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The fight against corruption is the main task of society

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses issues such as laws adopted in the field of anti-corruption measures in the country and the norms established in it, as well as measures carrying out the state in order to prevent corruption.

Keywords:

corruption, fight against corruption, concept of corruption, legal framework for fighting corruption, laws and international acts against corruption, anti-corruption agency.

In the past, the word "corruption" meant depravity and moral decline. It is now briefly characterized as the abuse of public power for personal gain. The main cause of corruption is human greed, so we cannot consider corruption as an exceptional or pathological form of behavior, because everyone tends to take care of himself. However, the "temptation to corrupt behavior" is intensifying with the spread of consumer sentiment, when the pursuit of personal well-being becomes much more important the welfare of the state.

Corruption (from Latin "corruption" - bribery, has more than 15 meanings: "destroy\freedom", "seduce women", "corrupt youth", "distort meaning", "falsify results", "humiliate dignity", "injure the stomach with bad food", "spoil water in a closed container", "disturb affairs", "squander fortune", "degrade morals", "miss opportunities", "deplete the source", "exterminate insects", "set fire to property") - a socially dangerous phenomenon in the sphere of politics or public

administration, expressed in the deliberate use by government officials of their official status to illegally obtain property and non-property benefits and advantages in any form, as well as bribery of these persons.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, in a message to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020, stressed that "one of the most effective means of combating *corruption* is the creation of an open system for selecting personnel and hiring them. Therefore, instead of obsolete selection methods, an open and transparent competitive system will be introduced to assess the intellectual potential of candidates [1]."

Etymologically, the term "corruption" comes from the Latin. " corruption ", which means "corruption, bribery". These two words define the concept of corruption.

The United Nations Background Paper on the International Fight against Corruption states that "Corruption is the abuse of public power for personal gain".

A similar definition of corruption is contained in the World Bank report on the role of the state in the modern world: corruption is "the abuse of state power for personal benefits" [2.].

The preface to the "UN Convention against Corruption" (2003) states that "Corruption is a terrible plague that affects society in a variety of ways. It undermines the foundations of democracy and the rule of law, leads to the violation of human rights, hinders markets, degrades the quality of life and creates conditions for the flourishing of organized crime, terrorism and other phenomena that threaten human security."

According to scientists, corruption is understood as a social phenomenon, which consists in the decomposition of power, when civil servants and other persons authorized to perform public functions use their official position, status and authority of their position for selfish purposes for personal enrichment or in group interests [3.].

The word "corruption" is a rather broad concept. The United Nations considers corruption as "a complex social, cultural and economic phenomenon affecting all countries" [4.], without giving an exact detailed explanation of the term. Even the UN Convention against Corruption does not have defining what the participating countries are called upon to combat, which is explained by the fact that the phenomenon of corruption is multifaceted and manifests itself in various forms.

Russian scientist M.A. Dolgov notes that corruption threatens the rule of law, democracy and human rights, undermines effective public administration, violates the principles of equality and social justice and threatens the stability of democratic institutions and the moral foundations of society. The negative impact of corruption on society is not limited by those factors. It leads to a distortion of the conditions of competition, hinders economic development and the development of market relations.

Corruption undermines the foundations of the national economy, the family. Corruption, having an economic basis, in the absence of

effective social and legal control, very quickly invades the political and economic spheres, deforming the economy, law, morality, forms economic and political threats.

Corruption goes beyond national borders and requires a global approach because the proceeds from it, after "laundering", are included in global and national financial flows, undermining state and international institutions of power and economy. Indirect economic losses cannot be accurately estimated, but their scale is huge, Corruption oppresses business, preventing it from development. Corruption exacerbates social inequality, making it difficult for the poor to access formally free public services (education, medicine, etc.). Corruption decomposes the political system, shifting the goals of social development, and contributes to political instability. Corruption demonstrates the complete indifference of public officials to the public good, the law, and the people. It is a symbiosis of the monopoly of power, the discretionary powers of civil servants

in decision-making and the lack of strict legal accountability and accountability of officials. Corruption is becoming the norm, not the exception, including among the political, ruling and economic elites and the unjustified oligarchy.

The phenomenon of corruption is as ancient as human civilization. Epochs changed, whole states arose and disappeared, but corruption remained as a socially stable negative phenomenon. Corruption is a threat to the state, it corrupts the society and the business environment, hinders the socio-economic development of any society, but most importantly, it undermines the people's trust in government departments. It is no coincidence that kings and rulers have always struggled with these manifestations, as they understood that a corrupt state has no future.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres, in his message on the occasion of the International Day against Corruption, noted that "Corruption is present in all countries, rich and poor, in the north and south, developing and developed. The numbers show the astounding scope of this challenge," citing the World

Economic Forum estimate that corruption consists of at least \$2.6 trillion, or five percent of global GDP [5.]. The international consequences of corruption lie in the fact that the real harm from corruption, which is manifested in the decline in the prestige of the state in international relations, leads to its political and economic isolation from the rest of the world.

Therefore, countering corruption is of great importance for the normal functioning of the social security system, ensuring economic security and sovereignty of any modern state. To solve the problem of corruption, a coordinated anti-corruption policy aimed at protecting society and democratic values is needed. In the context of globalization, the national anti-corruption legislation of various countries has been transformed into an international legal institution.

Consequently, the world community pays great attention to the creation of common international standards in the field of corruption. The result of these attempts was the adoption of the UN Convention against Corruption of October 31, 2003. The legal basis was the fact that on December 9, 2003 in Merida (Mexico) the United Nations Convention against Corruption was signed at the High Level Political Conference. Thus, the problem associated with corruption, and, accordingly, with corruption crimes, has acquired an international legal aspect.

The Convention against Corruption [6.] aims to regulate cooperation against corruption. Currently, 172 States have acceded to the Convention. The participating States have committed themselves to the implementation of anti-corruption measures in the field of legislation, state institutions and law enforcement. Each of the states parties to the Convention is called upon, in accordance with the principles of honesty, responsibility and transparency, to develop and implement a policy to combat and prevent corruption, improve the efficiency of existing institutions, anti-corruption measures, and develop cooperation in combating corruption at the international and regional levels.

In recent years, the leadership of Uzbekistan, taking into account the complexity

of corruption crimes and taking into account their specificity, realizing the threat that has arisen in society, has announced a course to fight corruption in the state.

A wave of arrests, high-profile revelations and investigations of crimes committed by representatives of government at various branches and levels swept across the country. In addition, legislative activity to organize the fight against corruption has significantly intensified.

In the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, ensuring the rule of law, radical reform of the judicial and legal system, and improving anti-corruption legislation are identified as the most important tasks [7.].

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 29, 2020 No. DP-6013 "On additional measures on improvement of the anti-corruption system in the Republic of Uzbekistan", as well as in order to effectively organize the activities of the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its status and main tasks are defined :

The Anti-Corruption Agency received new powers. Now the department can receive information about corruption offenses from the electronic databases of law enforcement agencies and request information about the decision taken as a result of sending reports of corruption in order to initiate a criminal case or take other measures.

This document also approved the regulation on the procedure for interaction between the Anti-Corruption Agency and law enforcement agencies.

According to it, the agency has the right to organize anti-corruption expertise of regulatory legal documents or their drafts based on the study of appeals from individuals and legal entities, media reports, as well as on its own initiative. As a result, Uzbekistan took 156th place out of 180 countries with 21 points in the world anti-corruption rating in 2016, and at the end of 2022 took 143rd place out of 180 countries with 23 points. These figures show

that the struggle in the Republic of Uzbekistan is going on at a rapid pace.

The Republic of Uzbekistan acceded to this Convention in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 7, 2008 No. ZRU-158. Since the adoption of this Law, the Republic of Uzbekistan has begun to actively implement its provisions in national legislation, taking into account national interests. At the same time, the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 3, 2017 No. ZRU-419 "On Combating Corruption", which is aimed at the anti-corruption reform of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is of particular importance. Anti-corruption reform is a set of legislatively fixed measures implemented by the state aimed at changing the conditions that give rise to corruption and limiting the action of factors that contribute to the emergence and spread of various forms of corruption.

The law fixed the mechanisms for the prevention of corruption violations on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, determined measures to prevent corruption. The law provides for the creation of an authorized anti-corruption body, which is entrusted with the organization of anti-corruption monitoring, anti-corruption education and propaganda, preparation of reports on the implementation of anti-corruption policy measures in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A norm has been established for the obligatory conduct of an anti-corruption review of draft regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the possibility of conducting public anti-corruption expertise by public associations and organizations has been provided.

Transparency of activities and social responsibility are important characteristics of modern public policy. The development and implementation of anti-corruption policy should be transparent at all stages, starting with public hearings (publication of the agenda, schedule of hearings, list of proposals received and response to proposals received) and coordination of work (agenda and minutes of meetings of departments involved in coordination) to action reports and survey results.

Uzbekistan has developed a monitoring system that stimulates the active work of ministries and departments participating in anti-corruption activities by regularly ranking the results. Ministries and departments with a high rating were included in a special list of the best performers, and for those that received a low rating, they were subjected to more thorough control. A group of experts, working under the Republican Anti-Corruption Commission, monitored the activities of state institutions and prepared recommendations for improving their work in this area. The results of the monitoring were published [8.].

In modern society, we can talk about the traditional lack of awareness and understanding for citizens of giving a bribe as a criminally punishable act. This is where we see one of the key areas for the implementation of anti-corruption education - on the basis of the formation of moral principles, to form the skills of rejection of entering into corrupt relations. At the same time, it is necessary to adapt the taught material to the skeptical attitude of the students, since the material is associated with the existing behavioral practice and embedded stereotypes of behavior.

We consider a corrupt official as an anti-social personality. An antisocial personality is a person whose behavior does not coincide with the social norms and traditions accepted in a given society; a person who does not meet the standards of behavior prescribed and approved by society. Social norms determine the historically established limits in a particular society, the measure, the framework of permissible (permissible or mandatory) behavior, activities of people.

We are confident that the effective implementation of anti-corruption education will provide citizens with knowledge about the danger posed by corruption to the well-being of the population of Uzbekistan and its security, as well as form an attitude of rejection of corruption and the ability to resist its manifestations.

The Decree of the President "On measures to introduce a system for evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures" (PP-81, 01/12/2022) was adopted, where, in

accordance with the decision, a system for evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures will be introduced.

At the same time, the rating assessment is carried out on the basis of the following 5 indicators:

- creation and implementation of mechanisms and legal framework for combating corruption in public organizations;
- implementation of measures to identify, assess and reduce corruption risks;
- presence of actions of heads of state organizations demonstrating an intolerant attitude towards corruption;
- awareness of employees about internal anti-corruption procedures and implementation of measures to improve their knowledge and skills in this area;
- Efficiency of advocacy activities aimed at increasing the legal awareness and legal culture of the population in the relevant area or branch of the fight against corruption, the formation of an uncompromising attitude towards this evil.

From February 1, 2022, as an experiment, the rating system was introduced into the activities of 26 state organizations that implement the anti-corruption management system in their activities, and from July 1, 2022 - into the activities of all state organizations.

Thus, in Uzbekistan there is a rapid fight against corruption. Adopted laws and regulations, measures taken by the state serve to prevent and eliminate corruption.

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