

ANTI-CORRUPTION MECHANISMS

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses philosophical paradigms in the fight against corruption, the experience of developed countries in this regard.

Keywords: *Corruption, philosophical paradigm, conceptual schemes, ancient, medieval, new and most recent period, individual, collective, public embarrassment, etc.*

INTRODUCTION

It is no secret that one of the problems that negatively affects the development of all countries in the world is corruption. Corruption did not appear yesterday or today, its history goes back many years. Today, it is difficult to find a country where this type of crime does not occur. Significantly, punishment is inevitable around the world for this type of crime. Corruption can be unequivocally called a “cousin of development” because legal norms have been developed to combat corruption, which is one of the most pressing global challenges facing the United Nations.

Improving the mechanism of combating corruption, creating its legal framework is in the focus of international organizations around the world. The first important step in this direction is the Convention against Corruption, adopted by the UN on October 31, 2003.

On June 7, 2008, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Accession to the Anti-Corruption Convention” was adopted. On January 3 this year, a special Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" was adopted, which strengthens the legal framework for combating corruption. This law consists of 6 chapters and 34 articles. The law defines the concept of corruption, state bodies engaged in anti-corruption activities, their powers to combat corruption, measures to prevent corruption, detection of corruption offenses, their suppression, the inevitability of liability.

Article 15 of the Constitution enshrines unconditional recognition of the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is defined that the state, its bodies, officials, public associations, citizens act in accordance with the Constitution and laws. Therefore, the Constitution, which is the face of the state, while protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, requires officials and employees of public bodies to refrain from actions that run counter to the interests of citizens.

As we observe all the processes that take place in the life of a society, we can see that they are treated with kindness or opposition, or indifference towards them. From this point of view, it can be observed that there is a similar approach to the fight against corruption. However, people who understand that corruption is a cousin of the development of society are trying to apply a number of tactical methods to combat this scourge and implement scientific and practical developments in the form of philosophical paradigms to determine their strategic directions. (1. page 45).

THE CRITICAL BACKGROUND

Philosophical paradigms in the fight against corruption are a system of postulates and standards about the initial conceptual schemes, problem-solving and problem-solving models, research methods, tactics and strategies for their implementation, used to define a leading system of ideas, views and concepts of anti-corruption. The philosophical paradigms created in this regard;

- a). depending on its location in historical space and time - ancient, medieval, modern and most recent;
- b). depending on the methods and means of application of punishments - punishment in accordance with the procedure established by law;
- v). by subjects - individual, collective;
- g). depending on the moral and spiritual impact - embarrassment in front of the community, humiliation without adding to the event, and so on. (Page 2. 52)

MAIN PART

These paradigms can be seen in the example of the following states.

1. Singapore's philosophical paradigm in the fight against corruption and its implementation strategy. Singapore's anti-corruption strategy is characterized by its firmness and consistency. The philosophical paradigm in this country is based on the "logic of controlling corruption": "Attempts to eradicate corruption should be based on a desire to minimize or eliminate conditions that both encourage and enable the individual to commit corrupt practices". In this paradigm: first, to regulate the actions of officials; second, simplification of bureaucratic procedures; third, the issue of strengthening strict control over the observance of high moral and ethical standards was advanced.

During independence in 1965, Singapore was a country with a high level of corruption. To get rid of it, legislation was strengthened, the independence of the judiciary was increased (with high salaries and privileged status of judges), economic sanctions were imposed for bribery or refusal to participate in anti-corruption investigations, and strict measures were taken to completely dismiss customs and other public services. This was combined with the regulation of the economy, an increase in the salaries of officials and the training of administrative cadres. An autonomous Bureau for the Investigation of Corruption was set up and turned into a center for citizens to file complaints against civil servants and recover damages caused by them. Thus, Singapore is currently the world leader in corruption, economic freedom and lack of development. (4. page 62)

2. Sweden's philosophical paradigm in the fight against corruption and its implementation strategy. Until the middle of the 19th century, Sweden was a country where corruption was rampant. The peculiarities of the philosophical paradigm, which reflects the way out of this, are: first, the end of mercantilism and its consequences; second, to develop and ensure compliance with high moral standards for officials at all levels; third, the creation of an independent and fair judiciary. Accordingly, measures have been taken to eliminate mercantilism in the modernization of the country. Since then, government regulation has focused more on households than on firms, with the focus not on granting bans and permits, but on granting benefits through tax burdens and so on. Access to domestic government documents has been opened, and a system of justice based on an independent and efficient judiciary has been established. At the same time, the Swedish parliament and government set high ethical standards for administrators and began to enforce them. As a result, a few years later, honesty has become the social norm among bureaucrats. The salaries of high-ranking officials initially exceeded the salaries of workers by 12-15 times, but over time the gap has halved. Today, Sweden has one of the lowest levels of corruption in the world. (7. page 34)

DISCUSSIONS

In addition, the implementation of such paradigms can be cited in the example of countries such as Hong Kong, Portugal, Malaysia, Estonia.

CONCLUSIONS

In general, these amendments and additions to our legislation are aimed at further developing effective mechanisms to combat crimes such as bribery in our country and, at the same time, to prevent such crimes. But there is another important factor, which is that each of us, realizing the negative impact of crimes such as bribery on the life of the state and society, considers it appropriate to oppose these crimes ourselves first.

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