



MECHANISMS TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 8 th July 2021 Accepted: 8 th August 2021 Published: 22 th September 2021	This article analyzes the measures, legislative framework and mechanisms to increase the effectiveness of the fight against corruption. The causes and socio-philosophical aspects of corrupt relations are also studied.

Keywords: Civil society, public control, monitoring, corruption, corrupt relations, state, law, bribery, conscience, honesty, international standards.

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the requirements of the ongoing reforms in our country, taking into account the interests of the people and society, to prepare people, especially young people, for the changing conditions of socio-economic life, to constantly increase their professional knowledge, to support entrepreneurship; to constantly increase their knowledge to develop a social outlook, to increase their knowledge to implement innovative projects in business projects aimed at the implementation of future plans, in turn to identify and realize their social interests, needs, future prospects of today's reforms demand.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We know that corruption, as an action against the development of society, causes socio-economic problems in any society and state, and is assessed as a factor that deepens socio-economic problems.

Many experts point out that corruption in society is seen as a complex social phenomenon and that it is not effective to take specific measures to combat it. The consistent and consistent implementation of anti-corruption activities in a comprehensive manner can give good results.

"We need to continue to work to further improve and liberalize criminal law," he said. After all, the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes were adopted almost 25 years ago. In the past, the attitudes in society, people's lifestyles, their worldviews have changed. Therefore, these codes do not meet today's requirements. It is known that the legislation contains articles on aggravation or mitigation of punishment. But they should not be completely dependent on the will of the investigator or judge, i.e. the human factor. Otherwise, the standard of justice, which is sacred to us, will be violated. Therefore, it is necessary to radically reconsider the criminal and criminal procedural legislation" [2].

To study the experience of developed countries in the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes, to involve international experts and to develop the draft Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes in accordance with the requirements of the current reforms. serves to prevent crime.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Each state manifests itself not in the individual corruptor as the goal and object of anti-corruption activities, but in the measures to eliminate and prevent the circumstances that create the conditions for the implementation of these actions.

We believe that the following should be taken into account in the organization of anti-corruption work:

- Improving the legislation in the fight against corruption in each area at the level of modern and reform requirements;
- Raising the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, the formation of a tolerant attitude to corruption in the minds of our citizens who are members of society;
- Development and consistent implementation of measures to prevent corruption in all spheres of state and public life;
- Timely detection of corruption offenses, their elimination and explanation of their consequences to the general public, elimination of the causes and conditions that allowed corruption;
- Organize scientific measures in the field of anti-corruption on a scientific and practical basis, conduct research and consistently establish international cooperation in this area.

The development of corruption in any state has a negative impact on the domestic and foreign policies of the state, resulting in a loss of trust in society to the authorities of that state.

In the current era or process of globalization, the problem of corruption can be seen in almost every country in the world. But this does not mean that corruption is the same in all countries. According to experts, the causes of corruption are different in different countries and are determined by the stage of historical development and the presence of socio-economic problems and the level of development.

The need to protect public authorities from the harmful effects of corruption has led the U.S. government to prioritize the fight against corruption as one of the priorities of public policy since the 19th century.

In 1978, the U.S. Congress passed the Government Ethics Act. The purpose of this Law is to maintain the integrity of public officials and institutions and to create opportunities for this.

Canadian criminal law criminalizes "bribery of officials", "deceiving the government", and "abuse of trust committed by an official".

In 1985, Canada adopted a Code of Conduct for Civil Servants, which contains rules of conduct that must be followed in the event of a conflict between the duties and personal interests of civil servants.

According to Canadian lawmakers, the purpose of these laws is to increase public confidence in the integrity of the state apparatus and civil servants.

In order to prevent, combat and eradicate corruption in the civil service system in France in the twentieth century

In the 1990s, it was decided to oblige all elected civil servants and public service personnel who may be exposed to corruption to report their property and income to the relevant government agencies.

In addition, the legal and organizational framework for ensuring the wide disclosure of income and property declarations of high-ranking officials of the state apparatus has been created on the basis of legislation.

The theoretical basis for preventing corruption is based on the principles of "Education, Awareness and Advocacy", and in practice - the development of a clear public policy based on the principles of "effectiveness, transparency and accountability". In this regard, public policy in the world (especially in Singapore) has developed the principle of "one size fits all" and has yielded positive results.

"In 2018, 1,561 different categories of officials were prosecuted across the country. Most of them - 580 heads of businesses, 257 - in the field of education, 83 - in the health system, the rest - in other sectors. Thirty-nine of the convicted officials worked in the republic, and the rest in the ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations of the regional and district levels. Of those prosecuted, 821 were charged with embezzlement or robbery, 138 with bribery, and the rest with other official misconduct. "[4] These analytical materials also show that over the past two years, the work on prevention and combating corruption in our country has been consistently carried out by the competent authorities of the state.

One of the priorities of the reforms being carried out in our country under the leadership of President Sh.M.Mirziyoev is the systematic fight against corruption, which is one of the main directions of state policy. The legal framework, organizational structure and implementation strategy for combating corruption have been determined in accordance with international legal requirements. In this regard, the accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (New York, October 31, 2003) as a national mechanism for the development of society is reflected in the Law "On Combating Corruption", Resolution No. PQ-2752 "On measures to implement the rules of the law".

The Republican Interdepartmental Commission on Combating Corruption has been established as a separate institutional structure to combat corruption and is currently working with international organizations such as UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), UNDP (UNDP) and the OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe). Strengthening the involvement of citizens in the fight against corruption in society and the adoption of a state program to combat corruption, the definition of the main directions of the strategy for the implementation of state policy in this area create conditions for a consistent continuation of the fight against corruption.

In ensuring the effectiveness of the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan, it is advisable to take into account the following:

First, a model for achieving effective anti-corruption measures should be developed, a clear legal mechanism for combating corruption, an effective institutional structure, constant provision of financial and human resources, regular monitoring activities and an objective and transparent evaluation system should be enshrined in law. The current legislation does not provide a mechanism for cooperation and interaction between the above-mentioned legal and economic and social elements of public policy in the fight against corruption. Thus, the effective functioning of an integrated anti-corruption system in society will ensure its effectiveness;

second, the effective application of an innovative approach in the fight against corruption. At the same time, special attention should be paid to ensuring the active cooperation of government agencies with all institutions of civil society, as well as further strengthening the cooperation of national structures with international organizations in the fight against corruption. At the same time, one of the obstacles to integration in the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan is the perfect development of anti-corruption articles of criminal and criminal procedure legislation, as well as the development, implementation and implementation of programs, measures and measures to study, analyze and prevent corruption. Relying on accurate statistics and evidence-based information in its implementation will ensure the effectiveness of the anti-corruption system;

thirdly, to strengthen the fight against corruption in the social spheres of society, in particular, entrepreneurship, education, health, including law enforcement, to ensure the implementation of programs aimed at eliminating certain corruption-related activities in all areas and to study international experience. strengthening the standards in the legislation will allow to achieve good results;

fourth - to ensure the implementation of the state anti-corruption program in society and to develop an effective legal mechanism for systematic monitoring in this regard at the level of reform requirements and the level of compliance of civil servants with anti-corruption rules; Improving the norms of legislation in accordance with the requirements of international law serves to establish social justice in society.

fifth - the development of a realistic strategy based on modern trends in the fight against corruption. noting that it is an important step in increasing its involvement and coverage in the media;

Sixth, to strengthen the active participation of our citizens in the organization of anti-corruption and prevention activities, to create opportunities for the study of corruption-related information, to inform about corruption cases using new technologies, to ensure public control over solving and eliminating corruption problems. creation and implementation of the system;

Seventh, the approach to combating corruption in Uzbekistan in all areas based on the specifics of the industry, the development and application of new innovative methods to prevent corruption, examination, monitoring and evaluation of corruption, the development of measures to prevent corruption in society serves.

"The main idea of the new tax concept, which will be introduced in 2019, is to reduce the tax burden, to apply a simple and stable tax system. In this way, we can increase the competitiveness of our economy, create a comprehensive environment for entrepreneurs and investors. Unfortunately, the share of the "hidden" economy in GDP is large, which has a negative impact on the development of the country. Reducing the tax burden and creating more favorable conditions for doing business is the only way to eliminate the "hidden" economy. Therefore, we need to develop a program that provides for effective measures in this regard. "[7]

CONCLUSION

"According to Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted at the third session of the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948, 217A (III)) has the right to effective recovery. According to paragraph 1 of the first section of the Basic Principles of the Independence of the Judiciary, approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 29 November 1985, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed by the state and enshrined in the constitution and laws. All state bodies and other organizations must respect and adhere to the independence of the judiciary. "[8]

In conclusion, the essence of the drastic reforms carried out by the head of our state in recent years, taking into account the interests of the people, is aimed at realizing the social, economic, educational and spiritual, entrepreneurial rights of people and their full support by the state. is being positively assessed by international experts.

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