanib, Ichki ishlar organiga topshirildi. Surishtiruv natijasida huquqiy baho quyidagicha berildi. Vaziyatni tahlil qilib, to‘g‘ri javobni aniqlang.

1) ushbu jinoyatning subyekti – 14 yoshga to‘lgan shaxslar;

2) obyekti – o‘zganing mulki;

3) subyektiv tomondan – beparvolik orqali sodir etilgan;

4) obyektiv tomondan – o‘zganing mol-mulkini yashirin ravishda talon-toroj qilishda ifodalanadi;

5) jinoyatning subyekti –18 yoshga to‘lgan aqli raso shaxslar;

6) subyektiv tomondan – to‘g‘ri qasd bilan sodir etilgan;

7) obyektiv tomondan – jinoyat tahdid ostida sodir etilgan.

Javob:

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3. (Q-4 ball) Fuqaro N. jamoat joyida fuqarolar bilan bahslashib, ularga haqoratli so‘zlar ishlatdi. Jamoat tartibini buzganligi sababli huquq-tartibot organlari uni qo‘lga oldi.Surishtiruv natijasida ushbu shaxsga oldin ham xuddi shunday huquqbuzarlik sodir qilganligi uchun jazo qo‘llanilganligi aniqlandi. Jinoyat tarkibi quyidagicha tahlil qilindi. To‘g‘ri javobni toping.

1) ushbu jinoyatning subyekti – 16 yoshga to‘lgan aqli raso shaxs;

2) obyekti – jamoat tartibi va fuqarolarning shaxsiy qadr-qimmati;

3) subyektiv tomondan – beparvolik orqali sodir etilgan;

4) obyektiv tomondan – jamiyatda yurish-turish qoidalarini qasddan mensimaslik, fuqarolarni haqorat qilish, ularning sha’ni va qadr-qimmatini kamsitishda ifodalanadi;

5) jinoyatning subyekti – o‘n sakkiz yoshga to‘lgan shaxs;

6) obyektiv tomondan – davlat mulkiga zarar yetkazish orqali sodir etilgan;

7) subyektiv tomondan – to‘g‘ri qasd bilan sodir etilgan.

Javob:

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4. (Q-4 ball) Fuqaro A. kechasi to‘ydan qaytayotgan fuqaro D.ni bo‘ynidagi tilla zanjirini yulib olib qochdi. Tergov natijasida A. oldin ham shunga o‘xshash jinoyat sodir etgani aniqlandi. Jinoyat tarkibi quyidagicha tahlil qilindi. Quyidagilardan to‘g‘ri javobni toping.

1) ushbu jinoyatning subyekti – 14 yoshga to‘lgan aqli raso shaxs;

2) obyekti – o‘zga shaxsning mulki;

3) subyektiv tomondan – o‘z-oziga ishonish orqali sodir etilgan;

4) obyektiv tomondan –  o‘zganing mulkini ochiqdan-ochiq talon-toroj qilishda ifodalanadi;

5) jinoyatning subyekti – 18 yoshga to‘lgan shaxs;

6) obyektiv tomondan – firibgarlik orqali sodir etilgan;

7) subyektiv tomondan – to‘g‘ri qasd bilan sodir etilgan.

Javob:

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5. (Q- 4 ball) Fuqaro M. internet orqali odamlarni firibgarlik yo‘li bilan ulardan katta miqdorda pul olgan. Ushbu holat bo‘yicha huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari tomonidan tergov harakatlari boshlangan. Vaziyatni tahlil qilib, to‘g‘ri javobni aniqlang.

1) jinoyatning subyekti – 18 yoshga to‘lgan shaxs;

2) jinoyatning obyekti – o‘zganing mulki:

3) subyektiv tomondan – beparvolik orqali sodir etilgan;

4) obyektiv tomondan – aldash yoki ishonchni suiiste’mol qilish yo‘li bilan o‘zganing mulkini axborot tizimidan, shu jumladan axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanib sodir etishda ifodalanadi;

5) jinoyatning subyekti – 16 yoshga to‘lgan aqli raso jismoniy shaxs;

6) obyektiv tomondan – o‘zganing mol-mulkini ochiqdan-ochiq talon-toroj qilishda ifodalanadi;

7) subyektiv tomondan – to‘g‘ri qasd bilan sodir etilgan.

Javob:

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6. (Q-4 ball) Fuqaro B. o‘z vaqtida qarzini bermagan tanishidan g‘azablanib unga tan jarohati yetkazdi. Jabrlanuvchi kasalxonaga yotqizildi va sud tibbiyot ekspertizasining xulosasiga ko‘ra unga og‘ir tan jarohati yetkazilgani aniqlandi. Tergovchi jinoyat tarkibini quyidagicha o‘rganib chiqdi. Vaziyatni tahlil qilib, to‘g‘ri javobni aniqlang.

1) ushbu jinoyatning subyekti – 18 yoshga to‘lgan aqli raso shaxs;

2) obyekti – shaxsning sog‘lig‘i;

3) subyektiv tomondan – o‘z-o‘ziga ishonish orqali sodir etilgan;

4) obyektiv tomondan – badanga ogir shikast yetkazishda ifodalanadi;

5) jinoyatning subyekti – 14 yoshga to‘lgan aqli raso shaxs;

6) obyektiv tomondan – aldash yoki ishonchni suiiste’mol qilish yo‘li bilan o‘zganing mulkini qo‘lga kiritish orqali sodir etilgan;

7) subyektiv tomondan – qasddan sodir etilgan.

Javob:

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7. (Q-4 ball) Fuqaro K. bir necha shaxslarga xorijda yuqori maoshli ishga joylashishtirishni va’da qilib, har bir kishidan katta miqdorda “ishga joylashish to‘lovi”ni olgan. Buday to‘lovlar pul hamda mashinaning hujjatlari shaklida bo‘lgan. Keyinchalik u o‘z ofisini yopib, yashiringan. Fuqarolar aldanganliklarini bilib, IIB organlariga murojaat qilishgan. Vaziyatni tahlil qilib, to‘g‘ri javobni aniqlang.

1) jinoyatning subyekti – 18 yoshga to‘lgan shaxs;

2) obyekti – o‘zganing mulki hamda o‘zganing mulkiga bo‘lgan huquq;

3) subyektiv tomondan – o‘z-o‘ziga ishonish orqali sodir etilgan;

4) obyektiv tomondan – aldash yoki ishonchni suiiste’mol qilish yo‘li bilan o‘zganing mulkini yoki o‘zganing mulkiga bo‘lgan huquqni qo‘lga kiritishda ifodalanadi;

5) jinoyatning subyekti – 16 yoshga to‘lgan aqli raso jismoniy shaxs;

6) obyektiv tomondan – ishonib topshirilgan yoki uning ixtiyorida bo‘lgan o‘zganing mulkini o‘zlashtirish yoki rastrata qilish yo‘li bilan talon-toroj qilishda ifodalanadi;

7) subyektiv tomondan – to‘g‘ri qasddan sodir etilgan.

Javob:

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8. (Q-4 ball) 9-sinf o‘quvchilari B. va N. kechqurun maktab hovlisida qarovsiz qoldirilgan velosipedni ko‘rib, uni yashirincha olib ketishga qaror qilishdi. Ular velosipedni bir necha kun minib yurishganidan so‘ng, boshqa bir shaxsga sotmoqchi bo‘lishdi. Biroq, maktab kuzatuv kameralari orqali ularning harakatlari aniqlanib, huquqni muhofaza qilish organlariga xabar berildi. Vaziyatni tahlil qilib, to‘g‘ri javobni aniqlang.

1) ushbu jinoyatning subyekti – 14 yoshga to‘lgan shaxs;

2) obyekti – o‘zganing mulki;

3) subyektiv tomondan – buyruq natijasida sodir etilgan;

4) obyektiv tomondan – yashirin ravishda o‘zganing mol-mulkini talon-toroj qilishda ifodalanadi;

5) obyektiv tomondan – kuch ishlatib mulkni egallash orqali ifodalanadi;

6) subyektiv tomondan – to‘g‘ri qasddan sodir etilgan.

Javob:

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9. (Q-4 ball) 8-sinf o‘quvchisi M. va 11-sinf o‘quvchisi G. kechki payt ko‘chada yurgan fuqaroni sog‘liq uchun xavfli bo‘lmagan zo‘rlik ishlatish bilan qo‘rqitib, uning telefonini olib qo‘yishdi. Jabrlanuvchi huquq-tartibot organlariga murojaat qildi va tergovchi ushbu holatga huquqiy baho berdi.

Vaziyatni tahlil qilib, to‘g‘ri javobni aniqlang.

1) ushbu jinoyatning subyekti – 18 yoshga to‘lgan shaxs;

2) obyekti – o‘zganing mulki;

3) subyektiv tomondan – to‘g‘ri qasd bilan sodir etilgan;

4) obyektiv tomondan – o‘zganing mol-mulkini yashirin ravishda talon-toroj qilish orqari o‘g‘rilik sodir etilgan;

5) jinoyatning subyekti – 8-sinf o‘quvchisi M. va 11-sinf o‘quvchisi G.;

6) obyektiv tomondan – o‘zganing mulkini ochiqdan-ochiq talon-toroj qilish orqali talonchilik sodir etilgan.

Javob:

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10. (Q-4 ball) 16 yoshli F. va 13 yoshli T. maktabdan so‘ng bozor oldida yolg‘iz yurgan ayolning sumkasini tortib olib, voqea joyidan qochib ketishdi. Ayol huquq tartibot organlariga murojaat qildi, guvohlar va kuzatuv kameralar yordamida gumondorlar aniqlanib qo‘lga olindi.

Vaziyatni tahlil qilib, to‘g‘ri javobni aniqlang.

1) ushbu jinoyatning subyekti – 18 yoshga to‘lgan shaxs;

2) obyekti – o‘zganing mulki;

3) subyektiv tomondan – to‘g‘ri qasddan sodir etilgan;

4) obyektiv tomondan – ochiqdan-ochiq talon-toroj qilishda ifodalanadi;

5) jinoyatning subyekti – faqat 16 yoshli F.;

6) obyektiv tomondan – yashirin ravishda mol-mulkni talon-toroj qilishda ifodalanadi;

7) jinoyatning subyekti – 16 yoshli F. va 13 yoshli T.

Javob:

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**16-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi jinoyat huquqi bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilib, faqat to‘g‘rilarini aniqlang.

1. Jinoyat obyektiv tomonining mazmunida motivi va maqsadlari alohida o‘rin tutadi.

2. Shaxs uchun u sodir etgan qilmish qanday ma’no va ahamiyatga ega ekanligi aynan motivga bog‘liq.

3. Motiv va u bilan bog‘liq maqsad aybdor shaxs xatti-harakatini boshqaruvchi butun irodaviy jarayonga o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsatadi.

4.Jinoyat kodeksida umumiy motiv hamma jinoyatlar uchun bir qilib belgilangan.

Javob:

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2. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi jinoyat huquqi bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilib, faqat to‘g‘rilarini aniqlang.

1. Shaxs o‘z qilmishining ijtimoiy xavfli xususiyatini anglagan, uning oqibatlariga ko‘zi yetgan va ularning yuz berishidan bosh tortmagan bo‘lsa, bunday jinoyat to‘g‘ri qasddan sodir etilgan hisoblanadi.

2. O‘z-o‘ziga ishonish yoki beparvolik oqibatida sodir etilgan ijtimoiy xavfli qilmishlar ham qasdning bir turiga kiradi.

3. Agar shaxs o‘z qilmishining ijtimoiy xavfli xususiyatini anglagan, uning oqibatlariga ko‘zi yetgan va ularning yuz berishiga ongli ravishda yo‘l qo‘ygan bo‘lsa, bunday jinoyat egri qasddan sodir etilgan deb topiladi.

4. Jinoyat sodir etgan shaxs o‘z qilmishining ijtimoiy xavflilik xususiyatini anglagan va shunga qaramay, uni sodir etishni istagan bo‘lsa, bunday jinoyat beparvolik natijasida sodir qilingan hisoblanadi.

Javob:

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3. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi jinoyat huquqi bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilib, faqat to‘g‘rilarini aniqlang.

1. Jinoyat tarkibi tuzilishi bo‘yicha to‘rt elementdan iborat: obyekt, obyektiv tomon, subyekt va subyektiv tomon.

2. Jinoyat subyekti bo‘lish uchun qonunchilikda aniq belgilangan talablar ko‘rsatilmagan.

3.Inson hayotiga suiqasd qilish jinoyatining subyektiv tomoni insonning hayoti va sog‘lig‘i kiradi.

4. Qasddan odam o‘ldirishda jinoyatining obyekti boshqa shaxsning hayoti, o‘g‘rilikda esa o‘zgalar mulki bo‘ladi.

Javob:

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4. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi jinoyat huquqi bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilib, faqat to‘g‘rilarini aniqlang.

1. Jinoyatni har doim ham aniq jismoniy shaxslar sodir etmaydi. Jinoyat sodir etgan shaxs jinoyatning subyekti deb tan olinadi. Jinoyat subyektining yo‘qligi jinoyat tarkibi va jinoyatning o‘zi mavjud emasligini bildiradi.

2. Faqat o‘z harakati yoki harakatsizligining ijtimoiy xavfli xususiyatini anglagan va ularni boshqara olgan shaxslar, aybdorni axloqan tuzatish maqsadida, jinoiy javobgarlikka tortiladi.

3. Jinoyat subyektining aqli raso bo‘lishi shart, ya’ni u o‘z harakati yoki harakatsizligining ijtimoiy xavfli xususiyatini anglagan bo‘lishi va ularni boshqara olishi kerak.

4. Yuridik shaxslar, ya’ni tashkilotlar, korxonalar, muassasalar va jamoat birlashmalari ham sodir qilingan jinoyatning subyekti bo‘lishi mumkin.

Javob:

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5. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi jinoyat huquqi bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilib, faqat to‘g‘rilarini aniqlang.

1. Jinoyat qonunida to‘rt turdagi jinoyat ishtirokchilari farqlanadi: bajaruvchi, tashkilotchi, dalolatchi va yordamchi.

2. Jinoyat sodir etilishiga o‘z maslahatlari, ko‘rsatmalari bilan, vositalar berish yoki to‘siqlarni yo‘qotish bilan ko‘maklashgan shaxs yordamchi deb topiladi.

3. Bevosita o‘zlari to‘liq yoki qisman jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslar yoxud bevosita o‘zlari jinoyat sodir etmagan, biroq shu maqsadda jinoyat qonunlariga muvofiq, jinoiy javobgarlikka tortilishi mumkin bo‘lmagan shaxslardan foydalanganlar dalolatchi deb tan olinadi.

4. Jinoyatga tayyorgarlik ko‘rishga yoki jinoyat sodir etilishiga rahbarlik qilgan shaxs bajaruvchi deb topiladi.

Javob:

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6. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi jinoyat huquqi bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilib, noto‘g‘rilarini aniqlang.

1. Voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosi olti oydan o‘n yilgacha muddatga tayinlanadi.

2. Jazo mahkumni axloqan tuzatish, uning jinoiy faoliyatni davom ettirishiga to‘sqinlik qilish hamda mahkum, shuningdek, boshqa shaxslar yangi jinoyat sodir etishining oldini olish maqsadida qo‘llaniladi.

3. Majburiy jamoat ishlari pensiya yoshiga yetgan shaxslarga, ayollarga, o‘n sakkiz yoshga to‘lmagan shaxslarga nisbatan qo‘llanilmaydi.

4. Ozodlikni cheklash voyaga yetmagan mahkumlarga nisbatan asosiy jazo chorasi sifatida ikki yildan olti yilgacha muddatga tayinlanadi.

Javob:

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7. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi jinoyat huquqi bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilib, noto‘g‘rilarini aniqlang.

1. O‘n olti yoshdan o‘n sakkiz yoshgacha bo‘lgan vaqtda jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslarga nisbatan jinoyatlar majmuyi tariqasida ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosi — o‘n ikki yilgacha muddatga, agar sodir etgan jinoyatlarining bittasi o‘ta og‘ir jinoyat bo‘lsa, o‘n besh yilgacha muddatga tayinlanishi mumkin.

2. O‘n to‘rt yoshdan o‘n olti yoshgacha bo‘lgan vaqtda jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslarga nisbatan jinoyatlar majmuyi tariqasida jazo tayinlanganda ozodlikdan mahrum qilishning eng ko‘p muddati o‘n yilgacha, agar sodir etgan jinoyatlarining bittasi o‘ta og‘ir jinoyat bo‘lsa, o‘n ikki yilgacha tayinlanadi.

3. Jinoyat sodir etish paytida o‘n uch yoshdan o‘n sakkiz yoshgacha bo‘lgan shaxslarga nisbatan bir necha hukm yuzasidan tayinlanadigan ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosining muddati o‘n sakkiz yildan oshmasligi kerak.

4. Ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jinoyat sodir etish paytida o‘n uch yoshdan o‘n olti yoshgacha bo‘lgan shaxslarga nisbatan og‘ir jinoyat uchun — o‘n yilgacha, o‘ta og‘ir jinoyat uchun — o‘n ikki yilgacha muddatga tayinlanadi.

Javob:

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8. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi jinoyat huquqi bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilib, noto‘g‘rilarini aniqlang.

1. Axloq tuzatish ishlari jazosi — mehnatga qodir, voyaga yetmaganni mehnatga majburan jalb qilishdan iborat. Voyaga yetmaganlarga bu jazo turi uch oydan ikki yilgacha muddatga tayinlanadi.

2. Hukm chiqarish paytida o‘n sakkiz yoshga to‘lmagan shaxslarga nisbatan ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosini tarbiya koloniyalarida o‘tash tayinlanadi.

3. Jarima — bu jinoyat qilgan insondan davlat hisobiga pul undirishdir. Jarima faqat 14 yoshga to‘lgan voyaga yetmaganlargagina bazaviy hisoblash miqdorining ikki baravaridan yigirma besh baravarigacha miqdorda tayinlanadi.

4. Majburiy jamoat ishlari — faqat mehnatga layoqatli voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan 60 soatdan 240 soatgacha bo‘lgan muddatga tayinlanadi.

Javob:

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9. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi jinoyat huquqi bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilib, to‘g‘rilarini aniqlang.

1. Hukm chiqarish paytida o‘n sakkiz yoshga to‘lmagan shaxslarga nisbatan ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosini tarbiya koloniyalarida o‘tash tayinlanadi.

2. Voyaga yetmay turib ijtimoiy xavf katta bo‘lmagan jinoyat sodir etgan, ehtiyotsizlik oqibatida jinoyat sodir etgan yoxud qasddan uncha og‘ir bo‘lmagan jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslarga nisbatan ozodlikdan mahrum qilish tariqasidagi jazo tayinlanmaydi.

3. Jinoyat kodeksida voyaga yetmaganlarning jinoyat sodir etishi jazoning og‘irlashtiruvchi holati (55-modda), yosh bola shaxsiga nisbatan jinoyat sodir etish, jinoyatni yengillashtiruvchi holat deb belgilanadi.

4. Voyaga yetmagan gumon qilinuvchini, ayblanuvchini so‘roq qilishga ketgan umumiy vaqt, kun davomida dam olish va ovqatlanish uchun bir soatlik tanaffusni hisobga olmaganda, sakkiz soatdan oshmasligi kerak.

Javob:

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10. (Q-4 ball) Quyidagi jinoyatlarni tahlil qilib, to‘g‘rilarini aniqlang.

1. Haqorat qilish, ya’ni shaxsning sha’ni va qadr-qimmatini beodoblik bilan qasddan tahqirlash.

2. Qo‘poruvchilik, ya’ni O‘zbekiston Respublikasining davlat organlari faoliyati yoki ijtimoiy-siyosiy vaziyatning barqarorligiga yoki iqtisodiyotiga putur yetkazish maqsadida odamlarni qirib yuborish, ularning sog‘lig‘iga ziyon, mulkka shikast yetkazish yoki uni nobud qilishga qaratilgan harakatlar.

3. Talonchilik, ya’ni o‘zganing mol-mulkini talon-toroj qilish maqsadida hujum qilib, hayot yoki sog‘liq uchun xavfli bo‘lgan zo‘rlik ishlatib yoxud shunday zo‘rlik ishlatish bilan qo‘rqitib sodir etish.

4. O‘g‘rilik, ya’ni o‘zganing mulkini ochiqdan-ochiq talon-toroj qilish.

Javob:

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**17-savollar bazasi.**

1. (B-4 ball) Ekologik qonunchilikka ko‘ra, kishilarning jamoatchilik oldidagi javobgarligi qanday javobgarlik turi hisoblanadi?

1) ekologik-ijtimoiy javobgarlik;

2) ekologik-huquqiy javobgarlik;

3) ekologik-iqtisodiy javobgarlik.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. (B-4 ball) Atrof tabiiy muhitga ijtimoiy xavfli zarar yetkazadigan ijtimoiy xavfli qilmishlar yig‘indisi nima deb ataladi?

1) shaxsga qarshi jinoyatlar;

2) davlatga qarshi jinoyatlar;

3) ekologik jinoyatlar.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. (B-4 ball) tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish va atrof-muhitni ifloslantirish uchun to‘lov-lar qo‘llanilishi qanday javobgarlik chorasi hisoblanadi?

1) ekologik-ijtimoiy javobgarlik;

2) ekologik-iqtisodiy javobgarlik;

3) ekologik-huquqiy javobgarlik.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. (B-4 ball) Milliy va xalqaro huquq normalarida belgilangan ekologik munosabat qatnashchilari uchun majburiy kuchga ega bo‘lgan qoida va me’yorlarni buzganlar uchun yuridik tusdagi jazo choralari qo‘llanilishi qanday turdagi javobgarlik hisoblanadi?

1) ekologik-ijtimoiy javobgarlik;

2) ekologik-iqtisodiy javobgarlik;

3) ekologik-huquqiy javobgarlik.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. (B-4 ball) Axloqiy qadriyatlar, milliy va xalqaro huquq normalari tomonidan atrof tabiiy muhitni muhofaza qilish maqsadida o‘rnatilgan qoida va me’yorlarning biron-bir davlat, yuridik yoki jismoniy shaxslar tomonidan buzilishi oqibatida ularga nisbatan qo‘llaniladigan jazo choralari qanday javobgarlik turiga kiradi?

1) intizomiy javobgarlik;

2) ekologik javobgarlik;

3) ma’naviy javobgarlik.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. (B-4 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasida berilgan qaysi norma fuqarolarning burchi hisoblanadi?

1) “Fuqarolar atrof tabiiy muhitga ehtiyotkorona munosabatda bo‘lishga majburdirlar”

2) “Har kim qulay atrof-muhitga, uning holati to‘g‘risidagi ishonchli axborotga ega bo‘lish huquqiga ega”

3) “Fuqarolar shaharsozlik hujjatlarining loyihalari qonunda belgilangan tartibda jamoatchilik muhokamasida ishtirok etishlari mumkin”

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. (B-4 ball) Quyidagilardan qaysi biri ekologiya huquqining tamoyillari tizimiga kirmaydi?

1) davlat va huquqning umumiy tamoyillari;

2) har qanday huquqbuzarni jazolash tamoyillari;

3) atrof tabiiy muhitni muhofaza qilishga oid tamoyillari.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. (B-4 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasining qaysi bobida mol-mulkdan foydalanish atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazmasligi, boshqa shaxslarning, jamiyat va davlatning huquqlarini hamda qonuniy manfaatlarini buzmasligi kerakligi belgilangan.

1) “Fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari” bobi

2) “Fuqarolarning burchlari” bobi

3) “Jamiyatning iqtisodiy negizlari” bobi

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. (B-4 ball) Orol dengizini qurishiga sabab bo‘lgan omilni aniqlang.

1) ko‘pchilik aholining shaharlarga ko‘chishi;

2) aholini ko‘payishi, yerlarning shiddat bilan o‘zlashtirilishi;

3) qo‘shni mamlakatlar bilan eksport hajmini oshishi.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. (B-4 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Tabiatni muhofaza qilish to‘g‘risida”gi Qonunining maqsadini toping.

1) fuqarolarning qulay atrof muhitga ega bo‘lish huquqini kafolatlash;

2) fuqarolarning iqtisodiy huquqlarini kafolatlash;

3) fuqarolarning vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash.

Javob:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2-Bo‘lim to‘liq yechim keltirilgan yozma qism.**

**18-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-10 ball) Huquq normasini

- ta’riflang;

- guruhlarga ajratib, izohini yozing;

- ularning tarkibiy qismiga qonunlardan misol keltiring.

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2. (Q-10 ball) Davlatning huquqqa bo‘lgan munosabatiga ko‘ra

- turlarga ajrating;

- ularning belgilarini yozing;

- misollar keltiring.

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3. (Q-10 ball) Siyosiy tartibot(rejim)ni

- guruhlarga ajrating;

- belgilarini yozing;

- misollar keltiring.

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4. (Q-10 ball) Davlatlarning tuzilish shakliga ko‘ra

- guruhlarga ajrating;

- belgilarini yozing;

- misollar keltiring.

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5. (Q-10 ball) Davlatlarning boshqaruv shakliga ko‘ra

- guruhlarga ajrating;

- belgilarini yozing;

- misollar keltiring.

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6. (Q-10 ball) Axloq va huquqni

-ta’riflang;

-ular o‘rtasidagi asosiy farqlarni yozing;

-misollar keltiring.

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7. (Q- 10 ball) Huquqiy munosabatlarni

- ta’riflang;

- ularni tuzilishi va mazmuniga ko‘ra guruhlarga ajrating;

- misollar yozing.

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8. (Q-10 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonun manbalarini

- guruhlarga ajrating;

- ularning izohini yozing;

- qonunlar va kodekslarga 2 tadan misol keltiring.

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9. (Q-10 ball) Davlatning funksiyalarini

- ta’riflang;

- mezonlar bo‘yicha tasniflang (guruhlarga ajrating);

- ularning ichki va tashqi funksiyalarini yozing.

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10. (Q-10 ball) Fuqarolik jamiyatini

- ta’riflang;

- asosiy bеlgilarini yozing;

- fuqarolik jamiyatining iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, ma’naviy sohalardagi xususiyatlarini keltiring.

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**19-savollar bazasi.**

1. (Q-10 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fuqarolarining shaxsiy va siyosiy huquqlaridan 5 tasini Konstitutsiya normalariga asoslab ajrating.

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| Shaxsiy huquqlari | Siyosiy huquqlari |
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2. (Q-10 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fuqarolarining iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy, ekologik huquqlari va burchlaridan 5 tasini Konstitutsiya normalariga asoslab ajrating.

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| Fuqarolarning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy, ekologik huquqlari | Fuqarolarning burchlari |
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3. (Q-10 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasi va Senatining mutlaq vakolatlaridan 5 tasini Konstitutsiya normalariga asoslanib ajrating.

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| O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining Qonunchilik palatasi | O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining Senati |
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4. (Q-10 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti va Oliy Majlisining vakolatlaridan 5 tasini Konstitutsiya normalariga asoslanib yozing.

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| O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining vakolatlari | O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining birgalikdagi vakolatlari |
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5. (Q-10 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi va Vazirlar Mahkamasining vakolatlaridan 5 tasini Konstitutsiya normalariga asoslanib yozing.

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| O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining birgalikdagi vakolatlari | Vazirlar Mahkamasining vakolatlari |
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6. (Q-10 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Bosh vaziri va viloyatlar, tumanlar, shaharlar hokimlarining vakolatlaridan 4 tasini Konstitutsiya normalariga asoslanib yozing.

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| O‘zbekiston Respublikasi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Bosh vaziri | Viloyatlar, tumanlar, shaharlar hokimlari |
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7. (Q-10 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyaviy sudi va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy sudi faoliyati to‘g‘risida Konstitutsiya normalariga asoslanib 5 ta ma’lumot yozing.

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| O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyaviy sudi | O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy sudi |
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8. (Q– 10 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasida Sudyaning vakolatlari muddatidan avval to‘xtatilish holatlari va Prokuror nazoratiga oid hujjatlar to‘g‘risida 5 ta ma’lumot yozing.

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| Sudyaning vakolatlari to‘xtatilishi | Prokuror nazoratiga oid hijjatlar |
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9. (Q–10 ball) O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasini qabul qilish jarayoni va o‘zgartirish kiritish tartibi to‘g‘risida 5 ta ma’lumot yozing.

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| O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasini qabul qilish jarayoni | O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasiga o‘zgartirish kiritish tartibi |
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10. (Q-10 ball) Oliy Majlisning inson huquqlari bo‘yicha Vakillik instituti– Ombudsmanning huquqlari va Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha Milliy markazning asosiy vazifalari to‘g‘risida 5 ta ma’lumot yozing.

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| Oliy Majlisning inson huquqlari bo‘yicha Vakillik instituti – Ombudsmanning huquqlari | Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha Milliy markazi vazifalari |
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**20-savollar bazasi.**

1. (M-12 ball) D. ismli fuqaro turmush oʻrtogʻi M. bilan sakkiz yil birgalikda yashadi. Er-xotin birgalikda mehnat qilib, turar joy va avtomashina olishdi. D. avtomashinani turmush oʻrtogʻining nomiga rasmiylashtiradi. D. ajralish maqsadida sudga murojaat qilib, turar joy va avtomashinani boʻlib berishni soʻradi. M. esa D. ning talabini rad etib, avtomashina unga tegishligini aytdi.

**Savol:** M. ning harakati toʻgʻrimi? Javobingizni qonunlar bilan asoslang.

Sizningcha, sud qanday qaror qabul qiladi?

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2. (M-12 ball) Fuqaro X. va fuqaro Y. 2019-yilda turmush qurishdi. 2020-yilda ularning bir qiz farzandi dunyoga keldi. Biroq, 2022-yilda oilaviy kelishmovchiliklar sababli ajrashishdi. Sud qaroriga koʻra, farzand otasi bilan qoladigan boʻldi, chunki onasi chet elga ishlashga ketmoqchi edi va oʻzi ham farzand tarbiyasini otasiga topshirishga rozi boʻldi.

Oradan ikki yil oʻtib, 2024-yilda fuqaro X. (ota) sobiq turmush oʻrtogʻidan (fuqaro Y.) farzandining taʼminoti uchun aliment undirish masalasida sudga murojaat qildi. Sud jarayonida fuqaro Y. aliment toʻlashdan bosh tortib, “Men oʻsha vaqtda oʻzimning ixtiyorim bilan farzandimni otasiga qoldirdim, bu mening majburiyatim emas” deb vaj keltirdi.

**Savol:** Farzandining otasi onadan aliment undirishi mumkinmi?

Onaning aliment toʻlashdan boʻyin tovlagan vajlari qonuniy asosga egami? Javoblaringizni asoslang.

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3. (M –12 ball) Voyaga yetmagan 17 yoshli X. bosmaxonaga ishga kirdi. Bosmaxona rahbari unga haftasiga 40 soatlik ish vaqti belgiladi. X.ning vazifasi asosan chop etilgan kitoblarni omborga tashishdan iborat edi. U kuniga olti yarim soatdan oshiqroq ishlar va shu vaqt oraligʻida toʻxtamasdan yuk tashir edi.

**Savol:** Mehnat qonunchiligida 16 yoshdan 18 yoshgacha bo‘lgan voyaga yetmaganlarning ish vaqti necha soat qilib belgilangan?

Bosmaxona rahbarining harakatlari qonuniymi? Javobingizni asoslang.

16 yoshdan 18 yoshgacha boʻlgan shaxslarning ish vaqti faqat yuklarni qoʻlda koʻtarish va tashish bilan bogʻliq boʻlgan ishlardan iborat boʻlganda ularga qanday norma belgilangan?

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4. (M-12 ball) 9-sinf oʻquvchisi A. sut zavodiga yuk ortuvchi qilib ishga qabul qilindi. Sutli qutini ortish vaqtida u toyib ketdi va yiqilib tushdi, natijada shishalarning ко‘pi sindi. Sut zavodi maʼmuriyati yetkazilgan zarar qiymatini A.ning ish haqidan ushlab qoldi. A.ning ota-onasi pullarni qaytarishni hamda unga ishdan boʻshatilganligi toʻgʻrisidagi yozuv bilan mehnat daftarchasini berishni talab qilishdi. Xodimlar boʻlimi ish yurituvchisi A.ning ota-onasi qo‘ygan talabni bajarmay, voyaga yetmaganlarga mehnat daftarchasi tutilmasligini tushuntirdi.

**Savol:** Voyaga yetmaganlar qanday hollarda yetkazilgan zararni qoplashadi?

A. ga ishdan boʻshatilganligi toʻgʻrisidagi buyruqdan koʻchirma beriladimi? Javobingizni qonunlar bilan asoslang.

Korxonada necha kun ishlagan xodimga mehnat daftarchasi tutiladi?

Javoblaringiz qonunlar bilan asoslang.

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5. (M-12 ball) R. maktabning 10-sinfida oʻqiydi. U yaqinda “Men vatanimning baxtli farzandiman” nomli sheʼriy toʻplamini tayyorlab, nashriyotga topshirish uchun bordi.Ammo nashriyot mutasaddilari R. ning voyaga yetmaganligi sababli mualliflik huquqiga ega emassan deb qabul qilishmadi.

**Savol:** Voyaga yetmagan shaxs mualliflik huquqiga egami?

Voyaga yetmagan shaxs qanday qilib oʻz kitobining nashr etilishi va mualliflik huquqini rasmiylashtirishi mumkin? Javoblaringizni qonunlar bilan asoslang.

R. mualliflik huquqini roʻyxatdan oʻtkazish uchun qayerga murojaat qilishi kerak?

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6. (M-12 ball) 17 yoshli Shohrux sinfdoshi Javohir bilan ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda bahslashib qoldi. Jahl ustida Shohrux Javohir haqida haqoratli soʻzlar yozib, uning obroʻsiga putur yetkazadigan yolgʻon maʼlumotlarni tarqatdi. Oradan bir necha kun oʻtib, bu xabar maktab oʻquvchilari orasida tarqaldi. Javohirning ota-onasi bu holatdan xabar topib, Shohruxning ustidan huquq-tartibot idoralariga shikoyat qilishdi.

**Savol:** Ushbu vaziyatda qanday jinoyat sodir etildi?

Jinoyatning subyekti kim?

Jinoyatning obyekti nima?

Jinoyatning obyektiv tomoni nimadan iborat?

Jinoyatning subyektiv tomondan qanday sodir etilgan? Javoblaringizni asoslang.

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7. (M-12 ball) 15 yoshli Behruz va 16 yoshli Jamshid supermarketda xarid qilib yurgan odamlarni kuzatib, bir ayolni qimmatbaho telefonini sumkasiga solayotganini koʻrib qolishdi.Behruz ayolning mahsulot tanlayotgan paytidan foydalanib, sekingina sumkadan telefonni olib, Jamshidga uzatdi. Ular doʻkondan chiqib ketayotganlarida kameralar orqali kuzatuvchi xodimlar tomonidan to‘xtatildi.

**Savol:** Ushbu vaziyatda qanday jinoyat sodir etildi?

Jinoyatning subyekti kim?

Jinoyatning obyekti nima?

Jinoyatning obyektiv tomoni nimadan iborat?

Jinoyat subyektiv tomondanqanday sodir etildi? Javoblaringizni asoslang.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. (M-12 ball) 16 yoshli Jasur va 17 yoshli Alisher sinfdoshi Kamolning shaxsiy suratlarini uning ruxsatisiz tarqatishdi. Ular suratlarni tahrir qilib, tahqirlovchi izohlar qoʻshib, sinfdoshlariga yuborishdi. Bu esa Kamolning shaʼni va qadr-qimmatining buzilishiga, uning ruhiy bosim ostida qolishiga sabab boʻldi. Kamolning ota-onasi va maktab maʼmuriyati huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarga murojaat qilishdi.

**Savol:**

Ushbu vaziyatda qanday jinoyat sodir etildi?

Ushbu jinoyatda subyekt kim?

Ushbu jinoyatning obyekti nima?

Ushbu jinoyatning obyektiv tomoni nimada namoyon boʻlgan?

Ushbu jinoyat subyektiv tomondanqanday sodir etilgan? Javoblaringizni asoslang.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. (M-12 ball) 16 yoshli Bekzod va 17 yoshli Sherzod sport maydonchasida janjallashib qolishdi. Sherzod Bekzodning ustidan kulib, uni mazax qildi. Bekzod asabiylashib, Sherzodga musht tushirdi va uning burni sinib, ko‘ziga shikast yetdi. Natijada Sherzod kasalxonaga yotqizildi. Sud tibbiyot ekspertizasining xulosasiga ko‘ra Sherzodga og‘ir tan jarohati yetkazilganligi aniqlandi.

**Savol:**

Ushbu vaziyatda qanday jinoyat sodir etildi?

Ushbu jinoyatda subyekt kim?

Ushbu jinoyatning obyekti nima?

Ushbu jinoyatning obyektiv tomoni nimada namoyon boʻladi?

Ushbu jinoyat subyektiv tomondanqanday sodir etildi? Javoblaringizni asoslang.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. (M-12 ball) 17 yoshli Anvar va 18 yoshli Javohir oʻrtasida tortishuv yuzaga keldi. Anvarning jahli chiqib, qoʻlidagi ogʻir jism bilan Javohirning boshiga urdi. Jabrlanuvchi hushidan ketib, ogʻir tan jarohati olganligi sababli voqea joyida vafot etdi.  
**Savollar:**

Ushbu vaziyatda qanday jinoyat sodir etildi?

Ushbu jinoyatda subyekt kim?

Ushbu jinoyatning obyekti nima?

Ushbu jinoyatning obyektiv tomoni nimada namoyon boʻladi?

Ushbu jinoyat subyektiv tomondan qanday sodir etildi? Javoblaringizni asoslang.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_