

Stages of combating corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Gulomjonov Odiljon

Andijan State University 3rd year student of the basics of national ideology and legal education

E-mail: gulomjonovodiljon@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the effective fight against corruption in Uzbekistan together with the state and citizens

Keywords: *Corruption, law, social economy, politics, honesty vaccine, legal costs.*

INTRODUCTION

Criminal groups engaged in corruption and criminal activity are considered dangerous because they cause great material damage to society, the state and citizens and damage the economy, instilling in citizens a spirit of distrust of the state. Because of its danger, corruption is a concern not only for law enforcement agencies but also for heads of state. Addressing the Oliy Majlis, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "All segments of the population, all members of our society, unless the best specialists are involved in the fight against corruption, in other words, we cannot achieve the lofty goals we set for ourselves without being vaccinated with the "honesty vaccine". We need to move from combating the effects of corruption to preventing it at an early stage."

In criminal law, the terms corruption and conflict of interest mean that officials or civil servants working in government agencies commit crimes in collusion with an organized group, as well as other criminals, or create the conditions for them to commit crimes.

Therefore, in order to study corruption, conflicts of interest, it is necessary to analyze a number of official crimes, as well as the areas of service of officials.

Corruption poses a serious threat to the rule of law, democracy, human rights, trust in government, governance, equality and social justice, healthy competition in the economy and hinders economic growth, seeks to stop the formation and development of democratic and civil society institutions.

Corruption is certainly not a scourge that has emerged today, it has existed since time immemorial. The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle said, "In any state system - through laws and other decrees - it is necessary to organize the work in such a way that it is not allowed to enrich officials illegally."

- According to the sources that have come down to us, in the 24th century BC, the ruler of Babylon, Urikagin, issued a stern decree punishing his palace officials for bribery in order to curb their lust, but he could not stop them from committing corruption crimes.

- In medieval Sweden, a judge who took a bribe cut off two fingers of his right hand.

The French thinker Charles Montesquieu said, "It is known from centuries of experience that any person in power is prone to abuse it and walks in that direction until he achieves a certain goal."

In the later history of the Western European countries, various manifestations of corruption and the

rise of corrupt relations were reflected not only in historical sources but also in the works of the leading writer philosophers of the time. In particular, it is reflected in Shakespeare's "Venetian merchant", "Blood for blood, blood for soul", Dante's "Hell", "Purifier". Dante expressed the view that the corrupt should be thrown into the darkest and deepest part of hell.

Niccolo Machiavelli, who studied the history and development of corruption, compared it to a cough, saying, "Corruption is as difficult to detect as a cough, but easy to treat, but difficult to detect but treat if you miss this patient." The truth of these words can also be applied to the widespread forms of corruption around the world today. In the seventeenth century, Thomas Hobbes said, "Corruption is a growing root of all ages, and it is the disregard for any law in the pursuit of all kinds of desires."

- All the leading religions of the world regarded, first and foremost, the attainment of the goodwill of a judge from all corruption offenses as a grave corruption: "Do not accept a gift, it will prevent you from doing the right thing blindly" (Exodus 23: 8, see Bible 16:19); "Do not illegally possess one another's property, and do not buy a judge in order to seize a portion of the property of other persons" (Qur'an 2:18) and so on.

- The U.S. Constitution of 1787 listed bribery as one of the grounds for impeachment of the President of the United States.

The attitude to corruption has existed in the history of our country for a long time, as well as in historical sources, as well as in the works of thinkers, scientists and writers. For example, in the "Statutes of Temur" of our great ancestor Amir Temur, officials are treated fairly and honestly, both in collecting taxes from the people and in collecting taxes from caravans of traders crossing the Silk Road.

The works of Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Ulugbek, Bobir, Ahmad Donish, and Muqumi, thinkers of his time, also criticized the abuse of trust by ordinary people.

Today, in his book "**Ruler of the Seven Worlds**" about our ancestor A. Temur, the British writer Hilda Hukham described the situation: When the emir complained that he had overpaid taxes, and the emperor convinced the people that his claim was correct, he punished that emir and confiscated his property and returned it to the people".

In the practice of foreign countries, it has become an international practice where the crimes of bribery of officials are widespread. In some countries, it was even possible to get deductions from your company's tax liabilities in exchange for bribes, and this is not surprising, as multinational corporations around the world have already paid bribes to support their businesses.

The high-level corruption scandals associated with this have changed the situation. For example, during an investigation in the mid-1970s. More than 400 U.S. companies have admitted paying bribes and "rewards" totaling more than \$ 300 million to foreign government officials, politicians and political parties. As a result, the U.S. Congress was forced to adopt the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (1977 - FCPA), which for the first time criminalized bribery of a foreign official.

The adoption of this law has led to more active cooperation of states in discussing the problems of corruption, the need to develop international standards for combating corruption at the global and regional levels.

The anti-corruption legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan consistently implements international standards for combating corruption. The fight against corruption is recognized as a priority of national policy. In order to effectively combat corruption in our country, the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" on January 3, 2017 - allowed to create an

integrated system by combining the efforts and capabilities of government agencies and civil society institutions.

Conflict of interest in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" - the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, organizations, society or the state with personal (direct or indirect) interests that affect or may affect the proper performance of official or official duties the conflict between was assessed as an ongoing or potential situation. The following types of conflicts of interest:

- Nepotism (Latin nepos nephew) to work with narrow group interests in state structures or other structures on the basis of kinship, territorial or ethnic principles;
- chronism (English. like-mindedness, familiarity, grouping) giving positions to friends on the basis of acquaintance;
- clientelism (visual clientelism, lat. clientēla - client) - a high-ranking official and persons who are sympathetic to him (officials, entrepreneurs, political groups);
- to bring close and support some employees under the protection of leadership, favoritism (fr. favorit);
- lobbying (English lobby - corridor, corridor) is a specific type of political influence in the interaction of officials with informal individuals and the dominance of official decisions;
- protectionism (Lat. assistance) assistance in the appointment of certain individuals;
- pantouflage (replacement of slippers) - the fact that a civil servant leaves the public sector and gets a job in the private sector, in vain, has led to a separate tariff for conflicts of interest in the law.

According to Article 5 of this law, the main directions of state policy in the field of combating corruption are:

- raising the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, the formation of an intolerant attitude to corruption in society;
- implementation of measures to prevent corruption in all spheres of state and public life;
- Timely detection of corruption offenses, their elimination, elimination of their consequences, the causes and conditions that allow them, ensuring the principle of inevitability of liability.

After the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption on October 31, 2003 by the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2008, a great deal of work has been done in our country to combat corruption. First of all, the international experience was used to identify the factors that cause corruption. Below we will focus on how the causes and causes of corruption are reflected in international practice.

According to a theoretical analysis of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the following factors play a major role in the emergence of corruption: the predominance of self-interest and arbitrariness over authority or power, and lack of accountability and transparency. International legal documents point to the causes of corruption as gaps in normative legal acts, disregard for executive discipline, low level of legal awareness and legal culture of citizens.

The negative consequences of corruption are as follows:

- democracy and human rights seriously undermine the strengthening of institutions;
- leads to the violation of social and legal values such as peace, tranquility, justice, the rule of law in society;
- extinguishes public confidence in the government;
- Violation of the laws of the market economy creates the basis for the emergence and development of the shadow economy.

Today, a system of international standards for combating corruption has been formed, some of which are of a recommendatory nature and have been developed by a number of international organizations established for this purpose.

The system of such organizations includes:

1. United Nations
2. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
3. Commonwealth of Independent States
4. The Egmont Group is an association of financial intelligence units from 155 countries.
4. Transparency International
5. The FATF - Financial Action Task Force, includes a group that develops financial measures against money laundering.

There are also a number of conventions of the UN, the Council of the European Union on anti-corruption issues. The Republic of Uzbekistan has ratified some of them in the fight against corruption. In particular, In order to organize the fight against corruption in accordance with the requirements of international standards:

- In our country, the UN Convention against Corruption has been ratified and the Law "On Accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on July 7, 2008.

- In March 2010, Uzbekistan joined the Istanbul Plan for Combating Corruption (September 10, 2003), adopted within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The United Nations Convention against Corruption of 31 October 2003 was ratified by Uzbekistan on 28 August 2008. On May 27, 2019, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5729 "On measures to further improve the system of combating corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. According to Annex 1 to the Decree, the state program "Fight against corruption in 2019-2020" was adopted. The decree defines the tasks consisting of 35 points in 4 directions, which are as follows:

1. Raising the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, the formation of an intolerant attitude to corruption in society;
2. Implementation of measures to prevent corruption in all spheres of state and public life;
3. Timely detection of corruption offenses, their suppression, elimination of the causes, conditions and consequences that create opportunities, ensuring the principle of inevitability of liability for the commission of corruption offenses;
4. International cooperation in the fight against corruption.

On June 29, 2020, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-6013 "On additional measures to further improve the system of combating corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. According to Annex 1 to the Decree, "The Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been established. The decree defines the powers, rights and obligations of the agency.

The bottom line is that as the era has changed, so has the world, and so has the form and scale of corruption. In today's globalization and the rapid development of the world economy, corruption has become an international phenomenon and one of the most widespread and dangerous phenomena of our time. Corruption is one of the most pressing and serious problems in the world today: According to Daniel Kaufman, the World Bank Institute's Director of Global Programs, in a 2007 issue of The Cato Journal, the amount of bribes received and paid by businesses has exceeded a trillion dollars since 2007. That means more than 2 percent. What corruption is, its causes and consequences, the

impact on the development of states, society and the economy, and what are the trends and directions of the fight against it in the XXI century, all this is a very serious topic that leads to in-depth analysis and debate. Based on these requirements, a number of anti-corruption regulations have been adopted in the country and are planned to be adopted in the future. The laws to be adopted are aimed at defining the legal status, legal status, main tasks, powers, working principles and areas of activity of law enforcement agencies, in particular, law enforcement agencies.

References:

1. Tolibjonovich, m. T. (2020). The place of the baburian dynasty in world history. *International journal of discourse on innovation, integration and education*, 1(2), 57-60.
2. Madumarov, t. (2016). Microfinance organizations in the cis countries on the legal status of a comparative legal analysis of the law. *Уральский научный вестник*, 9(1), 64-66.
3. Мадумаров т., камолдинов м. (2012). Основы педагогической технологии и их использование в учебном процессе.
4. Толибжонович, м.т. (2020). Защита прав женщин. *Международный журнал обсуждения инноваций, интеграции и образования*, 1 (5), 175-178.
5. Толибжонович, м.т. (2020). Место династии бабуриан в мировой истории. *Международный журнал дискурса об инновациях, интеграции и образовании*, 1 (2), 57-60.
6. Турсунмуратов, т. М., элмуротова, д. Б., хайриев, н. И., мадумаров, т. Т., раззакович, қ. А., & назоркуловна, қ. Г. (2019). Иқронома лев толстой. *Образование*, 8(9), 10.
7. Турсунмуратов, т. М., элмуротова, д. Б., хайриев, н. И., мадумаров, т. Т., раззакович, қ. А., & назоркуловна, қ. Г. (2019). Орзуларингиз ўғирланишига йўл қўйманг. *Образование*, 8(9), 10.
8. Мадумаров, тт (2019). Связанные с реформами в развитии малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в республике узбекистан. *Теоретическая и прикладная наука*, (7), 83-85.