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MECHANISMS FOR FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Abstract: Combating corruption is important for making public administration effective and fair, and ensuring economic and social development. Making the activities of government agencies and the public sector transparent, making important documents and decisions accessible to the public. Developing clear and strict laws against corruption and ensuring their effective implementation.

Keywords: korrption, important documents, fair, public administration.

Introduction

Combating corruption is important for making public administration effective and fair, and ensuring economic and social development. Anti-corruption mechanisms include a number of strategies and measures. They can be classified as follows:

1. Legislative and regulatory framework:

- developing clear and strict laws against corruption and ensuring their effective implementation.

- establishing severe penalties for corrupt officials and enforcing them.

2. Institutional mechanisms:

- creating audit and monitoring systems that independently monitor state financial activities and actions.

- establishing special state bodies to combat corruption, such as anti-corruption commissions or agencies.

3. Transparency and openness:

- making the activities of state agencies and the public sector transparent, making important documents and decisions publicly available.

- managing public services and tender processes through electronic systems.

4. Education and training:

- raising public awareness about corruption and including this issue in educational programs.

- regular training of civil servants and public sector employees on combating corruption.

5. Public and civic activities:

- support for citizens in combating corruption, complaint and reporting systems.

- monitoring and analysis of state activities by public organizations and mass organizations.

6. External cooperation:

- cooperation with international organizations, exchange of experience and application of global anti-corruption strategies.

- ratification and implementation of international anti-corruption treaties and agreements.

Together, these mechanisms help reduce corruption and ensure effective governance. Continuous monitoring and evaluation are important in their implementation.

According to Yu. Nisnevich, "among the reasons for the pursuit of state power, two segments are distinguished, which include the main types of motivation. In this case, we are interested in the "segment of motives associated with negative selfishness in nature", which can be defined as the thirst for profit. This segment includes material and non-material motives, from greed and self-interest to greed and ambition. Underlying such manifestations is the realization of the interests of certain individuals. In the process of state governance, the factors that cause these situations are the large income of officials and the realization of their goals through the power of the government.

Corruption in state governance is manifested in more than 3 forms.

These are:

- based on the social environment, an official uses his position to commit illegal acts through acquaintances or relatives;

- based on the fact that some people make a person in office dependent on them for their own purposes in exchange for bribes and benefit from such benefits. This is manifested in the illegal implementation of various types of gifts or rewards;

- in this form of corruption, criminal activity is the main goal, in which the paths leading the official to a crime are gradually implemented. As a result, the official commits this crime without realizing it or realizing it. Such a philosophical view of corruption ends with the forced or voluntary execution of organized crime by several people.

General definitions and their components. Let us give a number of the most typical definitions of political corruption. "Any transaction between public and private sector participants, in which public goods are illegally converted into private property" "...any action of officials in case of evasion of their obligations established by law, exchange for personal benefits" "...informal institutional environment, economic, administrative, "black market" information resources in which the power elites interact with themselves and other structures of society". "Political corruption is the use by a person holding a public office of state powers and the rights assigned to him, the position and status of the position in the system of state power, the status of a state body in an unlawful manner in favor of a personal or group, including third parties, political gain (political enrichment)" "...the formation of political competition, restriction of access to power, use of the state as a means of obtaining political rent for certain closed groups". The Anti-Corruption Resource Center defines political corruption as follows: "The term 'political corruption' is understood in different ways... In some cases, it is used as a synonym for 'grand' or high-level corruption and refers to the abuse of power by political leaders. In others, it refers specifically to corruption in the political and electoral processes." The international anti-corruption organization Transparency International defines international political corruption as follows: "Political corruption is the abuse of official position by political leaders for personal gain."

The above definitions include references to several main segments (components) of political corruption:

- subjects (in the given definitions - persons with political rights, authorities, officials);
- goals - personal interests, obtaining personal benefits;
- content of actions - the conversion of collective goods (resources) into private property by means of force;
- the nature of the actions - abuse, illegal actions, violation certain legal standards.

At the same time, the definitions given are not entirely adequate. In particular, they do not provide a sufficient distinction between political and "ordinary" (bureaucratic) corruption, which is of the utmost importance for analyzing this phenomenon and developing methods for combating it.

Conclusion

In recent years, work on combating corruption has reached a completely new level. At the initiative of our President, a war against corruption has been declared throughout the country. Therefore, everyone's activity in the fight against such vices as indifference, indifference, hypocrisy, extortion, fraud, nepotism, familiarity, bribery is clearly visible. In this regard, anti-corruption events and various competitions are held annually in localities and educational institutions. Every conscientious citizen who values the future and reputation of our country should remember such threats. Every citizen who wants to have stable conditions for honest work, for using their knowledge, energy and creative abilities, and who dreams that their children and loved ones will also fully benefit from the fruits of civilized market relations in a democratic, civil society in the future, understands what tragic consequences these vices will lead to if the necessary obstacles are not put in place in a timely manner. We must fight the scourge of corruption together, in harmony, and with bold steps.

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