

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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2024

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

№ S/6 (4) - 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2024

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холикулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

Саидов Сарвар Атабулло ўғли – катта илмий ходим, Имом Термизий халқаро илмий-тадқиқот маркази, илмий тадқиқотлар бўлими.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Хожаев Азизхон Саидалохонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулов Жамолиддиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудири;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилевич – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Аҳмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Каюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Карамаддиновна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент,

Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пулатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси.

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари” электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” масъулияти чекланган жамияти

Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR

Умарханова Дилдора Шарипхановна

ЕВРОПА МИНТАҚАСИДА ЖИНОЯТ ИШЛАРИ БЎЙИЧА ХАЛҚАРО ҲАМКОРЛИКНИНГ
РИВОЖЛАНИШ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯЛАРИ 9-14

Yakubova Iroda Bahramovna

MULKIY HUQUQLARNI JAMOAVIY ASOSDA BOSHQARUVCHI TASHKILOTLAR VA
MUALLIFLAR O'RTASIDAGI FUQAROLIK-HUQUQIY MUNOSABARTLAR..... 15-26

Собирова Нозимахон

СИТУАЦИОННОЕ ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЕ АКАДЕМИЧЕСКОЙ НЕДОБРОСОВЕСТНОСТИ: РОЛЬ
ОБУЧЕНИЯ, МОТИВАЦИИ И ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ПОДХОДОВ К ОЦЕНКЕ 27-36

Йўлдошев Азизжон Эргаш ўғли

ЖАМИЯТ ВА ДАВЛАТ ИШЛАРИНИ БОШҚАРИШДА ИШТИРОК ЭТИШ
ҲУҚУҚИНИНГ ҚИЁСИЙ ТАҲЛИЛИ 37-45

Турсунов Ойбек

ЭТАПЫ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ВОДНОГО ПРАВА 46-53

Ismoilova Aziza Alisher qizi

MEHNAT MUNOSABATLARIDA GENDER TENGLIKNI TA'MINLASHDA GENDER HUQUQIY
EKSPERTIZA AHAMIYATI VA HUQUQIY MUAMMOLARI 54-60

Safarova Shaxlo Pulatovna

YANGI O'ZBEKISTONNING HOZIRGI RIVOJLANISH DAVRIO'ZGARISHLARINING INSON
HUQUQLARI TA'LIMINI AMALGA OSHIRISH VA RIVOJIGA TA'SIRI 61-67

Akbaralieva Mukhayo Karamatullo kizi

CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR KIDNAPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES 68-71

Valijonov Daler Dilshodovich

PROBLEMS OF COMBATING CORRUPTION: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE
AND PRACTICE OF EU MEMBERS 72-76

Asadov Eldorjon Nizomiddin o'g'li

DAVLAT FUNKSIYALARI VA DAVLAT MOLİYASI O'ZARO NISBATINING HUQUQIY
MASALALARI 77-92

To'xtayev O'ktamjon Zarifjon o'g'li

VAKILLIK INSTITUTINING FUQAROLIK-HUQUQIY TAHLILI 93-103

Хайдарова Хилола Анваровна

НАСЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРАВ НА ОБЪЕКТЫ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ ... 104-109

Рахмонова Мохичехра Нодирбек кизи

СУВЕРЕНИТЕТ И ЮРИСДИКЦИЯ В КИБЕРПРОСТРАНСТВЕ 110-118

Худайбердиева Шоҳиста Акмал қизи

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ВА ТУРКИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКАЛАРИ ЎРТАСИДАГИ ҲАМКОРЛИК ВА

ҲАМКОРЛИКНИНГ ҲУҚУҚИЙ АСОСЛАРИНИ ТАДҚИҚ ЭТИШДАГИ ИЛМИЙ-НАЗАРИЙ ЁНДАШУВЛАР	119-129
---	---------

Alijonov Ayubjon Qobiljon o'g'li

RAQAMLI IQTISODIY HAMKORLIKNI XALQARO TARTIBGA SOLISH	130-136
---	---------

Fayzulloyev Shohijaxon Jobirovich

XALQARO SAVDODA NIZOLARNI HAL QILISH KONSEPSIYASINING RIVOJLANISHI: TARIXIY VA ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR.....	137-141
--	---------

Fayzullaeva Shakhlo Jumaniyaz kizi

ISSUES OF ONLINE DISPUTE RESOLUTION UNDER THE WTO	142-147
---	---------

Raimov Elbek Bahodirovich

OLIY TA'LIM TASHKILOTINING YURIDIK SHAXS SIFATIDAGI HUQUQIY MAQOMI.....	148-152
---	---------

Alieva Kamola Ravshanovna

OVERCOMING LEGAL BARRIERS TO ENHANCE WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN UZBEKISTAN	153-161
--	---------

Juraeva Asal

MECHANISM OF ENFORCING ICA AWARDS IN UZBEKISTAN	162-166
---	---------

Rakhmonov Otabek

THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE REORGANIZATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	167-171
--	---------

Айбек Якубов

ПРАВОВОЙ ПОРЯДОК РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ И МЕЖДУНАРОДНО-ЧАСТНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН В РАМКАХ ВСТУПЛЕНИЯ ВО ВСЕМИРНУЮ ТОРГОВУЮ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЮ	172-178
--	---------

Zoilboyev Javlon Karimjon o'g'li

MA'MURIY SUD Hujjatlarini ijroga qaratishning huquqiy tartibi	179-184
---	---------

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

Elmuratov Ortiq Oltiboy o'g'li

TURONNING YUNON-MAKEDONLARGA QARAMLIK DAVRI ME'MORCHILIK AN'ANALARI.....	185-192
--	---------

Baxtiyarov Sirojbek Ilxombek o'g'li

URBANIZATSIYA TUSHUNCHASI, TURLARI VA UNING TAHLILI	193-199
---	---------

08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

Imamov Javokhir

LEVERAGING INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES FOR ESTABLISHING MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL INDUSTRIAL ZONES IN UZBEKISTAN	200-203
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09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI

Shodmonova Shaxnoza Dadaxujayevna

"TAHDID" FENOMENI VA UNING SIYOSIY JIHATLARI	204-209
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10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI

Bawetdinov Mukhammeddin

UZAQBAY PIRJANOVNING PEYZAJ LIRIKASI 210-215

Соҳибова Зарнигор

ПЕЙЗАЖ ЛИРИКАСИДА ДАРАХТ ОБРАЗИ (ЗУЛФИЯ ИЖОДИ МИСОЛИДА) 216-219

Jonridova Sanobar Sherali qizi

O'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA IMPLIKATSION BIRLIKLAR TADQIQI 220-224

Sharipova Mokhidil

PHONETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ONOMATOPOEIC WORDS IN ENGLISH

LANGUAGE..... 225-231

13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI

Umarov Abdurasul Abdurahimovich

PROFESSIONAL VA TEXNOLOGIK TA'LIM O'QITUVCHILARINI TAYYORLASHDA KOMPAS-3D
AVTOMATLASHGAN LOYIHALASH TIZIMINI QO'LLASH 232-237

Ro'ziyeva Nafosat Abdumumin qizi

YOSHLARNI OILAVIY HAYOTGA TAYYORLASHDA ABDULLA AVLONIYNING AXLOQIY
QARASHLARI 238-245

Qalandarova Maxliyo

MOLIYAVIY SAVODXONLIKKA O'RGATISHDA O'QUVCHILARINING O'QUVBILISH
FAOLIYATINI FAOLLASHTIRISH 246-251

Чинқулова Гулмеҳра Баҳроновна

ЎҚУВ МАШҒУЛОТЛАРИНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ ВА БОШҚАРИШДА ЗАМОНАВИЙ
ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ..... 252-258

Ibragimova Venera Azadovna

TIBBIY OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA KREDIT MODUL TIZIMI IMKONIYATLARI..... 259-264

Turgunov Shuxratjon Nozimjon o'g'li

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA HAQORATNING FONETIK VA MORFOLOGIK SATHLARIDA
IFODALANISHI 265-269

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PROBLEMS OF COMBATING CORRUPTION: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND PRACTICE OF EU MEMBERS¹

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Abstract. The author of the article examines the current issues of combating corruption in the context of global and regional integration, in particular, the experience of institutional mechanisms to combat corruption on the example of the countries of the European continent. In particular, the highly successful experience of Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway is analyzed. The article indicates the international legal framework of the institutional framework for combating corruption in the global arena. Along with this, the author puts forward proposals on mechanisms that contribute to reducing the level of corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: anti-corruption, global and regional integration, institutional mechanisms, the Scandinavian model of anti-corruption, EU anti-corruption policy, anti-corruption agencies.

КОРРУПЦИЯГА ҚАРШИ КУРАШИШ МУАММОЛАРИ: ХАЛҚАРО АМАЛИЁТ ВА ЕИ МАМЛАКАТЛАРИ ТАЖРИБАСИ

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Тошкент давлат юридик университетети, Халқаро ҳуқуқ ва инсон ҳуқуқлари кафедраси доценти в.б., юридик фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)

Аннотация. Мақола муаллифи глобал ва минтақавий интеграция шароитида коррупцияга қарши курашнинг долзарб масалаларини, хусусан, Европа қитъаси мамлакатлари мисолида коррупцияга қарши курашнинг институционал механизмларига оид тажрибани кўриб чиқади. Хусусан, мақолада Швеция, Дания, Финляндия ва Норвегиянинг соҳага доир муваффақиятли тажрибаси таҳлил қилинади. Мақолада глобал майдонда коррупцияга қарши курашиш бўйича институционал механизмлар фаолиятининг халқаро-ҳуқуқий асослари кўрсатилган. Шу билан бирга, муаллиф Ўзбекистон Республикасида коррупция даражасини пасайтиришга ёрдам берадиган механизмлар бўйича айрим таклифларни илгари сурган.

Калит сўзлар: коррупцияга қарши курашиш, глобал ва минтақавий интеграция, институционал механизмлар, коррупцияга қарши курашнинг Скандинавия модели, Европа Иттифоқининг коррупцияга қарши курашиш сиёсати, коррупцияга қарши курашувчи муассасалар.

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The world community is constantly confronted with the phenomenon of corruption. Due to the processes of globalization, this negative phenomenon received its greatest development and spread in the XXI century. Since corruption has become a global problem that is almost

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impossible to eradicate, international organizations have begun to develop their own programs and special measures aimed at combating it.

The Anti-Corruption Group of States (GRECO), consisting of 49 States, monitors compliance with anti-corruption legislation. In addition to monitoring the implementation of anti-corruption legislation by countries, GRECO is also engaged in the development and establishment of anti-corruption standards for the activities of States. The task of this organization is to improve the work on combating corruption at the national level through monitoring compliance by States with anti-corruption legislation and developed standards [1].

GRECO's anti-corruption policy is assessed according to the following indicators:

- monitoring the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures by civil society;
- cases of corruption should be treated as crimes (criminal liability only);
- to develop clear criteria for the deprivation of immunity of officials;
- to ensure the prevention of conflicts of interest in practice;
- to introduce criminal liability of legal entities for corrupt actions.

It should be noted that the opposite example of an effective fight against corruption, but with the widespread use of democratic methods, is the example of the Nordic countries.

In Finland, according to the formal definition, the term "corruption" refers to the use by an official of his authority and the rights entrusted to him, as well as authority, opportunities and connections related to official status for personal gain. The biggest problem here is strong informal personal connections [2]. Among the most notorious corruption scandals in Finland in recent years, one can mention the case of an official of the Helsinki City Education Department, who for many years received millions of dollars in profits from IT purchases, or the case of the former head of the Helsinki anti-drug police, sentenced to 10 years in prison for drug smuggling and other crimes.

However, these phenomena are rather an exception to the rule. Finland has a formal anti-corruption network covering all areas of public life. Its main objectives are: assistance in the study and research of corruption, fulfillment of obligations under international anti-corruption agreements, raising awareness of the harm of corruption to society, assistance in the implementation of anti-corruption activities.

The main provisions concerning corruption are contained in the criminal law of Finland, these are the rules on bribery in the public and private sectors. The most common corruption crimes in Finland are abuse of office and bribery. High-ranking civil servants are limited to 5 or 10 years of tenure in one position [3].

Due to the lack of a special article on corruption, bribery, abuse of official position and violation of official secrecy are criminal offenses. No special anti-corruption bodies and laws have ever been created in the country, the control is carried out by judicial and law enforcement agencies, as well as the parliamentary Ombudsman.

Another feature of the fight against corruption in Finland is the increased attention to the management of natural resources. The main idea of this method is that with proper use of natural resources, it is possible to obtain high incomes, increase economic growth and reduce poverty through "transparency" in extractive industries and the publication of the results of transactions related to natural resources [4].

Thus, it can be concluded that Finland's success in the fight against corruption is based on the following factors: affordable education; an open process of administrative management;

public trust and high public responsibility; effective policy of governing the country. All of the above factors help to maintain a low level of corruption in the country.

Sweden, like Finland, is also considered a country with one of the lowest levels of corruption. A feature of the Swedish anti-corruption strategy is a high degree of transparency.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, corruption flourished in Sweden. Then, government regulation concerned more households than firms, and was based on incentives (through taxes, benefits and subsidies) rather than prohibitions and permits [5]. Access to internal government documents has been opened, and an independent and effective justice system has been established.

At the same time, the Swedish Parliament and the Government set high ethical standards for administrators and began to enforce them. After only a few years, honesty has become the social norm among the bureaucracy. The salaries of high-ranking officials initially exceeded the earnings of workers by 12-15 times, however, over time this difference decreased to two times [6]. Today, Sweden still has one of the lowest levels of corruption in the world.

The term "corruption" does not occur in Swedish law, the phenomenon is defined as bribery and bribery, and is regulated by articles 17 and 20 of the Swedish Criminal Code. According to H. Sunden [7], Secretary General of the Institute against Bribery, "there is corruption in the Northern European countries too. We have a high level of transparency, but it still happens. People are alive everywhere, and they don't always understand what is allowed and what is not." In 2012 A report entitled "Bought Relationships" was submitted to the Swedish government on corruption in municipalities and landsteads, which is moving to enterprises and firms created by local governments, mainly construction [8].

It should be pointed out that the Institute against Bribes is a public organization founded in 1923 to explain in more detail the intricacies of anti-corruption legislation. The organization's activities are based on the "Regulation on Gifts, Awards and Rewards", according to which, in order to prevent cases of receiving and giving bribes, officials are required to declare their personal gifts worth more than 200 Swedish kronor for their further taxation [9].

In addition to the "Institute against Bribes", in Sweden, in 2012, an "anti-corruption" police was also established, which deals only with cases related to corruption [10]. If the police discover a corruption violation, the case is referred to the court. In the case of committing a crime without aggravating circumstances, Swedish law provides for punishment in the form of a fine, the amount of which is set by the court to two years in prison, in other cases the punishment is imprisonment for up to 6 years.

Another feature of the fight against corruption in Sweden is the maximum availability of information: "You can, for example, tell me my name. They will tell you everything – where they work, how much they receive, whether they are married, whether they have children and what their income is. Everything is as open as possible," says Helena Sunden [11].

The Swedes consider it equally important to spread information about the dangers of corruption among the population. The Secretary General of the Swedish branch of Transparency International, Lotta Rydstrom, in one of her interviews says that the dissemination of an anti-corruption worldview among the population is aimed at preventing corruption and corruption scandals. She also notes the role of the media in participating in the fight against corruption, which publicize any corruption scandal in the country [12].

Indeed, the media, in any corruption scandal, publish all information about the incident, regardless of which high-ranking officials are involved in this or that scandal.

Thus, thanks to public literacy in the field of corruption, public confidence in the management system, full transparency of all processes and maximum availability of information, Sweden is able to effectively control the level of corruption in the country.

Consequently, we observe two fairly effective methods of fighting corruption – authoritarian and democratic. One cannot disagree with A. Sirotin's opinion that "in Singapore, authoritarian methods work largely due to the sincere desire of the political leadership to resist corruption. It leads an emphatically modest lifestyle. Everyone convicted of committing corrupt acts is punished, regardless of the size of bank accounts and position in society. Otherwise, the fight against corruption is only an appearance" [13].

In Finland and Sweden, the situation and methods are different. The main method is transparency of the system of management and control over the incomes of officials, which allows the population to effectively resist rent-oriented groups, since democratic socialism, which has taken deep roots in Northern European countries, assumes broad democratic control over the economy with the help of civil society, electoral processes and a functioning welfare state in the form of state-owned enterprises and foundations [14].

Denmark is actively developing a policy of "zero tolerance", that is, the unacceptability of bribery within its own company or in the process of cooperation with external partners. There is a special Danish International Development Agency [15]. Companies belonging to this association include "anti-corruption provisions" in their contracts (association members are required to sign a declaration of non-use of bribery).

Failure to comply with this provision may result in termination of the contract and refusal to conduct business with corrupt partners in the future. Similar provisions exist in many large Danish organizations - the Danish Export Credit Agency, the Danish Trade Council (TSD), etc. TSD's actions facilitate business transactions in foreign markets and help maintain a good international reputation of Danish companies [16].

Suspicion of corruption leads to the end of an employee's career. Tax evasion and concealment of corruption offenses are extremely difficult. The country has peculiar codes of ethics, codes of honor for officials, special control and supervisory bodies, high civic initiative, transparency and openness at the government level. Civil servants have a high degree of social protection. They, like all citizens of the country, are provided with free medicine and education, social guarantees.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is an established organizational and legal mechanism for combating corruption within the Scandinavian countries, which, in addition to legal regulations, also includes an effective mechanism for their implementation, monitoring and control over compliance. Attention should be paid to the active use by the Scandinavian countries not only of internal legal resources, but also a broad appeal to external international legal obligations, in which the Scandinavian countries themselves participate as a member State of international organizations.

At the same time, the basis of the legal mechanism for combating corruption is based on a unified political strategy in this area through cooperation and cooperation of the Member States. It seems that the experience of the Scandinavian countries in improving anti-corruption legislation could be taken into account by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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№ S/6 (4) – 2024

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