

UZBEKISTAN'S EXPERIENCE IN PREVENTING CORRUPTION BASED ON PUBLIC CONTROL.

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Annotation: This article deals with the implementation of the policy of openness in the prevention of corruption, the rule of law by state bodies, the role of the public and mass media, honesty and impartiality.

Key words: transparency, publicity, media, truthfulness, impartiality, honesty, sacrifice, leadership, corruption, democracy, crime, bribery, vice and society.

ОПЫТ УЗБЕКИСТАНА В ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИИ КОРРУПЦИИ НА ОСНОВЕ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО КОНТРОЛЯ.

Аннотация

В данной статье речь идет о реализации политики открытости в предотвращении коррупции, верховенстве закона государственными органами, роли общественности и средств массовой информации, честности и беспристрастности.

Ключевые слова: Прозрачность, публичность, средства массовой информации, правдивость, беспристрастность, честность, жертвенность, лидерство, коррупция, демократия, преступность, взяточничество, порок и общество.

ЖАМОАТЧИЛИК НАЗОРАТИ АСОСИДА КОРРУПЦИЯНИ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШДА, ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ТАЖРИБАСИ.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada korrupsiyani oldini olishda ochiqlik siyosatini yuritish, davlat organlari qonun ustuvorligini ta'minlashi, jamoatchilik va ommaviy axborot vositalarining roli, halollik hamda xolislik haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: oshkoralik, jamoatchilik, ommaviy axborot vositalari, haqqoniylik, xolislik, halollik, fidokorlik, rahbarlik, korrupsiya, demokratiya, jinoyatchilik, pora, illat va jamiyat.

Introduction. By the second half of the 20th century, corruption became an international problem. Especially as a result of the processes of globalization, corruption in one country began to have a negative impact on the development of other countries. It should be noted that on October 31, 2003, the UN anti-corruption

convention was signed. This convention is an international document that makes it possible to fight at a global level with such a universal scourge as corruption.

With a deep understanding of the consequences of these urgent problems, Uzbekistan closely cooperates with prestigious international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, based on the requirements of the UN Convention against Corruption, for the first time in the history of our country, due to the political will of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on January 3, 2017, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Combating Corruption” was adopted.

It should also be recognized that until 2017, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Combating Corruption”, i.e., a targeted legal basis for combating corruption, was not created in our country [1].

Literature review. During the past period, 13 legal documents directly related to the fight against corruption and 24 normative legal documents aimed at reducing the factors of corruption in other areas were adopted. As a result of administrative reforms carried out in order to reduce bureaucracy in state administration, the number of executive bodies was reduced from 61 to 28, and the functions of ministries and agencies were optimized.

Research methodology. In order to improve the organizational, legal and financial mechanisms of combating corruption, to involve the public in this process and to increase the efficiency of inter-agency cooperation on the prevention of corruption, the Anti-Corruption Agency was established in our Republic. To this agency:

- Issuing orders for the preparation of materials related to ensuring transparency in the activities of state bodies and organizations;
- Financing the projects of non-governmental non-profit organizations, other institutions of civil society aimed at ensuring the openness of the activities of state bodies and organizations, as well as researches and social surveys conducted in this regard;
- In the field of combating corruption, tasks such as training, retraining and helping to improve their skills were assigned.

Analysis and results. Life itself shows that fighting against corruption with traditional methods is not effective enough today. Therefore, we are moving forward with modern, effective and, if necessary, drastic measures in accordance with the requirements of the times and development in order to prevent corruption in the administration of the state and society, and to create an environment of intolerance towards this evil.

The fact that the issue of combating corruption was included in the new Constitution for the first time clearly showed how important reforms in this direction are for the development of our country.

During 2017-2023, legal and institutional frameworks for fighting against corruption were created. As a result, a mechanism for effective implementation of reforms in the field of combating corruption was created based on a unified approach.

Reforms and openness, transparency, objectivity, and accountability processes are boldly being implemented in our country to curb corruption. Indeed, the economy of Uzbekistan is being liberalized: the control burden on small business owners is being reduced, bureaucratic confusion in some inspection organizations is being eliminated, and our financial, tax and customs systems are being liberalized.

As a result of the implementation of large-scale measures to reduce the share of the “**hidden economy**” in Uzbekistan, the implementation of the “**hidden economy**” and anti-corruption compliance system - the “**compliance control**” system was launched in the **ministries and agencies**.

Decree No. 200 “**On measures to further improve the system of combating corruption and increase the effectiveness of the system of public control over the activities of state bodies and organizations**” signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 27, 2023 reforms in the field became the basis for strict and systematic continuation. With the new decree, the next state anti-corruption program for 2023-2024 was approved[2].

As you familiarize yourself with the state program, its relevant clauses include public administration, public service, administrative procedures, public procurement, socio-economic development and entrepreneurship, prevention of corruption in the judicial and legal spheres, improvement of the institutional foundations of the anti-corruption, the legal awareness of the population and important measures were determined in priority areas such as raising legal culture, forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in society, and strengthening international cooperation. In particular, based on the reforms implemented in the conditions of the new Uzbekistan, it is planned to further improve the legal basis of anti-corruption.

According to the State Anti-corruption Program for 2023-2024, the development of the National Strategy for Combating Corruption until 2030 is also aimed at identifying and analyzing the factors that cause corruption. It is of great importance to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of the existing mechanisms for combating corruption, and to rapidly continue the work of forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in society.

Conclusions and recommendations. In short, the decree aims to increase the effectiveness of the work done in the field of preventing and combating corruption, to further expand the scope of open information on important social issues, to ensure their

unhindered use, and it also aims to fulfill the tasks defined in the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy:

Firstly, with this resolution, the anti-corruption agency will quarterly analyze crimes related to corruption committed by state bodies and organizations, and it was decided to submit a mandatory report to the state bodies and organizations with an increased rate of these crimes, which must be considered with the participation of the agency's employees in order to take measures that cannot be delayed.

Secondly, every six every six months henceforth, the measures taken to prevent crimes and to eliminate the factors that made them possible will be critically discussed at the meetings of the National Anti-Corruption Council with the participation of the first heads of relevant state bodies and organizations.

Thirdly, it should be noted that great importance is attached to open data in our country as an important tool of government transparency and a factor that contributes to the development of the digital economy. In this regard, a strict list of socially important information that must be publicly announced by state bodies and organizations has been approved, and the resource where the information will be placed, the period of updating, and the responsible actors have been clearly defined.

Fourthly, the list of socially important information that should be publicly announced based on the new decree will be further expanded, and it will be possible to find solutions to a number of urgent issues that are bothering the population. For example, in order to prevent fraud cases that are widespread and concern the society, and to ensure that the queuing system is open and transparent, a single online queue for pilgrims will be introduced, constantly updated and open to all.

Fifth, according to the decree, the defense of the dissertation for the degree of doctor of philosophy (PhD) and doctor of science (DSc), entrance exams to secondary and professional educational institutions, presidential, creative and specialized schools, admission to military departments will be introduced procedure of live broadcasting of selection contests via the Internet.

Sixth, the funds coming to the extra-budgetary funds of state bodies and organizations, for example, fines, rent and sale of state property, the purposes for which the funds received from paid services are spent, as well as state bodies and organizations by courts, their officials information about the decisions of individuals that were canceled due to illegal issuance will be publicly announced.

Seventh, the mechanisms for controlling the prices of goods in public procurement will be improved, and the initial price of goods will be formed based on the prices published on the special information portal of public procurement [3].

The textbook “Anti-corruption” was published in cooperation with the Academy of Public Administration and the agency. In 2020, at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was one of the first to introduce the textbook “Prevention of corruption

in internal affairs bodies and the formation of anti-corruption behavior among employees” and the special courses “Corruption is an internal moral threat” in order to strengthen the intransigent immunity to corruption among the listeners of Retraining Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has been launched.

At the awarding ceremony of the high international prize in the fight against corruption in Tashkent, the honorable President Sh. Mirziyoyev proposed to establish a regional research center on corruption issues in order to strengthen the exchange of experience and communication, and to conduct scientific research with the active involvement of non-governmental non-profit organizations. In this regard, it requires a scientific approach to the elimination of this disease.

At the anti-corruption award ceremony initiated by the emir of Qatar, the participants of the delegation said, "We support our proposal to hold a Global Media Forum in order to effectively use the power of journalists and increase their influence in the fight against corruption. "I hope you will support me," the President noted [4].

In our republic, civil institutions and mass media are given broad powers to fight against corruption. In fact, in our country, reforms aimed at strengthening the organizational and legal mechanisms of public control are being implemented step by step[5].

In conclusion, it can be said that it is not possible to fight against this evil only by increasing the punishments for corruption. An important condition for fighting against corruption is the activity of citizens, their concern for public events, as well as the fact that every civil servant deeply feels that his activities are under public control.

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