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Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

№ 1 (5) – 2025

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti.

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti.

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bojxona instituti;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Farg'ona politexnika instituti

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari

nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori, "Tashkent International University of Education" xalqaro universiteti;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Jizzax pedagogika instituti;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti, Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar kafedrasini mudiri;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, Buxoro davlat universiteti.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b., Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universiteti;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD), O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sudyalari oliy kengashi huzuridagi Sudyalari oliy maktabi;

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti huzuridagi pedagogik kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish tarmoq markazi;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Qarshi davlat universiteti;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urinbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti.

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasi mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD), Samarkand viloyat IIB Tibbiyot bo'limi psixologik xizmat boshlig'i.

22.00.00- SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING THE PRINCIPLES OF ANTI-CORRUPTION MONITORING

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Abstract. In this article, the author considers anti-corruption monitoring as a necessary component of an efficient state anti-corruption policy. A systematic approach to understanding anti-corruption monitoring allowed us to identify its structural elements, and the author pays closer attention in this article to the principles of anti-corruption monitoring and approaches to understanding them. The author also examines approaches to understanding the principles of other types of monitoring.

Keywords: anti-corruption monitoring, types of monitoring, monitoring, approaches, principles, principles of monitoring.

KORRUPSIYAGA QARSHI MONITORING TAMOYILLARINI TUSHUNISHGA YONDASHUVLAR

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada muallif korrupsiyaga qarshi monitoringni davlatning korrupsiyaga qarshi natijali va samarali siyosatining zaruriy tarkibiy qismi sifatida ko'rib chiqadi. Korrupsiyaga qarshi monitoringni tushunishga tizimli yondashuv uning tarkibiy elementlarini ajratib ko'rsatishga imkon berdi va muallif ushbu maqola doirasida korrupsiyaga qarshi monitoring tamoyillari va ularni tushunish yondashuvlariga ko'proq e'tibor qaratdi. Shuningdek, muallif monitoringning boshqa turlari tamoyillarini tushunishga yondashuvlarni ko'rib chiqadi.

Kalit so'zlar: korrupsiyaga qarshi monitoring, monitoring turlari, monitoring, yondashuvlar, tamoyillar, monitoring tamoyillari.

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Introduction. Corruption has existed for a long time and corruption continues to accompany social and state development. In the absence or insufficiency of the necessary anti-corruption measures performed by the state and civil society, corruption increasingly encroaches on the normal functioning of state mechanisms and on the authority of state power. Corruption significantly reduces public confidence in government agencies, law enforcement bodies and the judicial system, destroying people's faith in justice, fairness, impartiality and the rule of law, generating social inequality and other negative factors that adversely affect public and state development.

The implementation of a permanent anti-corruption policy by states has proven itself to be one of the most successful and effective anti-corruption mechanisms, since corruption needs to be fought only systematically and on an ongoing basis [28, p. 278].

The development and implementation or maintenance of an effective and coordinated anti-corruption policy is a requirement for State Parties of the UN Convention against Corruption. In accordance with paragraph 3 of article 5 of the Convention, Each State Party shall endeavor to periodically evaluate relevant legal instruments and administrative measures with a view to determining their adequacy to prevent and fight corruption [12]. Taking into consideration such requirement, assessment and monitoring mechanisms are an integral part of the state anti-corruption policy, and indeed it is impossible to imagine a targeted and effective anti-corruption policy without timely, adequate and objective measurement and subsequent assessment of corruption in the state, the level and areas of its spread, the causes and conditions contributing to the spread of this threat, as well as the effectiveness of ongoing and already implemented anti-corruption measures and events. To solve these problems, it was proposed to create an anti-corruption monitoring mechanism [15]. Subsequently, this tool received support and scientific development in the works of many authors [1; 5; 14; 18; 20]. In addition to scientific understanding, anti-corruption monitoring is reflected in the provisions of the model laws of the Commonwealth of Independent States [8; 9; 10].

Applying a systematic approach [16, p. 110] to understanding anti-corruption monitoring, it should be noted that this tool includes such structural elements as:

- objects;
- sub-objects;
- subjects;
- participants;
- goals;
- objectives;
- principles;
- stages;
- functions.

In the system of initial beginnings of the fight against corruption, an important place belongs to the principles on which these activities should be based and carried out, and therefore, in this article, we would like to pay closer attention to the principles of anti-corruption monitoring, since we agree with the author's opinion, according to which the principles occupy a special place in the monitoring system, regardless of related to any particular field of application [24, p. 64]. We also share the position that compliance with the necessary principles during monitoring activities should contribute to the most comprehensive and thorough process of studying information, as well as obtaining more adequate and true results [16, p. 114]. We are confident that the principles of anti-corruption monitoring are a necessary foundation and are of system-building importance, since it is the principles that are designed to ensure uniformity of standard-setting and subsequent law enforcement monitoring activities.

Literature Review and Methodology. Despite the availability of dissertation studies directly devoted to anti-corruption monitoring [23; 25], dissertation studies covering other types of monitoring [17], monographic studies on anti-corruption monitoring [4; 13; 19], and

numerous scientific publications on the subject, the principles of anti-corruption monitoring were mostly considered indirectly or fragmentarily or they were not considered at all, with some exceptions [26, pp. 56-60]. Among the works of national authors, it is possible to mention publications concerning anti-corruption monitoring, which is implemented within the framework of the Istanbul Action Plan [1; 2], also it is possible to point out a scientific article that mentions anti-corruption monitoring [29], also it is possible to take into consideration publications in which the authors pay attention to legal monitoring [22; 27], however, the principles of anti-corruption monitoring are not being considered. It should be noted that there is insufficient elaboration and accordingly the need for a comprehensive study of this aspect, which means that it is necessary to fill this gap, taking into account scientific works on the principles of other types of monitoring [7; 16; 21; 24; 26].

While writing this article, both general scientific methods (dialectical, systematic, content analysis, comparison, classification) and specific methods (formal-legal, comparative-legal, system-structural, descriptive-analytical) were used.

Results and Discussion. According to **A.M. Slinkov**: "The principles of monitoring are the fundamental rules that should guide the subjects of monitoring activities" [24, p. 64]. Being in solidarity with this author's view, we would like to offer our own understanding of the principles of anti-corruption monitoring. In our view, **the principles of anti-corruption monitoring** are the fundamental provisions and rules, the fundamental beginnings that define approaches to the organization and conduct of anti-corruption monitoring, allowing for high efficiency and effectiveness of this activity.

In our opinion, it is necessary to consider various author's approaches from general to particular, taking into consideration not only the principles of monitoring without connection with any specific field of application, but also the principles of individual types of monitoring.

A.M. Slinkov distinguishes the principles of monitoring into *general* and *specific* ones, however, the author emphasizes the need for their integrated use. He refers to the *general principles* of using scientific approaches, flexibility, feedback, efficiency, complexity, consistency and compliance. The author further systematizes *specific principles* using *praxeological* (principles of regularity, integrativity, prognosticity and validity) *qualimetric* (principles of information completeness, information sufficiency and concreteness) and *humanistic approaches* (principles of publicity and constructivism). The author determines the need to rationalize monitoring activities by using a *praxeological approach* to identify specific monitoring principles. Paying attention to the quality of the monitoring results obtained and their interpretation, the author determines the use of a *qualimetric approach* to identifying specific principles [24, pp. 64-65].

N.Y. Maslennikova and **O.K. Slinkova** refer to the principles of monitoring as: purposefulness, reliability, efficiency, systematicity, complexity, validity, professionalism and planning [16, p. 114]. In our opinion, these principles should be considered universal, regardless of the type of monitoring.

Now let's look at the author's approaches to understanding the principles of certain types of monitoring. According to **N.N. Chernogor**, the principles of legality, commitment, software security, completeness of the information base, objectivity and reliability of information, transparency and equipment should be considered as principles of legal monitoring [6, pp. 37-38]. **N.V. Prokopyeva** and **I.V. Ivanov** refer to the *general legal*

principles of law enforcement monitoring: the principles of legality and democracy, the concrete historical principle, the principles of objectivity, impartiality, comprehensiveness of research, the principles of historical and logical unity, the principle of consistency. Among the **special principles** of law enforcement monitoring, the authors include: the principles of openness and transparency, the principle of obligation, the principles of legality and objectivity, the principle of information inclusiveness, the principle of programmatic and planned provision, the principle of financial security, the principle of unity of theory and practice [21, pp. 157-158]. **E.S. Fadeeva** identified three approaches to understanding the principles of monitoring: **normative** (principles of continuity, transparency, purposefulness, comprehensiveness and planning), **doctrinal** (principles of legality, objectivity, scientific, transparency, planning, information inclusiveness and equipment) and **applied** (applied understanding of the principles of legal monitoring is based on specific monitoring studies and practical recommendations on their organization and conduct). The author also divides the principles of monitoring into three more groups: **general** (principles of objectivity, legality, transparency, planning, scientific, informational inclusiveness and equipment), **special** on the example of legal monitoring of judicial institutions (principles of non-interference in the activities of the court, respect for the court and confidentiality of information) and **private** on the example of legal monitoring of a special facility – justice of the peace (principles of locality and professionalism) [7, pp. 23-28]. **A.A. Uvarov** refers to the principles of law enforcement monitoring as: principles of complexity, planning, science, efficiency, transparency, openness, coordination and efficiency. Considering anti-corruption monitoring as a component of law enforcement monitoring, the author also identifies **special principles**: the principle of integrated use of political, organizational, information and propaganda, socio-economic, legal, special and other measures; the principle of priority application of measures to prevent corruption; the principle of state cooperation with civil society institutions, international organizations and individuals [26, pp. 56-60].

In our opinion, the above approaches to understanding the principles of various types of monitoring can also be applied to anti-corruption monitoring. For example, using a **normative approach**, the principles specified in article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" [11], can be identified as the basic principles for anti-corruption monitoring in Uzbekistan, namely: legality; priority of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens; openness and transparency; consistency; interaction between the state and civil society; the priority of measures to prevent corruption; the inevitability of responsibility, since they can be applied to all anti-corruption activities in our country.

Due to the lack of a separate regulatory document regulating issues related to the organization and conduct of anti-corruption monitoring in our country, let's take into consideration the model legislation of the Commonwealth of Independent States. According to article 4 of the Model Law "On Anti-Corruption Monitoring" [10] anti-corruption monitoring is based on such principles as: legality; commitment; transparency; planning; objectivity and comprehensiveness; reliability and completeness of information provided for anti-corruption monitoring; cooperation of subjects and participants of anti-corruption monitoring.

Anti-corruption monitoring can also be based on the principle of anti-corruption policy, such as the inadmissibility of restricting access to information about corruption, corruption-

causing factors and measures to implement anti-corruption policy, contained in article 4 of the Model Law "Fundamentals of Legislation on Anti-Corruption Policy" [8].

Anti-corruption monitoring can also be carried out on the basis of such anti-corruption principles as: interaction of anti-corruption actors; development of international cooperation in all areas of anti-corruption, which are reflected in article 5 of the Model Law "On combating corruption" [9].

In addition to the principles listed above, we consider it appropriate to specify the following: complexity; scientific validity; systematicity; operational efficiency (timeliness); coordination; economic feasibility; professionalism; prioritization, purposefulness; effectiveness and efficiency; consistency and continuity.

Let's look at what some of the principles of anti-corruption monitoring imply in our view. The **principle of legality** implies that the activities of subjects and participants of anti-corruption monitoring should be carried out in compliance with the requirements of regulatory legal acts. The **principle of transparency** or the **inadmissibility of restricting access to information about corruption, corruption-causing factors and measures to implement anti-corruption policy** suggests that the results of anti-corruption monitoring should be publicly available to a wide range of people. The **principle of planning** in the organization and conduct of anti-corruption monitoring implies that monitoring activities should be carried out in accordance with pre-prepared and approved documents. The **principle of objectivity** implies that the activities of subjects and participants of anti-corruption monitoring should be carried out impartially and unbiasedly.

The above list of principles of anti-corruption monitoring is not exhaustive, and it should not be said that any principle is more important than others. The principles of anti-corruption monitoring should be considered as a single system, where each element is closely connected with all the others, complementing and strengthening them, despite their individual significance. These principles can become a solid foundation for the initial creation and subsequent development of the National Anti-Corruption Monitoring System of the Republic of Uzbekistan. We are confident that the regulatory and legal consolidation of this type of monitoring in our country should be accompanied by the consolidation of separate principles. Also, in our opinion, the lack of regulatory consolidation of any principles is not an obstacle to their full use as a necessary foundation in law enforcement practice.

Conclusions. Nowadays it is quite difficult to identify areas of human activity in which monitoring would not be used, which allows us to understand that this tool is universal. Many principles are universal, regardless of their connection with any particular type of monitoring, since the same principles are found in the works of many authors who consider different types of monitoring. Also, within the framework of various author's positions, various approaches to understanding the principles of monitoring are distinguished, which nevertheless can be adapted to different types of monitoring.

It should be noted that anti-corruption monitoring can certainly be based on separate principles, in the absence of regulatory and legal consolidation in national legislation, such monitoring can be carried out on the basis of principles that are the foundation for anti-corruption policy or, in general, for all anti-corruption activities in the state.

In addition to the approaches discussed in the article to understanding the principles of various types of monitoring, the most rational approach to understanding the principles of anti-

corruption monitoring is an approach in which the principles should be divided into general, special and private. By **general principles**, we mean the fundamental provisions and rules specific not only to individual anti-corruption mechanisms, but also to anti-corruption activities in general. By **special principles**, we mean the principles that serve as the basis directly for anti-corruption monitoring. By the **particular principles** of anti-corruption monitoring, we mean the fundamental principles that are characteristic exclusively for monitoring activities in relation to a specific object or sub-object of anti-corruption monitoring.

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