Appendix 3 to the minutes of the
7th meeting of the Council of
Tashkent State University of Law dated
July 1,2022

CODE OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND RESEARCH ETHICS OF TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF LAW

Tashkent - 2022

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.

The (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 lawyers and the development of science.

The main responsibility for compliance with the rules established by the Code of Academic Integrity and Research Ethics of Tashkent State University of Law (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:

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 2022/2023 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.

2. The main purpose of the Code is to establish the rules of academic integrity and ethics of scientific research, to ensure their implementation and control, as well as to costitute 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 (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.

Legal research is the process of identification and analysis by the researcher of legal theories, views, approaches, legislative acts, judicial practice, etc., related to the studied topic, in a broad sense - a process of studying the relationship between the world of law and the sphere, which presupposes legal regulation.

The scope of legal 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 legal research are not covered by the research.

The purpose of legal research may be:

The purpose of the legal study may be:

to study the possibility of studying, systematization, and introducing legal theories;

propose new legal concepts and theories;

study and evaluate legislation through different approaches;

study and improvement of legislative achievements and shortcomings, legal gaps in it;

analysis, assessment, and forecasting of the impact of legislation on society;

critical interpretation and authentic translation of legal documents;

to study the causal relationships in the development and implementation of legislative documents;

proposals on what legal rule to apply to specific relationships;

determination of the flexibility, sustainability, and logical sequence of legislative instruments;

analysis of social factors that influence the process of development of legislative documents (social audit of law);

propose legislative reform measures based on the results of an analytical, historical, and comparative legal study.

II. Basic principles

5. Basic principles of academic integrity 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 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;

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;

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 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.

6. Compliance with the basic principles of this Code, including complian with the rules of academic integrity and ethics of research, is carried out by

checking the originality of the submitted texts using special software and means of public control.

III. Rights and obligations

7. The University has the right to demand compliance with the provisions of this Code and, in case of their violation, apply appropriate measures (sanctions).

8. 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 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 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.

9. 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", its role in becoming a professional lawyer, 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.

10. Responsibilities of the Divisions:

to provide training for the staff in the use of anti-plagiarism and the identification of academic integrity based 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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 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;

reporting of inappropriate research practices: researcher misbehavior in conducting a study, in particular data 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.

IV. Academic Dishonesty and Forms of Violation of Research Ethics

14. 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 copyright include works that meet the requirements of Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Copyright and related Rights".

15. 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.

16. 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

communication, unauthorized assimilation of information reflecting the relevant 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 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);

17. 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 evauated 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;

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.

18. 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;

19. Falsification of scores, data, assessed works:

falsification of the scores, and answers to tasks;

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'sassessed works;

other cases provided by law are prohibited.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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 practical results.

23. 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.

24. 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 ah co-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.

25. The list of types of violations of the rules of academic integrity and scientific ethics can be supplemented if necessary.

26. 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 ah members of

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 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.

V. Academic integrity in educational and methodical work and research ethics

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. 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 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;

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.

30. 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.

31. 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%.

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 and such work may be considered a violation of academic integrity and research ethics.

32. 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 legal 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;

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 software;

he or she must maintain personal integrity at a high level in all dealings with students.

33. 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%.

34. 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.

35. A person appointed as a **reviewer** of a final qulaification 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;

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;

informing the Academic Council about any elements that are unethical, questionable, or unprofessional.

36. By the decision of the Academic Council, the reviewer for the final qualification work, master's thesis and educational activites (textbook, textbook, teaching manual, etc.] can be assigned anonymously.

VI. Academic Integrity in Research and research ethics

37. 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.

38. 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 (confidential] manuscripts or personal conversations;

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.

39. 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 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.

40. 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.

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 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.

41. 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.

42. **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 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;

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.

43. 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;

a conclusion on compliance with the formalization requirements of the work.

44. 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 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, he may contact the author directly with the permission of the scientific seminar, council or editorial board;

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.

46. 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 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.

47. 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 the scientific importance of the work under consideration;

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.

48. The publishing house is responsible for the publication of copyrighted works in its activities, which requires compliance with the following basic principles and procedures:

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.

49. 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".

VII. Types of legal research

50. 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 legal event or situation.

51. During this type of research, the researcher does not look for the causes of legal 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.

52. 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 of facts and data related to the research being conducted.

53. 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.

54. Applied research is directly aimed at finding a solution to a problem. Here, the researcher sees his research in a practical context. This study involves conducting a thorough study of a particular area of law and then gathering information about all the technical legal rules and principles that have been applied in practice.

55. The main goal of applied research is to find a solution to any actual practical problem, while the goal of fundamental research is to find additional information about the phenomenon and thereby expand the existing set of scientific knowledge.

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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 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.

59. 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.

60. **Qualitative legal 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.

61. 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.

62. **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 require practical experiments and requires scientific research using existing ideas.

63. **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 a 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.

VIII. Types of research work

64. **A scientific article** is a scientific research work prepared in a logical sequence in a specific branch (field) of law, devoted to a scientifically new, original, topical and conceptual issue, in which legal 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 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/xususiy-bandlik-aaentliklan-mehnat-

65. **A scientific thesis** is a scientific-research work devoted to a scientifically new, original, topical and conceptual issue in a specific branch [field] of law, 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***

66. **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 the field of law, 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 framework of doctoral dissertations can be presented to the scientific community in the form of a monograph.

A sample monograph is attached.

67. **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.

68. **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 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.

69. **Policy brief** [Legal 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: h tips://www. idlo. int/sites/defa ult/files/pdfs/publica tions/idlo-rule of law and covidl 9-policy brief-final.pdf

70. **Policy paper** [Analysis of legal policy) - as a rule, it analyzes the 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.

Guidelines for Writing a Legal PolicyA

https://www-cdn.law.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/White-Papers-Guidelines.pdf

Example:

https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/NR/rdonlyres/772C95C9-F54D-4321-BF09-73422BB23528/143640ДССО ШnterestsOflustice.pdf

IX. Structural structure of legal research work

71. Legal 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.

Legal 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.

72. **Introduction.** For a 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;

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 law, 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 his memory with its simplicity. It is necessary to be able to convey the content of important parts of the work to a 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 from

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.

73. **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 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.

74. 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.

X. Requirements for the content of legal studies

75. 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 in the legal research, that is, the

legal principle, theory and doctrines underlying the researched legal norm should be analyzed and their correct application in Uzbekistan should be assessed.

For example, on the subject of the right of the spouses to receive mutual inheritance, the legislation of the countries relies on one of two important scientific doctrines: "Forced share" and "Elective share". The doctrine of forced share was formed in the 7th century on the basis of the Faraiz science of Islamic law [*faraiz* is the plural of the word "to measure"], and determined the inheritance of the spouses in specific shares. As an alternative to it, the Elective share doctrine was created in the Anglo-Saxon (Common law) legal system in the 18th century in order to protect the inheritance rights of the widow (Common law protection the surviving spouse). The concept of Elective share is implemented through two theories: Need theory and Marital partnership theory. According to the need theory, a husband or wife has the right to receive an inheritance according to their minimum needs, through which the husband or wife can control their share of the family (joint) property. Based on this theory, the Model Act on Family Maintenance System was developed, and on the basis of this model law, the legal norms of the legislation of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada were formed. In the Marital Partnership Theory, the family is considered as an economic partnership, and it is assumed that the spouses share the economic benefits obtained from marriage in equal shares. Based on this theory, the Illinois Proposal (Uniform Probate Code) - through the Illinois proposals to the Uniform Probate Code, new contractual constructions in inheritance were included in the US legislation. These norms of the US legislation were later included in the legislation of the Western European countries (as institutions of the inheritance contract, the joint will of the spouses). In some other countries, a "combined form" of the above theories applies.

The second requirement is to analyze the models of legal regulation in the research work and show the place of Uzbekistan on the "scientific map" of the world according to the research topic. That is, in which countries has the researched legal problem found its effective solution, which countries' legal approach to the regulation of this legal issue is recognized as a model, which countries of the world have formed their legislation based on these models, based on which model is Uzbekistan regulating this issue, and the content of the original legal approach - the author should answer the questions whether the essence is correctly reflected in the legislation and what problems

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.

For example, in the case of the right of a married couple to receive mutual inheritance, given as an example above, the researcher should clearly answer the following questions: If there are 2 major doctrines in the world in this regard (Fixed share and Choice based share), on which one is the legislation of Uzbekistan built? That is, under the influence of which norms (theories) are the norms regarding the right of the spouses to receive inheritance in the legislation of Uzbekistan: under the influence of Faroese norms of Islamic law? Or is it influenced by the concept of the stake based on the choice? Or is it a combination of both? On the other hand, on the basis of which theory, the norms of the inheritance law of the Model Civil Code of the CIS mentioned by the researcher were formed?

The third requirement is that legal 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.

In addition to the above core requirements, **it is recommended that legal research content should include:**

proposal of new legal concepts and theories (conceptual basis of law);

study of cause-and-effect relationships in the development and implementation of legislative documents, analysis of social factors that affect the process of developing legislative documents (social audit of law);

determination of the flexibility, stability and logical consistency of legislative documents, as well as analyzing, evaluating and forecasting their impact on society (legal impact assessment);

evaluation of legislative documents through various approaches, 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 legal research (legal reform).

76. 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

77. 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, 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.

78. 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 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 legal 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:

*http://iurisprudence.tsul.uz/2022/08/05/xususiy-bandlik-agentliklari-mehnat-migratsivasiga-qanday-tasir-korsatadi-doktrinal-qarashlar-va-**m1uIII22IIIuIIIyo£/***

79. 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 (field) of law, and scientific-theoretical and practical conclusions are put forward in it. Although a scientific thesis contains a proposed solution to a specific legal, 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, etc.).

The author's scientific views should be reflected in the thesis. Plagiarism should not be allowed, references should be provided correctly and completely.

80. 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.ora/10.5281/zenodo.661* *54*

81. Requirements for the content of a **scientific work (dissertation) :**

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

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 (field] of law that contributes to the development of science and practice, and be dedicated to a scientifically new, original, topical and conceptual issue..

82. 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;

- 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 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.

A sample monograph is attached.

85. Requirements for the content of the **legal policy reference :**

Policy brief (Legal policy reference) briefly covers the relevance of the problem under study, the current situation and the legal measures and legislation that are being implemented to solve it, and provides scientifically based information for decision-making to a specific group or community.

is desirable that the legal policy reference consists of the following parts:

topic;

introduction;
main part (problem, analysis, approaches and solutions);
summary;
recommendations;
sources.

Guidelines for writing a legal policy statement: ***h ttps://www.fa o.org/3/i2195e/i2195e03.pdf***

Sample: **https://www.idlo.int/sites/default/files/pdfs/publications/idlo-rule of law and covidl9-policy brief-final.pdf**

86. Requirements for the content of **legal policy analysis :**

policy paper (Legal policy analysis) the researched problem is identified, its relevance is determined, the current situation and legal measures and legislation are analyzed to solve it. The analysis can be carried out in PEST (political, economic, social, and technological) and SWOT (Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats) methods.

Legal policy analysis should be scientifically based for decision-making for a particular group or community and should include:

preliminary conclusions;
access and problems;
methodology;
literature analysis;
content of legal policy;
analysis of solutions and evidence;
best practices and case studies;
legal policy measures and recommendations;
implementation and next steps;
conclusions;
app.

Guidelines for Writing a Legal Policy Analysis : **https://www-cdn.law.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/White-Papers-Guidelines.pdf**

Example: ***https://www. icc-cpi. i nt/si tes/defa u I t/files/NR/rdon lyres/ 7 FS4D-4321-BF09-73422BB23S28/M3640/ICCOTPInterestsOfIustice.pdf***

XI. Research methodology and legal research models

87. All methods and tools used by the researcher in conducting research are called "research methods". They are methods (including technical) tools used by the researcher in data collection and processing, used in the process of establishing and evaluating the relationship between data and unknown facts

(conclusions). With the help of research methods, research conclusions, and through this, research results are achieved.

88. A set of methods and tools that can be used to collect data (evidence) and process them is a "research methodology". In other words, research methodology is a research "way" by which the research problem is systematically solved. Research methodology is conducting research it not only includes methods, but also teaches the rules of their application.Research methodology is a broader concept than research method. It should also explain why the researcher did or did not use a particular method or technique in his or her research, creates a moment.

89. Research methodology has the following advantages:

forms the researcher's ability to formulate his research problem scientifically;

teaches to understand the research problem deeply and to be impartial in searching for its solution;

helps the researcher to perform his research effectively and better;

allows to make rational decisions at each stage of research;

makes it possible to choose appropriate research methods and use them rationally and effectively;

the researcher improves his/her ability to analyze and interpret data rationally, objectively and confidently;

creates conditions for objective assessment of research results and reliable use of research results;

serves to find a convenient way to acquire new knowledge.

90. The researcher applies research models depending on the main topic and research objectives. Based on these research models, it will be possible to conduct research that differs from other scientific works. Models of legal research are described below.

91. Descriptive research means a research model aimed at determining how the research legal fact, rule, concept, institution or legal system itself has come to be today. He tries to trace the origin and development of a legal fact. Such legal research can even be conducted to trace the development of a particular law, for example, the development of a country's constitutional law.

92. **In the evaluative model of legal research,** legal concepts, elements, facts and interests, events aimed at explaining rationality are evaluated individually and harmoniously. In this model, in order to define and define the terms and concepts used in the law, an attempt is made to open their relationship with concepts, elements, facts and interests outside the legal

system. Such research is used to define the nature, scope and source of law and to define several concepts used in law to explain what law is.

93. Identificatory studies help to determine the parties interested in a specific law or legal fact, to determine and explain the legislative purpose or object of this law or legal fact. That is, this research model serves to determine the legal framework and the strategy used in it to help the "beneficiaries" (persons who seek to benefit] in the legislative sphere. It also helps to determine whether these beneficiaries are actually benefiting or not. In other words, exploratory legal research serves to evaluate the usefulness of the law or the legal fact under investigation. For example, such a model of legal research can be effectively used in the study of legal norms related to domestic violence, violence against children or harmful lifestyle.

94. The **impact studies** model is aimed at evaluating the effectiveness or actual result of an existing or newly developed law, legal norm, rule or institution. In this case, the researcher pays attention not to the content of the substantive legal norm under consideration, but to its final impact on society or its legislative purpose and actual status. The purpose of this research is to study and understand the impact of law or legal institutions on the life of a society or an individual at a certain time and place . That is, such research is aimed at studying the current law (or legal institution) and the changes in the behavior and behavior of individuals affected by it. Through this model, it is scientifically demonstrated to record and explain how a certain legal fact works in a certain social environment.

95. A researcher typically uses the projective model of legal research when he or she wants to estimate and highlight the effects of a legislative project or proposed legal measures . Such legal research is primarily designed to anticipate a possible response in terms of rejecting or accepting a proposed measure. Its purpose is to identify the parties who support and oppose the proposed law or legal action, and to indicate the decisive changes and circumstances for the parties' indifference or reaction.

96. Predictive legal research is used by the researcher to predict the wrong use of the proposed law or legal measure, to reveal negative consequences. Such legal research is aimed at reducing, mitigating, and preventing unexpected consequences as much as possible.

97. Collative legal research model used in the preparation of laws, legal norms, court decisions, summaries of practice or annotated bibliography on a specific topic. In this, the researcher collects all the relevant materials on a particular topic with or without a conclusion and organizes them logically.

98. In historical legal research , the researcher conducts scientific research on the historical past, origin and chronological development of the legal fact. In this case, observing the history of a specific legal fact is also important for its attributes, especially in the case of the adoption of laws, studying their transcripts is important for the researcher to identify and understand the reasons and requirements for the adoption of the law.

99. The model of comparative legal studies is aimed at systematically studying and summarizing the legislation of different countries as a method of approaching legal problems, and serves to analyze the similarities and differences of norms adopted by foreign countries.

Policy- based research is a research carried out in order to develop proposals for legislation as a result of scientific research, can be seen as In this case, one of several norms is chosen by the researcher and this choice is justified.

101. Finding legal solutions to practical problems in research **based on legal interpretation** is carried out through the correct interpretation of relevant legal norms. This research model is more often used in scientific works based on the analysis of court practice.

XII. Modern directions of legal research

102. Mono-disciplinary legal research. When the research is carried out within the framework of law, such research is considered a monodisciplinary legal research. In this case, the subject of research does not go to the scope of other disciplines, it is carried out within the framework of the concepts, doctrines, and rules of the science of law. Even if he uses important information from other disciplines, he does not research them separately.

Doctrinal (fundamental) legal research is usually within a single legal discipline, while applied research may include research from other disciplines. As an example of this research, most of the legal and scientific studies carried out in our country can be cited.

103. ***Trans-disciplinary (Trans-disciplinary legal research) and interdisciplinary legal research (Inter-disciplinary legal research).*** It is trans-disciplinary research if the subject of the research includes research related to other disciplines. In this case, the subject of research is also studied within the framework of other sciences (sociology, psychology, economics, political science, etc.). For example, issues related to corporate governance can be researched within the framework of law and economics with their scientific methods and lead to beneficial results for both disciplines.

Trans-disciplinary legal studies are divided into such types as quasi-disciplinary, multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary (quasi-disciplinary, multi-disciplinary, or inter-disciplinary in nature).

The research of one subject by several researchers within the framework of several fields of science, including the science of law, constitutes an interdisciplinary (interdisciplinary) research. In this case, a legal researcher will carry out the legal part of the research, and another specialist will carry out the part related to the relevant subject. It is possible to have the same research subject with the objectives, consistency and integrity of this research, and at the same time, different aspects of the research subject can be researched within the framework of another discipline. For example, an example of this type of research is the legal part of corporate governance research by a legal scholar, and the economic side by an economist.

Examples of this type of legal research include:

Ebers, M., & Navas, S. (Eds.). (2020). Algorithms and Law. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, doi: 10.1017/9781108347846. This study examines the relationship between robots, algorithms, artificial intelligence and autonomous devices and law, automatic decision-making in autonomous devices and its legal implications from the perspective of technological sciences and law.

Klaus , M., Avishalom T. (2021) Economic Analysis of Law in European Legal Scholarship. Springer, https://www.springer.com/series/11927. In this, the economic analysis of law is studied from the legal and economic point of view.

Antonio D'Aloia, Maria Chiara Errigo. (2020). Neuroscience and Law. Complicated Crossings and New Perspectives. Springer Nature Switzerland AG. https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-38840-9 Covering neuroscience and its relevance to human behavior as well as its legal aspects, this study is an example of a deep and harmonious study of both disciplines.

XIII. The main stages of conducting legal research

104. ***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 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 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.

105. ***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 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. ***Research problem: although the competition law prohibits artificial price increases, in practice, the fight against artificial price increases by entrepreneurs remains ineffective.***

After formulating the legal problems of the research, the researcher should clarify which questions he wants to answer in his scientific work.

106. ***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.

For example, following the example above, research questions could include:

a] What are the main reasons for ineffective application of competition law norms regulating artificial price increases?

b] To what extent are the norms of competition law regarding the definition and proof of cartel agreements based on advanced foreign experience and recent research?

c] What changes should be made to the legislation to improve the mechanism for exposing price gouging agreements?

After formulating the research questions, it is necessary to clarify the goal of the research and the tasks the researcher has set for himself to achieve it.

107. ***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: "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.

108. ***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 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 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).

After defining the research boundary, it is now possible to formulate and formalize the research topic. For example, the research topic can be expressed as "Legal problems of exposing and proving cartel agreements on price in the Republic of Uzbekistan."

109. ***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, 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

approaches of scientists, issues learned from other researches and new ideas in the research are reflected.

110. ***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 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.

111. ***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, 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 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.

112. We can consider the above-mentioned main stages of research implementation with examples through the following scheme :

I. Interest: artificially increasing prices in the market by entrepreneurs

II. Research problem: Although compe^^^law prohibits price gouging, in practice, the fight against price gouging by entrepreneurs remains ineffective.

III. Research questions:

1) What are the main reasons for ineffective application of competition law norms regulating artificial price increase?

2)**To what extent are the norms of competition law regarding cartel agreements on artificial price increase based on advanced foreign experience and recent research?**

3) What changes should be made to the legislation to improve the mechanism of artificial price increase?

IV. The purpose of the study: to develop practical proposals for legislation to improve the system of combating cartel agreements by entrepreneurs.

V. 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.

VI. Scope of the research : It consists of legislation, law enforcement practice, as well as legal science concepts, doctrines, approaches, and scientific-theoretical views that regulate cartel agreements on price between business entities in commodity markets .

VII. 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 thereof

113. University employees and professors are responsible for academic integrity in the educational process and research activities.

114. 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.

115. University teaching staff may be subject to disciplinary liability for violating academic honesty and research ethics in the following cases:

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;

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;

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.

XV. Reviewing the accountability of staff and students who violate academic integrity and research ethics by the Academic Council and the Research Ethics Board

116. 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.

117. 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;

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.

118. 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.

119. For violating the rules of academic honesty or research ethics in 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.

120. 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

121. Changes and additions may be made to the Code by the decision of the University Council.