

**THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IS A CRITERIA FOR IMPROVING HUMAN
DIGNITY**

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Abstract: Today, comprehensive reforms in the fight against corruption are being implemented in our country. In particular, a separate body responsible for the identification and systematic analysis of corruption risks, elimination of the factors causing them, namely the anti-corruption agency was established. This article presents legal guarantees of human rights and freedoms, personal, political, economic rights of citizens, the role of citizens in the life of society, the conditions created for them in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, legal state, citizen, personal and Political Law, decision, article, democracy, equal rights.

Introduction. Corruption undermines democratic institutions and values, socio-political justice, the rule of law, and poses a serious threat to consistent sustainable development, economic growth, stability and security of society and states. Corruption has already turned from a local problem into a transnational phenomenon that has a negative impact on the global community and the economy of all countries. It also creates opportunities for organized and cross-border crime. [9]

Especially in the current era of globalization, in a situation where regional and interstate integration is intensifying, corruption creates a number of problems in all countries and threatens to destroy the society from the inside.

The rise of corruption creates a feeling of mistrust in the state power and threatens national security and the foundations of statehood. [15]

In this respect, preventing and fighting corruption remains one of the pressing issues in the world. After all, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev stated, "Without prevention of corruption, it is impossible to create a real business and investment environment, and not a single branch of a productive society will develop.[1]

Today, comprehensive reforms in the fight against corruption are being implemented in our country. In particular, a separate body, namely the anti-corruption agency, was established, which is responsible for the identification and systematic analysis of corruption risks and the elimination of the factors that cause them. [7]

Internal anti-corruption control "complex-control" structures have been launched in state authorities and some economic entities. In order to prevent corruption and abuses, digital technologies are widely introduced in the public service system.

Literature analysis and methodology.

In the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 6, 2021, "On measures to create an environment of zero-tolerance against corruption, to drastically reduce corruption factors in state and community management, and to expand public participation" . [3,4,5] According to it, it is necessary to establish an open electronic register of persons found guilty of committing corruption crimes, to establish a clear list of items included in the category of corruption crimes in the Criminal Code, to sharply strengthen the punishment measures for

corruption crimes up to long-term deprivation of liberty, income and it is envisaged to establish liability for illegal wealth gain found in the process of property declaration, to set restrictions on the application of mitigating norms in serving the criminal sentence against persons who have committed crimes related to corruption. [8]

It is also determined to create an electronic database of crimes related to corruption committed by employees of state bodies and organizations within the framework of the "electronic criminal legal statistics" unified information system, as well as legalized criminal cases.

It should be said that "over the past 4.5 years, 3.2 trillion soums of damage have been caused to the interests of the state and citizens by 9,546 individuals. [9]

According to calculations published by "Transparency International", the court ranks 5th among the most corrupt institutions, and in more than 20 countries, the judicial system is considered the most corrupt institution. For this reason, in recent years in many European countries, including Romania, Malta, Moldova, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Ukraine, citizens have taken to the streets to protest against widespread corruption and demand compliance with state laws and punishment of corrupt politicians.

Another characteristic of corruption is cronyism. Cronyism is the practice of giving power to friends, acquaintances, and relatives, a form of favoritism. This characteristic is the reason for the small number of criminal cases against corruption among the representatives of the judiciary. [10] However, it should be noted that the corrupt situation in the judicial system is observed precisely in the process of the courts related to evidence and their evaluation. That is, there are attempts to falsify, replace, or simply remove existing evidence from documents.

According to a recent study conducted by UNODC in Afghanistan, more than 50 percent of judicial and prosecution officials have received or engaged in bribery, making them one of the most corrupt groups. According to the information, the average bribe received by judges and prosecutors was 300 US dollars. Such a chronic escalation of corruption not only damages the functioning of the judicial system, but also leads to its complete collapse.

In the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan, the task of eliminating the factors of corruption in the public service, recruiting personnel on the basis of selection and improving the legal basis for evaluating the efficiency of their activities is set. [11]

Also:

1. Identification of sectors and industries prone to corruption;
 2. Improving the effectiveness of eliminating corruption factors;
 3. Forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in society,
- priority is given to three main tasks.

Corruption:

- opposes the implemented reforms;
- undermines the constitutional foundations of the state;
- destroys the civil status of society members and discredits reforms;
- destroys the moral and moral foundations of society;
- creates the basis for increasing the desire to seize power through money;
- encourages wealth gain by impure means;
- active integration into world economic relations, resists foreign investments and entrepreneurs to fully engage in the process of economic changes.

Discussion and results. One of the first documents adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev as the head of state was the law "On the fight against corruption". [5] This law, first of all, envisages combining the powers and capabilities of the state apparatus and civil society institutions to combat these incidents. In order to implement the provisions of

this Law, the Republican Interdepartmental Commission on Combating Corruption was established and is currently operating under the leadership of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Territorial interdepartmental commissions were also established.

The state anti-corruption program for 2017-2018 was developed, and departmental anti-corruption plans were developed in 60 ministries and agencies of the country within the framework of the program. In addition, more than 80 normative legal documents aimed at putting an end to the factors that open the way to corruption in all spheres of state and society construction were adopted. "Corruption-free sphere" projects, "road maps" and programs were approved. [12]

Dozens of documents - conventions, declarations and resolutions - have been adopted within the framework of the UN alone to prevent and fight against corruption. In particular, the UN Convention against Corruption, the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the International Code of Ethics of State Officials, the Declaration on Combating Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Organizations, "Effective solution of measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation in the field and political declarations entitled "our common efforts to implement" defined the main directions, content, legal bases and methods of global cooperation in this regard.

In particular, the binding nature of many provisions of the UN Convention against Corruption, a broad and comprehensive approach to solving this global problem made it a universal and effective tool for fighting corruption. Within its framework, the adoption and implementation of effective and effective measures aimed at preventing and fighting corruption, strengthening international cooperation in the return of corruption-based and illegally accumulated wealth and assets, promoting honesty and loyalty in public and public service, a sense of responsibility, social goods - effective global international cooperation aimed at supporting the preservation, protection and management of property at the level of demand has been established. [13]

Particular attention is paid to the implementation of international anti-corruption standards into national legislation. Uzbekistan is a participant of the UN Convention against Corruption. Participates in the Istanbul Action Plan of the Network of Economic Cooperation and Developed Countries Against Corruption and regularly reports on the results achieved in the fight against corruption. These actions allowed the country to rise to 19 levels in the rating of Transparency International's corruption perception index.

Cooperation in the fight against corruption is carried out within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and other organizations. .

In the documents adopted by these organizations in this regard, the principles of legality, priority of citizens' rights, freedoms and legal interests, intolerance of corruption, openness and transparency, cooperation of the state and civil society, priority of measures to prevent corruption, and the inevitability of responsibility are defined in the documents adopted by these organizations. [14]

The experience of international organizations and developed countries, including Sweden, Finland, Singapore, and South Korea, shows that it is precisely the rooting of corruption that is defined as one of the most important directions of state policy and reforms, and systematic work in this regard ensures human dignity in these countries. served to achieve high results.

According to "Transparency International" organization, one of the countries with the lowest level of corruption is Finland. The concept of "corruption" is not defined in the country's criminal code, bribery of officials is punishable by a fine or up to 4 years in prison, depending on the social danger of the act.

In Finland, there is no anti-corruption and special law, and no special body has been established. Among the documents aimed at preventing corruption, the most important are the Rules of Ethics, the control over their implementation is carried out by the Chancellor of Justice and the representative of the Parliament, the Ombudsman.

In the Netherlands, brokering bribery is not a separate crime, but such actions qualify as participation in the crime of bribery or bribery. However, the judges consider the crime of bribery as a separate crime, and heavier responsibility is provided for this crime.

The experience of Germany shows that the most effective organizational and legal measures for the prevention of corruption can be the establishment of a database of individuals and legal entities exposed in the country's central bank for bribery of public servants. This does not allow them to receive state orders under a new name or under a different guise, to rotate management personnel, to establish external units that carry out internal control over the activities of management personnel.

In France, in the 1990s, all civil servants and public service personnel who could be exposed to corruption were obliged to provide information on their assets and income. In addition, the French government decided to establish a central anti-corruption service under the Ministry of Justice.

French criminal law takes a broad approach to determining responsibility for the crime of abuse of position, and Article 433-2 of the Criminal Code of this country covers active and passive forms of the crime of abuse of position.

According to Article 15 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted by Uzbekistan on July 7, 2008, each participating state shall, in its criminal law, punish a public official or through intermediaries for this official personally or through intermediaries for this official or for another natural or legal person, In order for this official to perform or not perform any action during the performance of official duties, the responsibility for promising, offering or providing any illegal advantage is determined, and in the criminal law, only offering a bribe is considered as a direct crime. The social danger of bribery is considered high among official crimes. [15]

Thus, our legislation in the field of anti-corruption needs certain changes. In particular, the legislator gave a rather narrow definition of corruption, and did not give even a short list of concrete actions, the content of which is complete.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it should be noted that by studying the legislation on criminal liability for corruption acts of foreign countries, it is necessary to review the existing norms of the national legislation in the future, as well as to ensure human dignity, their rights and freedoms, legal interests, justice, equality it will be necessary to implement. Also, the implementation of the above measures will make it possible to increase the effectiveness of the fight against corruption. In order to glorify human dignity, it is necessary and possible to expand the hypothesis and disposition of the articles of the criminal code on corruption crimes, to expand the concept of the subject of bribery, to strengthen the sanction, to include intangible value and non-property interest in the code, and to supplement it with a norm providing for the responsibility for the crime of illegal wealth acquisition.

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