

**CODE OF ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH ETHICS OF
CENTRAL ASIAN UNIVERSITY**

**CENTRAL ASIAN UNIVERSITY
TADQIQOT ETIKASI VA AKADEMIK KODEKSI**

Introduction

Academic integrity and research ethics are the main pillars of improving the effectiveness of national legal education, training highly qualified legal personnel and the development of legal science in the country.

Central Asian University (hereinafter referred to as the University) recognizes internationally recognized standards of academic integrity and scientific ethics. In order to implement these standards, the University makes strict adherence to the rules of academic integrity and research ethics a priority for the training of professors and the development of science.

The main responsibility for compliance with the rules established by the Code of Academic Integrity and Research Ethics of Central Asian University (hereinafter referred to as the Code) is assigned to each student, professor, teacher and employee. At the same time, it is necessary that every university member has such qualities as respect for the rights of others, recognition and observance of copyright. This Code and its main provisions are aimed at the implementation of generally accepted standards of academic integrity and scientific ethics in the educational and scientific activities of the University and determine the implementation of three important tasks in this field:

Kirish

Akademik halollik va tadqiqotchilik odob-axloqi milliy huquqiy ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish, yuqori malakali yuridik kadrlar tayyorlash va mamlakatimizda huquq fanini rivojlantirishning asosiy tayanchidir.

Central Asian University (keyingi o'rinlarda Universitet deb yuritiladi) akademik halollik va ilmiy axloqning xalqaro miqyosda tan olingan standartlarini tan oladi. Ushbu standartlarni amalga oshirish uchun Universitet akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasi qoidalariga qat'iy rioya qilishni professor-o'qituvchilar tayyorlash va fanni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishiga aylantiradi.

Central Asian University Akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasi kodeksida (keyingi o'rinlarda Kodeks deb yuritiladi) belgilangan qoidalarga rioya qilish bo'yicha asosiy mas'uliyat har bir talaba, professor, o'qituvchi va xodimga yuklanadi. Shu bilan birga, har bir universitet a'zosida boshqalarning huquqlarini hurmat qilish, mualliflik huquqini e'tirof etish va ularga rioya qilish kabi fazilatlar bo'lishi zarur.

Ushbu Kodeks va uning asosiy qoidalari universitetning o'quv va ilmiy faoliyatida akademik halollik va ilmiy etikaning umume'tirof etilgan standartlarini joriy etishga qaratilgan bo'lib, ushbu sohada uchta muhim vazifani amalga oshirishni belgilaydi:

1) akademik halollikka oid axloqiy me'yorlarni o'rnatish va

1) establishing ethical standards regarding academic integrity and research ethics, as well as preventing undesirable behavior; 2) developing zero tolerance for plagiarism among university students and staff and promoting academic integrity widely; 3) the development of moral values suitable for students and staff in the field of academic integrity and research ethics. The requirements of this Code are aimed at developing a sense of utmost respect for the results of the creative work of all participants in the education and research process, as well as other persons, recognizing the results of scientific activity as intellectual property and stimulating appropriate attitude towards them. This Code is valid from the 2025/2026 academic year. I. General provisions and basic concepts 1. This Code has been developed in order to form a fair, transparent, appropriate attitude to academic integrity among university students, teachers, employees, heads of structural subdivisions making up the educational process, scientists (doctoral students and independent researchers) and ensuring their compliance with research ethics. The main purpose of the Code is to establish the rules of academic integrity	tadqiqot etikasi, shuningdek, nomaqbul xatti-harakatlarning oldini olish; 2) universitet talabalari o'rtasida plagiatga nisbatan toqatsizlikni rivojlantirish va xodimlar va akademik halollikni keng targ'ib qilish; 3) talabalar va xodimlar uchun mos axloqiy qadriyatlarni rivojlantirish akademik yaxlitlik va tadqiqot etikasi sohasi. Ushbu Kodeksning talablari ta'lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot jarayonining barcha ishtirokchilarida, shuningdek boshqa shaxslarda ijodiy mehnat natijalariga yuksak hurmat tuyg'usini rivojlantirishga, ilmiy faoliyat natijalarini intellektual mulk sifatida tan olishga va ularga nisbatan munosib munosabatni rag'batlantirishga qaratilgan. Ushbu Kodeks 2025/2026 o'quv yilidan boshlab amal qiladi I. Umumiy qoidalar va asosiy tushunchalar 1. Ushbu Kodeks adolatli, shaffof, universitet talabalari, o'qituvchilari, xodimlari, o'quv jarayonini tashkil etuvchi tarkibiy bo'linmalar rahbarlari o'rtasida akademik halollikka munosib munosabat; olimlar (doktorantlar va mustaqil tadqiqotchilar) va ularning tadqiqot etikasiga rioya etishlarini ta'minlash. Kodeksning asosiy maqsadi ilmiy izlanishlarning akademik daxlsizligi va etikasi qoidalarini belgilash, ularning bajarilishi va nazoratini ta'minlash, shuningdek
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and ethics of scientific research, to ensure their implementation and control, as well	
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as to constitute the principles of academic integrity and ethics of scientific research in the educational and work activities of students (undergraduate and graduate students), researchers, faculties within the framework of educational and scientific research. 2. Rules of academic integrity and research ethics apply to all university employees, doctoral students and independent researchers in the preparation of academic activities (midterm and final exam works, academic books, content of the modules) and all forms of research activities (scientific articles, monographs and all other types of scientific works), in reviewing them, being an opponent, citing and publishing. 3.Basic concepts: Academic honesty is a set of values and principles expressing honesty in the performance of educational and written works (tests, abstracts, final qualification papers, and dissertations), in answering questions in midterm and final control works, in conducting research, in expressing their knowledge, in relations with pedagogical staff and other employees and students. At the same time, in the process of research, data, scientific results, methods, procedures, the state of scientific publication should be truthfully and objectively presented, plagiarism	talabalar (bakalavr va magistratura talabalari), ilmiy xodimlar, fakultetlarning o‘quv va ilmiy tadqiqotlar doirasidagi o‘quv va mehnat faoliyatida akademik yaxlitlik va ilmiy tadqiqot etikasi tamoyillarini tashkil etish. 2. Akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasi qoidalari barcha universitetlarga taalluqlidir xodimlar, doktorantlar va mustaqil tadqiqotchilar o‘quv faoliyatini (oraliq nazorat va yakuniy nazorat ishlari, o‘quv kitoblari, modullar mazmuni) va ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatining barcha shakllarini (ilmiy maqolalar, monografiyalar va boshqa barcha turdagi ilmiy ishlar) tayyorlashda, ularni ko‘rib chiqishda, opponent bo‘lishda, iqtibos keltirishda va nashr etishda. 3.Asosiy tushunchalar: Akademik halollik o‘quv va yozma ishlarni (testlar, referatlar, yakuniy malaka ishlari va dissertatsiyalar) bajarishda, oraliq nazorat va yakuniy nazorat ishlarida savollarga javob berishda, ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini olib borishda, o‘z bilimlarini ifodalashda, pedagogik xodimlar, boshqa xodimlar va talabalar bilan munosabatlarda halollikni ifodalovchi qadriyatlar va tamoyillar majmuidir. Shu bilan birga, tadqiqot jarayonida tadqiqot, ma’lumotlar, ilmiy natijalar, usullar, tartiblar, ilmiy nashrning holati to‘g‘ri va
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(copying), falsification of existing data (falsification) and the creation (production) of false data should not be allowed. A research - process consists of the formation, testing, and evaluation of research, including systematic research aimed at creating knowledge that can be synthesized or contributed to existing knowledge. Ethics of research - a set of generally accepted ethical rules and principles of honesty, personal responsibility, openness and respect for the rights of others, professional approach, and maintaining an academic reputation in all forms of research activities of students, researchers, professors, and teachers. Research at Central Asian University involves the identification and analysis of theories, legislation, practice, and academic opinions related to the topic under study. The scope of research refers to the boundaries of the study, that is, the scope of all aspects that are considered in the study. It is also important to note which aspects of research are not covered by the research. The purpose of research may be: The purpose of the study may be: to study the possibility of studying, systematization, and introducing theories; propose new concepts and theories; study and evaluate legislation through	xolis ko'rsatilishi, plagiat (nusxa ko'chirish), mavjud ma'lumotlarni qalbakilashtirish (soxtalashtirish) va yolg'on ma'lumotlar yaratish (tayyorlash) holatlariga yo'l qo'yilmasligi kerak. Akademik tadqiqot-jarayon tadqiqotni shakllantirish, sinab ko'rish va baholashdan iborat, shu jumladan mavjud bilimlarni sintez qilish yoki unga hissa qo'shish mumkin bo'lgan bilimlarni yaratishga qaratilgan tizimli tadqiqotlar. Tadqiqot etikasi-halollik, shaxsiy javobgarlik, ochiqlik va boshqalarning huquqlarini hurmat qilish, kasbiy yondashuv va talabalar, tadqiqotchilar, professor-o'qituvchilar va o'qituvchilarning ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatining barcha shakllarida ilmiy obro'-e'tiborni saqlashning umume'tirof etilgan axloqiy qoidalari va tamoyillari majmui. Tadqiqot Markaziy Osiyo universitetida o'rganilayotgan mavzuga oid nazariyalar, qonunchilik, amaliyot va akademik fikrlarni aniqlash va tahlil qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Tadqiqot doirasitadqiqot chegaralarini, ya'ni tadqiqotda ko'rib chiqiladigan barcha jihatlar doirasini bildiradi. Tadqiqotning qaysi jihatlar
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different approaches; study and improvement of legislative achievements and shortcomings, gaps	tadqiqot bilan qamrab olinmaganligini ham ta'kidlash kerak. Tadqiqot maqsadibolishi mumkin: Tadqiqotning maqsadi bo'lishi mumkin: nazariyalarni o'rganish, tizimlashtirish va joriy etish imkoniyatlarini o'rganish; yangi tushuncha va nazariyalarni taklif qilish; qonun hujjatlarini turli yondashuvlar orqali o'rganish va baholash; qonunchilikdagi yutuq va kamchiliklarni, kamchiliklarni o'rganish va takomillashtirish
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in it; analysis, assessment, and forecasting of the impact of legislation on society; critical interpretation and authentic translation of documents; to study the causal relationships in the development and implementation of legislative documents; proposals on what rule to apply to specific relationships; determination of the flexibility, sustainability, and logical sequence of instruments; analysis of social factors that influence the process of development of documents; propose reform measures based on the results of an analytical, historical, and comparative study.	unda; qonun hujjatlarining jamiyat hayotiga ta'sirini tahlil qilish, baholash va prognozlash; hujjatlarning tanqidiy talqini va haqiqiy tarjimasi; qonun hujjatlarini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishda sabab-oqibat munosabatlarini o'rganish; muayyan munosabatlarga qanday qoidani qo'llash bo'yicha takliflar; asboblarning moslashuvchanligi, barqarorligi va mantiqiy ketma-ketligini aniqlash; hujjatlarni ishlab chiqish jarayoniga ta'sir etuvchi ijtimoiy omillarni tahlil qilish; tahliliy, tarixiy va qiyosiy tadqiqot natijalari asosida islohot choralari taklif qilish.
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II. Basic principles	II. Asosiy tamoyillar
4. Basic principles of academic integrity	4. Akademik halollik va tadqiqot

and research ethics: Integrity - honest, decent performance of academic and scientific work, both evaluated and not evaluated; openness (transparency) - the exchange of educational, scientific information, resources, research methods, tools, results and ideas between students, teachers and other university staff based on openness and mutual trust. At the same time, critical comments and new ideas expressed about the scientific work and its results will be aimed at improving the work; respect for rights and freedoms - the right to free expression of creative thoughts and ideas; equality - compliance by each student, teacher, researcher and other staff with the rules of academic integrity and research ethics and equal responsibility for their violation; the principle of correctness and honesty - in order to include any source in the list of references or in the work and give a reference to it, the author must personally read this source and express the opinion quoted in this source without changing it; prevention of conflicts of interest - students, researchers and staff should inform the appropriate person about financial and other conflicts of interest in their research proposals, published materials, and publications, as well as in all other types of scientific work that prejudice the credibility of such works; originality of research - publication based on original research with	etikasining asosiy tamoyillari: Butunlik-o'quv va ilmiy ishlarning baholangan va baholanmagan halol, munosib bajarilishi; oshkoralik (shaffoflik)-ochiqlik va o'zaro ishonch asosida talabalar, o'qituvchilar va universitetning boshqa xodimlari o'rtasida ta'lim, ilmiy axborot, resurslar, tadqiqot usullari, vositalari, natijalari va g'oyalarini almashish. Shu bilan birga, ilmiy ish va uning natijalari haqida bildirilgan tanqidiy mulohazalar va yangi fikrlar ishni takomillashtirishga qaratilgan bo'ladi; huquq va erkinliklarni hurmat qilish-ijodiy fikr va g'oyalarni erkin ifoda etish huquqi; tenglik-har bir talaba, o'qituvchi, ilmiy xodim va boshqa xodimlar tomonidan akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasi qoidalariga rioya qilish hamda ularni buzganlik uchun teng javobgarlik; to'g'rilik va halollik printsiipi-foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatiga yoki asarga istalgan manbani kiritish va unga havola berish uchun muallif ushbu manbani shaxsan o'qib chiqishi va ushbu manbada keltirilgan fikrni o'zgartirmagan holda bayon qilishi kerak; manfaatlar to'qnashuvining oldini olish-talabalar, tadqiqotchilar va xodimlar o'zlarining ilmiy takliflari, nashr etilgan materiallari va nashrlarida, shuningdek, bunday ishlarning ishonchliligiga putur etkazadigan boshqa barcha turdagi ilmiy ishlarda moliyaviy va boshqa manfaatlar to'qnashuvi to'g'risida tegishli shaxsga
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findings that contribute to the advancement of scientific knowledge or practical skills based on research ethics. At the same time, a research work is considered original if it is based on authentic research, i.e. it represents new knowledge and approaches, and not conclusions already existing in science; freedom of research - the freedom of a researcher in choosing a topic, conducting research and publishing research results, which does not allow unreasonable interference in the scientific and creative activities of the researcher, making unreasonable demands; non-discrimination - non-discrimination of employees, researchers, or students on the basis of gender, race, ethnic origin, social status, or other factors (not related to scientific potential and conscientiousness) or setting preferences;	xabar berishlari kerak; tadqiqotning o'ziga xosligi-tadqiqot axloqiga asoslangan ilmiy bilim yoki amaliy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga hissa qo'shadigan topilmalar bilan original tadqiqotlarga asoslangan nashr. Shu bilan birga, agar tadqiqot ishi haqiqiy tadqiqotga asoslangan bo'lsa, ya'ni u fanda mavjud bo'lgan xulosalarni emas, balki yangi bilim va yondashuvlarni ifodalasa, original hisoblanadi; tadqiqot erkinligi-tadqiqotchining ilmiy va ijodiy faoliyatiga asossiz aralashuvga, asossiz talablar qo'yishga yo'l qo'ymaydigan mavzu tanlashda, tadqiqot olib borishda va tadqiqot natijalarini nashr etishda tadqiqotchining erkinligi; kamsitmaslik-xodimlarni, tadqiqotchilarni yoki talabalarni jinsi, irqi, etnik kelib chiqishi, ijtimoiy mavqei yoki boshqa omillar (ilmiy salohiyat va vijdon bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan) bo'yicha kamsitmaslik yoki imtiyozlar belgilash;
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reliability, stability and completeness of the study - means that the content of information, opinions, conclusions is expressed fully and clearly compliance with logical sequence in the formation of scientific work; respect for the representativeness of references - the author refers to the best and most important works in the field on the topic of research work, and always cites the latest publications to show the relevance of the work;	o'rganishning ishonchliligi, barqarorligi va to'liqligi-axborot mazmuni, fikr-mulohazalar, xulosalar ilmiy ishni shakllantirishda mantiqiy ketma-ketlikka to'liq va aniq mos kelishini bildiradi; murojaatlarning representativligini hurmat qilish-muallif tadqiqot ishi mavzusiga oid sohadagi eng yaxshi va eng muhim ishlarga murojaat qiladi va ishning dolzarbligini ko'rsatish uchun har doim oxirgi nashrlardan iqtibos keltiradi;
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caution - the responsibility to avoid mistakes and omissions due to negligence, to study, analyze and formulate their work and other work and information related to the topic with due attention; respect for the confidentiality of information subject to secrecy - compliance with the procedure of work with personal data and non-disclosure of commercial and official secrets in the process of research; responsibility for research - strictly observe the protection of the rights of the author or his heirs; the correct and accurate citation of references in the process of using their works in the framework of educational, research work; professional courtesy and culture in the academic environment - strict observance of professional culture in academic activities and research, debates and discussions, the priority of politeness and ethics over personal character and achievements; effective research management is the management of the quality of research in the interests of others, involving the presentation of the results of scientific research in a form that is accessible to others, and their placement in networks that can be used by the national and international scientific community; impartiality of research (maintaining a balance of interests in science) - research should be in accordance with objective needs and the interests of the parties under study should	ehtiyot-beparvolik oqibatida xato va kamchiliklarga yo'l qo'ymaslik, o'z ishini va mavzuga oid boshqa ishlarni va ma'lumotlarni diqqat bilan o'rganish, tahlil qilish va shakllantirish mas'uliyati; maxfiylikka taalluqli ma'lumotlarning maxfiyligini hurmat qilish - tadqiqot jarayonida shaxsiy ma'lumotlar bilan ishlash va tijorat va rasmiy sirlarni oshkor qilmaslik tartibiga rioya qilish; tadqiqot uchun javobgarlik-muallifning yoki uning merosxo'rlarining huquqlarini himoya qilishga qat'iy rioya qilish; o'quv, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari doirasida o'z asarlaridan foydalanish jarayonida foydalanilgan adabiyotlarning to'g'ri va to'g'ri keltirilishi; akademik muhitda professional xushmuomalalik va madaniyat - o'quv faoliyati va tadqiqotida, munozara va munozaralarda kasbiy madaniyatga qat'iy rioya qilish, xushmuomalalik va odob-axloqning shaxsiy xarakter va yutuqlardan ustunligi; samarali tadqiqot boshqaruvi ilmiy tadqiqot natijalarini boshqalar uchun ochiq bo'lgan shaklda taqdim etish hamda ularni milliy va xalqaro ilmiy hamjamiyat foydalanishi mumkin bo'lgan tarmoqlarda joylashtirishni nazarda tutuvchi tadqiqot sifatini boshqalarning manfaatlarini ko'zlab boshqarish; tadqiqotning xolisligi (fanga qiziqishlar muvozanatini saqlash)-tadqiqot ob'ektiv ehtiyojlarga
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be the same and impartially examined, and the scientific research of the employee, student and researcher should be free from an approach that serves the interests of certain categories of persons based on biased information; publication responsibility - it is recommended to demonstrate academic responsibility to publish scientific results not for career growth, but for the advancement of science and technology and informing the general public, and in this case it is recommended to refrain from publishing duplicate publications on the basis of copying. 5. Compliance with the basic principles of this Code, including complain with the rules of academic integrity and ethics of research, is carried out by	mos bo'lishi va o'rganilayotgan tomonlarning manfaatlari bir xil va xolisona tekshirilishi, xodim, talaba va tadqiqotchining ilmiy izlanishlari xolis ma'lumotlarga asoslangan ayrim toifadagi shaxslar manfaatlariga xizmat qiladigan yondashuvdan xoli bo'lishi; nashr uchun javobgarlik-ilmiy natijalarni mansab o'sishi uchun emas, balki fan-texnika taraqqiyoti va keng jamoatchilikni xabardor qilish uchun chop etishda akademik mas'uliyatni namoyon etish va bunda nusxa ko'chirish asosida ikki nusxadagi nashrlarni chop etishdan voz kechish tavsiya etiladi. 5. Ushbu Kodeksning asosiy tamoyillariga rioya qilish, shu jumladan akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasi qoidalariga shikoyat qilish
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checking the originality of the submitted texts using special software and means of public control. III. Rights and obligations 6. The University has the right to demand compliance with the provisions of this Code and, in case of their violation, apply appropriate measures (sanctions). 7. Responsibilities of the University in the field of ensuring academic integrity and research ethics: conditions of work for free use of electronic systems of verification of originality (originality) of educational and	taqdim etilgan matnlarning aslligini maxsus dasturiy ta'minot va jamoatchilik nazorati vositalaridan foydalangan holda tekshirish. III. Huquqlar va majburiyatlar 6. Universitet talablarga rioya qilishni talab qilishga haqli ushbu Kodeksning qoidalarini belgilaydi va ular buzilgan taqdirda tegishli choralarni (sanksiyalarni) qo'llaydi. 7. Universitetning akademik ta'minlash sohasidagi vazifalari halollik va tadqiqot etikasi: o'quv va ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarining o'ziga xosligini (originalligini) tekshirishning
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research works; informing students and employees of rights and obligations in the field of academic integrity and research ethics; taking measures to fully protect students and staff from disclosure of personal and confidential information in accordance with the requirements of the legislation; organization of informing students and employees that their written works are tested for originality (uniqueness) with the help of special electronic systems; organization of the publication of infographics and information about the rules set by this Code on the university website and on social networks; effective organization of the activities of the Academic Integrity Council and the Research Ethics Council, which have the right to apply appropriate liability measures ensuring the effective and objective implementation of this Code. establishing appropriate electronic filing mechanisms related to academic integrity and research ethics at the university and their review; development of the “Program for the promotion of academic integrity and scientific ethics” and its wide implementation; respect for the principles of equality, fairness and avoidance of conflicts of interest in enforcing the requirements of this Code; use of various means of promotion by students and employees to	elektron tizimlaridan bepul foydalanish bo'yicha ish sharoitlari; talabalar va xodimlarni akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasi sohasidagi huquq va majburiyatlar to'g'risida xabardor qilish; qonun hujjatlari talablariga muvofiq talabalar va xodimlarni shaxsiy va maxfiy ma'lumotlarning oshkor etilishidan to'liq himoya qilish choralarini ko'rish; talabalar va xodimlarni yozma ishlarining o'ziga xosligi (o'ziga xosligi) maxsus elektron tizimlar yordamida tekshirilganligi to'g'risida xabardor qilishni tashkil etish; universitet veb-saytida va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda infografika va ushbu Kodeksda belgilangan qoidalar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni e'lon qilishni tashkil etish; ushbu Kodeksning samarali va ob'ektiv bajarilishini ta'minlaydigan tegishli javobgarlik choralarini qo'llash huquqiga ega bo'lgan Ilmiy halollik kengashi va Ilmiy-axloqiy kengash faoliyatini samarali tashkil etish. universitetda akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasi bilan bog'liq tegishli elektron hujjat topshirish mexanizmlarini yaratish va ularni ko'rib chiqish; “Akademik halollik va ilmiy etikani targ'ib qilish dasturi”ni ishlab chiqish va uni keng tatbiq etish; ushbu Kodeks talablarini amalga oshirishda tenglik, adolatlilik va manfaatlar to'qnashuviga yo'l qo'ymaslik tamoyillarini hurmat qilish; universitetda ilmiy yaxlitlik va tadqiqot axloqiga sodiqlikni ta'minlash uchun talabalar va xodimlar tomonidan turli xil
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ensure academic integrity and commitment to research ethics at the university; not to disclose the identity of persons who report cases of academic dishonesty (illegality) and violations of scientific ethics, as well as to perform other duties within their authority.	rag'batlantirish vositalaridan foydalanish; akademik insofsizlik (noqonuniylik) va ilmiy etikaning buzilishi holatlari to'g'risida xabar bergan shaxslarning shaxsini oshkor qilmaslik, shuningdek o'z vakolatlari doirasidagi boshqa vazifalarni bajarish.
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8. Duties of the dean's offices of the faculty: to organize courses at the beginning of each academic year within the framework of the Orientation-week to explain to students the essence of "academic integrity" and the forms of its occurrence; to acquaint students and employees with the ethical rules related to academic integrity and research ethics and to prevent inappropriate behavior; to form a zero tolerance towards plagiarism among students and university staff and wide promotion of academic integrity; to organize a detailed explanation of the provisions of this Code by qualified specialists; to ensure that students and teaching staff are constantly informed about the requirements of academic integrity and monitoring their compliance; to participate in the implementation of activities provided for in Article 8 of this Code. 9. Responsibilities of the Divisions: to provide training for the staff in the use of anti-plagiarism and the identification of academic integrity based	8. Fakultet dekanatlarining vazifalari: Har bir o'quv yili boshida "O'quv yo'nalishi" haftaligi doirasida talabalarga "akademik halollik"ning mohiyatini va uning yuzaga kelish shakllarini tushuntirish bo'yicha kurslar tashkil etish; talabalar va xodimlarni akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasi bilan bog'liq axloq qoidalari bilan tanishtirish va nomaqbul xatti-harakatlarning oldini olish; Talabalar va universitet xodimlari o'rtasida plagiatga nisbatan toqatsizlikni shakllantirish va akademik halollikni keng targ'ib qilish; malakali mutaxassislar tomonidan ushbu Kodeks qoidalarini batafsil tushuntirishni tashkil etish; talabalar va professor-o'qituvchilarning akademik halollik talablari to'g'risida doimiy ravishda xabardor bo'lishini ta'minlash va ularga rioya etilishini nazorat qilish; ushbu Kodeksning 8-moddasida nazarda tutilgan tadbirlarni amalga oshirishda ishtirok etish. 9. Bo'limlarning majburiyatlari: xodimlarni plagiatga qarshi vositalardan foydalanish va uning asosida
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on it; the teaching staff teaches students proper writing skills and redefines plagiarism; to apply the provisions of this Code in the educational activities of the department and ensure its implementation; to assist staff, students and researchers in successfully acquiring the appropriate academic degree, as well as to give clear recommendations and advice to students on issues of academic integrity and research ethics in all course works, supervisions, assignments and examination materials in compliance with the rules of copyright law; to instruct students and researchers about their rights and obligations under the Code and monitor their implementation in accordance with the established procedure; to participate in the implementation of activities provided for in article 8 of this Code. 10. The teaching staff of the University must carry out explanatory work with students of all courses and forms of education in accordance with the rules of this Code by any available means: oral explanations, notes to the syllabus, handouts for independent work, etc.	akademik yaxlitlikni aniqlash bo'yicha o'qitishni ta'minlash; o'qituvchilar jamoasi talabalarga to'g'ri yozish ko'nikmalarini o'rgatadi va plagiatni qayta belgilaydi; ushbu Kodeks qoidalarini kafedraning o'quv faoliyatida qo'llash va uning bajarilishini ta'minlash; xodimlarga, talabalarga va tadqiqotchilarga tegishli ilmiy darajani muvaffaqiyatli olishda ko'maklashish, shuningdek, mualliflik huquqi to'g'risidagi qonun normalariga rioya qilgan holda talabalarga barcha kurs ishlari, nazorat, topshiriqlar va imtihon materiallarida akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasi masalalari bo'yicha aniq tavsiyalar va tavsiyalar berish; talabalar va ilmiy xodimlarga Kodeksda nazarda tutilgan huquq va majburiyatlari to'g'risida ko'rsatmalar berish hamda ularning bajarilishini belgilangan tartibda nazorat qilish; ushbu Kodeksning 8-moddasida nazarda tutilgan tadbirlarni amalga oshirishda ishtirok etish. 10. Universitet professor-o'qituvchilari tushuntirish ishlarini olib borishlari shart barcha kurslar va ta'lim shakllari talabalari bilan ushbu Kodeks qoidalariga muvofiq har qanday mavjud vositalar bilan: og'zaki tushuntirishlar, o'quv rejasiga eslatmalar, mustaqil ish uchun tarqatma materiallar va boshqalar.
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11. Students and researchers are obliged to comply with the rules established by this Code, the fundamental principles of research ethics and copyright in the process of their scientific performance. 12. Duties of researchers to ensure academic integrity and research ethics: honesty: researchers are responsible for the accuracy of their research and for ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with academic integrity and research ethics; compliance with the rules: researchers must be familiar with this Code and the university's procedures related to conducting research, and comply with them; research methods: researchers should use appropriate methods when conducting research, critically analyze conclusions, provide complete and objective information in their results and interpretations; research notes: researchers should record information about the study in a clear and comprehensible form so that others can read and use this work; research results: researchers should have copyrights and be able to openly and quickly exchange information and results immediately after prioritization; copyright: researchers should be responsible for all their contributions to scientific work, for their reports on this issue and for storing data proving that the copyright to the research belongs to them. The list of	11. Talabalar va tadqiqotchilar qoidalarga rioya qilishlari shart ushbu Kodeksda belgilangan tadqiqot etikasi va mualliflik huquqining asosiy tamoyillari ularni ilmiy bajarish jarayonida. 12. Ilmiy yaxlitlik va tadqiqotni ta'minlash bo'yicha tadqiqotchilarning vazifalari axloq: halollik:tadqiqotchilar o'z tadqiqotlarining to'g'riligi va ularning akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasiga muvofiq tayyorlanishini ta'minlash uchun javobgardir; qoidalarga rioya qilish:tadqiqotchilar ushbu Kodeksni va universitetning ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borish bilan bog'liq tartib-qoidalarini bilishlari va ularga rioya qilishlari shart; tadqiqot usullari:tadqiqotchilar tadqiqot olib borishda tegishli usullardan foydalanishlari, xulosalarni tanqidiy tahlil qilishlari, o'z natijalari va talqinlarida to'liq va xolis ma'lumotlarni taqdim etishlari; tadqiqot yozuvlari:tadqiqotchilar tadqiqot haqidagi ma'lumotlarni aniq va tushunarli shaklda yozib olishlari kerak, shunda boshqalar ham ushbu asarni o'qishi va undan foydalanishi mumkin;tadqiqot natijalari:tadqiqotchilar mualliflik huquqiga ega bo'lishi va ustuvorliklardan so'ng darhol ma'lumot va natijalarni ochiq va tezkor almashish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishi kerak; mualliflik huquqi:tadqiqotchilar ilmiy ishlarga qo'shgan barcha hissalarini, ushbu masala bo'yicha hisobotlari va tadqiqotga mualliflik huquqi ularga
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authors should include only those who meet the relevant authorship criteria and have contributed to the work; confirmation of publication: researchers should clearly indicate in the published materials all persons who have made a significant contribution to the study, but do not meet the criteria of authorship, including authors, sponsors and others; expert assessment: researchers must respect confidentiality when reviewing other people's work and give a timely, fair, rigorous assessment; conflict of interest: researchers are required to disclose financial and other conflicts of interest in research proposals, published materials, public reports, and in all comments that may compromise the integrity of the work; public relations: when researchers participate in public discussions on the importance and acceptance of research results, they should limit comments aimed at recognition of their identity and be able to distinguish professional comments from opinions, based on individual views;	tegishli ekanligini tasdiqlovchi ma'lumotlarni saqlash uchun javobgar bo'lishi kerak. Mualliflar ro'yxatiga faqat tegishli mualliflik mezonlariga javob beradigan va asarga hissa qo'shganlar kiritilishi kerak; nashrni tasdiqlash: tadqiqotchilar e'lon qilingan materiallarda tadqiqotga katta hissa qo'shgan, lekin mualliflik mezonlariga javob bermaydigan barcha shaxslarni, shu jumladan mualliflar, homiylar va boshqalarni aniq ko'rsatishi kerak; ekspert baholash: tadqiqotchilar boshqa odamlarning ishini ko'rib chiqishda maxfiylikni hurmat qilishlari va o'z vaqtida, adolatli, qat'iy baho berishlari kerak; manfaatlar to'qnashuvi: tadqiqotchilar tadqiqot takliflari, chop etilgan materiallar, ommaviy hisobotlar va ishning yaxlitligini buzishi mumkin bo'lgan barcha izohlarda moliyaviy va boshqa manfaatlar to'qnashuvini oshkor qilishlari shart; jamoat bilan aloqa: tadqiqotchilar tadqiqot natijalarining ahamiyati va qabul qilinishi bo'yicha jamoatchilik muhokamalarida qatnashganda, ular o'z shaxsini tan olishga qaratilgan mulohazalarni cheklashlari va individual qarashlarga asoslanib, professional sharhlarni fikrlardan ajrata olishlari kerak;
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reporting of inappropriate research practices: researcher misbehavior in conducting a study, in particular data	noto'g'ri tadqiqot amaliyotlari haqida xabar berish: tadqiqot o'tkazishda tadqiqotchining noto'g'ri xatti-harakati,
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fabrication, falsification, copying, as well as negligence that undermines the reliability of the study, errors in citing authors, failure to provide conflicting data, the use of confusing methods of analysis, they must report such cases to the competent structures of the respective university.	xususan, ma'lumotlarni to'g'rilash, qalbakilashtirish, nusxa ko'chirish, shuningdek, tadqiqot ishonchliligiga putur yetkazuvchi beparvolik, mualliflarga havola qilishdagi xatolar, qarama-qarshi ma'lumotlarni taqdim etmaslik, chalkash
IV. Academic Dishonesty and Forms of Violation of Research Ethics	tahlil usullarini qo'llash, ular bunday holatlar to'g'risida tegishli universitetning vakolatli
13. The forms of academic violations are: Plagiarism (copywriting) is the deliberate presentation of the results of creative activities, ideas or statements of others in handwritten, printed or electronic form in all published and unpublished materials as one's own opinion without the consent of the author, including its use without full reference to the source. Cases of plagiarism include complete unauthorized processing or changing the expression of individual fragments of someone else's declassified or unrevealed work, failure to present or deny the source (reference) and presenting this work as its own. Falsification (misstatement of data) is a distortion or non-inclusion of certain data in scientific work in order to substantiate one's own views, hypotheses and other information. Fabrication (creation of false data) is presenting information in a research paper that does not actually exist, but as if it happened. The results of creative works protected by	tuzilmalariga xabar berishi shart. IV. Akademik insofsizlik va tadqiqot etikasini buzish shakllari 13. Akademik huquqbuzarliklarning shakllari quyidagilardan iborat: Plagiat (kopirayterlik)barcha e'lon qilingan va e'lon qilinmagan materiallarda o'z fikri sifatida qo'lyozma, bosma yoki elektron shaklda o'zgalarning ijodiy faoliyati natijalari, g'oyalari yoki bayonotlarini muallifning rozilgisiz ataylab taqdim etish, shu jumladan, manbaga to'liq murojaat qilmasdan foydalanish. Plagiat holatlariga boshqa birovning maxfiy yoki oshkor etilmagan ishining alohida qismlarini to'liq ruxsatsiz qayta ishlash yoki ifodasini o'zgartirish, manbani (ma'lumotnomani) ko'rsatmaslik yoki rad etmaslik va ushbu asarni o'ziniki sifatida taqdim etish kiradi. Soxtalashtirish (ma'lumotlarni noto'g'ri ko'rsatish)o'z qarashlari, farazlari va boshqa ma'lumotlarni asoslash maqsadida ilmiy ishlarga ma'lumotlarni buzib ko'rsatish yoki kiritmaslikdir. Ishlab chiqarish (noto'g'ri ma'lumotlarni

copyright include works that meet the requirements of Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Copyright and related Rights”. 14. Plagiarism can be in the following forms: using and quoting a work without specifying the author(s); master a work created by other persons by copying it completely or using it as part of research work in an amount exceeding the corresponding amount; expression of thought with a change without indicating the source; submit a written work (intermediate, final control), final qualification paper, master's or doctoral (PhD, DSc) dissertation, completely taken from the Internet or submitted earlier. In the educational (teaching and methodological) field, academic violations are considered to be: copywriting is the use of any unauthorized written (printed, handwritten) sources, including the use of sources using technical means of	yaratish)tadqiqot ishida haqiqatda mavjud bo'lmagan, lekin sodir bo'lgandek ma'lumotlarni taqdim etmoqda. “Mualliflik huquqi va turdosh huquqlar to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qonunining 5-moddasi talablariga javob beradigan asarlar mualliflik huquqi bilan himoyalangan ijodiy ishlar natijalariga kiradi. 14. Plagiat quyidagi shakllarda bo'lishi mumkin: muallif(lar)ni ko‘rsatmasdan asardan foydalanish va iqtibos keltirish; boshqa shaxslar tomonidan yaratilgan asardan to‘liq nusxa ko‘chirish yoki ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarining bir qismi sifatida tegishli miqdordan ortiq miqdorda foydalanish yo‘li bilan o‘zlashtirish; fikrni manbani ko'rsatmasdan o'zgartirish bilan ifodalash; yozma ish (oralik, yakuniy nazorat), yakuniy malakani topshirish to'liq Internetdan olingan yoki ilgari topshirilgan qog'oz, magistrlik yoki doktorlik (PhD, DSc) dissertatsiyasi. O'quv (o'quv-uslubiy) sohasida quyidagi huquqbuzarliklar hisoblanadi: kopirayterlik (bosma, qo'lda yozilgan) manbalar, shu jumladan texnik vositalardan foydalangan holda manbalardan foydalanish the dan foydalanish har qanday ruxsatsiz yozilgan
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communication, unauthorized assimilation of information reflecting the relevant	Talaba bilimini nazorat qilish (imtihonlar, nazorat ishlari yoki majburiy
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answers to exam questions, during the invigilating a student's knowledge (at exams, control works or other activities for mandatory certification); double presentation of the same work - presentation by a student or an employee of the same text under different author's works in preparation of test work, final qualification work, master's thesis, textbook, textbook, scientific article, monographs and dissertations, etc. Minor changes and corrections, for example, reformulating a textbook or monograph as a textbook by registering in another form, and other similar cases are not recommended. The use of pre prepared text by the author himself as part of a larger work is not considered a double transfer or redirection; helping a particular person in violation of the rules of academic integrity - sending a student a task set in another lesson, repeating parts of the task and giving him the opportunity to present it as his own; impersonation - impersonating another person in order to gain academic privileges during exams, tests, lab works, qualifying exams, or other assignments; creating a barrier and obstructing - obstructing the educational or academic activities of other persons in order to achieve unfair academic performance. Forgery of information used for educational purposes, damage to files, manuscripts, electronic and other materials, scientific works, library equipment (or property) used in educational or scientific	attestatsiya bo'yicha boshqa tadbirlarda) imtihon savollariga tegishli javoblarni aks ettiruvchi ma'lumotlarni o'zlashtirish, ruxsatsiz o'zlashtirish; bir xil ishning ikki marta taqdimoti - talaba yoki boshqa taqdimot test ishini, bitiruv malakaviy ishini, magistrlik dissertatsiyasini, darslik, darslik, ilmiy maqola, monografiya va dissertatsiyalar va hokazolarni tayyorlashda turli mualliflik ishlari ostida bir xil matnning xodimi Kichik o'zgartirishlar va tuzatishlar, masalan, darslik yoki monografiyani boshqa shaklda ro'yxatdan o'tkazish orqali darslik sifatida qayta shakllantirish va shunga o'xshash boshqa holatlar tavsiya etilmaydi. Muallifning o'zi tomonidan oldindan tayyorlangan matndan kattaroq asarning bir qismi sifatida foydalanish ikki marta o'tkazish yoki qayta yo'naltirish hisoblanmaydi; akademik halollik qoidalarini buzgan holda ma'lum bir shaxsga yordam berish - o'quvchiga boshqa darsda qo'yilgan topshiriqni jo'natish, topshiriq qismlarini takrorlash va uni o'zinikidek ko'rsatish imkoniyatini berish; taqlid qilish - imtihonlar, testlar, laboratoriya ishlari, malaka imtihonlari yoki boshqa topshiriqlar vaqtida akademik imtiyozlarga ega bo'lish maqsadida o'zini boshqa shaxs sifatida ko'rsatish; to'siq yaratish va to'sqinlik qilish -
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activities, as well as other obstruction of such educational and scientific and creative works; obstruction, interference with classroom activities and consultations - any behavior aimed at purposeful (deliberately) disrupting a lesson or consultation organized by a teacher, dean, trainer (tutor); 15. Also getting answers: unauthorized access to confidential information such as exam materials, test questions and other materials; giving answers or transmitting answers to exam tasks while performing the work to be evaluated or using unauthorized electronic devices for this purpose; obtaining materials partially or completely before completing the questions of the evaluated work or answers to exam tests with the help of another student, employee, teacher or other persons; purchase or facilitate the purchase of, or otherwise assist in the sale of, finished grades or exam answers/tests;	adolatsiz akademik natijalarga erishish uchun boshqa shaxslarning ta'lim yoki o'quv faoliyatiga to'sqinlik qilish. o'quv maqsadlarida foydalaniladigan ma'lumotlarni qalbakilashtirish, o'quv yoki ilmiy faoliyatda foydalaniladigan fayllar, qo'lyozmalar, elektron va boshqa materiallar, ilmiy ishlar, kutubxona jihozlari (yoki mulklari)ga zarar yetkazish, shuningdek, bunday o'quv, ilmiy va ijodiy ishlarga boshqa to'sqinlik qilish; sinfdagi mashg'ulotlarga va maslahatlashuvlarga to'sqinlik qilish, aralashish - o'qituvchi, dekan, trener (tyutor) tomonidan tashkil etilgan dars yoki maslahatlashuvni maqsadli (qasddan) buzishga qaratilgan har qanday xatti-harakatlar; 15. Shuningdek, javoblarni olish: imtihon materiallari, test savollari va boshqa materiallar kabi maxfiy ma'lumotlarga ruxsatsiz kirish; imtihon topshiriqlariga javob berish yoki javoblarni evakuatsiya qilinadigan ishlarni bajarishda yoki buning uchun ruxsat etilmagan elektron qurilmalardan foydalanishda; boshqa talaba, xodim, o'qituvchi yoki boshqa shaxslarning yordami bilan baholangan ish savollarini yoki imtihon testlariga javoblarni to'ldirishdan oldin materiallarni qisman yoki to'liq olish; yakunlangan baholar yoki imtihon javoblari/testlarini sotib olish yoki sotib olishga yordam berish
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	yoki boshqa yo‘l bilan sotishda yordam berish;
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download by any means, including e-mail, computer or other means, receiving any answers related to the evaluated work; taking out materials through paper and/or electronic media of the assessed work or copying them from the computer of a teacher, university employee; distribution or disclosure of confidential information to third parties without prior consent is prohibited. 16. Concealment or falsification of data is an academic violation: Hiding of data - concealment of data, transcripts or other educational documents for the purpose of deception or academic gain; Forgery (conspiracy) is the delivery of a written work (intermediate or final, course, final qualifying work, dissertation, textbook, manual and other scientific works) fully or partially performed by another person as his personal work, or transfer of his work to another person for a fee or free of charge; Presenting disinformation - deliberate misrepresentation of information about certain circumstances, events, facts in written works, the presentation of information that does not correspond to reality; 17. Falsification of scores, data, assessed works: falsification of the scores, and answers to tasks;	har qanday usulda, shu jumladan elektron pochta, kompyuter yoki boshqa vositalar bilan yuklab olish, baholangan ish bilan bog'liq har qanday javoblarni olish; baholangan ishning materiallarini qog‘oz va/yoki elektron tashuvchilar orqali olish yoki ularni o‘qituvchi, oliy o‘quv yurti xodimining kompyuteridan nusxalash; maxfiy ma'lumotlarni uchinchi shaxslarga oldindan roziligisiz tarqatish yoki oshkor qilish taqiqlanadi. 16. Ma'lumotlarni yashirish yoki soxtalashtirish akademik qoidabuzarlik hisoblanadi: Ma'lumotlarni yashirish - aldash yoki ilmiy daromad olish maqsadida ma'lumotlarni, transkriptlarni yoki boshqa ta'lim hujjatlarini yashirish; Soxtalashtirish (fitna) — boshqa shaxs tomonidan o‘zining shaxsiy ishi sifatida to‘liq yoki qisman bajarilgan yozma ishni (oraliq yoki yakuniy, kurs, bitiruv malakaviy ishi, dissertatsiya, o‘quv qo‘llanma, o‘quv qo‘llanma va boshqa ilmiy ishlarni) boshqa shaxsga haq evaziga yoki tekinga topshirish; dezinformatsiyani taqdim etish — yozma ishlarda muayyan holatlar, hodisalar, faktlar to‘g‘risidagi ma'lumotlarni ataylab noto‘g‘ri ko‘rsatish, haqiqatga mos kelmaydigan ma'lumotlarni taqdim
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falsification of data (addition, insertion, correction), i.e. falsification of the results of scores and observations in questionnaires, surveys and other methods conducted during the study; unreasonable increase or decrease in the assessment of written tests; deliberate falsification or distortion of another student's assessed works; other cases provided by law are prohibited. 18. Providing false information - submitting false assignments, certificates and other documents or submitting them for academic purposes is a violation. Such violations include (this list is not limited to): modified materials and research results; fictitious facts or sources; fake certificates; fake documents; fake letters of recommendation and other letters; falsified transcripts, diplomas or other information; change the date and time of the task; changes in information about scores or exams; change the paper found unsatisfactory.	etish; 17. Ballar, ma'lumotlar, baholangan ishlarni soxtalashtirish: ballar va topshiriqlarga javoblarni soxtalashtirish; ma'lumotlarni qalbakilashtirish (qo'shish, kiritish, tuzatish), ya'ni o'rganish davomida o'tkazilgan so'rovnomalar, so'rovnomalar va boshqa usullardagi ballar va kuzatishlar natijalarini soxtalashtirish; yozma testlarni baholashni asossiz ravishda oshirish yoki kamaytirish; boshqa talabning baholangan ishlarini ataylab soxtalashtirish yoki buzib ko'rsatish; qonun hujjatlarida nazarda tutilgan boshqa holatlar taqiqlanadi. 18. Noto'g'ri ma'lumot berish - yolg'on topshiriqlar berish, sertifikatlar va boshqa hujjatlar yoki ularni akademik maqsadlarda taqdim etish qoidabuzarlik hisoblanadi. Bunday qoidabuzarliklarga (bu ro'yxat cheklanmagan) kiradi: o'zgartirilgan materiallar va tadqiqot natijalari; xayoliy faktlar yoki manbalar; soxta sertifikatlar; soxta hujjatlar; soxta tavsiyanomalar va boshqa xatlar; soxtalashtirilgan transkriptlar, diplomlar yoki boshqa ma'lumotlar; topshiriqning sanasi va vaqtini o'zgartirish; ballar yoki imtihonlar haqidagi ma'lumotlarning o'zgarishi;
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	Qoniqarsiz deb topilgan qog'ozni o'zgartiring.
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19. Academic bias of graduate courses before obtaining an academic level of knowledge also includes: unfair practice - ignoring (untimely completion) of the final qualifying internship, internship in an organization that is not related to the subject of the final qualifying work, or submission of forged documents based on the results of the internship; misconduct contrary to academic integrity in defending a final qualification paper or thesis. 20. The following is regarded as a violation of research ethics: fabrication in research - means that the researcher did not carry out research, but invented data or provided non-existent data; Falsification in research work means that the researcher has conducted research, but has changed all or part of the obtained data in his favor, in order to obtain knowingly false evidence; scientific fraud - citation of scientific articles of employees on international standards (on the databases of Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar) and falsification of their indicators or artificial increase through scientific “intermediaries”; publication with minor changes (corrections) - reprinting of very similar articles or other scientific works with the same scientific inferences and	19. Akademik darajani olishdan oldin bitiruv kurslarining akademik tarafkashligi bilim ham quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi: adolatsiz amaliyot — yakuniy malaka stajirovkasini, bitiruv malakaviy ishi predmetiga aloqador bo‘lmagan tashkilotda stajirovkani e’tiborsiz qoldirish (o‘z vaqtida bajarmaslik) yoki stajirovka natijalari bo‘yicha soxta hujjatlar taqdim etish; yakuniy malakaviy ish yoki dissertatsiyani himoya qilishda akademik halollikka zid bo‘lgan noto‘g‘ri xatti-harakatlar. 20. Quyidagilar tadqiqot etikasining buzilishi deb hisoblanadi: tadqiqotda uydirma – tadqiqotchi tadqiqot o‘tkazmagan, balki ma’lumotlarni o‘ylab topgan yoki mavjud bo‘lmagan ma’lumotlarni taqdim etganligini bildiradi; Tadqiqot ishini qalbakilashtirish - tadqiqotchining bila turib yolg‘on dalillarni olish maqsadida tadqiqot olib borganligi, lekin olingan ma’lumotlarning hammasini yoki bir qismini o‘z foydasiga o‘zgartirganligi; ilmiy firibgarlik – xodimlarning ilmiy maqolalaridan xalqaro standartlar bo‘yicha (Web of Science, Scopus va Google Scholar ma’lumotlar bazalarida) iqtibos keltirish va ularning ko‘rsatkichlarini soxtalashtirish yoki ilmiy “vositachilar” orqali
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practical results. 21. Simultaneous transfer of a manuscript to different publications - the simultaneous transfer of one manuscript to several journals is regarded as a violation of scientific ethics. This situation leads to editors and reviewers wasting their time and undermining the reputation of scientific journals by publishing the same scientific results in several journals. 22. The incorrect formation of the team of authors is also a violation of the ethics of scientific research, provided that all co-authors made a significant scientific contribution to the study and participated in the development of the results and inferences of the work. The team of authors should include authors who have made a significant scientific contribution to the work, including students and undergraduates, on the contrary, the authors should not include persons who have not contributed to scientific research. 23. The list of types of violations of the rules of academic integrity and scientific ethics can be supplemented if necessary. 24. Tips for preventing plagiarism: Why is it important to fight plagiarism? Plagiarism is a violation of academic integrity. The principle of intellectual honesty is that all members of	sun'iy oshirish; kichik o'zgartirishlar (tuzatishlar) bilan nashr etish - bir xil ilmiy xulosalar va amaliy natijalar bilan juda o'xshash maqolalar yoki boshqa ilmiy ishlarni qayta nashr etish. 21. Qo'lyozmani turli nashrlarga bir vaqtda o'tkazish - bir qo'lyozmani bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta jurnallarga o'tkazish ilmiy etikaning buzilishi sifatida baholanadi. Bu holat muharrir va taqrizchilarning vaqtini behuda o'tkazib, bir xil ilmiy natijalarni bir necha jurnallarda chop etish orqali ilmiy jurnallar obro'siga putur yetkazishiga olib keladi. 22. Mualliflar jamoasining noto'g'ri shakllantirilishi ham qoidabuzarlik hisoblanadi barcha hammualliflar tadqiqotga katta ilmiy hissa qo'shgan va ish natijalari va xulosalarini ishlab chiqishda ishtirok etgan bo'lsa, ilmiy tadqiqot etikasi. Mualliflar jamoasi tarkibiga asarga katta ilmiy hissa qo'shgan hammualliflar, jumladan, talabalar va bakalavriat talabalari kiritilishi kerak, aksincha, mualliflar tarkibiga ilmiy tadqiqotga hissa qo'shmagan shaxslar kiritilmasligi kerak. 23. Akademik halollik qoidalarini buzish turlari ro'yxati va agar kerak bo'lsa, ilmiy etika to'ldirilishi mumkin. 24. Plagiatning oldini olish bo'yicha maslahatlar:
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	Plagiatga qarshi kurashish nega muhim? Plagiat - bu akademik yaxlitlikning buzilishi. Intellektual halollik tamoyili ah a'zolari
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the academic community recognize their duty to the authors of the ideas, words, and data that underlie their work. Why should you avoid plagiarism? There are many reasons to avoid plagiarism. You come to the university not just to repeat other people's thoughts, but at least to study and express your opinion. At first, developing your own point of view can seem like a daunting task. When you try to understand and assimilate the arguments of other authors, you will probably find yourself repeating what others have written in their own work. However, it is important that you learn to develop your authorial position (your point of view). You do not have to be an original thinker, but you must learn to critically evaluate the work of others, present different arguments, and be independent in your own conclusions. The person who tries to avoid plagiarism strives to produce high-quality work. Avoiding plagiarism is relatively easy if you understand the principles of search and citation. Plus, you will enjoy the supplementary benefit of improved writing clarity and quality. It is important to understand that mastering the technique of academic writing is not just a practical skill, but one that gives your work credibility and reputation, as well as	akademik hamjamiyat o'z ishlariga asos bo'lgan g'oyalar, so'zlar va ma'lumotlar mualliflari oldidagi burchlarini tan oladi. Nima uchun plagiatdan qochish kerak? Plagiatdan qochish uchun ko'p sabablar mavjud. Siz universitetga faqat boshqalarning fikrini takrorlash uchun emas, hech bo'lmaganda o'rganish va fikringizni bildirish uchun kelasiz. Avvaliga o'z nuqtai nazaringizni rivojlantirish juda qiyin vazifa bo'lib tuyulishi mumkin. Boshqa mualliflarning dalillarini tushunishga va o'zlashtirishga harakat qilganingizda, ehtimol siz boshqalarning o'z asarlarida yozganlarini takrorlayotganingizni ko'rasiz. Biroq, siz o'zingizning mualliflik pozitsiyangizni (o'z nuqtai nazaringizni) rivojlantirishni o'rganishingiz muhimdir. Siz asl fikrlovchi bo'lishingiz shart emas, lekin siz boshqalarning ishini tanqidiy baholashni, turli dalillarni keltirishni va o'z xulosalarida mustaqil bo'lishni o'rganishingiz kerak. Plagiatdan qochishga harakat qilgan odam yuqori sifatli asar yaratishga intiladi. Agar siz qidirish va iqtibos keltirish tamoyillarini tushunsangiz, plagiatdan qochish nisbatan oson. Bundan tashqari, yaxshilangan yozish ravshanligi va sifatining
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demonstrates your commitment to intellectual integrity in your studies. What to do if you are found to be plagiarizing? University perceives plagiarism on exams as a serious matter. Cases will be investigated depending on the seriousness of the cases, and penalties may range from deduction of scores to expulsion from the University. Even if plagiarism is accidental, it can lead to penalties. Does plagiarism mean you should not use the work of other authors? Rather, it is important that you enrich your work with intellectual discussions in your field. Scientific work almost always involves the use and discussion of materials written by others, and clearly differs from plagiarism by appropriate recognition and correct references. Knowledge develops cumulatively over many years of research, innovations, and debates. You have to give credit to the ideas you quote and their authors. This will not only help you to recognize their work, but will also strengthen your arguments by showing you on what grounds you support them. In addition, good citation practice allows the reader to follow your links or check the accuracy of your comment.	qo'shimcha afzalliklaridan bahramand bo'lasiz. Shuni tushunish kerakki, akademik yozish texnikasini o'zlashtirish nafaqat amaliy mahorat, balki sizning ishingizga ishonch va obro'-e'tibor beradi, shuningdek, o'qishda intellektual yaxlitlikka sodiqligingizni ko'rsatadi. Agar plagiat deb topilsa nima qilish kerak? Universitet imtihonlardagi plagiatni jiddiy masala sifatida qabul qiladi. Ishlar ishlarning jiddiyligiga qarab tekshiriladi va jazolar ballarni chegirib tashlashdan tortib Universitetdan haydashgacha bo'lishi mumkin. Plagiat tasodifiy bo'lsa ham, bu jarimaga olib kelishi mumkin. Plagiat boshqa mualliflarning asarlaridan foydalanmaslik kerakligini anglatadimi? To'g'rirog'i, o'z sohangiz bo'yicha o'z ishingizni intellektual munozaralar bilan boyitish muhim. Ilmiy ish deyarli har doim boshqalar tomonidan yozilgan materiallardan foydalanish va muhokama qilishni o'z ichiga oladi va tegishli tan olinishi va to'g'ri havolalar bilan plagiatdan aniq farq qiladi. Bilimlar ko'p yillik tadqiqotlar, innovatsiyalar va bahs-munozaralar davomida jami rivojlanadi. Siz keltirgan g'oyalar va ularning mualliflariga hurmat ko'rsatishingiz kerak. Bu nafaqat ularning ishini tan olishga yordam beradi, balki ularni qanday asoslarda qo'llab-quvvatlayotganingizni ko'rsatib, dalillaringizni mustahkamlaydi.
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	Bundan tashqari, yaxshi iqtibos amaliyoti o'quvchiga havolalaringizni kuzatish yoki sharhingizning to'g'riligini tekshirish imkonini beradi.
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V. Academic integrity in educational and methodical work and research ethics 25. The student is obliged to comply with the rules of Code of Ethics and requirements for academic integrity specified in this Code in the preparation of control and educational papers, communication with professors and teachers, as well as during passing exams. 26. The main task of the professors in the educational process - to have a good level of knowledge, to convey what s/he knows in an open and clear form, to be an example for moral imitation, to build relationships with students aimed at encouraging them to learn and behave in accordance with with moral requirements. 27. The teaching staff must comply with the following rules of academic integrity in the educational process: to support all students to maximize their academic potential; encourage them to study, analyze information and lectures, reflect on what they have learned and, when appropriate, critically review information provided by the teacher; participation in research projects and activities with professors and teachers and other students; instead of presenting controversial	V. O'quv-uslubiy ishda akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasi 25. Talaba nazorat va o'quv ishlarini tayyorlashda, professor-o'qituvchilar bilan muloqotda, shuningdek, imtihonlarni topshirishda ushbu Kodeksda belgilangan Odob-axloq qoidalariga hamda akademik halollikka oid talablarga rioya qilishi shart. 26. Professor-o'qituvchilarning o'quv jarayonidagi asosiy vazifasi – yaxshi bilimga ega bo'lish, bilganlarini ochiq va tushunarli shaklda yetkazish, axloqiy taqlid qilishda namuna bo'lish, talabalar bilan ularni bilim olishga va axloqiy talablar asosida o'zini tutishga undashga qaratilgan munosabatlarni o'rnatish. 27. Professor-o'qituvchilar o'quv jarayonida quyidagi akademik halollik qoidalariga rioya etishlari shart: barcha talabalarni akademik salohiyatini maksimal darajada oshirishga yordam berish; ularni o'rganishga, ma'lumotlar va ma'ruzalarni tahlil qilishga, o'rganganlari haqida fikr yuritishga va kerak bo'lganda o'qituvchi tomonidan berilgan ma'lumotlarni tanqidiy ko'rib chiqishga undash; professor-o'qituvchilar va boshqa talabalar bilan birgalikda ilmiy loyihalar va tadbirlarda ishtirok etish; munozarali ma'lumotlarni talabalarga
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information as “fact” to students, help them understand the nature of scientific debates and create a culture of participation in them; the information and data provided during the lessons should be relevant to the content of the lesson and the nature of the module. The professor enters the classroom not to “pass the time”, but to pass on knowledge and skills; to care must be taken when using assignments and tasks that may conflict with deeply rooted values in the minds of students. The professor should be prepared to give alternative assignments if a student objects to a particular assignment for personal reasons; to observe the rules of politeness and professionalism in dealing with students and be a model of personal decency, showing intolerance to unethical behavior; the priority of the principle of fairness in communicating with students and assessment, the desire to be fair to all students; to encourage others to listen, express their views clearly, recognize differences in personal opinions and views; try to create a safe environment in the classroom in which students can communicate openly, express their opinions freely and develop intellectually;	“fakt” sifatida taqdim etish o‘rniga, ularga ilmiy munozaralar mohiyatini tushunishga yordam berish va ularda ishtirok etish madaniyatini shakllantirish; darslar davomida berilgan ma'lumotlar va ma'lumotlar dars mazmuniga va modulning xususiyatiga mos kelishi kerak. Professor sinfga "vaqt o'tkazish" uchun emas, balki bilim va ko'nikmalarni uzatish uchun kiradi; o'quvchilar ongida chuqur ildiz otgan qadriyatlarga zid bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan topshiriq va topshiriqlardan foydalanishda ehtiyot bo'lish kerak. Agar talaba shaxsiy sabablarga ko'ra ma'lum bir topshiriqqa e'tiroz bildirsa, professor muqobil topshiriqlar berishga tayyor bo'lishi kerak; o'quvchilar bilan muomala qilishda xushmuomalalik va professionallik qoidalariga rioya qilish va axloqsiz xatti-harakatlarga toqat qilmaslik, shaxsiy odob-axloq namunasi bo'lish; talabalar bilan muloqotda va baholashda adolat tamoyilining ustuvorligi, barcha talabalarga nisbatan adolatli bo'lishga intilishi; boshqalarni tinglashga, o'z fikrlarini aniq ifodalashga, shaxsiy fikr va qarashlardagi farqlarni tan olishga undash; sinfdagi o'quvchilarning ochiq muloqot qilishi, o'z fikrini erkin ifodalashi va intellektual rivojlanishi uchun xavfsiz muhit yaratishga harakat qilish;
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to demonstrate respect for students by respecting the principle of confidentiality, keeping their scores and personal information confidential; a full description of the objectives and requirements of the module and details of the specific assessment criteria; strictly comply with the requirements of this Code when preparing independent educational and methodological works (textbook, methodological manual, modular content, etc.); to consider the publication of educational and methodological works under the authorship not as a means of fulfilling the criteria for obtaining a scientific title, but as providing students with high-quality knowledge and providing them with modern educational literature; use unbiased methods and tools that give everyone equal opportunities to achieve an equally good result in assessing students and meeting the requirements specified in other documents of the university. 28. Students are obliged to comply with the rules of this Code and other university documents in taking exams in the educational process (midterm and final exams), as well as in relationships with university staff and other students. 29. In taking exams in the learning process (midterm and final exams), it is required that the originality (uniqueness) of the written work performed be at least 65%.	maxfiylik tamoyiliga rioya qilish, ularning ballari va shaxsiy ma'lumotlarini maxfiy saqlash orqali talabalarga hurmat ko'rsatish; modulning maqsadlari va talablarining to'liq tavsifi va aniq baholash mezonlari tafsilotlari; mustaqil o'quv-uslubiy ishlarni (darslik, uslubiy qo'llanma, modul mazmuni va boshqalar) tayyorlashda ushbu Kodeks talablariga qat'iy rioya qilish; o'quv-uslubiy asarlarni mualliflik huquqida nashr etishni ilmiy unvon olish mezonlarini bajarish vositasi sifatida emas, balki talabalarga yuqori sifatli bilim berish, ularni zamonaviy o'quv adabiyotlari bilan ta'minlash deb hisoblash; talabalarni baholashda va universitetning boshqa hujjatlarida belgilangan talablarni bajarishda barchaga teng darajada yaxshi natijaga erishish uchun teng imkoniyatlar beradigan xolis usullar va vositalardan foydalanish. 28. Talabalar ushbu Kodeks va boshqa qoidalarga rioya qilishlari shart o'quv jarayonida imtihonlarni topshirishda (oraliq nazorat va yakuniy imtihonlarda), shuningdek universitet xodimlari va boshqa talabalar bilan munosabatlarda universitet hujjatlari. 29. O'quv jarayonida imtihonlarni topshirishda (oraliq nazorat va yakuniy imtihonlar), bajarilgan yozma ishning o'ziga xosligi (o'ziga xosligi) kamida 65% bo'lishi
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The originality (uniqueness) of the final qualification work must be at least 70% for a bachelor's degree and 80% for a master's degree. Work that does not meet these requirements should not be recommended by the supervisor and reviewers for the next stage and defense, and such work may be considered a violation of academic integrity and research ethics. 30. The final qualification work and the supervisor of the master's thesis (hereinafter referred to as the supervisor) must comply with the provisions of this Code and avoid conflicts of interest. The supervisor must know and comply with the principles relating to science and education. Including, Avoid a personal relationship with the student; Evaluate the student's work according to his/her level or do not give higher level assignments; not to obatin works in which he or she is the supervisor; be honest and open with students and the academic community;	talab etiladi. Bitiruv malakaviy ishining o'ziga xosligi (o'ziga xosligi) bakalavriat uchun kamida 70%, magistratura uchun esa 80% bo'lishi kerak. Ushbu talablarga javob bermaydigan ish ilmiy rahbar va taqrizchilar tomonidan keyingi bosqich va himoyaga tavsiya etilmasligi kerak va bunday ish akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasining buzilishi deb hisoblanishi mumkin. 30. Magistraturaning yakuniy malaka ishi va ilmiy rahbari dissertatsiya (keyingi o'rinlarda ilmiy rahbar deb yuritiladi) ushbu Kodeks qoidalariga rioya qilishi va manfaatlar to'qnashuviga yo'l qo'ymasligi kerak. Rahbar fan va ta'limga oid tamoyillarni bilishi va ularga rioya qilishi kerak. Shu jumladan, Talaba bilan shaxsiy munosabatlardan saqlan; Talabaning ishini uning darajasiga qarab baholash yoki undan yuqori darajadagi topshiriqlar bermaslik; o'zi rahbar bo'lgan asarlarga obuna bo'lmaslik; talabalar va akademik hamjamiyat bilan halol va ochiq bo'lish;
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to refuse the position of supervisor or to be self-denying because of a conflict of interest; not succumb to the temptation or offer to write the work personally; performing the work with the help of special electronic anti-plagiarism	manfaatlar to'qnashuvi sababli rahbar lavozimidan voz kechish yoki o'zini o'zi rad etish; vasvasaga berilmaslik yoki asarni shaxsan yozishni taklif qilish; ishni plagiata qarshi maxsus elektron dasturiy
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software; he or she must maintain personal integrity at a high level in all dealings with students. 31. Employees must comply with the rules of this Code when preparing and publishing educational and methodical works (textbook, teaching manual, content of modules, etc.). In order for the reader to evaluate the possible impact of financial support on the results of the study, the author should disclose all financial support, grants, as well as individuals or legal entities that provided financial support for the creation of this educational and methodological work. It is required that the originality (uniqueness) of educational works (textbook, teaching aid, module content, etc.) be at least 75%. 32. When preparing and publishing educational and methodical works (textbook, textbook, teaching manual, content of modules, etc.) it is necessary to strictly comply with the requirements established by this Code. 33. A person appointed as a reviewer of a final qualification paper and a master's thesis and educational and methodical work (textbook, educational and methodical manual, etc.) must comply with the following rules of ethics: verification of work with the help of special electronic anti-plagiarism software programs; not to obtain works in which s/he is a reviewer;	ta'minot yordamida bajarish; u talabalar bilan barcha munosabatlarda shaxsiy yaxlitlikni yuqori darajada saqlashi kerak. 31.Xodimlar tayyorlashda ushbu Kodeks qoidalariga rioya qilishlari kerak va o'quv-metodik ishlarni nashr etish (darslik, o'quv qo'llanma, modullar mazmuni va boshqalar). O'quvchi moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlashning tadqiqot natijalariga mumkin bo'lgan ta'sirini baholashi uchun muallif ushbu o'quv-uslubiy asarni yaratish uchun moliyaviy yordam ko'rsatgan barcha moliyaviy yordam, grantlar, shuningdek jismoniy yoki yuridik shaxslarni oshkor qilishi kerak. O'quv ishlarining (darslik, o'quv qo'llanma, modul mazmuni va boshqalar) o'ziga xosligi (o'ziga xosligi) kamida 75% bo'lishi talab etiladi. 32.O'quv va uslubiy ishlarni tayyorlash va nashr etishda (darslik, darslik, o'quv qo'llanma, modullar mazmuni va boshqalar) ushbu Kodeksda belgilangan talablarga qat'iy rioya qilish zarur. 33. Aetib tayinlangan shaxssharihlovchiyakuniy malaka varaqasi va a Magistrlik dissertatsiyasi va o'quv-uslubiy ish (darslik, o'quv-metodik qo'llanma va boshqalar) quyidagi odob-axloq qoidalariga rioya qilishi kerak: plagiatga qarshi maxsus elektron dasturiy ta'minot dasturlari yordamida
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being responsible, honest and open about the work in question; giving a thorough and professional assessment of the work without personal animosity; explaining in detail an assessment, giving a detailed justification for constructive criticism and recommendations beneficial to the author; non-recommendation of work as a result of general and unclear deficiencies affecting the content of the work, and technical reasons; objective evaluation of research work, regardless of whether it corresponds to its hypothesis or scientific results; not falsifying the information provided in the review, not to specify the reasons that may cause confusion; submission of the review within the prescribed period, informing the relevant responsible person about it in case of possible delay;	ishni tekshirish; o'zi taqrizchi bo'lgan asarlarni olmaslik; mas'uliyatli, halol va ko'rib chiqilayotgan ish haqida ochiq; holda ishga puxta va professional baho berish shaxsiy adovat; baholashni batafsil tushuntirish, konstruktiv tanqid va muallif uchun foydali bo'lgan tavsiyalarni batafsil asoslash; ish mazmuniga ta'sir etuvchi umumiy va noaniq kamchiliklar va texnik sabablar natijasida ishni tavsiya etmaslik; tadqiqot ishini uning faraziga yoki ilmiy natijalariga mos kelishidan qat'i nazar, xolisona baholash; ko'rib chiqishda ko'rsatilgan ma'lumotlarni soxtalashtirmaslik, chalkashliklarga olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan sabablarni ko'rsatmaslik; ko'rib chiqishni belgilangan muddatda taqdim etish, kechiktirilishi mumkin bo'lgan hollarda bu haqda tegishli mas'ul shaxsga xabar berish;
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informing the Academic Council about any elements that are unethical, questionable, or unprofessional. By the decision of the Academic Council, the reviewer for the final qualification work, master's thesis and educational activities (textbook, textbook, teaching manual, etc.) can be assigned anonymously. V. Academic Integrity in Research and	Ilmiy kengashni axloqsiz, shubhali yoki noprofessional elementlar haqida xabardor qilish. Ilmiy kengash qarori bilan bitiruv malakaviy ishi, magistrlik dissertatsiyasi va o'quv faoliyati (darslik, darslik, o'quv qo'llanma va boshqalar) uchun taqrizchi anonim tarzda tayinlanishi mumkin. V. Tadqiqotda akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasi Ilmiy tadqiqot faoliyatini amalga oshirish kodeksining asosiy
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research ethics The fundamental provisions of the Code of the implementation of scientific research activities are as follows: Proper identification of authorship (subjects of scientific activity who have creatively contributed to certain scientific works are recognized as authors in accordance with the principles of copyright. That is, only persons who contributed to the research should be indicated as co-authors of the research works. It is not allowed to indicate persons who did not participate in the research among the co-authors); avoiding plagiarism, provide accurate and complete references; banning the appropriation of protected creative activity results; focus on scientific innovation; correctness in scientific polemics (discussion), not to insult or humiliate reviewers, researchers and other persons participating in the discussion; scientific conscientiousness in conducting experiments and forming scientific theories; awareness of personal professional responsibility; not to write scientific works for greed and money; awareness of moral responsibility for negative consequences. The following are considered violations of the rules of conduct (ethics) in scientific research: plagiarism, forgery or counterfeiting; non-recognition of authorship or contribution to scientific works; unauthorized use of copyright objects or information in confidential	qoidalari quyidagilardan iborat: Mualliflikni to'g'ri aniqlash (muayyan ilmiy ishlarga ijodiy hissa qo'shgan ilmiy faoliyat sub'ektlari mualliflik huquqi tamoyillariga muvofiq muallif deb e'tirof etiladi. Ya'ni tadqiqot ishining hammualliflari sifatida faqat tadqiqotga hissa qo'shgan shaxslar ko'rsatilishi lozim. Hammualliflar orasida tadqiqotda ishtirok etmagan shaxslarni ko'rsatishga yo'l qo'yilmaydi); plagiatdan qochish, to'g'ri va to'liq ma'lumotnomalarni taqdim etish; himoyalangan ijodiy faoliyat natijalarini o'zlashtirishni taqiqlash; ilmiy innovatsiyalarga e'tibor berish; ilmiy polemikada (munozarada) to'g'rilik, taqrizchilarni, tadqiqotchilarni va muhokamada ishtirok etuvchi boshqa shaxslarni haqorat qilmaslik yoki kamsitmaslik; eksperimentlar o'tkazish va ilmiy nazariyalarni shakllantirishda ilmiy vijdonlilik; shaxsiy kasbiy mas'uliyatni anglash; hirs va pul uchun ilmiy asarlar yozmaslik; salbiy oqibatlar uchun ma'naviy javobgarlikni anglash. Quyidagilar ilmiy tadqiqotda xulq-atvor (axloq) qoidalarini buzish hisoblanadi: plagiat, qalbakilashtirish yoki qalbakilashtirish; ilmiy ishlarga mualliflik yoki hissani tan olmaslik; mualliflik huquqi ob'ektlaridan yoki maxfiy ma'lumotlardan ruxsatsiz foydalanish
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(confidential) manuscripts or personal conversations;	(maxfiy) qo'lyozmalar yoki shaxsiy suhbatlar;
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use of archival materials in violation of the rules for the use of archival documents; “increasing the scientific level” of the article according to international indicators by deliberately providing false information or contacting unscrupulous intermediaries; in the concluding part of the work, describing proposals that have not been analyzed in the research work and have not been empirically (practically) proven; forms of violation of research ethics provided within Chapter 4 of this Code; non-compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Statute of the University, established internal procedures and collective agreements; other types of conduct within scientific research may also be recognized as ethical violations by the Research Ethics Board. 34. The originality (uniqueness) of research works (scientific articles, monographs, PhD and DSc theses) should be at least 85%, and citations to one's own work should not exceed 15% of the total number of citations. Any dissertation should not repeat the author's previous work, i.e. graduation thesis or dissertation, in which the citation of the author's previous scientific work is required to be no more than 15%. Departments must check bachelor	arxiv hujjatlaridan foydalanish qoidalarini buzgan holda arxiv materiallaridan foydalanish; ataylab yolg'on ma'lumot berish yoki vijdotsiz vositachilarga murojaat qilish orqali maqolaning xalqaro ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha “ilmiy darajasini oshirish”; ishning yakuniy qismida tadqiqot ishida tahlil qilinmagan va empirik (amaliy) isbotlanmagan takliflarni tavsiflash; ushbu Kodeksning 4-bobida nazarda tutilgan tadqiqot odob-axloq qoidalarini buzish shakllari; O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligiga, Universitet Nizomiga, o'rnatilgan ichki tartib-qoidalarga va jamoa shartnomalariga rioya qilmaslik; Ilmiy tadqiqot doirasidagi xatti-harakatlarning boshqa turlari ham Tadqiqot Etika kengashi tomonidan axloqiy qoidabuzarlik sifatida tan olinishi mumkin. 34. Tadqiqot ishlarining (ilmiy maqolalarning, monografiyalar, nomzodlik va nomzodlik dissertatsiyalari) kamida 85%, o'z ishiga havolalar esa umumiy iqtiboslar sonining 15% dan oshmasligi kerak. Har qanday dissertatsiya muallifning oldingi ishini, ya'ni muallifning oldingi ilmiy ishiga iqtibos 15% dan ko'p bo'lmasligi shart bo'lgan bitiruv yoki dissertatsiyani takrorlamasligi kerak.
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graduation and master's theses and PhD and DSc dissertations through special electronic anti-plagiarism programs at the initial discussion. It is necessary not to recommend the works that do not comply with the requirements of academic honesty and research ethics. The responsibility of the head of the department, scientific director, reviewers and the chairman of the scientific seminar for recommending the works that do not comply with this requirement and do not comply with the requirements of this Code to the next stage will be considered at the meetings of the Research Ethics Council. 35. Obligations of the researcher (author) in terms of research ethics are specified in Paragraph 13 of this Code, and the researcher must fulfill these obligations and the requirements of this Code.	Kafedralar dastlabki muhokamada bakalavriat va magistrlik dissertatsiyalari hamda PhD va DSc dissertatsiyalarini maxsus elektron plagiatga qarshi dasturlar orqali tekshirishlari kerak. Akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasi talablariga to'g'ri kelmaydigan ishlarni tavsiya etmaslik kerak. Mazkur talabga javob bermaydigan va mazkur Kodeks talablariga javob bermaydigan ishlarni keyingi bosqichga tavsiya etganlik uchun kafedra mudiri, ilmiy rahbar, taqrizchilar va ilmiy seminar raisining mas'uliyati Ilmiy ishlar etika kengashining majlislarida ko'rib chiqiladi. 35. Tadqiqotchining (muallifning) tadqiqot etikasi nuqtai nazaridan majburiyatlari ushbu Kodeksning 13-bandida ko'rsatilgan va tadqiqotchi ushbu majburiyatlarni va ushbu Kodeks talablarini bajarishi shart.
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At the same time, the ethical principles of the author's research activities are as follows: the author (or team of authors) is primarily responsible for the novelty and reliability of the results of scientific research; the author(s) must vouch for the originality of the research described in the article. If the work or words of other authors are used, references or citations to the source must be provided. Excessive citation is against research ethics, and any	Shu bilan birga, muallifning ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatining axloqiy tamoyillari quyidagilardan iborat: ilmiy tadqiqot natijalarining yangiligi va ishonchliligi uchun birinchi navbatda muallif (yoki mualliflar jamoasi) javobgar bo'ladi; muallif(lar) maqolada tasvirlangan tadqiqotning o'ziga xosligini kafolatlashi kerak. Agar boshqa mualliflarning ishi yoki so'zlari ishlatilsa, manbaga havolalar yoki
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form of plagiarism is strictly prohibited; the author(s) should not use information that is not intended for public publication; the author(s) must correctly and clearly form citations and references in other works. In all cases, the original source must be referenced; the author(s) is responsible for the veracity of the results of scientific research. It is unacceptable to give false or false opinions in advance. The author(s) of the published materials are responsible for the accuracy of the given facts, quotations, statistics and other information; the author(s) must respond professionally and promptly to the reviewer's questions, providing necessary clarifications and additional information; the author(s) must identify all sources of research funding, including direct and indirect financial support, provision of equipment or materials, and other sources of financial support; the author(s) must not have submitted a manuscript under review to another publication; the author(s) should notify the editors and the scientific community as soon as possible if they discover serious errors or inaccuracies during the research review phase or after publication; author(s) must adhere to ethical standards when criticizing or commenting on third-party research; the author(s) must disclose any significant conflict of interest that may affect the results or interpretation of their manuscript.	iqtiboslar ko'rsatilishi kerak. Haddan tashqari iqtiboslar tadqiqot etikasiga ziddir va plagiatning har qanday ko'rinishi qat'iyan man etiladi; muallif(lar) ommaviy e'lon qilish uchun mo'ljallanmagan ma'lumotlardan foydalanmasligi kerak; muallif(lar) boshqa asarlarda iqtibos va havolalarni to'g'ri va aniq shakllantirishlari shart. Barcha holatlarda asl manbaga havola qilish kerak; ilmiy tadqiqot natijalarining haqqoniyligi uchun muallif(lar) javobgardir. Oldindan noto'g'ri yoki yolg'on fikr bildirishga yo'l qo'yib bo'lmaydi. Berilgan faktlar, iqtiboslar, statistik ma'lumotlar va boshqa ma'lumotlarning to'g'riligi uchun e'lon qilingan materiallarning muallif(lar)i javobgardir; muallif(lar) taqrizchining savollariga kerakli tushuntirishlar va qo'shimcha ma'lumotlarni taqdim etgan holda professional va tezkor javob berishi kerak; muallif(lar) tadqiqotni moliyalashtirishning barcha manbalarini, shu jumladan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri va bilvosita moliyaviy yordamni, asbob-uskunalar yoki materiallar bilan ta'minlashni va boshqa moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash manbalarini aniqlashi shart; muallif(lar) ko'rib chiqilayotgan qo'lyozmani boshqa nashrga topshirmagan bo'lishi kerak; muallif(lar) tadqiqotni ko'rib chiqish bosqichida yoki nashrdan keyin jiddiy xato yoki noaniqliklarni aniqlagan taqdirda
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	tahririyat va ilmiy hamjamiyatni imkon qadar tezroq xabardor qilishlari kerak; uchinchi tomon tadqiqotlarini tanqid qilish yoki sharhlashda muallif(lar) axloqiy me'yorlarga rioya qilishlari kerak; muallif(lar) qo'lyozmalarining natijalari yoki talqiniga ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan har qanday muhim manfaatlar to'qnashuvini oshkor qilishlari shart.
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Persons who made a significant contribution to the concept, project, execution or interpretation of the presented work are included in the number of authors of the article. Certain individuals are prohibited from being listed as authors because of authorship, reputation, or influence, as well as personal relationships or payment, in these cases authorship is excluded. If there are other individuals involved in certain phases of ongoing research, they may be noted in the text of the article. The author must ensure that all co-authors have read and approved the final draft of the article and agreed to its publication. 36. Scientific supervisor (consultant) is necessarily must be a person who has published scientific articles on the topic of research work, is known as a qualified expert on the topic of research, and has the right to provide scientific and educational-methodological support to the researcher in this field. A supervisor should be an example of	Kontseptsiyaga, loyihaga katta hissa qo'shgan shaxslar, taqdim etilgan ishning bajarilishi yoki talqini maqola mualliflari soniga kiritiladi. Mualliflik, obro'-e'tibor yoki ta'sir, shuningdek, shaxsiy munosabatlar yoki to'lov tufayli ayrim shaxslarni mualliflar ro'yxatiga kiritish taqiqlanadi, bu hollarda mualliflik istisno qilinadi. Agar davom etayotgan tadqiqotning muayyan bosqichlarida ishtirok etgan boshqa shaxslar bo'lsa, ular maqola matnida qayd etilishi mumkin. Muallif barcha hammualliflar maqolaning yakuniy loyihasi bilan tanishib, ma'qullaganliklarini va uni nashr etishga roziligini ta'minlashi kerak. 36. Ilmiy rahbar (maslahatchi) bo'lgan shaxs bo'lishi shart ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari mavzusi bo'yicha ilmiy maqolalar chop etgan, tadqiqot mavzusi bo'yicha malakali mutaxassis sifatida tanilgan hamda ushbu sohada
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academic literacy and integrity. A scientific supervisor should be open to criticism, advice and suggestions. A scientific supervisor cannot be a reviewer of the researcher he supervises. The ethical principles in the activity of a scientific leader (consultant) are as follows: - determining the level of preparation of the researcher for considering the topic, guiding the researcher in the right direction when choosing a topic; - conducting consultations and achieving a full explanation of the entire process of working on the dissertation by the researcher; - assistance in creating a work plan, including setting tasks and goals for work; - monitoring the specific implementation of the individual plan, including - monitoring compliance with the deadlines for the implementation of goals; - avoiding conflicts of interest based on personal relationships when working with the researcher; - before giving a conclusion to the research work, passing the work through special electronic anti-plagiarism programs and ensure compliance with the requirements of this Code;	tadqiqotchiga ilmiy va o'quv-uslubiy yordam ko'rsatish huquqiga ega. Ilmiy rahbar akademik savodxonlik va halollik namunasi bo'lishi kerak. Ilmiy rahbar tanqid, maslahat va takliflarga ochiq bo'lishi kerak. Ilmiy rahbar o'zi rahbarlik qilayotgan tadqiqotchining taqrizchisi bo'la olmaydi. Ilmiy rahbar (maslahatchi) faoliyatidagi axloqiy tamoyillar quyidagilardan iborat: - tadqiqotchining mavzuni ko'rib chiqishga tayyorgarlik darajasini aniqlash, mavzu tanlashda tadqiqotchini to'g'ri yo'nalishga yo'naltirish; - konsultatsiyalar o'tkazish va tadqiqotchi tomonidan dissertatsiya ustida ishlashning butun jarayonini to'liq tushuntirishga erishish; - ish rejasini tuzishda yordam berish, shu jumladan vazifalar va maqsadlarni belgilash - ish; - individual rejaning aniq bajarilishini nazorat qilish, shu jumladan maqsadlarni amalga oshirish muddatlariga rioya etilishini nazorat qilish; - tadqiqotchi bilan ishlashda shaxsiy munosabatlarga asoslangan manfaatlar to'qnashuvidan qochish; - tadqiqot ishiga xulosa berishdan oldin, ishni plagiatga qarshi maxsus elektron dasturlardan o'tkazish va ushbu Kodeks talablariga rioya etilishini ta'minlash;
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co-authorship - each co-author's contribution to the work must be sufficient to assume responsibility for the content of the publication. The scientific leader does not have the right to demand co-authorship without contributing at all to the scientific work considered intellectual property of the student (student, researcher); it is forbidden to distribute the materials of finished scientific works in exchange for receiving various forms of remuneration or for the purpose of personal benefit without receiving a remuneration (fee), presenting them to third parties; impartiality towards the learner (student, researcher) - the supervisor's opinions and recommendations should be objective and reasonable, aimed at increasing the scientific level of the work; it is forbidden for the leader to take copies or use the articles/completed work for his own needs; at all stages of the defense, reviewers (opponents) or other persons are prohibited from asking the researcher to give a positive assessment or vote in favor of the work of the researcher under his scientific supervision, or asking the participants of the discussion to ask questions known to the researcher in advance; at all stages of the defense process, reviewers, opponents, influencing and making requests to the Scientific Council during the process of determining the leading organization are prohibited.	hammualliflik - har bir hammuallifning asarga qo'shgan hissasi nashrning mazmuni uchun javobgarlikni o'z zimmasiga olish uchun etarli bo'lishi kerak. Ilmiy rahbar talabaning (talaba, tadqiqotchi) intellektual mulki hisoblangan ilmiy ishga umuman hissa qo'shmasdan hammualliflikni talab qilishga haqli emas; tugallangan ilmiy ishlarning materiallarini turli xil haq to'lash evaziga yoki shaxsiy manfaatni ko'zlab, ularni uchinchi shaxslarga ko'rsatmasdan, haq to'lamasdan tarqatish taqiqlanadi; ta'lim oluvchi (talaba, tadqiqotchi)ga nisbatan xolislik – ilmiy rahbarning fikr va tavsiyalari xolis va asosli bo'lishi, ishning ilmiy darajasini oshirishga qaratilgan bo'lishi; rahbarga maqolalar/tugallangan ishni o'z ehtiyojlari uchun nusxa ko'chirish yoki ishlatish taqiqlanadi; himoyaning barcha bosqichlarida taqrizchilar (opponentlar) yoki boshqa shaxslar tomonidan tadqiqotchidan o'zi ilmiy rahbarlik qilayotgan tadqiqotchining ishiga ijobiy baho berishni yoki yoqlab ovoz berishni so'rashi yoxud muhokama ishtirokchilaridan tadqiqotchiga oldindan ma'lum bo'lgan savollarni berishni so'rashi taqiqlanadi; himoya jarayonining barcha bosqichlarida yetakchi tashkilotni aniqlash jarayonida taqrizchilar, opponentlar, ilmiy kengashga ta'sir o'tkazish va so'rovlar bilan chiqish taqiqlanadi.
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37. The scientific supervisor's conclusion must be written and signed personally by the scientific supervisor. The scientific supervisor's conclusion must contain the following information: relevance of the dissertation topic; scientific novelty, validity and reliability of the scientific rules, conclusions and recommendations stated in the work; practical significance of the obtained results, impact on practice; significance of the results for science; information about the publication of dissertation research results in peer-reviewed journals;	37. Ilmiy rahbarning xulosasi yozilishi va imzolanishi kerak shaxsan ilmiy rahbar tomonidan. Ilmiy rahbarning xulosasida quyidagi ma'lumotlar bo'lishi kerak: dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi; ishda bayon etilgan ilmiy qoidalar, xulosalar va tavsiyalarning ilmiy yangiligi, asosiligi va ishonchliligi; olingan natijalarning amaliy ahamiyati, amaliyotga ta'siri; natijalarning fan uchun ahamiyati; dissertatsiya tadqiqoti natijalarini resenziya qilingan jurnallarda nashr etish to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar;
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All articles and materials published in the framework of scientific research are subject to mandatory examination organized in accordance with the following principles: open, anonymous or double anonymous commenting. 45. A reviewer's (official opponent) research ethics include: before reviewing the research work, it is necessary to pass the work through special electronic anti-plagiarism programs and ensure compliance with the requirements of this Code; impartiality in scientific examination of copyright materials, in particular, consideration of the work as a secret (confidential) document, in which it is prohibited to give the work to unauthorized third parties for perusal or discussion; to keep the information or ideas received	Ilmiy tadqiqot doirasida chop etilgan barcha maqolalar va materiallar quyidagi tamoyillarga muvofiq tashkil etilgan majburiy ekspertizadan o'tkaziladi: ochiq, anonim yoki ikki marta anonim sharh. 45. Asharhlovchi (rasmiy raqib) Tadqiqot etikasiga quyidagilar kiradi: ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini ko'rib chiqishdan oldin ishni plagiatga qarshi maxsus elektron dasturlardan o'tkazish va ushbu Kodeks talablariga rioya etilishini ta'minlash; mualliflik huquqiga oid materiallarni ilmiy ekspertizadan o'tkazishda xolislik, xususan, asarni maxfiy (maxfiy) hujjat sifatida ko'rib chiqish, bunda asarni ruxsatsiz uchinchi shaxslarga tanishish yoki muhokama qilish uchun berish taqiqlanadi; ko'rib chiqish jarayonida olingan
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during the review process confidential, not to allow them to be used for personal gain, not to disclose any details of the manuscript and reviews; to pay attention to the significant or partial similarity of the evaluated work with any other scientific work, as well as the fact that there are no references to data, conclusions or evidence recorded in the previously published works of these or other authors; Not to discuss the work submitted for review with anyone except the secretary of the scientific council or other authorized persons and not to distribute the submitted materials; the opinions and suggestions of the reviewer should be objective and reasonable, aimed at increasing the scientific and methodological level of the work; it is necessary not to falsify the information specified in the review, not to indicate grounds that may cause confusion; not to use the materials and ideas obtained during the review process on your own behalf or for any personal gain; to submit the review within the specified period, and in case of a delay, inform the relevant person about it; it is forbidden to make copies of the work for personal use; it is forbidden to use materials related to the content of a scientific work for one's own benefit before it is published; if the reviewer guesses that he may be the author of the scientific work under consideration or a part of it based on the topic or other characteristics,	ma'lumotlar yoki g'oyalarni maxfiy saqlash, ulardan shaxsiy manfaatlar yo'lida foydalanishga yo'l qo'ymaslik, qo'lyozma va taqrizlarning har qanday tafsilotlarini oshkor qilmaslik; baholanayotgan ishning boshqa ilmiy ish bilan sezilarli yoki qisman o'xshashligiga, shuningdek, ushbu yoki boshqa mualliflarning ilgari nashr etilgan asarlarida qayd etilgan ma'lumotlar, xulosalar yoki dalillarga havolalar yo'qligiga e'tibor qaratish; Ko'rib chiqish uchun taqdim etilgan ishni ilmiy kengash kotibi yoki boshqa vakolatli shaxslardan tashqari hech kim bilan muhokama qilmaslik va taqdim etilgan materiallarni tarqatmaslik; taqrizchining fikr va takliflari xolis va asosli bo'lishi, ishning ilmiy-uslubiy darajasini oshirishga qaratilgan bo'lishi; ko'rib chiqishda ko'rsatilgan ma'lumotlarni soxtalashtirmaslik, chalkashlikka olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan asoslarni ko'rsatmaslik kerak; ko'rib chiqish jarayonida olingan materiallar va g'oyalarni o'z nomingizdan yoki shaxsiy manfaatlar uchun ishlatmaslik; ko'rsatilgan muddatda ko'rib chiqishni taqdim etish, kechiktirilgan taqdirda bu haqda tegishli shaxsga xabar berish; shaxsiy foydalanish uchun asardan nusxa ko'chirish taqiqlanadi; ilmiy asar nashr etilishidan oldin uning mazmuniga oid materiallardan o'z manfaati uchun
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he may contact the author directly with the permission of the scientific seminar, council or editorial board;	foydalanish taqiqlanadi; agar taqrizchi mavzu yoki boshqa belgilarga ko'ra ko'rib chiqilayotgan ilmiy ishning yoki uning bir qismining muallifi bo'lishi mumkinligini taxmin qilsa, ilmiy seminar, kengash yoki tahrir hay'ati ruxsati bilan bevosita muallif bilan bog'lanishi mumkin;
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obligation to report to the Research Ethics Board all cases of violation of research ethics, as well as any suspicious, unprofessional elements during the course of study. A reviewer who believes that he is not qualified enough to evaluate the submitted scientific work or cannot be impartial, as well as in the event of a conflict of interest, must report this with a request to exclude him from the process of reviewing this work. The opponent must write the review personally without the help of other persons. A scientific review must meet the following requirements: provision of clear and brief information about the topic and author of the scientific work (if the reviewer is not disclosed, about himself); assessing the relevance of the chosen topic; giving a brief assessment of the scientific details presented in the dissertation; assessing the validity and novelty of the main results of the research, conclusions and practical and theoretical	Tadqiqotning axloqiy kengashiga tadqiqot etikasining buzilishining barcha holatlari, shuningdek, o'qish davomida har qanday shubhali, noprofessional elementlar haqida xabar berish majburiyati. Taqdim etilgan ilmiy ishni baholash uchun yetarli malakaga ega emas yoki xolis bo'la olmaydi, deb hisoblagan taqrizchi, shuningdek, manfaatlar to'qnashuvi yuzaga kelgan taqdirda, uni ushbu ishni ko'rib chiqish jarayonidan chetlashtirish to'g'risida iltimosnoma bilan xabar berishi kerak. Raqib boshqa shaxslarning yordamisiz taqrizni shaxsan yozishi kerak. Ilmiy tekshiruv quyidagi talablarga javob berishi kerak: ilmiy ishning mavzusi va muallifi (agar taqrizchi oshkor etilmagan bo'lsa, o'zi haqida) haqida aniq va qisqacha ma'lumot berish; tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligini baholash; dissertatsiyada keltirilgan ilmiy tafsilotlarga qisqacha baho berish; tadqiqotning asosiy natijalari, xulosalar va amaliy va nazariy
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recommendations; assessing real impact of the main research results on practical life; determining the compliance of the dissertation with the requirements set for it; confirming general conclusions with reliable evidence and relevant references, clearly expressing critical opinions; providing clear and concise description of the pros and cons of the research; refraining from derogatory personal comments or unfounded accusations;making a conclusion about recommending the scientific work for publication, the next stage or public defense. It is recommended that the length of a scientific review should not exceed 4000 characters. 46. In his work, the editor is responsible for the publication of works protected by copyright, which requires compliance with the following basic rules of research ethics: must evaluate the intellectual content of the manuscripts regardless of the race, gender, religion, origin, nationality, social status, or political preferences of the authors; when making a decision on publication, it is necessary to take into account the reliability of information and	tavsiyalarning asosiligi va yangiligini baholash; asosiy tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy hayotga real ta'sirini baholash; dissertatsiyaning unga qo'yilgan talablarga muvofiqligini aniqlash; umumiy xulosalarni ishonchli dalillar va tegishli ma'lumotnomalar bilan tasdiqlash, tanqidiy fikrlarni aniq ifodalash; tadqiqotning ijobiy va salbiy tomonlarini aniq va qisqacha tavsiflash; tiyilish asossiz ayblovlar;ilmiy ishni nashrga, keyingi bosqichga yoki jamoatchilik himoyasiga tavsiya etish to'g'risida xulosa chiqarish. kamsitishdan shaxsiy sharhlar yoki Ilmiy sharhning uzunligi 4000 belgidan oshmasligi tavsiya etiladi. 46. Asarida,muharrirnashr qilish uchun javobgardir Mualliflik huquqi bilan himoyalangan asarlar, bu tadqiqot etikasining quyidagi asosiy qoidalariga rioya qilishni talab qiladi: mualliflarning irqi, jinsi, dini, kelib chiqishi, millati, ijtimoiy mavqei yoki siyosiy imtiyozlaridan qat'i nazar, qo'lyozmalarning intellektual mazmunini baholashi kerak; nashr etish to'g'risida qaror qabul qilishda ma'lumotlarning ishonchliligini va ko'rib chiqilayotgan ishning ilmiy ahamiyatini hisobga olish kerak;
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the scientific importance of the work under consideration;	
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the editor must ensure that unpublished information contained in manuscripts submitted to him is not used for personal purposes or disclosed to third parties without the written consent of the author. Information or ideas related to the profit received and may be received during the editing process must be kept confidential and not used for personal gain; should not allow the publication of information if there are sufficient grounds to consider it as plagiarism; should not leave unanswered claims regarding manuscripts or published materials reviewed together with the publisher, should take all necessary measures to restore violated rights if a conflicting situation is identified; if there are works of other authors ready for publication that meet all the editorial requirements, the editor together with the publisher should not allow the publication of the works of the same author in two or more consecutive issues of the same scientific journal; it is recommended not to allow the publication of articles with participation of more than four authors. 47. The publishing house is responsible for the publication of copyrighted works in its activities, which requires compliance with the following basic principles and procedures:	muharrir o'ziga taqdim etilgan qo'lyozmalardagi nashr etilmagan ma'lumotlardan shaxsiy maqsadlarda foydalanilmasligini yoki muallifning yozma rozilgisiz uchinchi shaxslarga oshkor qilinmasligini ta'minlashi shart. Olingan va tahrir qilish jarayonida olinishi mumkin bo'lgan foyda bilan bog'liq ma'lumotlar yoki g'oyalar maxfiy saqlanishi va shaxsiy manfaatlar uchun ishlatilmasligi kerak; agar ma'lumotni plagiat deb hisoblash uchun etarli asoslar mavjud bo'lsa, uni nashr etishga yo'l qo'ymasligi kerak; nashriyot bilan birgalikda ko'rib chiqilgan qo'lyozmalar yoki chop etilgan materiallar yuzasidan da'volarni javobsiz qoldirmasligi, ziddiyatli holat aniqlangan taqdirda buzilgan huquqlarni tiklash uchun barcha zarur choralarni ko'rishi; boshqa mualliflarning nashrga tayyor bo'lgan barcha tahririy talablarga javob beradigan asarlari mavjud bo'lsa, muharrir nashriyot bilan birgalikda bir muallifning asarlarini bir ilmiy jurnalning ketma-ket ikki yoki undan ortiq sonida chop etishga ruxsat bermasligi kerak; to'rt nafardan ortiq muallif ishtirok etgan maqolalarni chop etishga yo'l qo'ymaslik tavsiya etiladi. 47. Nashriyot nashriyoti uchun javobgardir o'z faoliyatida quyidagi asosiy tamoyillar
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to support the implementation of the rules of research ethics by editors, editorial board (editorial board), reviewers, authors; to ensure the confidentiality of any information received from authors of publications until they are published; intellectual property and copyright protection; post corrections, clarifications, disclaimers and apologies as necessary; refusal to publish articles and other scientific works contrary to research ethics and of poor quality; ensuring the timely publication of a scientific publication. 48. In order to prevent violations of the rules of research ethics, it is necessary to exclude the situation of conflict of interests of all parties involved in the process of scientific research or determination of its results. Conflicts of interest may arise when there is a financial, academic, or personal relationship that could influence the actions of an author, reviewer, or university. It is necessary to put an end to various subjective relations such as bilateral “agreements”, “competing interests”.	va tartiblarga rioya qilishni talab qiladigan mualliflik huquqi bilan himoyalangan asarlar: muharrirlar, tahrir hay’ati (tahririyat hay’ati), taqrizchilar, mualliflar tomonidan tadqiqot odob-axloq qoidalarining bajarilishini qo’llab-quvvatlash; nashrlar mualliflaridan olingan har qanday ma’lumotlar e’lon qilingunga qadar maxfiyligini ta’minlash; intellektual mulk va mualliflik huquqini himoya qilish; agar kerak bo’lsa, tuzatishlar, tushuntirishlar, rad etishlar va kechirim so’rashlari; tadqiqotga zid maqolalar va boshqa ilmiy ishlarni nashr etishdan bosh tortish axloqiy va sifatsiz; ilmiy nashrning o’z vaqtida nashr etilishini ta’minlash. 48. Tadqiqot odob-axloq qoidalarining buzilishining oldini olish maqsadida u ilmiy tadqiqot yoki uning natijalarini aniqlash jarayonida ishtirok etayotgan barcha tomonlarning manfaatlari to’qnashuvi holatini istisno qilish uchun zarur. Muallif, sharhlovchi yoki universitetning harakatlariga ta’sir qilishi mumkin bo’lgan moliyaviy, akademik yoki shaxsiy munosabatlar mavjud bo’lganda manfaatlar to’qnashuvi paydo bo’lishi mumkin. Ikki tomonlama “kelishuvlar”, “muqobil manfaatlar” kabi turli subyektiv munosabatlarga chek qo’yish kerak.
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VI. Types of research 49. Descriptive research describes a real situation that exists in practice. It only describes the phenomenon or situation under study and its characteristics. This type of research only provides information about what happened or what is happening. Therefore, the researcher does not dwell on the causes of the event or situation. 50. During this type of research, the researcher does not look for the causes of relations, events and situations. For this reason, he does not use questions such as “why”, “for what purpose”, “for what reason” in his research. For example, a researcher who wants to study crime trends in a particular area would conduct a demographic survey of that area, collect population data, and then conduct a descriptive study of that demographic segment. The result of the research is real facts about crime trends in the selected area. It does not include information about the causes and consequences of this crime. Common methods used in descriptive research are all types of survey methods, including comparative and correlational methods, as well as questionnaires designed to elicit various facts. 51. In Analytical research, the researcher uses his/her existing facts or data and analyzes them to make a critical assessment of the material. It is a specific type of research that involves critical thinking skills and the evaluation	VI. Tadqiqot turlari 49. Tasviriy tadqiqot mavjud real vaziyatni tasvirlaydi amaliyot. U faqat o'rganilayotgan hodisa yoki vaziyatni va uning xususiyatlarini tavsiflaydi. Ushbu turdagi tadqiqot faqat nima sodir bo'lganligi yoki nima bo'layotgani haqida ma'lumot beradi. Shuning uchun tadqiqotchi hodisa yoki vaziyatning sabablari haqida to'xtalmaydi. 50. Ushbu turdagi tadqiqot davomida tadqiqotchi izlamaydi munosabatlar, hodisalar va vaziyatlarning sabablari. Shu sababdan ham u tadqiqotida “nima uchun”, “nima maqsadda”, “nima sababdan” kabi savollardan foydalanmaydi. Masalan, muayyan hududdagi jinoyatchilik tendentsiyalarini o'rganmoqchi bo'lgan tadqiqotchi o'sha hududda demografik tadqiqot o'tkazadi, aholi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni to'playdi, so'ngra ushbu demografik segmentni tavsiflovchi tadqiqot o'tkazadi. Tadqiqot natijasi tanlangan hududdagi jinoyatchilik tendentsiyalari haqidagi haqiqiy faktlardir. Unda ushbu jinoyatning sabablari va oqibatlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar mavjud emas. Tasviriy tadqiqotda qo'llaniladigan umumiy usullar so'rov usullarining barcha turlari, shu jumladan qiyosiy va korrelyatsion usullar, shuningdek, turli faktlarni aniqlash uchun mo'ljallangan anketalardir. 51. Analitik tadqiqotlarda, tadqiqotchi o'zining mavjud faktlaridan foydalanadi yoki
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of facts and data related to the research being conducted. 52. The purpose of this research is to find important information about the subject under study. As a result of analytical research, the researcher identifies important details to add new ideas to the existing material. For example, if the study of the change in the level of crime in Bukhara region between 2010 and 2020 is considered an example of a descriptive study, explaining why and how the level of crime has increased over time is the object of study of an analytical study. 53. At Central Asian University, applied research is conducted within the framework of its Center for Interdisciplinary Applied Research, which focuses on generating impactful solutions across diverse disciplines including business, engineering, and health sciences. Researchers rigorously analyze challenges in areas such as governance, business regulation, and public policy examining relevant statutes, case law, and regulatory norms. They systematically assess how these frameworks operate in real-world contexts. Such research not only advances legal understanding but also contributes to legal reform, improves institutional	ma'lumotlar va ularni tahlil qilib, materialga tanqidiy baho beradi. Bu tanqidiy fikrlash qobiliyatlari va olib borilayotgan tadqiqot bilan bog'liq faktlar va ma'lumotlarni baholashni o'z ichiga olgan tadqiqotning o'ziga xos turi. 52. Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi haqida muhim ma'lumotlarni topishdir o'rganilayotgan mavzu. Analitik tadqiqotlar natijasida tadqiqotchi mavjud materialga yangi g'oyalar qo'shish uchun muhim tafsilotlarni aniqlaydi. Masalan, Buxoro viloyatida 2010-2020 yillarda jinoyatchilik darajasining o'zgarishini o'rganish tavsifiy tadqiqot namunasi sifatida qaraladigan bo'lsa, jinoyatchilik darajasining vaqt o'tishi bilan nima uchun va qanday oshganligini tushuntirish tahliliy tadqiqot ob'ekti hisoblanadi. 53. Markaziy Osiyo universitetida, amaliy tadqiqotlar olib boriladi turli fanlar, shu jumladan biznes, muhandislik va sog'liqni saqlash fanlari bo'yicha ta'sirli yechimlarni ishlab chiqarishga qaratilgan fanlararo amaliy tadqiqotlar markazi doirasida. Tadqiqotchilar boshqaruv, biznesni tartibga solish va davlat siyosati kabi sohalardagi muammolarni sinchkovlik bilan tahlil qilib, tegishli qonunlar, sud amaliyoti va tartibga solish normalarini o'rganadilar. Ular ushbu ramkalar real dunyo kontekstlarida qanday ishlashini tizimli ravishda baholaydilar. Bunday tadqiqotlar nafaqat huquqiy tushunchani rivojlantiradi,
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	balki huquqiy islohotlarga ham hissa qo'shadi, institutsionallikni yaxshilaydi
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practices, and enhances professional application. The principal aim of applied research is to resolve concrete practical problems, while fundamental research seeks to generate novel insights and expand the existing body of legal and interdisciplinary knowledge. 54. In fundamental research, the researcher is mainly involved in generalization and theory formation. A researcher conducts research only to gain more knowledge about his inquiry. In basic research, the practical effectiveness of the result is not important. In this way, this type of research differs from applied research. 55. The purpose of this type of research methodology is to expand the understanding of a specific field of research. For example, researchers may conduct basic research on how illiteracy leads to unemployment. The results of these theoretical studies can then lead to practical studies aimed at solving specific problems of unemployment. 56. Quantitative research is based on the measurement of quantity. It applies to an event that can be quantified. A systematic scientific investigation of the quantitative characteristics of the phenomenon and their interrelationship is required from the researcher. The researcher	amaliyotlarni amalga oshiradi va professional qo'llanilishini kuchaytiradi. Amaliy tadqiqotlarning asosiy maqsadi aniq amaliy muammolarni hal qilishdir, fundamental tadqiqotlar esa yangi tushunchalarni yaratishga va mavjud huquqiy va fanlararo bilimlarni kengaytirishga intiladi. 54. Fundamental tadqiqotlardatadqiqotchi asosan ishtirok etadi umumlashtirish va nazariyani shakllantirish. Tadqiqotchi o'z so'rovi haqida ko'proq ma'lumot olish uchun tadqiqot olib boradi. Asosiy tadqiqotlarda natijaning amaliy samaradorligi muhim emas. Shu jihati bilan bu turdagi tadqiqot amaliy tadqiqotlardan farq qiladi. 55. Ushbu turdagi tadqiqot metodologiyasining maqsadi kengaytirishdir muayyan tadqiqot sohasini tushunish. Misol uchun, tadqiqotchilar savodsizlik qanday qilib ishsizlikka olib kelishi haqida asosiy tadqiqotlar o'tkazishi mumkin. Ushbu nazariy tadqiqotlar natijalari keyinchalik ishsizlikning muayyan muammolarini hal qilishga qaratilgan amaliy tadqiqotlarga olib kelishi mumkin. 56. Miqdoriy tadqiqotmiqdorni o'lchashga asoslanadi. Bu miqdorni aniqlash mumkin bo'lgan hodisaga taalluqlidir. Tadqiqotchidan
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digitizes data collected using surveys, observations, and other methods. For example, a survey conducted to investigate the length of time it takes to process cases in the civil courts and the time it takes from the time a case is filed to a decision. The purpose of quantitative research is to develop and use mathematical models, statistics, theories and hypotheses related to the subject under study. By carefully examining the digital data, changes can be made to predict the future and find solutions to problems. 57. Qualitative research is a subjective form of research based on the analysis of the legal researcher's-controlled observations. In this type of research, data is collected from a relatively small group of subjects and is not analyzed using statistical methods. Typically, narrative data is collected in qualitative research. 58. Qualitative research studies a subject by regularly interacting with subjects and observing them. The various methods used to collect data in qualitative research are the practice of grounded theory, narratology, narrative, and ethnographies. 59. Doctrinal (conceptual, doctrinal) research is a type of research based on abstract ideas or theories, in which the researcher develops new concepts or re-implements existing ones. This type of research does not	hodisaning miqdoriy xarakteristikalarini va ularning o'zaro bog'liqligini tizimli ilmiy tekshirish talab etiladi. Tadqiqotchi so'rovlar, kuzatishlar va boshqa usullar yordamida to'plangan ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtiradi. Masalan, fuqarolik ishlari bo'yicha sudlarda ishlarni ko'rib chiqish muddati va ish qo'zg'atilgan paytdan boshlab hal qiluv qarorigacha bo'lgan vaqtni o'rganish uchun o'tkazilgan so'rov. Miqdoriy tadqiqotning maqsadi o'rganilayotgan mavzuga oid matematik modellar, statistika, nazariyalar va gipotezalarni ishlab chiqish va ulardan foydalanishdan iborat. Raqamli ma'lumotlarni diqqat bilan o'rganib chiqib, kelajakni bashorat qilish va muammolarga yechim topish uchun o'zgartirishlar kiritish mumkin. 57.Sifatli tadqiqotasoslangan tadqiqotning subyektiv shaklidir huquqiy tadqiqotchi nazorati ostidagi kuzatishlar tahlili. Ushbu turdagi tadqiqotda ma'lumotlar sub'ektlarning nisbatan kichik guruhidan to'planadi va statistik usullar yordamida tahlil qilinmaydi. Odatda, rivoyat ma'lumotlari sifatli tadqiqotda to'planadi. 58. Sifatli tadqiqot mavzuni muntazam ravishda o'zaro ta'sir qilish orqali o'rganadi sub'ektlar bilan va ularni kuzatish. Sifatli tadqiqotda ma'lumotlarni to'plash uchun ishlatiladigan turli usullar asosli nazariya, narratologiya, hikoya va etnografiya amaliyotidir. 59.Doktrinal (kontseptual, doktrinal)
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	tadqiqot tadqiqot turi hisoblanadi mavhum g'oyalar yoki nazariyalarga asoslanib, tadqiqotchi yangi kontsepsiyalarni ishlab chiqadi yoki mavjudlarini qayta amalga oshiradi. Ushbu turdagi tadqiqot bunday emas
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require practical experiments and requires scientific research using existing ideas. 60. Empirical (non-doctrinal) research is based on experience and observations, and is not based on theories or concepts that have not yet been proven in practice. It is data-driven research, which draws conclusions that can be verified by observation or experiment. Therefore, it is also known as experimental research. In empirical research, facts must be obtained from primary sources. In such a study, the researcher must first provide himself with a working hypothesis or predict possible outcomes. He then tries to obtain enough facts (i.e., data) to prove or disprove his hypothesis. VII. Types of research work 61. A scientific article is a scientific research work prepared in a logical sequence in a specific branch (field) of any field, devoted to a scientifically new, original, topical and conceptual issue, in which problems are thoroughly analyzed and scientific-theoretical and practical solutions (conclusions) are presented. Publication of research materials and their analysis in the form of articles in scientific	amaliy tajribalarni talab qiladi va mavjud g'oyalardan foydalangan holda ilmiy izlanishlarni talab qiladi. 60. Empirik (nodoktrinal) tadqiqot tajribaga asoslangan va kuzatishlar va amaliyotda hali isbotlanmagan nazariyalar yoki tushunchalarga asoslanmagan. Bu kuzatish yoki tajriba orqali tasdiqlanishi mumkin bo'lgan xulosalar chiqaradigan ma'lumotlarga asoslangan tadqiqot. Shuning uchun u eksperimental tadqiqot sifatida ham tanilgan. Empirik tadqiqotlarda faktlar birlamchi manbalardan olinishi kerak. Bunday tadqiqotda tadqiqotchi birinchi navbatda o'zini ishlaydigan gipoteza bilan ta'minlashi yoki mumkin bo'lgan natijalarni bashorat qilishi kerak. Keyin u o'z gipotezasini isbotlash yoki rad etish uchun etarli faktlarni (ya'ni, ma'lumotlarni) olishga harakat qiladi. VII. Tadqiqot ishlarining turlari 61. Ilmiy maqolalar tayyorlangan ilmiy tadqiqot ishi hisoblanadi ilmiy jihatdan yangi, o'ziga xos, dolzarb va konseptual masalaga bag'ishlangan, har qanday sohaning aniq bir tarmog'i (sohasi) dagi mantiqiy ketma-ketlik, unda muammolar atroflicha tahlil qilinib, ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy yechimlari (xulosalar) keltiriladi. Tadqiqot materiallarini ilmiy jurnallarda maqola shaklida chop etish va tahlil qilish
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journals brings the scientific experience and results of researchers to the attention of the general public. Sample article http://iurisprudence.tsul.uz/2022/08/05/xususiv-bandlik-aaentliklan-mehnat- 62. A scientific thesis is a scientific-research work devoted to a scientifically new, original, topical and conceptual issue in a specific branch, in which scientific-theoretical and practical conclusions are put forward, the result of the research is expressed in a short and concise form. Scientific thesis as a result of scientific research is published in publications [conference collection, round discussion collection) announced before or at the end of scientific events [conference, round discussion). Sample thesis: https://doi.ora/10.5281/zenodo.6615448 63. A monograph is, as a rule, a scientific or scientific-public publication devoted to a complete and detailed study of a specific problem or topic written by one author [researcher). The purpose of publishing a monograph is to summarize the results of scientific and practical work. The monograph focuses on the in-depth research of a current topic in any field, in which relevant literature on the selected topic is widely analyzed and summarized, and new ideas and hypotheses aimed at the development of the science are put forward. A certain part of research carried out within the	tadqiqotchilarning ilmiy tajribasi va natijalarini keng jamoatchilik e'tiboriga havola etadi. Maqola namunasihhttp://iurisprudence.tsul.uz/2022/08/05/xususiv-bandlikaaentliklan-mehnat- 62. Ilmiy tezisga bag'ishlangan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishidir ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy xulosalar ilgari suriladigan, tadqiqot natijasi qisqa va ixcham shaklda ifodalangan aniq bir sohadagi ilmiy yangi, o'ziga xos, dolzarb va konseptual masala. Ilmiy izlanishlar natijasida ilmiy tezis ilmiy tadbirlardan oldin yoki yakunida e'lon qilingan nashrlarda [konferensiya to'plami, davra muhokamasi to'plami) chop etiladi [konferensiya, davra muhokamasi). Namuna tezis:https://doi.ora/10.5281/zenodo.6615448 63. Monografiyaqoida tariqasida, ilmiy yoki ilmiy-ommaviy hisoblanadi bir muallif [tadqiqotchi] tomonidan yozilgan muayyan muammo yoki mavzuni to'liq va batafsil o'rganishga bag'ishlangan nashr. Monografiya nashr etishdan maqsad ilmiy va amaliy ish natijalarini umumlashtirishdir. Monografiyada har qanday sohadagi dolzarb mavzuni chuqur o'rganishga asosiy e'tibor qaratilgan bo'lib, unda tanlangan mavzu bo'yicha tegishli adabiyotlar keng tahlil qilinadi va umumlashtiriladi, fan rivojiga qaratilgan yangi g'oya va farazlar ilgari suriladi. Doktorlik dissertatsiyalari doirasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlarning ma'lum bir qismi ilmiy tadqiqotchilarga taqdim etilishi mumkin
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framework of doctoral dissertations can be presented to the scientific	
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community in the form of a monograph. A sample monograph is attached. A brochure is a research work in which the main aspects of the issues of current importance in institutions (sub-branches) of the legal field are analyzed, the main concepts are explained, and general solutions are presented to the problems related to the topic, or the solutions to the existing problems in society are created in order to be expressed in a language that is understandable to the public. As a rule, brochures are printed in the form of a soft cover with no more than 3-4 printing plates. 64. Dissertation is a completed scientific work consisting of a new solution to an important problem in the relevant branch of knowledge or aimed at the solution of an actual scientific problem, scientifically based scientific- technical or socio-economic recommendations have been developed. Also, in the dissertation, the solution of important socio-economic, scientific or practical problems is presented, or a complex of new theoretical rules, which is considered	monografiya shaklida jamiyat. Namuna monografiya ilova qilingan. Broshyura - bu huquqiy soha institutlari (kichik tarmoqlari)dagi dolzarb masalalarning asosiy jihatlarini tahlil qilingan, asosiy tushunchalar izohlangan va mavzuga oid muammolarning umumiy yechimlari taqdim etilgan yoki jamiyatda mavjud muammolarning echimlari jamoatchilikka tushunarli tilda ifodalanishi uchun yaratilgan tadqiqot ishi. Qoidaga ko'ra, broshyuralar yumshoq qopqoq shaklida 3-4 ta bosma plastinkadan ko'p bo'lmagan holda chop etiladi. 64. Dissertatsiyayangidan iborat tugallangan ilmiy ishdir tegishli bilim sohasidagi muhim muammoni hal qilish yoki dolzarb ilmiy muammoni hal qilishga qaratilgan ilmiy asoslangan ilmiy-texnik yoki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan. Shuningdek, dissertatsiyada muhim ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, ilmiy yoki amaliy muammolarning yechimi yoritilgan yoki fan va texnika, ijtimoiy-siyosiy soha yoki iqtisodiy tarmoq rivojiga salmoqli hissa bo'lgan, tegishli fan sohasining istiqbolli yo'nalishini rivojlantirishning asosiy yutug'i hisoblangan yangi nazariy qoidalar majmui ishlab chiqilgan
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as a major achievement for the development of the prospective direction of the related field of science, has been developed or introduced, which is a significant contribution to the development of science and technology, socio-political field or economic network, adding theoretical - methodological and methodical foundations, scientifically based technical, economic or technological solutions may be developed (improved). A sample thesis is attached. A sample of a review of a scientific work is attached. 65. Policy brief (policy reference) is, as a rule, a research work that briefly explains the urgency, status of the existing problem in a particular state or legal system, and the legal measures and legislation implemented to solve it. This study provides scientifically based information for a specific group or community to make legal policy decisions. As a rule, the legal policy reference is printed in a volume of no more than 1-2 printing plates. Guidelines for writing a legal policy statement: https://www.fao.Org/3/i2195e/i2195e03.pdf Sample: https://www.idlo.int/sites/default/files/pdfs/publications/idlo- rule of law and covidl 9-policy brief-final.pdf	yoki joriy etilganligi, ilmiy-texnikaviy, metodologik yoki iqtisodiy jihatdan asoslab berilgan ilmiy-uslubiy yo‘nalishlar qo‘shilganligi ko‘rsatilgan. texnologik yechimlar ishlab chiqilishi (takomillashtirilishi) mumkin. Namuna dissertatsiya ilova qilinadi. Ilmiy ish taqrizining namunasi ilova qilinadi. 65.Siyosat qisqartmasi(siyosatga oid ma'lumotnoma) bu, qoida tariqasida, tadqiqot ishi muayyan davlat yoki huquqiy tizimdagi mavjud muammoning dolzarbligi, holati va uni hal qilish uchun amalga oshirilayotgan huquqiy chora-tadbirlar va qonun hujjatlarini qisqacha tushuntiradi. Ushbu tadqiqot muayyan guruh yoki jamoa uchun huquqiy siyosat qarorlarini qabul qilish uchun ilmiy asoslangan ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadi. Qoidaga ko'ra, huquqiy siyosat ma'lumotnomasi 1-2 bosma plastinkadan ko'p bo'lmagan hajmda chop etiladi. Huquqiy siyosatni yozish bo'yicha ko'rsatmalar https://www.fao.Org/3/i2195e/i2195e03.pdf bayonot: Namuna:https://www.idlo.int/sites/default/files/pdfs/publications/idlo- qonun ustuvorligi va covidl 9-policy brief-final.pdf 66.Siyosat hujjati(Huquqiy siyosat tahlili) - qoida tariqasida, u tahlil qiladi
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66. Policy paper (Analysis of legal policy) - as a rule, it analyzes the	
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urgency, status of the existing problem in a particular state or legal system, and the legal measures and legislation implemented to solve it on the basis of specific research methodologies and includes the content of legal policy, solutions and covers evidence analysis, best practice and case studies, legal policy related measures and recommendations. This research paper presents a scientifically based analysis for making legal policy decisions for a particular group or community. As a rule, the analysis of legal policy is printed in a volume of no more than 5-8 printing plates. VIII. Structural structure of research work 67. Research is mainly expressed in written form. One of the requirements for scientific work is the correct understanding of its structural structure and written expression following this structure. Research is divided into 3 parts according to its structure. These are the introduction, body and conclusion parts. Below is a look at each of them. 68. Introduction. For successful research, it is essential to have an introduction that is easy to understand and engaging for the reader. The entry section performs the following three functions: encourages the student to read the scientific work;	Muayyan davlat yoki huquqiy tizimdagi mavjud muammoning dolzarbligi, holati va uni hal qilish uchun aniq tadqiqot metodologiyalari asosida amalga oshirilayotgan huquqiy chora-tadbirlar va qonun hujjatlari va huquqiy siyosatning mazmuni, echimlari va dalillarni tahlil qilish, ilg'or tajriba va amaliy tadqiqotlar, huquqiy siyosat bilan bog'liq chora-tadbirlar va tavsiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu tadqiqot hujjati muayyan guruh yoki jamoa uchun huquqiy siyosat qarorlarini qabul qilish uchun ilmiy asoslangan tahlilni taqdim etadi. Qoidaga ko'ra, huquqiy siyosat tahlili 5-8 bosma lavhadan ko'p bo'lmagan hajmda chop etiladi. VIII.Tadqiqot ishlarining strukturaviy tuzilishi 67. Tadqiqot asosan yozma shaklda ifodalanadi. dan biri ilmiy ishlarga qo'yiladigan talablar uning strukturaviy tuzilishini to'g'ri tushunish va shu tuzilishga amal qilgan holda yozma ifodalashdir. Tadqiqot tuzilishiga ko'ra 3 qismga bo'linadi. Bular kirish, asosiy va xulosa qismlari. Quyida ularning har biriga qarash. 68.Kirish.Muvaffaqiyatli tadqiqot uchun, albatta, bo'lishi kerak o'quvchi uchun tushunarli va qiziqarli
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briefly conveys the main content of the scientific work to the student. In this case, even a person who does not read any other part of the scientific work than the introduction will have an impression of the scientific work; provides the reader with important information to understand the entire content of the scientific work. In order to implement the above functions, the following four requirements must be present in the input section: to clearly state the problem. The introduction should attract the reader. The best way to attract attention is to present a problem that needs to be solved and that interests the reader. It's not enough to simply point out that it's illegal. If there is a problem with the any field, it is necessary to provide specific examples of what shortcomings exist in it. the author's brief and clear presentation of the problem. This idea should be clear, fresh and interesting. Being "short and to the point" is important. The introduction should be short, simple and clear. In addition to encouraging the reader to continue reading the work, it should remain in	bo'lgan kirish. Kirish bo'limi quyidagi uchta funktsiyani bajaradi: talabani ilmiy ishni o'qishga undaydi; ilmiy ishning asosiy mazmunini talabaga qisqacha yetkazadi. Bunda ilmiy ishning kirish qismidan boshqa qismini o'qimagan odamda ham ilmiy ish haqida taassurot paydo bo'ladi; o'quvchiga ilmiy ishning butun mazmunini tushunish uchun muhim ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadi. Yuqoridagi funktsiyalarni amalga oshirish uchun kiritishda quyidagi to'rtta talab mavjud bo'lishi kerak bo'lim: muammoni aniq ko'rsatish uchun. Kirish o'quvchini o'ziga jalb qilishi kerak. Diqqatni jalb qilishning eng yaxshi usuli - hal qilinishi kerak bo'lgan va o'quvchini qiziqtiradigan muammoni taqdim etishdir. Bu noqonuniy ekanligini shunchaki ta'kidlashning o'zi etarli emas. Har qanday sohada muammo bo'lsa, unda qanday kamchiliklar borligini aniq misollar bilan keltirish kerak. muallifning muammoni qisqa va aniq ko'rsatishi. Bu fikr aniq, yangi va qiziqarli bo'lishi kerak. "Qisqa va aniq" bo'lish muhim. Kirish qisqa, sodda va tushunarli bo'lishi kerak. O'quvchini asarni o'qishni davom ettirishga undashdan tashqari, u ichida qolishi kerak
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his memory with its simplicity. It is necessary to be able to convey the content of important parts of the work to a	uning xotirasi soddaligi bilan. Asarning muhim qismlarining mazmunini faqat muqaddimasi bilan
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person who has read only its introduction. specify the scope of the problem. A scientific work should be able to answer all the questions of a person who reads it. Specifying the boundary of a problem also indicates the extent of its scope. This prevents the writer going out of his scope. The introduction is part of the scope of this problem. It should not be forgotten. A few sentences at the beginning of your introduction determine whether or not the reader will read your paper. You should not write statements that are always used in scientific work and are known to everyone. Make your scientific point of view clear to the reader at the beginning of the introduction. The introductory part should be 10-15% of the work. 69. The main part is one of the most important parts of the work. Since this is a large part of the research paper, it should be divided into sections. Each chapter should begin with a title and purpose to convey the work clearly to the reader. Paragraphs help organize ideas so that the reader can easily follow the flow of ideas. Each paragraph should begin with a short sentence that conveys its essence. If even a person who is not familiar with this field understands the essence of the scientific work while reading this short sentence, then the scientific work is considered successful. In addition, the main points discussed in each paragraph should be	o'qigan odamga yetkaza bilish kerak. muammo doirasini belgilang. Ilmiy asar uni o'qigan odamning barcha savollariga javob bera olishi kerak. Muammoning chegarasini ko'rsatish uning qamrovini ham ko'rsatadi. Bu yozuvchining o'z doirasidan chiqib ketishiga yo'l qo'ymaydi. Kirish ushbu muammoning ko'lamining bir qismidir. Buni unutmash kerak. Kirish boshida bir nechta jumlar o'quvchi sizning maqolangizni o'qiydimi yoki yo'qligini aniqlaydi. Ilmiy ishda doimo qo'llaniladigan va hammaga ma'lum bo'lgan bayonotlarni yozmaslik kerak. Kirish boshida o'quvchiga ilmiy nuqtai nazarangizni tushunarli qilib ko'rsating. Kirish qismi ishning 10-15 foizini tashkil qilishi kerak. 69. Asosiy qismishning eng muhim qismlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu tadqiqot ishining katta qismi bo'lgani uchun uni bo'limlarga bo'lish kerak. Asarni o'quvchiga aniq etkazish uchun har bir bob sarlavha va maqsad bilan boshlanishi kerak. Paragraflar o'quvchi g'oyalar oqimini osongina kuzatib borishi uchun g'oyalarni tartibga solishga yordam beradi. Har bir paragraf uning mohiyatini ifodalovchi qisqa jumla bilan boshlanishi kerak. Ushbu qisqa jumlaning o'qiyotganda bu sohadan bexabar odam ham ilmiy ishning mohiyatini tushunsa,
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presented and completed with a concluding sentence. The content of the main sections of the article should answer the questions raised by the author in the introduction. The volume of the main part should be 70-80% of the work. 70. The conclusion part is the part of being able to feel the value of the discussion presented in the scientific work to the people who read it. In this part, the author should be able to briefly show the opinion he wants to convey about the problem in his scientific work. However, the conclusion should not be formed from phrases copied from the main body or introduction. Logical consistency with the arguments explained in the main body is crucial. In addition, new evidence cannot be presented in the conclusion. The summary part should be 10-15% of the work. IX. Requirements for the content of studies	ilmiy ish muvaffaqiyatli hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, har bir xatboshida muhokama qilingan asosiy fikrlar taqdim etilishi va yakuniy jumla bilan to'ldirilishi kerak. Maqolaning asosiy bo'limlari mazmuni kirish qismida muallif tomonidan qo'yilgan savollarga javob berishi kerak. Asosiy qismning hajmi ishning 70-80% bo'lishi kerak. 70. Xulosa qismi - qiymatini his qila olish qismi ilmiy ishda uni o'qigan odamlarga taqdim etilgan muhokama. Bu qismda muallif o'z ilmiy ishida muammo haqida aytmoqchi bo'lgan fikrini qisqacha ko'rsata olishi kerak. Biroq, xulosa asosiy qismdan yoki kirishdan ko'chirilgan iboralardan tuzilmasligi kerak. Asosiy qismda tushuntirilgan dalillar bilan mantiqiy muvofiqlik juda muhimdir. Bundan tashqari, xulosada yangi dalillar keltirilishi mumkin emas. Xulosa qismi ishning 10-15% bo'lishi kerak. IX. O'qish mazmuniga qo'yiladigan talablar
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71. The contents of all types of legal research, including scientific articles, monographs, dissertations and other scientific works, must meet the following requirements: The first requirement is that the theoretical and doctrinal basis of the topic should be shown and analyzed	71. Huquqiy tadqiqotlarning barcha turlarining mazmuni, shu jumladan ilmiy maqolalar, monografiyalar, dissertatsiyalar va boshqa ilmiy ishlar quyidagi talablarga javob berishi kerak: Birinchi talab: huquqiy tadqiqotda mavzuning nazariy va doktrinal asoslari ko'rsatilishi va tahlil
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in the legal research, that is, the principle, theory and doctrines underlying the researched legal norm should be analyzed and their correct application in Uzbekistan should be assessed. arise in practice as a result of this before covering the situation in Uzbekistan. If the socio-economic situation in Uzbekistan does not require the use of any of the legal models (this situation is very rare), it is necessary to justify their incompatibility with a brief analysis of the legal models in the world. Only then, a short road-map of scientific work will appear in the hands of foreign scientists and students in general. The third requirement is that research is based on comparative analysis. In this case, a comparative analysis of the selected topic, that is, the legislation and experience of the USA, EU, CIS and Central Asian countries can be selected for comparison. When choosing a country for comparison, the researcher should first of all know the official language of that country at the level of conducting research, and also the legal or economic institutions of the selected country should be close to the institutions in Uzbekistan. For example, in the field of competition law, when conducting a comparative study of the subject, it is appropriate to choose a state market close to the characteristics of the market of Uzbekistan. evaluation of legislative documents through various approaches,	qilinishi, ya'ni o'rganilayotgan huquqiy norma asosida yotgan tamoyil, nazariya va ta'limotlar tahlil qilinib, ularning O'zbekistonda to'g'ri qo'llanilishiga baho berilishi kerak. O'zbekistondagi vaziyatni yoritishdan oldin buning natijasida amalda yuzaga keladi. Agar O'zbekistondagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy vaziyat biron bir huquqiy modeldan foydalanishni talab qilmasa (bu holat juda kam uchraydi), ularni asoslab berish zarur. dunyodagi huquqiy modellarning qisqacha tahlili bilan mos kelmasligi. Shundagina xorijlik olimlar va umuman talabalar qo'lida ilmiy ishlarning qisqacha yo'l xaritasi paydo bo'ladi. Uchinchi talab - tadqiqot qiyosiy tahlilga asoslangan. Bunda qiyoslash uchun tanlangan mavzuning qiyosiy tahlili, ya'ni AQSh, Yevropa Ittifoqi, MDH va Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarining qonunchiligi va tajribasi tanlanishi mumkin. Taqqoslash uchun mamlakat tanlashda tadqiqotchi birinchi navbatda tadqiqot olib borish darajasida o'sha davlatning rasmiy tilini bilishi, shuningdek tanlangan davlatning yuridik yoki iqtisodiy institutlari O'zbekistondagi muassasalarga yaqin bo'lishi kerak. Masalan, raqobat huquqi sohasida mavzuni qiyosiy tadqiq qilishda O'zbekiston bozorining xususiyatlariga yaqin bo'lgan davlat bozorini tanlash maqsadga muvofiqdir. qonun hujjatlariga turli yondashuvlar orqali baho berish, qonunchilikdagi yutuq va kamchiliklarni, undagi huquqiy
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study and improvement of legislative achievements and shortcomings, legal gaps in it, as well as justification of practical measures for legislative reform based on the results of analytical, historical and comparative research. 72. All types of legal research, including scientific articles, monographs, dissertations, when they are discussed in the department and scientific seminars, when they are reviewed, and when they are recommended for the next stage of protection or publication, they must meet the requirements specified in this Code and be evaluated according to the requirements set for the content of the scientific work, must 73. Requirements for the content of a scientific article: The scientific article is devoted to a scientifically new, original, topical and conceptual issue in a specific branch (field) of law, and in it,	kamchiliklarni o'rganish va takomillashtirish, shuningdek, tahliliy, tarixiy va qiyosiy tadqiqotlar natijalari asosida qonunchilikni isloh qilish bo'yicha amaliy chora-tadbirlarni asoslash. 72. Huquqiy tadqiqotlarning barcha turlari, shu jumladan ilmiy maqolalar; monografiyalar, dissertatsiyalar bo'lim va ilmiy seminarlarda muhokama qilinganda, ko'rib chiqilayotganda hamda himoya qilish yoki nashr etishning keyingi bosqichiga tavsiya etilganda ushbu Kodeksda belgilangan talablarga javob berishi hamda ilmiy ish mazmuniga qo'yilgan talablar asosida baholanishi shart. 73. A.ning mazmuniga qo'yiladigan talablarilmiy maqola: Ilmiy maqola huquqning muayyan sohasi (sohasi) bo'yicha ilmiy jihatdan yangi, o'ziga xos, dolzarb va konseptual masalaga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda
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legal problems are thoroughly and comparatively analyzed, and scientific-theoretical and practical solutions (conclusions) are presented. The author's scientific views should be reflected in the article. Plagiarism should not be allowed, references should be provided correctly and completely. 74. It is recommended to prepare the article in accordance with the following structure: brief introduction - the level of development of the science related to the topic of the article and the relevance of the	huquqiy muammolar atroflicha va qiyosiy tahlil qilinib, ilmiy nazariy va amaliy yechimlari (xulosalar) keltiriladi. Maqolada muallifning ilmiy qarashlari aks ettirilishi kerak. Plagiatga yo'l qo'ymaslik, ma'lumotnomalar to'g'ri va to'liq taqdim etilishi kerak. 74. Maqolani ga muvofiq tayyorlash tavsiya etiladi quyidagi tuzilma: qisqacha kirish-maqola mavzusiga oid fanning rivojlanish darajasi va tanlangan muammoning dolzarbligi
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selected problem are reflected; the goal and its justification - the particularity or individuality of the selected problem from among these problems in science is highlighted and research questions are presented; description and solution of the scientific problem - the scientific and practical materials collected from the literature on the topic and during the research are comprehensively analyzed and described, as well as the prepared informational text can be strengthened with demonstrative (illustrative) material. The scientific article should analyze the experience and models of foreign countries related to the problem and which model will help to solve this problem; final part consists of conclusions and proposals of scientific, theoretical and practical importance, justified and proven in every way. The author is responsible for the opinions and information contained in the articles. Sample article: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0038109825001723 ?via%3Dihub 75. Requirements for the content of a scientific thesis: A scientific thesis is dedicated to a scientifically new, original, topical and conceptual issue in a specific branch and scientific-theoretical and practical conclusions are put forward in it. Although a scientific thesis	aks ettirilgan; maqsad va uni asoslash-fandagi ushbu muammolar ichidan tanlangan muammoning o'ziga xosligi yoki individualligi yoritiladi va tadqiqot savollari taqdim etiladi; ilmiy muammoning tavsifi va yechimi-mavzu bo'yicha va tadqiqot davomida adabiyotlardan to'plangan ilmiy-amaliy materiallar har tomonlama tahlil qilinadi va tavsiflanadi, shuningdek, tayyorlangan axborot matni ko'rgazmali (illyustrativ) material bilan mustahkamlanishi mumkin. Ilmiy maqolada muammoga oid xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi va modellari tahlil qilinishi va qaysi model ushbu muammoni hal qilishga yordam berishi kerak; yakuniy qismilmiy, nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan, har tomonlama asosli va isbotlangan xulosa va takliflardan iborat. Muallif maqolalardagi fikrlar va ma'lumotlar uchun javobgardir. Maqola namunasi: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0038109825001723 ? via%3Dihub 75. A ning mazmuniga qo'yiladigan talablarilmiy tezis: Ilmiy tezis muayyan sohadagi ilmiy yangi, o'ziga xos, dolzarb va konseptual masalaga bag'ishlanadi va unda ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy xulosalar ilgari suriladi. Ilmiy tezisda aniq, ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy muammoning taklif qilingan yechimi mavjud bo'lsa-da, uning
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contains a proposed solution to a specific, scientific-theoretical and practical problem, it is not required to prove its content and theoretical- practical importance. A scientific thesis is prepared in order to briefly disclose the main results of the conducted scientific research (scientific article, dissertation,	mazmuni va nazariy-amaliy ahamiyatini isbotlash talab etilmaydi. Ilmiy tezis olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotning asosiy natijalarini (ilmiy maqola, dissertatsiya,
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etc.). The author's scientific views should be reflected in the thesis. Plagiarism should not be allowed; references should be provided correctly and completely. 76. It is recommended to prepare the thesis in accordance with the following structure: brief introduction - the relevance of the selected problem related to the thesis topic is reflected; the goal and its justification - the particularity or uniqueness of the selected issue from among these problems in science is highlighted, while the goal of the thesis is highlighted; conclusion part - scientific and practical research conclusions developed in the research process are given. The author is responsible for the opinions and information presented in the thesis. Sample thesis https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jorganchem.2025.123759 Requirements for the content of a scientific work (dissertation) :	va boshqalar). Tezisdagi muallifning ilmiy qarashlari o'z aksini topishi kerak. Plagiatga yo'l qo'ymaslik kerak; ma'lumotnomalar to'g'ri va to'liq taqdim etilishi kerak. 76. Bitiruv malakaviy ishini talablarga muvofiq tayyorlash tavsiya etiladi quyidagi tuzilma: qisqacha kirish-dissertatsiya mavzusiga oid tanlangan muammoning dolzarbligi aks ettiriladi; maqsad va uni asoslash-fandagi ushbu muammolar ichidan tanlangan masalaning o'ziga xosligi yoki o'ziga xosligi yoritiladi, shu bilan birga tezisning maqsadi yoritiladi; xulosa qismi-tadqiqot jarayonida ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy va amaliy tadqiqot xulosalari berilgan. Muallif tezisdagi keltirilgan fikrlar va ma'lumotlar uchun javobgardir. Namuna tezishttps://doi.org/10.1016/j.jorganchem.2025.123759 a mazmuniga qo'yiladigan talablarilmiy ish (dissertatsiya): Dissertatsiya - bu tegishli bilim sohasidagi muhim
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Dissertation is a scientific work in a completed form consisting of a new solution to an important problem in the relevant field of knowledge or in which	muammoning yangi yechimidan iborat yoki to'ldirilgan shakldagi ilmiy ish.
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scientifically based scientific-technical or socio-economic recommendations are developed for the solution of an actual scientific problem. Also, the solution of important socio economic, scientific or practical problems, or the development of a complex of new theoretical rules, which is considered as a major achievement for the development of the prospective direction of the relevant scientific field, or the introduction of the science and technology, socio political field or economic network theoretical-methodological and methodical foundations, scientific-based technical, economic or technological solutions that make a significant contribution to its development may be developed or improved. The dissertation should solve a major scientific theoretical problem in a specific field of science and technology, be dedicated to scientific-theoretical and practical solutions to legal problems in a specific branch that contributes to the development of science and practice, and be dedicated to a scientifically new, original, topical and	dolzarb ilmiy muammoni hal qilish uchun ilmiy asoslangan ilmiy-texnik yoki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi. Shuningdek, muhim ijtimoiy iqtisodiy, ilmiy yoki amaliy muammolarni hal qilish yoki tegishli fan sohasining istiqbolli yo'nalishini rivojlantirishning asosiy yutug'i deb hisoblangan yangi nazariy qoidalar majmuasini ishlab chiqish yoki fan va texnika, ijtimoiy-siyosiy soha yoki iqtisodiy tarmoqning nazariy-uslubiy va uslubiy asoslarini joriy etish, ilmiy asoslangan texnik, iqtisodiy yoki texnologik echimlarni ishlab chiqishga sezilarli hissa qo'shishi mumkin. Dissertatsiya asosiy ilmiy nazariy muammoni hal qilishi kerak fan va texnikaning muayyan sohasi, fan va amaliyot rivojiga hissa qo'shadigan muayyan sohadagi huquqiy muammolarning ilmiy nazariy va amaliy yechimlariga bag'ishlangan bo'lishi hamda ilmiy jihatdan yangi, o'ziga xos, dolzarb va konseptual masalaga bag'ishlangan bo'lishi. Dissertatsiyaning kirish qismida quyidagilar tushuntirilishi kerak: - dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurligi;
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conceptual issue. The following should be explained in the introductory part of the dissertation: - actuality and necessity of the dissertation topic; - correspondence of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic; - review of foreign scientific research on the topic of the dissertation (only for the Doctor of Science dissertation); - the level of study of the problem; - The relevance of the research research to the research plans of the base of organization or educational institution where the dissertation was completed; - the purpose of the research; - tasks of research; - object of research; - subject of research; - research methods; - scientific novelty of research; - practical results of research; - reliability of research results; - scientific and practical significance of research results; - implementation of research results; - reliability of research results; - publication of research results;	- tadqiqotning ustuvor yo'nalishlariga muvofiqligi respublika fan va texnikasini rivojlantirish; - mavzusidagi xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlarga sharh dissertatsiya (faqat fan doktori dissertatsiyasi uchun); - muammoni o'rganish darajasi; - Tadqiqot tadqiqotining tadqiqot rejalariga muvofiqligi asos ningdissertatsiya tugallangan tashkilot yoki ta'lim muassasasi; - tadqiqot maqsadi; - tadqiqot vazifalari; - tadqiqot ob'ekti; - tadqiqot mavzusi; - tadqiqot usullari; - tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi; - tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari; - tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi; - tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati; - tadqiqot natijalarini amalga oshirish; - tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi; - tadqiqot natijalarini nashr etish;
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- the structure and scope of the dissertation. 83. The main text of the dissertation consists of three parts: analytical, theoretical and practical, and they are summarized in two to four chapters. analytical part, sources and scientific works related to the topic of the dissertation are critically analyzed and a number of insufficiently developed issues are identified, research methods and their use in solving tasks are analyzed. The analytical part ends with conclusions about the need for further research on a specific issue. theoretical part, the researcher presents a description of his developments, methods of their implementation. practical part, the results of calculations, experiments and analyzes carried out in accordance with the researcher's developments are given. A sample thesis is attached. A sample review is attached. 84. Requirements for the content of the monograph : In the monograph, issues such as the relevance of the study of the researched scientific problem, the current situation, a brief analysis of the literature on the topic, the main scientific concepts and the meaning of the terms are expressed. This situation allows the reader to get acquainted with the monograph. In the main part of the monograph, the	- dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. 83. Dissertatsiyaning asosiy matni uch qismdan iborat: analitik, nazariy va amaliy bo'lib, ular ikki-to'rt bobda jamlangan. analitikqismida dissertatsiya mavzusiga oid manbalar va ilmiy ishlar tanqidiy tahlil qilinib, yetarlicha ishlab chiqilmagan bir qator masalalar aniqlangan, tadqiqot usullari va vazifalarni hal etishda ulardan foydalanish tahlil qilingan. Tahliliy qism muayyan masala bo'yicha keyingi tadqiqotlar zarurligi to'g'risidagi xulosalar bilan yakunlanadi. nazariyqismida tadqiqotchi o'z ishlanmalarining tavsifini, ularni amalga oshirish usullarini taqdim etadi. amaliyqismida tadqiqotchi ishlanmalariga muvofiq amalga oshirilgan hisob-kitoblar, tajribalar va tahlillar natijalari keltirilgan. Namuna tezis biriktirilgan. A namuna ko'rib chiqish biriktirilgan. 84. Tarkibiga qo'yiladigan talablarmonografiya: Monografiyada tadqiq etilayotgan ilmiy muammoni o'rganishning dolzarbligi, hozirgi holat, mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning qisqacha tahlili, asosiy ilmiy tushunchalar va atamalarning ma'nosi kabi masalalar o'z ifodasini topgan. Bu holat kitobxonga monografiya bilan tanishish imkonini beradi. Monografiyaning asosiy qismida mavzuning mohiyati mantiqiy izchillikda, to'liq va aniq dalillar asosida
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essence of the topic is explained in logical consistency, on the basis of complete and specific evidence. All materials that are not directly relevant to the solution of the researched scientific problem in the monograph can be given in the form of an appendix at the end of the monograph. In the concluding part of the monograph, the logical conclusion of the researched problem is described, in which the author's generalizing final evaluations in this work are expressed. Also, the obtained results, advanced scientific conclusions, practical proposals, and further tasks for continuing scientific research are shown. X. The main stages of conducting research 85. Selection and formulation of the research topic. The research topic is chosen based on the legal problem and issue that the researcher is interested in. Candidates who have or are currently practicing are advised to choose a topic directly related	tushuntiriladi. Monografiyada o'rganilayotgan ilmiy muammoni hal etishga bevosita aloqador bo'lmagan barcha materiallar monografiya oxirida ilova shaklida berilishi mumkin. Monografiyaning yakuniy qismida tadqiq etilayotgan muammoning mantiqiy xulosasi bayon etilgan bo'lib, unda muallifning ushbu ishdagi umumlashtiruvchi yakuniy baholari ifodalangan. Shuningdek, olingan natijalar, ilg'or ilmiy xulosalar, amaliy takliflar, ilmiy izlanishlarni davom ettirish bo'yicha kelgusidagi vazifalar ko'rsatilgan. X. Tadqiqotlarni olib borishning asosiy bosqichlari 85. Tadqiqot mavzusini tanlash va shakllantirish. Tadqiqot mavzusi tanlanadi tadqiqotchini qiziqtirgan huquqiy muammo va masala asosida. Amaliyotga ega bo'lgan yoki hozirda amaliyot o'tayotgan nomzodlarga bevosita bog'liq mavzuni tanlash tavsiya etiladi.
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to their field. In this case, the researcher can clarify the topic by making a presentation on the selected research topic in front of his scientific supervisor, specialized scientists and practicing experts in this field. At the same time, in the process of formulating the research topic, it is important to clarify what legal problems exist within the field of interest	o'z maydoniga. Bunda tadqiqotchi o'z ilmiy rahbari, ixtisoslashgan olimlar va shu sohaning amaliyotchi mutaxassislari oldida tanlangan tadqiqot mavzusi bo'yicha taqdimot qilib, mavzuni oydinlashtirishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, tadqiqot mavzusini shakllantirish jarayonida tadqiqotchini qiziqtirgan soha doirasida
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to the researcher, the limits of the research and the purpose of the research. For example, the researcher is interested in the issue of artificially increasing prices in the market by entrepreneurs. The field of interest is clear, but in order to formulate a research topic, it is first necessary to clarify the legal issues within this field. 86. Forming a research problem. A research problem is a specific issue, problem, conflict, or gap in science that research aims to address. The most difficult issue for the researcher is to clarify the research problem. As a research problem, one can choose practical problems aimed at contributing to practical reforms or theoretical problems aimed at expanding doctrinal knowledge. Some studies may cover both theoretical and practical problems, but usually one of the two should be chosen as the research problem. No matter how interesting the research topic is, it is not a sufficient basis for scientific research. If the research problem is not clearly formulated, the researcher may engage in shallow and abstract scientific work. Being able to correctly and reasonably formulate the research problem affects the quality and relevance of the entire research. In order to identify legal issues within the field of interest to the researcher, it is recommended to talk and exchange opinions with scientists, experts, and practitioners of this field. It is also possible to clarify and correctly	qanday huquqiy muammolar mavjudligi, tadqiqot chegarasi va tadqiqot maqsadiga aniqlik kiritish muhimdir. Misol uchun, tadqiqotchini sun'iy ravishda masala qiziqtiradi tadbirkorlar tomonidan bozordagi narxlarni oshirish. Qiziqish sohasi aniq, ammo tadqiqot mavzusini shakllantirish uchun birinchi navbatda ushbu sohadagi huquqiy masalalarni aniqlab olish kerak. 86. Tadqiqot muammosini shakllantirish. Tadqiqot muammosi - bu tadqiqot hal etishga qaratilgan fandagi muayyan muammo, muammo, ziddiyat yoki bo'shliq. Tadqiqotchi uchun eng qiyin masala tadqiqot muammosini oydinlashtirishdir. Tadqiqot muammosi sifatida amaliy islohotlarga hissa qo'shishga qaratilgan amaliy muammolarni yoki doktrinal bilimlarni kengaytirishga qaratilgan nazariy muammolarni tanlash mumkin. Ba'zi tadqiqotlar ham nazariy, ham amaliy muammolarni qamrab olishi mumkin, lekin odatda ikkitadan biri tadqiqot muammosi sifatida tanlanishi kerak. Tadqiqot mavzusi qanchalik qiziqarli bo'lmasin, ilmiy tadqiqotlar uchun etarli asos bo'la olmaydi. Agar tadqiqot muammosi aniq shakllantirilmagan bo'lsa, tadqiqotchi sayoz va mavhum ilmiy ish bilan shug'ullanishi mumkin. Tadqiqot muammosini to'g'ri va asosli shakllantirish qobiliyati butun tadqiqotning sifati va dolzarbligiga ta'sir qiladi. Tadqiqotchini qiziqtirgan
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formulate the research problem by studying the literature on the field. When formulating a research problem, it is necessary to pay attention to aspects that have not been fully studied, scientific discussions or debates. For example, in the above example, in relation to the issue of artificially increasing prices in the market, the researcher can identify and formulate the following problem by talking with industry experts. 87. Forming research questions. Research questions are scientific questions that the researcher aims to answer in his scientific work. Research questions can consist of one main question and several sub-questions.	sohadagi huquqiy masalalarni aniqlash uchun ushbu soha olimlari, mutaxassislari, amaliyotchilari bilan suhbatlashish, fikr almashish tavsiya etiladi. Shuningdek, ushbu sohaga oid adabiyotlarni o'rganish orqali tadqiqot muammosini aniqlashtirish va to'g'ri shakllantirish mumkin. Tadqiqot muammosini shakllantirishda to'liq o'rganilmagan jihatlarga, ilmiy munozara yoki bahslarga e'tibor qaratish lozim. Masalan, yuqoridagi misolda sun'iy masalaga nisbatan bozorda narxlarning oshishi bilan tadqiqotchi soha mutaxassislari bilan suhbatlashish orqali quyidagi muammoni aniqlashi va shakllantirishi mumkin. 87. Tadqiqot savollarini shakllantirish. Tadqiqot savollari - tadqiqotchi o'z ilmiy ishida javob berishga qaratilgan ilmiy savollar. Tadqiqot savollari bitta asosiy va bir nechta kichik savollardan iborat bo'lishi mumkin.
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88. Forming the purpose of research. The main result expected from the scientific work is stated as the goal of the research. The purpose of the research is expressed in a short sentence or a paragraph. At the same time, research tasks should be clearly defined as a way to achieve the research goal. Research objectives divide the research objective into several parts and define each part separately in detail. For example, the following can be cited as the goal of the research:	88. Tadqiqot maqsadini shakllantirish. Ilmiy ishdan kutilayotgan asosiy natija tadqiqot maqsadi sifatida bayon etilgan. Tadqiqot maqsadi qisqa jumla yoki paragrafda ifodalanadi. Shu bilan birga, tadqiqot maqsadiga erishish yo'li sifatida tadqiqot vazifalari aniq belgilanishi kerak. Tadqiqot maqsadlari tadqiqot maqsadini bir necha qismlarga ajratadi va har bir qismni alohida batafsil belgilaydi. Masalan, tadqiqot maqsadi sifatida quyidagilarni keltirish mumkin: “Tadbirkorlar tomonidan narx kartellari
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“Development of practical proposals for legislation to improve the system of combating price cartel agreements by entrepreneurs”. Based on this, the following can be defined as a research task: Analysis of competition legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan; study and assessment of the state of the institutional system against cartel agreements; study of advanced foreign experience in combating cartel agreements and comparative analysis with national legislation; Determining the reasons for the low level of disclosure of cartel agreements in Uzbekistan. At the same time, it is necessary to clearly define the limits of the research so that the volume of the dissertation is limited and the scope of the research does not expand. Determining the scope of the study. The scope of the study refers to the scope of the study of the scientific work. In doing so, the researcher must clarify what the research will cover and what it will focus on. It is recommended to clarify the boundary of the research in the early stages of the research, i.e. before data collection. By properly defining the scope of the research, it is possible to correctly define the scope of the research to be studied and, as a result, the effective implementation of the research work in	kelishuvlariga qarshi kurashish tizimini takomillashtirish bo'yicha qonunchilikka amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqish”. Shundan kelib chiqib, tadqiqot vazifasi sifatida quyidagilarni belgilash mumkin: O'zbekiston Respublikasining raqobat to'g'risidagi qonun hujjatlarini tahlil qilish; kartel kelishuvlariga nisbatan institutsional tizim holatini o'rganish va baholash; kartel kelishuvlariga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha ilg'or xorijiy tajribani o'rganish va milliy qonunchilik bilan qiyosiy tahlil qilish; O'zbekistonda kartel kelishuvlarining oshkor etilishining past darajasi sabablarini aniqlash. Shu bilan birga, dissertatsiya hajmi cheklangan va tadqiqot doirasi kengaymasligi uchun tadqiqot chegaralarini aniq belgilash kerak. Tadqiqot doirasini aniqlash. Tadqiqot doirasi ilmiy ishning o'rganish doirasini anglatadi. Bunda tadqiqotchi tadqiqot nimalarni qamrab olishi va nimaga e'tibor qaratishini aniqlab berishi kerak. Tadqiqotning dastlabki bosqichlarida, ya'ni ma'lumotlarni yig'ishdan oldin tadqiqot chegarasini aniqlashtirish tavsiya etiladi. Tadqiqot ko'lamini to'g'ri belgilash orqali o'rganiladigan tadqiqot ko'lamini to'g'ri belgilash mumkin va buning natijasida tadqiqot ishining tegishli muddatlarda samarali bajarilishiga erishiladi. Shuningdek, tadqiqot chegaralarini aniq belgilab, tadqiqotchining o'z ilmiy
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the appropriate time frame is achieved. Also, by clearly defining the boundaries of the research, it clarifies the reasons why the researcher used some data and did not consider others in his scientific work. If the boundary of the research is not clearly defined, it is difficult to determine the end point of the scientific work, because the scope of the research continues to expand because the limits of the topics that can be studied are not defined. For example, the scope of research can be defined as follows: legislation regulating cartel agreements on price between business entities in the commodity markets of the Republic of Uzbekistan, law enforcement	ishida ayrim ma'lumotlardan foydalanganligi, boshqalarini hisobga olmaganligi sabablarini ham oydinlashtiradi. Agar tadqiqot chegarasi aniq belgilanmagan bo'lsa, ilmiy ishning yakuniy nuqtasini aniqlash qiyin, chunki o'rganish mumkin bo'lgan mavzular chegarasi belgilanmaganligi sababli tadqiqot doirasi kengayishda davom etadi. Masalan, qamrovitadqiqotga quyidagicha ta'rif berish mumkin: O'zbekiston Respublikasi tovar bozorlarida xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlar o'rtasidagi narx bo'yicha kartel shartnomalarini tartibga soluvchi qonun hujjatlari, huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari.
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practice, as well as legal science concepts, doctrines, approaches, and scientific- theoretical views. Here: geographical border - the Republic of Uzbekistan; limit by market type - commodity markets (i.e. excluding financial markets); the limit on the type of agreement is price agreements (i.e., market sharing agreements or agreements to reduce production volumes are not included in the scope of the study). Review of sources (literature) related to the research problem (level of study of the problem). Review of sources (literature) related to the research problem - study of scientific sources on the topic of research,	amaliyot, shuningdek, huquq fanlari tushunchalari, ta'limotlari, yondashuvlari va ilmiy-nazariy qarashlari. Bu yerga: geografik chegarasi – O'zbekiston Respublikasi; bozor turlari bo'yicha chegara - tovar bozorlari (ya'ni moliya bozorlari bundan mustasno); shartnoma turi bo'yicha chegara - bu narx kelishuvlari (ya'ni, bozorni taqsimlash to'g'risidagi bitimlar yoki ishlab chiqarish hajmini kamaytirish bo'yicha bitimlar tadqiqot doirasiga kiritilmagan). Tadqiqot muammosi (muammoni o'rganish darajasi) bilan bog'liq manbalarni (adabiyotlarni) ko'rib chiqish. Tadqiqot muammosi bilan bog'liq
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allows to identify relevant theories, research methods and shortcomings in existing research. In the process of reviewing the sources (literature), the researcher should not only summarize the sources, but also analyze, evaluate and critically review the scientific situation on the research topic. The review of sources (literature) related to the research problem demonstrates sufficient familiarity of the researcher with the set of literature on this field and topic, shows the level of study of the problem and increases the level of reliability of the scientific work. At this stage of the research, the main issues related to the topic of the previous researches are summarized, the connection with the current research is explained, as well as the views and	manbalarni (adabiyotlarni) ko'rib chiqish - o'rganish tadqiqot mavzusi bo'yicha ilmiy manbalar, tegishli nazariyalar, tadqiqot usullari va mavjud tadqiqotlardagi kamchiliklarni aniqlash imkonini beradi. Manbalarni (adabiyotlarni) ko'zdan kechirish jarayonida tadqiqotchi manbalarni umumlashtiribgina qolmay, balki tadqiqot mavzusi bo'yicha ilmiy vaziyatni tahlil qilishi, baholashi va tanqidiy ko'zdan kechirishi kerak. Tadqiqot muammosi bilan bog'liq manbalarni (adabiyotlarni) ko'rib chiqish tadqiqotchining ushbu soha va mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar to'plami bilan etarli darajada tanishligini ko'rsatadi, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasini ko'rsatadi va ilmiy ishning ishonchlilik darajasini oshiradi. Tadqiqotning ushbu bosqichida oldingi tadqiqotlar mavzusiga oid asosiy masalalar umumlashtiriladi, hozirgi tadqiqot bilan bog'liqligi tushuntiriladi, shuningdek qarashlar va
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approaches of scientists, issues learned from other researches and new ideas in the research are reflected. Formation of research hypothesis (proposals). A research hypothesis is an unproven scientific hypothesis, an approximate conclusion of a researcher regarding his scientific work. In order to properly formulate a	olimlarning yondashuvlari, boshqa tadqiqotlardan olingan masalalar va tadqiqotdagi yangi g'oyalar o'z aksini topgan. Tadqiqot gipotezasini shakllantirish (takliflar). A tadqiqot gipotezasi isbotlanmagan ilmiy farazdir, a ning taxminiy xulosasi tadqiqotchi o'zining ilmiy faoliyati haqida. Tadqiqot gipotezasini to'g'ri shakllantirish uchun ilmiy faraz yoki
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research hypothesis, a scientific hypothesis or tentative conclusion must have three characteristics: certainty, verifiability, and validity. a) Clarity. A good research hypothesis provides a clear and logical statement of the proposed solution to the research problem and the expected result. b) Availability of verification. In order for a research hypothesis to be recognized as a scientific hypothesis, it must be able to be critically examined and tested (tested). It's not a hypothesis if it can't be tested. Let's look at the example of this hypothesis: The artificial increase in prices is caused by the hidden games in the stock exchange by the monopolists in the market. Since "hidden games" is a more abstract concept, there is no verification here. Therefore, it cannot be accepted as a hypothesis. c) Correctness. For a hypothesis to be scientific, there must be a clear way to test whether the hypothesis is true or false. If there is no way to evaluate whether a hypothesis is true or false, it is not considered a scientific hypothesis. Let's consider this as an example of the following hypothesis: the reason for the artificial increase of prices on the market is that the fines for this offense are too low. Here, it is possible to determine whether the amount of fines is correct by comparing it with the system of foreign countries.	taxminiy xulosa uchta xususiyatga ega bo'lishi kerak: aniqlik, tekshiriluvchanlik va asoslilik. a) Aniqlik. Ayaxshi tadqiqot gipotezasi aniq va mantiqiy beradi tadqiqot muammosiga taklif qilingan yechim va kutilayotgan natija bayoni. b) Tekshirish mavjudligi. Tadqiqot gipotezasini yaratish uchun ilmiy gipoteza sifatida tan olinsa, u tanqidiy tekshirilishi va sinovdan o'tkazilishi (sinovi) bo'lishi kerak. Agar uni sinab ko'rish mumkin bo'lmasa, bu gipoteza emas. Keling, ushbu farazning misolini ko'rib chiqamiz: Narxlarning sun'iy o'sishiga bozordagi monopolistlarning birjadagi yashirin o'yinlari sabab bo'lmoqda. "Yashirin o'yinlar" mavhumroq tushuncha bo'lgani uchun, bu erda hech qanday tekshirish yo'q. Shuning uchun uni gipoteza sifatida qabul qilib bo'lmaydi. c) To'g'rilik. Gipotezaning ilmiy bo'lishi uchun aniq bir narsa bo'lishi kerak gipotezaning to'g'ri yoki noto'g'riligini tekshirish usuli. Agar gipotezaning to'g'ri yoki noto'g'riligini baholashning hech qanday usuli bo'lmasa, u ilmiy gipoteza hisoblanmaydi. Buni quyidagi gipotezaga misol tariqasida ko'rib chiqamiz: bozorda narxlarning sun'iy ravishda ko'tarilishiga sabab, bu huquqbuzarlik uchun jarima miqdori juda kam. Bu yerda xorijiy davlatlar tizimi bilan solishtirganda jarima miqdori to'g'ri yoki to'g'ri emasligini aniqlash mumkin.
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Data collection, analysis and interpretation. Data collection is the process of gathering information from all relevant sources to answer the research question, test the hypothesis, and evaluate the results. Data may be collected from a variety of sources. Sources are divided into primary and secondary sources. There are several ways to collect data from primary sources. For example, conducting surveys, conducting interviews, monitoring, collecting regulatory legal documents and court decisions, analysis, etc. Collecting and analyzing primary data usually takes more time and effort than studying secondary data. The collection and analysis of secondary sources is created by studying the results of existing scientific works and academic literature. The type of secondary data includes books, newspapers, scientific journals,	Ma'lumotlarni yig'ish, tahlil qilish va sharhlash. Ma'lumotlar yig'ishtadqiqot savoliga javob berish, gipotezani sinab ko'rish va natijalarni baholash uchun barcha tegishli manbalardan ma'lumot to'plash jarayonidir. Ma'lumotlar turli manbalardan to'planishi mumkin. Manbalar birlamchi va ikkilamchi manbalarga bo'linadi. Birlamchi manbalardan ma'lumotlarni yig'ishning bir necha usullari mavjud. Misol uchun, so'rovlar o'tkazish, suhbatlar o'tkazish, monitoring qilish, normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar va sud qarorlarini to'plash, tahlil qilish va boshqalar. Birlamchi ma'lumotlarni to'plash va tahlil qilish odatda ikkinchi darajali ma'lumotlarni o'rganishdan ko'ra ko'proq vaqt va kuch talab qiladi. Ikkilamchi manbalarni to'plash va tahlil qilish mavjud ilmiy ishlar va o'quv adabiyotlari natijalarini o'rganish orqali yaratiladi. Ikkilamchi ma'lumotlar turiga kitoblar, gazetalar, ilmiy jurnallar,
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legal periodicals, sources published on online portals, etc. It is recommended to start the study of research sources from secondary sources, because in secondary sources legal issues have been studied to some extent, analyzed and given relevant conclusions	huquqiy davriy nashrlar, onlayn portallarda e'lon qilingan manbalar va hokazo. Tadqiqot manbalarini o'rganishni ikkilamchi manbalardan boshlash tavsiya etiladi, chunki ikkilamchi manbalarda huquqiy masalalar ma'lum darajada o'rganilib, tahlil qilingan
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and critical approaches based on primary sources. Also, by looking at secondary sources, it is possible to learn what data and scientific methods were used by previous researchers, and what difficulties were encountered in data collection and analysis. Data analysis is the process of preparing data for sorting, organizing, categorizing, summarizing and interpreting the necessary information related to the research topic from the database collected by the researcher. This process is the first step in interpreting the data. Data interpretation is the process of looking at data to help make sense of the data and draw appropriate conclusions. I. Research topic: Legal problems of exposing and proving price cartel agreements in the Republic of Uzbekistan XIV. Identification of academic dishonesty and responsibility for violations there of 101. University employees and professors are responsible for academic integrity in the educational process and research activities.	va birlamchi manbalar asosida tegishli xulosalar va tanqidiy yondashuvlar berilgan. Shuningdek, ikkilamchi manbalarni ko'rib chiqish orqali oldingi tadqiqotchilar qanday ma'lumotlar va ilmiy usullardan foydalanganligi, ma'lumotlarni yig'ish va tahlil qilishda qanday qiyinchiliklarga duch kelganligini bilish mumkin. Ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilishtadqiqotchi tomonidan to'plangan ma'lumotlar bazasidan tadqiqot mavzusiga oid zarur ma'lumotlarni saralash, tartibga solish, turkumlash, umumlashtirish va izohlash uchun ma'lumotlarni tayyorlash jarayoni. Ushbu jarayon ma'lumotlarni sharhlashning birinchi bosqichidir. Ma'lumotlarni talqin qilish ma'lumotlarning ma'nosini tushunish va tegishli xulosalar chiqarishga yordam berish uchun ma'lumotlarni ko'rib chiqish jarayonidir. I. Tadqiqot mavzusi: Narxni fosh etish va isbotlashning huquqiy muammolari O'zbekiston Respublikasidagi kartel shartnomalari XIV. Akademik insofsizlikni aniqlash va uni buzganlik uchun javobgarlik 101. Universitet xodimlari va professor-o'qituvchilari mas'uldirlar o'quv jarayoni va tadqiqot faoliyatida akademik yaxlitlik. 102. Akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasiga rioya qilmaslik holatlari universitetda quyidagi shakllarda
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102. Cases of non-observance of academic honesty and research ethics at the university can be determined in the following forms: on the basis of examination of educational and methodological works (textbook, study guide, educational and methodological manual, etc.), BMI, master's theses and research works (scientific articles, monographs, PhD and DSc theses) by means of special electronic anti-plagiarism programs; on the basis of studying the results of received appeals about academic dishonesty (electronic, written or oral) or conducted surveys; according to the appeals received by the university management through a special hot on the social network and their confirmation; on the basis of studies conducted by structural structures that control the observance of academic integrity and research ethics of the university; on the basis of appeals received by state bodies and organizations and their study; based on the study of information provided by students, researchers and other persons in the form of public control and in any other form not prohibited by law.	aniqlanishi mumkin: o'quv-uslubiy ishlar (darslik, o'quv qo'llanma, o'quv-metodik qo'llanma va boshqalar], BMI, magistrlik dissertatsiyalari va ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari (ilmiy maqolalar, monografiyalar, nomzodlik va DSc dissertatsiyalar) maxsus elektron plagiat dasturlari orqali ekspertizadan o'tkazish asosida; akademik insofsizlik yuzasidan kelib tushgan murojaatlar (elektron, yozma yoki og'zaki) yoki o'tkazilgan so'rovlar natijalarini o'rganish asosida; ijtimoiy tarmoqdagi maxsus hotin orqali universitet rahbariyatiga kelib tushgan murojaatlar va ularning tasdiqlanishiga ko'ra; universitetning ilmiy yaxlitligi va tadqiqot etikasiga rioya etilishini nazorat qiluvchi tarkibiy tuzilmalar tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar asosida; davlat organlari va tashkilotlariga kelib tushgan murojaatlar va ularni o'rganish asosida; talabalar, ilmiy xodimlar va boshqa shaxslar tomonidan jamoatchilik nazorati shaklida va qonun hujjatlarida taqiqlanmagan boshqa shaklda taqdim etilgan ma'lumotlarni o'rganish asosida. 103. Universitet professor-o'qituvchilari intizomiy javobgarlikka tortilishi mumkin akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasini buzganlik uchun quyidagi hollarda:
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103. University teaching staff may be subject to disciplinary liability for violating academic honesty and research ethics in the following cases:	
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concealment - to keep secret the information about the violation of the provisions of this Code or their intentional non-compliance; to allow - to allow violation of the provisions of this Code by a person whose duty is to ensure compliance with this Code and to ensure its implementation, or intentionally not to ensure its implementation; collusion - performing any valued work on behalf of a learner or research student (for a fee or for free); Illegal possession of academic information and/or its distribution - delivery of exam materials and/or answers to them, as well as informing students (examiners) of questions, selling and/or buying ready-made lectures, essays, assignments and academic works; plagiarize any answer to an assessment by any means, including emailing or downloading from a computer to provide to a learner; forgery - falsification of grades or answers to assignments, information, signatures in academic work, intentional damage to academic work or falsification of it;	yashirish - ushbu Kodeks qoidalari buzilganligi yoki ularni qasddan bajarmaslik to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni sir saqlash; yo'l qo'yish - majburiyati ushbu Kodeksga rioya etilishini ta'minlash va uning bajarilishini ta'minlash bo'lgan shaxs tomonidan ushbu Kodeks qoidalarining buzilishiga yo'l qo'yish yoki uning bajarilishini qasddan ta'minlamaslik; til biriktirish - o'quvchi yoki tadqiqotchi talaba nomidan har qanday qimmatli ishni bajarish (pullik yoki bepul); O'quv ma'lumotlariga noqonuniy egalik qilish va/yoki uni tarqatish – imtihon materiallarini va/yoki ularga javoblarni yetkazib berish, shuningdek, talabalarni (imtihon oluvchilarni) savollar bilan xabardor qilish, tayyor ma'ruzalar, insholar, topshiriqlar va o'quv ishlarini sotish va/yoki sotib olish; har qanday usulda, shu jumladan elektron pochta orqali yuborish yoki o'quvchiga taqdim etish uchun kompyuterdan yuklab olish orqali baholashga har qanday javobni plagiat qilish;
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abuse of authority - influencing the evaluation of students in various forms of interest (or disinterested], abuse of authority within the scope of job duties, request for a positive assessment, influence in discussions of research works; change (increasing the grade) - changing the grade due to bias and/or payment for the service provided to the learner;	qalbakilashtirish — o‘quv ishidagi baholarni yoki topshiriqlarga javoblarni, ma’lumotlarni, imzolarni soxtalashtirish, o‘quv ishiga qasddan zarar yetkazish yoki uni qalbakilashtirish; vakolatni suiiste'mol qilish - talabalarni turli xil qiziqish (yoki manfaatdor bo'lmagan) shakllarida baholashga ta'sir qilish, xizmat vazifalari doirasida vakolatni suiiste'mol qilish, ijobiy baho berishni talab qilish, tadqiqot ishlarini muhokama qilishda ta'sir qilish;
Non-observance of the rules of research ethics is an action (inaction) expressed in violation of the provisions of this Code by students, employees, researchers and professors at all levels in research activity or allowing others to violate them.	o'zgartirish (bahoni oshirish) - o'quvchiga ko'rsatilgan xizmat uchun bir xillik va/yoki to'lov tufayli bahoni o'zgartirish;
XV. Reviewing the accountability of staff and students who violate academic integrity and research ethics by the Academic Council and the Research Ethics Board	Ilmiy-tadqiqot etikasi qoidalariga rioya qilmaslik barcha darajadagi talabalar, xodimlar, ilmiy xodimlar va professor-o‘qituvchilar tomonidan ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatida ushbu Kodeks qoidalarini buzish yoki boshqalar tomonidan ularning buzilishiga yo‘l qo‘yish bilan ifodalangan harakat (harakatsizlik) hisoblanadi.
104. Responsibility of employees and students who violate the rules set forth in this Code and other documents on academic honesty and research ethics will be considered by the Academic Council and Research Ethics Council based on the Regulations of these councils.	XV. Xodimlar va talabalarning javobgarligini tekshirish Ilmiy kengash tomonidan ilmiy yaxlitlik va tadqiqot etikasini buzish Tadqiqot etikasi kengashi
105. Academic council within its powers can apply the following	

sanctions to a student (bachelor and master) for committing academic dishonesty: Unsatisfactory grade for control work - "0" (zero) score;	104. Belgilangan qoidalarni buzgan xodimlar va talabalarning javobgarligi ushbu Kodeksda nazarda tutilgan va akademik halollik va tadqiqot etikasiga oid boshqa hujjatlar Ilmiy kengash va ilmiy odob-axloq kengashi tomonidan ushbu kengashlar Nizomi asosida ko'rib chiqiladi. 105. Ilmiy kengash o'z vakolatlari doirasida quyidagilarni qo'llashi mumkin Talabaga (bakalavr va magistr) akademik insofsizlik qilgani uchun jazo choralari: Nazorat ishi uchun qoniqarsiz baho – “0” (nol) ball;
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violation of the rules of academic dishonesty (irregularity) and research ethics stipulated in this Code - to be reprimanded; re-allowing to violate the rules of academic dishonesty (irregularity) and research ethics provided for in clauses 16-18, 20 of this Code, as well as in clauses 19, 21-24, 37-38 of this Code - direct suspension from course to course or employment contract may be grounds for cancellation. 106. Faculty deans must keep information about cases of violation of this Code and present it to the Educational and Methodological Department and the Academic Council or the Research Ethics Council to resolve related issues. 107. For violating the rules of academic honesty or research ethics in	ushbu Kodeksda nazarda tutilgan akademik insofsizlik (noqonuniylik) va tadqiqot etikasi qoidalarini buzish - tanbeh berish; ushbu Kodeksning 16-18, 20-bandlarida, shuningdek, ushbu Kodeksning 19, 21-24, 37-38-bandlarida nazarda tutilgan akademik insofsizlik (noqonuniylik) va ilmiy odob-axloq qoidalarini qaytadan buzishga yo'l qo'yish - kursdan kursga bevosita to'xtatib turish yoki mehnat shartnomasini bekor qilish uchun asos bo'lishi mumkin. 106. Fakultet dekanlari qoidabuzarlik holatlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni saqlashlari shart ushbu Kodeksni va tegishli masalalarni hal qilish uchun uni O'quv-uslubiy bo'linga va Ilmiy kengashga yoki Tadqiqot etikasi kengashiga taqdim etadi.
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the educational process, pedagogic employees, researchers and employees of the University shall be subject to the disciplinary punishment of reprimand (haifsan) and the issue of termination of the employment contract shall be considered by the Academic Council or Research Ethics Council, as necessary, and a recommendation will be made to the Rector of the University. 108. An appeal may be filed within three working days against the decision to apply the sanction, and it may be reconsidered by the University Council within a month. XVI. The final rule 109. Changes and additions may be made to the Code by the decision of the University Council.	107. Akademik halollik yoki tadqiqot etikasi qoidalarini buzganlik uchun Universitetning o'quv jarayoni, pedagog xodimlari, ilmiy xodimlari va xodimlariga tanbeh (haifsan) intizomiy jazosi qo'llaniladi va mehnat shartnomasini bekor qilish to'g'risidagi masala zaruratga qarab Ilmiy kengash yoki Ilmiy-axloqiy kengash tomonidan ko'rib chiqiladi va universitet rektoriga tavsiyanoma kiritiladi. 108. Apellyatsiya shikoyati ustidan uch ish kuni ichida berilishi mumkin sanktsiyani qo'llash to'g'risidagi qaror qabul qilinadi va u bir oy muddatda Universitet Kengashi tomonidan qayta ko'rib chiqilishi mumkin. XVI.Yakuniy qoida Kodeksga o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar kiritilishi mumkin 109. Universitet Kengashining qarori.
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