

WE ARE AGAINST CORRUPTION!

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Yusupova Rana Dzhokhngirovna

Workplace: Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Postal address: Tashkent city, Yashnabad district, Tuzel-3-20-47

Email: yusupovar24@gmail.com

Abstract

Measures to timely identify and suppress corruption-related offenses, ensure the principle of inevitability of liability for committing corruption-related offenses, and organize effective work based on a systematic analysis of the state and trends of corruption. To prevent corruption-related offenses in their activities, to use modern forms and methods, to increase the level of technical support of law enforcement agencies, to introduce modern information and communication technologies to their work. Ensuring coordination and cooperation between state bodies, ensuring the protection of whistleblowers, and creating criminal legal and criminal procedural mechanisms.

Keywords

Corruption, crime, profit, bribery, struggle, crime.

Introduction: Let's first talk about what corruption is, how it arose, and how many years the whole world has been fighting it! It is known from history that there are such vices in society that they hinder the development of not only a specific sector, but also the entire society, and have led to the collapse of states.

Corruption comes from the Latin word "corruptio," meaning "corruption," and its social meaning is "the corruption of authority, the acquisition of power through corruption." Corruption hinders the realization of human rights and creates social inequality. This has led to the development of a free market economy, a decline in living standards, a loss of citizens' trust in government agencies, created the basis for the growth of organized crime, and threatened human security. Democratic countries recognized this as a dangerous vice and made it their main task to work systematically in this regard, and on October 31, 2003, the UN Convention against Corruption was adopted, to which more than 160 countries became members.

Chapter 1 of the Convention discusses the main provisions, while Chapters 2 and 4 provide explanations on measures to prevent corruption, criminalization, law enforcement activities, and international cooperation.

The main part: In order to combat this scourge, the Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the UN Convention against Corruption in 2008, and in the same year, the Law "On the Accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Convention against Corruption" was adopted.

See the will of Mrs. Golda Meir, the 5th Prime Minister of the State of Israel. *"... If you want to build a country where sons and daughters always return, where residents only leave during the holiday season, and where there is no fear of tomorrow, take these two steps: First, equate corruption with betrayal, and the bribe-taker with the most ardent traitor. Secondly, make the military, teachers, and doctors the highest-paid professions. Most importantly, work, work, and work. Because no one will protect or care for you except yourself. Your homeland is not needed by anyone but yourself. If what I have said becomes your way of life, not just words and slogans, you will have achieved your goal."*

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" 3- as stated in article, Corruption is the unlawful use of a person's official or official position for personal gain or for the benefit of others, whether material or non-material, as well as the unlawful provision of such benefits and personal (direct or indirect) interests that affect or may affect the proper performance of the person's duties or official duties and a situation where a conflict arises or may arise between personal interests and the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, organizations, society or the state, constitutes a conflict of interest. That is why this law is the first document signed by the head of state Shavkat Mirziyoyev as President upon assuming office. Since the state policy in the field of combating corruption is implemented on the basis of state programs and other programs, Resolution No. PF-5729 of 27.05.2019 "On measures to further improve the anti-corruption system in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. OF-6257 dated 06.07.2021 "On measures to create an environment of intolerance towards corruption, sharply reduce corruption factors in state and public administration, and expand public participation in this" were signed.

In accordance with Article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption", state bodies implementing anti-corruption activities have been identified. These are the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Articles 2.4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prosecutor's Office" within its powers participates in the development and implementation of state and other programs in the field of combating corruption, exercises control over the accurate and uniform implementation of anti-corruption legislation), The State Security Service (Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Security Service" carries out investigative activities, pre-investigation and preliminary investigation of corruption-related crimes), Ministry

of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan (*Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Internal Affairs Bodies" within its powers participates in the development and implementation of state and other programs in the field of combating corruption, carries out investigative activities, pre-trial investigation, inquiry and preliminary investigation of corruption-related crimes*), Ministry of Justice ("Decree on organizational measures to further improve the activities of the Ministry of Justice"), It was determined that the Department for Combating Economic Crimes under the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other state bodies will also carry out activities to combat corruption in accordance with the legislation.

Important organizational and legal reforms have been implemented in the field of fighting corruption in our country. Systematic measures aimed at increasing the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society were taken.

As part of the implementation of the reforms, the mechanisms for ensuring the protection of the rights and interests of citizens, the openness of the activities of the state authorities and management bodies, and public and parliamentary control were improved, as well as the legal basis of the law enforcement and judicial bodies were reformed.

At the same time, solving strategic tasks in our country to further develop the economy, increase the welfare of the people, and improve the investment climate requires the implementation of new systematic measures to ensure the effective implementation of state policy in the field of combating corruption and eliminate the causes and conditions that lead to corruption.

In particular, by ensuring openness, openness and transparency in the activities of state bodies and organizations, as well as establishing the accountability of officials to the population, necessary conditions were created for effective and effective public control in state administration.

For the first time, a separate body responsible for the identification and systematic analysis of corruption risks, elimination of the factors causing them, the Anti-Corruption Agency was established. Internal anti-corruption control structures are being established in state authorities and large economic entities.

Effective mechanisms aimed at preventing corruption and abuse are being introduced in many areas, such as issuing state number plates to vehicles, providing notary and other state services, allocating land plots, monitoring compliance with traffic rules, making extensive use of digital technologies.

At the same time, despite the systematic measures being taken, corruption persists in areas such as the use of budget funds, public procurement, capital construction, obtaining licenses and permits, allocating bank loans, and hiring.

The state, nature, extent, changes and trends of corruption, as well as studying the effectiveness of the implementation of the state policy in the field of combating corruption by state bodies, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other organizations, carried out on an ongoing basis through sociological, special, scientific and other types of research, in collaboration with the media, as well as citizens. In this regard, sociological research systematically studies public opinion through sociological surveys and other methods in order to identify the sectors and areas most exposed to corruption, the causes and conditions for its occurrence, as well as to identify the social groups involved in this activity. Special studies include regular systematic analysis of the results of anti-corruption activities of law enforcement and supervisory bodies, the status of corruption-related crimes, statistical calculations of corruption indicators, studies the nature and scope, changes and trends of corruption in all spheres of state and social life, scientific research involves conducting scientific research on the problems of combating corruption, includes the development of scientific methods and recommendations, their rational introduction into practice, forecasting the effectiveness of the forms and methods used in the fight against corruption, and scientific analysis.

The current Criminal Code establishes criminal penalties for accepting a bribe, giving a bribe, and intervening in the acceptance or giving of a bribe, and accepting a bribe, giving a bribe, and intervening in the acceptance or giving of a bribe, if appropriate circumstances exist, can be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years.

In the fight against corruption, the mere existence of such penalties is not enough. In this regard, it is necessary to ensure the principle of the inevitability of liability. That is, everyone who receives, gives, or mediates a bribe must be held accountable. For example, in China, bribery is punishable by life imprisonment or death, and since 2003, about 10,000 officials have been sentenced to death by firing squad, and 120,000 have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In some cases, officials caught taking bribes have had their hands cut off.

Summary: In recent years, considerable experience has been gained in combating corruption not only in our country but also around the world. The practice of all developed countries in this regard is worthy of attention. Success in the fight against corruption depends, first of all, on the establishment and effective functioning of relevant institutions operating in this area in a given country, which in many respects depends on the formation of a regulatory and legal framework for combating corruption. It is evident that the concept of an institutional system for combating corruption is not clearly and in detail defined in national legal literature,

and a unified approach to defining these concepts has not been formed. The institutional system of combating corruption is understood as a set of specialized institutions, state bodies or organizations that lead the fight against corruption and its prevention, have special powers to regulate, legally ensure and control certain relations, and perform coercive functions of the state.

According to Article 27 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption", the commission of corruption-related offenses entails liability in accordance with the law. Persons who have committed corruption offenses may be deprived of certain rights, including the right to hold certain positions, according to the court's decision. Legal entities are responsible for committing corruption offenses in accordance with the law. *"Every person whose act is found to contain the elements of a crime must be held accountable"*.

USED LITERATURE:

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption".
2. Decree of the Ministry of Justice "On organizational measures to further improve the activities of the Ministry of Justice".
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4. State Security Service Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Security Service".
5. The Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prosecutor's Office".
6. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption".
7. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5729 dated 27.05.2019 "On measures to further improve the system of combating corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan".
8. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UF-6257 dated 06.07.2021 "On measures to create an environment of uncompromising attitude towards corruption, dramatically reduce corruption factors in state and public administration, and expand public participation in this regard".
9. The Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the UN Convention against Corruption in 2008.
10. "Criminal Code" of the Republic of Uzbekistan